

PlaySMS Install Guide for Debian 11

Submitted by powerpbx on Tue, 02/28/2023 - 10:00



PlaySMS is an open source SMS management system. It can be used as an SMS gateway, bulk SMS provider, personal messaging system, and for corporate and group communications.

It has built in gateway connectivity to various providers such as Twilio, Nexmo, BulkSMS, Clickatell, Infobip, RouteSMS etc. It also has a generic plugin that can be adapted to work with other providers.

Our changes from the original repository are shown at the following link.

https://github.com/playsms/playsms/compare/master...powerpbx:playsms:php81_fix

(https://github.com/playsms/playsms/compare/master...powerpbx:playsms:php81_fix)

We have created a [custom gateway for Telnyx](#)

(<https://github.com/powerpbx/plugin-telnyx>).

Tested using the following software:

- Debian 11 (Bullseye) x64 minimal install
- PlaySMS 1.5
- Apache 2.4
- PHP 8.1
- MariaDB 10

Prerequisites

Verify locale is set to `C.UTF-8` or `en_US.UTF-8`.

```
locale
```

If it is not then set it now. You may also set your own UTF-8 locale.

```
# Select C.UTF-8 UTF-8
apt update && apt -y install locales && dpkg-reconfigure locales
```

Log out/in or close/open shell for changes to take effect.

Install some basics

Ensure a basic server install with initial dependencies to start with.

```
apt update && apt -y upgrade
```

```
apt -y install nano git dbus sudo wget curl dirmngr openssl ntp
dnsutils mariadb-client mariadb-server postfix gettext apache2
```

Postfix

If a postfix configuration wizard pops up you can select the default `Internet Site` and also the default mail name. These settings can be manually changed later in `/etc/postfix/main.cf`.

Set Timezone

```
## FIND YOUR TIMEZONE
tzselect
```

```
## SET TIMEZONE EXAMPLE
timedatectl set-timezone America/Vancouver
```

```
systemctl restart rsyslog
timedatectl status
```

Install repository PHP

FOR UBUNTU: `LC_ALL=C.UTF-8 sudo add-apt-repository ppa:ondrej/php`

while for Debian use:

```
# install this section one line at a time.
apt -y install gnupg2 apt-transport-https ca-certificates
software-properties-common
wget -O /etc/apt/trusted.gpg.d/php.gpg
https://packages.sury.org/php/apt.gpg
echo "deb https://packages.sury.org/php/ $(lsb_release -sc) main"
> /etc/apt/sources.list.d/php.list
```

Install PHP v8.1

```
apt update && apt -y install php8.1 php8.1-opcache php8.1-cli  
php8.1-mysql php8.1-gd php8.1-mbstring php8.1-xml php8.1-curl  
php8.1-zip php8.1-fpm
```

```
update-alternatives --set php /usr/bin/php8.1
```

Configure Apache

```
cat >> /etc/apache2/sites-available/playsms.conf << EOF  
<VirtualHost *:443>  
  
    ServerAdmin webmaster@localhost  
    ServerName playsms.somedomain.com  
    # ServerAlias www.playsms.somedomain.com  
    DocumentRoot /var/www/playsms  
  
    SSLEngine on  
    SSLCertificateFile      /etc/ssl/certs/ssl-cert-snakeoil.pem  
    SSLCertificateKeyFile   /etc/ssl/private/ssl-cert-snakeoil.key  
  
</VirtualHost>  
  
<Directory /var/www/playsms>  
    Options SymLinksIfOwnerMatch Indexes  
    DirectoryIndex index.php  
    Require all granted  
</Directory>  
  
<Directory /var/www/storage>  
    Require all denied  
</Directory>  
EOF
```

Enable website

```
a2dissite 000-default.conf  
a2dissite default-ssl.conf  
a2ensite playsms.conf  
a2enmod proxy_fcgi ssl  
a2enconf php8.1-fpm  
systemctl restart php8.1-fpm  
systemctl restart apache2
```

Install PlaySMS

This is using our fork which includes updates for PHP 8.1.

```
cd /usr/src  
git clone -b php81_fix https://github.com/powerpbx/playsms.git  
(https://github.com/powerpbx/playsms/tree/php81\_fix)_  
cd playsms
```

```
DBPASS=somepassword
```

```
mysqladmin create playsms
mysql -e "GRANT ALL PRIVILEGES ON playsms.* TO
'playsms'@'localhost' IDENTIFIED BY '${DBPASS}';"
mysql -e "flush privileges;"
```

```
SERVER_IP=$(ifconfig | sed -En 's/127.0.0.*//;s/.*/inet (addr:)?
(([0-9]*\.){3}[0-9]*).*\/\2/p' | head -n1 | cut -d " " -f1)
```

```
cat >> /usr/src/playsms/install.conf << EOF
ADMINPASSWORD="admin"
DBUSER="playsms"
DBPASS="${DBPASS}"
DBNAME="playsms"
DBHOST="localhost"
DBPORT="3306"
URLWEB="https://${SERVER_IP}"
PATHSRC="/usr/src/playsms"
PATHWEB="/var/www/playsms"
PATHBIN="/usr/local/bin"
PATHLOG="/var/log/playsms"
PATHSTR="/var/www/storage"
PATHSRC="$(pwd)"
EOF
```

Check configuration before running script and modify as necessary.

```
nano /usr/src/playsms/install.conf
```

Run PlaySMS install script and answer ☒ to all questions

```
/usr/src/playsms/install.sh
```

Create systemd file

```
cat >> /etc/systemd/system/playsms.service << EOF
[Unit]
Description=playsms
After=mariadb.service

[Service]
Type=oneshot
RemainAfterExit=yes
ExecStart=/usr/local/bin/playsmsd start
ExecStop=/usr/local/bin/playsmsd stop

User=www-data
Group=www-data

[Install]
WantedBy=multi-user.target
EOF
```

```
chmod 755 /usr/local/bin/playsmsd
systemctl daemon-reload
```

```
systemctl enable playsms
systemctl restart playsms
systemctl status playsms
```

Post Install

Set ownership and permissions

Run this any time there are any changes/moves/adds/upgrades or if experiencing problems.

```
# Set owner and group to www-data
chown -R www-data. /var/log/playsms /var/www

# Directory permissions to 755 (u=rwx,g=rx,o='rx')
find /var/log/playsms -type d -exec chmod 755 {} \;
find /var/www -type d -exec chmod 755 {} \;

# File permissions to 644 (u=rw,g=r,o=r)
find /var/log/playsms -type f -exec chmod 644 {} \;
find /var/www -type f -exec chmod 644 {} \;
```

Firewall

```
apt -y install firewallld
```

```
firewall-cmd --permanent --zone=public --add-service={http,https}
firewall-cmd --reload
firewall-cmd --list-all
```

```
nano /usr/local/vin/playsmsd
modify this line adding:
$PLAYSMS_WEB = '/var/www/playsms';
save.
```

```
mysql_secure_installation
```

Answer ☐ Y to everything.

Login

browse to

username:

password:

Browse to and change password

Optional

Optimize PHP-FPM

```
sed -i "s/request_terminate_timeout =  
0/request_terminate_timeout = 300/"  
/etc/php/8.1/fpm/pool.d/www.conf  
sed -i "s/max_execution_time = 30/max_execution_time = 60/"  
/etc/php/8.1/fpm/php.ini  
sed -i "s/upload_max_filesize = 2M/upload_max_filesize = 20M/"  
/etc/php/8.1/fpm/php.ini  
sed -i "s/post_max_size = 8M/post_max_size = 20M/"  
/etc/php/8.1/fpm/php.ini  
sed -i "s/memory_limit = 128M/memory_limit = 512M/"  
/etc/php/8.1/fpm/php.ini
```

```
systemctl restart php8.1-fpm
```

Setup SSL Certificate

This assumes you already have some domain or subdomain pointed at the server IP address. For example, `playsms.somedomain.com`.

Edit the `playsms.conf` to remove the port 443 virtualhost and add a port 80 virtualhost. So the new `playsms.conf` should look like the following

```
cat >> /etc/apache2/sites-available/playsms.conf << EOF  
<VirtualHost *:80>  
ServerName playsms.somedomain.com  
DocumentRoot /var/www/playsms  
</VirtualHost>  
  
<Directory /var/www/playsms>  
Options SymLinksIfOwnerMatch Indexes  
DirectoryIndex index.php  
Require all granted  
</Directory>  
  
<Directory /var/www/storage>  
Require all denied  
</Directory>  
EOF
```

```
systemctl reload apache2
```

Install certbot and get letsencrypt certificate

```
apt install certbot python3-certbot-apache  
certbot --apache -d playsms.somedomain.com  
systemctl reload apache2
```

Update the web url if necessary

```
nano /var/www/playsms/appsetup.php
```

```
$core_config['http_path']['base'] =  
'https://playsms.somedomain.com';
```

Test automatic renewal.

```
certbot renew --dry-run
```

Set up the automatic renewal routine to run weekly.

```
crontab -e
```

```
0 0 * * 0 root /usr/bin/certbot renew >/dev/null 2>&1
```

Disable Captcha

Captcha can be disabled at

```
storage/application/plugin/core/auth/config.php .
```

Adding Additional Gateways

Most gateways are not installed by default and are located in

```
/usr/src/playsms/storage/application/plugin/gateway
```

The generic gateway can be used as a basis for creating a new gateway for some other provider.

Troubleshooting

To show all errors in `/var/log/apache2/error.log`, go to

```
storage/custom/application/configs/config.php
```

 and uncomment

```
error_reporting(E_ALL ^ (E_NOTICE | E_WARNING | E_DEPRECATED));
```

For verbose run time logging to `/var/log/playsms/playsms.log`, change the following setting just below the above one.

```
$core_config['logstate'] = 4;
```

Sections:

[Other \(/category/sections/install/other\)](/category/sections/install/other)

Install smstools by compiled:

```
sudo apt install smstools
```

and then

```
sudo update-rc.d -f smstools disable
```

```
sudo update-rc.d -f smstools remove
```

go on my repository and download as zip the fix:

provide to set for all folders/subfolder/files, 0777 permission and as user/group: www-data, and at end execute:

```
sudo systemctl daemon-reload
```

```
sudo update-rc.d -f sms3 defaults
```

OR better: Install smstools and compile for debian 10/11/12 – Ubuntu 20/22/24

```
apt-get install build-essential libusb-1.0 libusb-1.0-0-dev build-essential manpages-dev
```

```
sudo apt-get update & sudo apt-get install usb-modeswitch
```

```
cd /tmp
```

```
git clone --depth=1 https://github.com/pappicio/smstools3
```

```
cd smstools3
```

```
make
```

```
make install
```

```
systemctl restart sms3
```


5.8. compiled smstools, now configure:

```
mkdir -p /var/log/sms/stats
```

```
mkdir -p /var/spool/sms/ {checked,failed,incoming,outgoing,sent}
```

```
mkdir /var/spool/sms/modem1
```

```
chown www-data:www-data -R /var/spool/sms
```

```
chmod 777 -R /var/spool/sms
```

```
mv /etc/smsd.conf /etc/smsd.conf.dist
```

configure your own, my is:

```
devices = modem1
loglevel = 7
# logfiles
stats = /var/log/sms/stats
logfile = /var/log/sms/smsd.log
# Default queue directory = /var/spool/sms
outgoing = /var/spool/sms/outgoing
checked = /var/spool/sms/checked
failed = /var/spool/sms/failed
incoming = /var/spool/sms/incoming
sent = /var/spool/sms/sent
delaytime = 2
errorsleeptime = 10
blocktime = 180
autosplit = 3
# Queue configurations

[queues]
modem1 = /var/spool/sms/modem1

[modem1]
device = /dev/ttyUSB1
init = AT^CURC=0
###init2 = AT+CPMS="ME","ME","ME"
#pin = 1234
report = yes
incoming = yes
queues = modem1
# mode = new
smcsc = 393770001016
baudrate = 115200 ###19200
memory_start = 0
decode_unicode_text = yes
#cs_convert = yes
report_device_details = no
```

...and at end...

```
sudo update-rc.d sms3 defaults
```

A PERSISTENT DEVICE NAME, STEP BY STEP.

One FAQ on Gammu is Device name always changes on Linux, how to solve that? The answer given there is not very adequate. It took me quite some googling and trial & error to get it working. Hence this text.

We're using udev, Linux' device manager. It supports persistent device naming and it runs by default on any Linux distro. Just to verify:

```
ps -A | grep udev
```

should respond with something like

```
156 ? 00:00:00 udevd
```

Yup, it's running, process ID 156.

Find out a unique enough identifier set for the device.

```
lsusb
```

lists all USB devices. This is the output in my case:

```
Bus 001 Device 002: ID 0424:9512 Standard Microsystems Corp.
```

```
Bus 001 Device 001: ID 1d6b:0002 Linux Foundation 2.0 root hub
```

```
Bus 001 Device 003: ID 0424:ec00 Standard Microsystems Corp.
```

```
Bus 001 Device 005: ID 12d1:1003 Huawei Technologies Co., Ltd. E220 HSDPA Modem / E230/E270/E870 HSDPA/HSUPA Modem
```

```
Bus 001 Device 004: ID 7392:7811 Edimax Technology Co., Ltd EW-7811Un 802.11n Wireless Adapter [Realtek RTL8188CUS]
```

OK, so the modem is connected and it's USB device 005 (this time). **Note the numbers. 12d1**

is the Vendor ID (Huawei Technologies) and 1003 is the Product ID, this particular model modem that they make. In this case, the combination Vendor ID + Product ID is already a unique enough identifier set. (So you could skip the next two steps.)

In other cases, things may be different. For instance, lots of devices use FTDI's USB-to-serial converter, all with the same Vendor and Product ID and you may want to have them all connected to you RPi. So you'll need some more information to distinguish one from the other(s).

To find that extra bit of information, enter

```
dmesg | grep usb
```

the response might be a long list. Somewhere in there, you'll find something like this:

```
[ 523.057081] usb 1-1.2: new high-speed USB device number 5 using dwc_otg
```

```
[ 523.168297] usb 1-1.2: New USB device found, idVendor=12d1, idProduct=1003
```

```
[ 523.168330] usb 1-1.2: New USB device strings: Mfr=2, Product=1, SerialNumber=0
```

```
[ 523.168346] usb 1-1.2: Product: HUAWEI Mobile
```

```
[ 523.168362] usb 1-1.2: Manufacturer: HUAWEI Technology
```

```
dmesg | grep ttyUSB
```

Note idVendor and idProduct. We'll use them later on. Note also SerialNumber=0. I don't trust serial numbers that are zero. With other devices you should see a non-zero serial number, usually on a line of its own.

dmesg | grep ttyUSB

will list all ttyUSB devices, like so:

```
[ 6.546558] usb 1-1.2: GSM modem (1-port) converter now attached to ttyUSB0  
[ 6.571094] usb 1-1.2: GSM modem (1-port) converter now attached to ttyUSB1
```

My modem occupies 2 ttyUSB's. By trial and error, I found out that sending and receiving works on ttyUSB1. I don't know why that is.

To get an idea of all the attributes of a USB-device, try:

udevadm info --name=/dev/ttyUSB1 --attribute-walk

This walks along a branch of USB devices and lists, for each device, all possible attributes in the udev rules key format.[2]. Try it! If your device has a serial number, you will see it there, and you will also see what it's called. That's important, because you'll have to call it by that name in the next step. Also, I always find it reassuring when different sources report the same information.

Almost done.

Create a file /etc/udev/rules.d/99-usb-serial.rules (yes you'll need root rights) with something like this line in it:

nano /etc/udev/rules.d/99-usb-serial.rules

and write inside:

```
SUBSYSTEM=="tty", ATTRS{idVendor}=="12d1", ATTRS{idProduct}=="1003", SYMLINK += "ttyUSB3G"
```

with, of course, your values for idVendor, idProduct and the symlink. You may need to add ATTR{serial}=blahblah to make it unique. Add a similar line for each device you want a symlink for. Note the comma's to separate each item. Forget one, and your rule won't work.

Now load the new rule. Rebooting is the crass way, this is much more elegant:

sudo udevadm trigger

Finally, test it. Three useful commands:

ls -l /dev/ttyUSB3G

will give something like:

```
lrwxrwxrwx 1 root root 7 Jan 17 21:48 /dev/ttyUSB3G -> ttyUSB1
```

ls -l /dev/ttyUSB1

Will give something similar to:

```
crw-rw---T 1 root dialout 188, 1 Jan 17 21:48 /dev/ttyUSB1
```

Note the ownerships and group memberships. Software will have to be aware of this, chown and chgrp may come in handy. But that's a different subject.

Finally, the output of this should point to the appropriate ttyUSB, and you'll recognise vendor name in there too.

```
udevadm test -a $(udevadm info -q path -n /dev/ttyUSB3G)
```


Other way to assign ttyUSBX to modem:

The following script updates the modem device path in /etc/gammu-smsdrc whenever needed. You can configure it as cron task every 15 minutes or so

```
#!/usr/bin/env bash

log_file="/var/log/modem_update.log"
gammu_config_file="/etc/gammu-smsdrc"
modem=""
# Optional command when modem port change detected
optional_cmd="systemctl restart gammu-smsd"

function log {
    line="${1}"

    echo "${line}" >> "${log_file}"
    echo "${line}"
}

for tty in $(ls /dev/ttyUSB*); do
    log "Checking $tty"
    picocom -qrX -b 9600 $tty
    sleep 1
    result=$(echo "AT&F" | picocom -qrix 1000 $tty)
    if [ "${result}" = "AT&F" ]; then
        log "Found AT compatible modem at $tty"
        modem="${tty}"
    else
        log "No AT compatible modem at $tty"
    fi
done

curr_gammu_modem=$(cat "${gammu_config_file}" | grep "device = " | awk -F='{' '{gsub(/ /,""); print $2}')
if [ "${modem}" != "" ]; then
    if [ "${modem}" != "${curr_gammu_modem}" ]; then
        log "Updating modem from ${curr_gammu_modem} to ${modem}"
        sed -i "s%${curr_gammu_modem}%${modem}% " "${gammu_config_file}"
        if [ "${optional_cmd}" != "" ]; then
            log "Running ${optional_cmd}"
            ${optional_cmd} >> "${log_file}"
            if [ $? -ne 0 ]; then
                log "Could not restart service, exitcode: $?"
            fi
        fi
    fi
fi
```

MANAGE ACL per menu limitati per gli users/subusers: per gli USERS:

inc=feature_phonebook,
inc=core_user&route=subuser_mgmnt,
inc=core_user&route=user_pref&op=user_pref,
inc=feature_queueelog&op=queueelog_list

o meglio ancora:

inc=feature_phonebook,
inc=core_user&route=subuser_mgmnt,
inc=core_user&route=user_pref&op=user_pref,
inc=feature_report&route=user_inbox&op=user_inbox,
inc=feature_queueelog&op=queueelog_list

per i subuser:

inc=core_sendsms,
inc=feature_report&route=user,
inc=feature_schedule,
inc=feature_msgtemplate,
inc=core_user&route=user_pref&op=user_pref,
inc=feature_queueelog

o meglio ancora:

inc=core_sendsms,
inc=feature_report&route=user,
inc=feature_schedule,
inc=core_user&route=user_pref&op=user_pref,
inc=feature_report&route=user_inbox&op=user_inbox,
inc=feature_queueelog

SUBUSERS CON PHONEBOOK:

inc=feature_phonebook,
inc=core_sendsms,
inc=feature_report&route=user,
inc=feature_schedule,
inc=feature_msgtemplate,
inc=core_user&route=user_pref&op=user_pref,
inc=feature_queueelog

o meglio ancora:

inc=feature_phonebook,
inc=core_sendsms,
inc=feature_report&route=user,
inc=feature_schedule,
inc=core_user&route=user_pref&op=user_pref,
inc=feature_report&route=user_inbox&op=user_inbox,
inc=feature_queueelog

Playsms trick on php-html files/functions

/plugin/core/user/fn.php

// commentando questa funzione si possono aggiungere quanti subuser (addetti all'INVIO SMS) si vuole, con lo stesso numero telefonico (magari quello del centralino COC).

//che è il minimo comun denominatore per vedere la rubrica che crea l'utente del compartimento!!!

Quindi basta aggiungere un contatto nella rubrica tipo "f_a_k_e_n_a_p_o_l_i_u_s_e_r" con lo stesso numero telefonico (081000000) e tutti gli utenti addetti all'invio SMS che saranno creati dall'user di turno, avranno lo stesso numero telefonico personale (esempio: 081000000), così inserito "fakenapoliuser" in rubrica e nel gruppo NAPOLI, potranno vedere la rubrica!!!

E seguendo questo discorso logico (aggiungendo un nuovo gruppo con nuovi contatti e nuovi subuser / utente con stesso numero, esempio f_a_k_e_p_g_n_a_p_o_l_i (081111111)) si può creare quante rubriche si vuole e ognuno vedrà solo il gruppo cui fa parte (con il fakenumber, diciamo!)

```

// check mobile, must check for duplication only when filled
//
// if ($ret['status'] && $data['mobile']) {
//
//     if (dba_isexists(_DB_PREF_ . '_tblUser', array(
//
//         'flag_deleted' => 0,
//
//         'mobile' => $data['mobile']
//
//     ), 'AND')) {
//
//         if ($data['mobile'] != $existing['mobile']) {
//
//             $ret['error_string'] = _('Account with this mobile already exists')
//             . " (" . _('mobile') . ": " . $data['mobile'] . ")";
//
//             $ret['status'] = false;
//
//         }
//
//     }
//
// }
```

Per dare tutti i gruppi imitati (ACL) anche ai subusers cambiare le seguenti righe di codice:

in: /plugin/core/user/subuser_mgmnt.php

```
//////$_option_acl = _select('add_acl_id', array_flip(acl_getallbyuid($user_config['uid'])));  
$_option_acl = _select('add_acl_id', array_flip(acl_getall()));
```

e

in: /plugin/core/user/user_config.php

```
if ($user_edited['status'] == 4) {  
    $parent_id = user_getparentbyuid($user_edited['uid']);  
    if ($parent_id == $user_config['uid']) {  
/////////$c_option_acl = array_flip(acl_getallbyuid($user_config['uid']));  
        $c_option_acl = array_flip(acl_getall());  
    }  
}
```

FACOLTATIVI (hidden by ACL)

per rendere readonly il telefono di un subuser (che ricordiamo deve essere fisso e uguale al fake-contatto in rubrica e nel gruppo, senno addio invio sms con ricerca....)

qui: /plugin/core/user/user_prefs.php

```
<tr>  
<td>{{ Mobile }}</td>  
<td><input type=text maxlength=20 name=up_mobile value="{{ mobile }}"  
readonly></td>  
</tr>
```

In pratica aggiungere “readonly”

per rendere readonly la “firma” del subuser qui:

in: /plugin/core/user/template/user_config.html

```
<tr>
<td>{{ Default message footer }}</td>
<td><input type=text maxlength=30 name=up_footer value="{{ footer }}" readonly> {{
HINT_MAX_ALPHANUMERIC }}
</td>
</tr>
```

In pratica aggiungere “readonly”

Per rendere la “firma” readonly anche su invio sms qui:

/plugin/core/semdsms/templates/sendsms.html

```
<label for="msg_footer">{{ Message footer }}</label>
<p>
<input type="text" name="sms_footer" id="msg_footer"
style="width: 100%" value="{{ sms_footer }}" readonly>
</p>
```

In pratica aggiungere “readonly”.

Install Adminer project homepage

Newer versions are offered here, such as 4.2.1.

```
sudo mkdir /usr/share/adminer
```

```
sudo wget "http://www.adminer.org/latest.php" -O /usr/share/adminer/latest.php
```

```
sudo ln -s /usr/share/adminer/latest.php /usr/share/adminer/adminer.php
```

```
echo "Alias /adminer /usr/share/adminer/adminer.php" | sudo tee /etc/apache2/conf-available/adminer.conf
```

```
sudo a2enconf adminer.conf
```

Once the installation completes, restart Apache.

```
sudo service apache2 restart
```

At this point, the setup is complete. You can access Adminer at either of the following addresses.

```
http://\[SERVER\_IP\]/adminer
```

or:

```
http://\[SERVER\_IP\]/adminer.php
```