Various Commands For Linux:

Installing LAMP On Ubuntu

Install Apache

To start off we will install Apache.

 sudo apt-get install apache2

 testing Apache

http://localhost
Install PHP

 sudo apt-get install php5 libapache2-mod-php5

 sudo /etc/init.d/apache2 restart

 Test PHP

 sudo gedit /var/www/testphp.php

 Step 2. Copy/Paste this line into the phptest file:

 ```
<?php phpinfo(); ?>
```

Step 3. Save and close the file.

Step 4. Now open you're web browser and type the following into the web address:

http://localhost/testphp.php

Test PHP Page
Congrats you have now installed both Apache and PHP!
Install MySQL

 sudo apt-get install mysql-server

  mysql> SET PASSWORD FOR 'root'@'localhost' = PASSWORD('yourpassword');

 (Make sure to change your password to a password of your choice.)

sudo apt-get install libapache2-mod-auth-mysql php5-mysql phpmyadmin

Try to access localhost/phpmyadmin and if it shows not found then follow steps below:

 gksudo gedit /etc/php5/apache2/php.ini

 add this line under include option

 Include /etc/phpmyadmin/apache.conf

and finally restart apache.

sudo /etc/init.d/apache2 restart

Try to work it and if it doesn't go for below steps else not

Now we are going to have to uncomment the following line by taking out the semicolon (;).

Change this line:

extension=mysql.so

 To look like this:

 extension=mysql.so

 Now just restart Apache and you are all set!

sudo /etc/init.d/apache2 restart

****

<u>Install Xampp</u>

Link :- http://www.apachefriends.org/en/xampp-linux.html#372

Step 3) Open terminal Go to downloads

type : sudo passwd root
for password put ntf12345

It will ask for new password and re enter password put same ntf12345
 after that in downloads folder

Type command : su
Enter password : ntf12345

Type LS
cd downloads
 Ls
chmod 755 x prees tab
 ./xampp-linux-1.8.2-2-installer.run
Now change permission of xampp file that is downloaded

Type : chmod 755 xampp file name (Ex. ./xampp-linux-1.8.2-2-installer.run)

after this :

Type: ./xampp file name (put x and then TAB it will take you to name)

This will start xampp setup

Now you can start the server by   /opt/lampp/lampp start
===
The commands i used to solve the issue are as follows:

sudo opt/lampp/lampp stop
sudo /etc/init.d/apache2 stop
sudo /etc/init.d/mysql stop

You can also type instead:
sudo service apache2 stop
sudo service mysql stop

After that, we start again the lampp services:

sudo opt/lampp/lampp start

Now, there must be no problems while opening:

http://localhost
http://localhost/phpmyadmin
==
Permission User
Type Who i am

sudo chown -R username:username /opt/lampp/htdocs

sudo gedit /opt/lampp/etc/httpd.conf

Restart Xammp

sudo /opt/lampp/lampp start
==
change limit phpmyadmin import database
go file system /opt/lampp/etc/php.ini (open terminal & change limit) Find now this text & set limit,

memory_limit
post_max_size
upload_max_filesize
&
restart apache
sudo /opt/lampp/lampp restart
==
Delete Any User in Ubuntu
Command :-   sudo deluser (User Name)

==
Xammp :-   All Problem Solution
Link :- http://www.apachefriends.org/faq_linux.html

==

Remove Xampp

sudo /opt/lampp/lampp stop

sudo rm -rf /opt/lampp

Remove My SQL

sudo apt-get remove phpmyadmin

sudo apt-get remove mysql-server

sudo apt-get remove mysql-common
==
NetBaence Command Link
(http://freelance-it-consultant.com/blog/install-netbeans-ide-ubuntu-1204-php-development)
Netbeanc commad
sudo add-apt-repository ppa:webupd8team/java
sudo apt-get update
sudo apt-get install oracle-java6-installer
java -version

cd
wget http://download.netbeans.org/netbeans/7.3.1/final/bundles/netbeans-7.3.1-php-linux.sh

chmod u+x netbeans-7.3.1-php-linux.sh
./netbeans-7.3.1-php-linux.sh
==

Java Oracel 7

java vorsion

sudo add-apt-repository ppa:webupd8team/java

 sudo apt-get update

sudo apt-get install oracle-java7-installer

==

Open Any Folder in Adminiatrator

Link :- http://www.upubuntu.com/2012/09/open-files-and-folders-as-root-from.html

Command : - sudo apt-add-repository ppa:upubuntu-com/ppa
         sudo apt-get update
         sudo apt-get install nautilus-gksu

      Restart now Nautilus with this command:

       nautilus -q

==
Folder Parmistion
Root Parmistion To user Folder

How can I recursively change the permissions of files and directories?

Link :- http://askubuntu.com/questions/30629/how-can-i-recursively-change-the-permissions-of-files-and-directories

Lock Folder data
sudo chmod 777 / Foldername
Unlock Folder data
sudo chmod 755 / Foldername
Passwd.
==

Opt/lampp   Copy permission
Link -: http://askubuntu.com/questions/327588/cannot-access-copied-folder-in-htdocs-of-lampp-in-ubuntu

sud-o s
cd /opt/lampp
sudo chmod 777 -R folder name
==
Filesharing
sudo apt-get install samba
sudo apt-get update && sudo apt-get upgrade --allow-unauthenticated
==

sticky notes

Command's

sudo apt-add-repository ppa:umang/indicator-stickynotes

sudo apt-get update; sudo apt-get install indicator-stickynotes

==

Adobe photoShop CS6

Download Link : - https://kickass.to/adobe-photoshop-cs6-13-1-2-extended-repack-p2p-t7744263.html

Command Link :- http://geebzor.com/tech/linux/complete-guide-to-running-photoshop-cs6-on-ubuntu-13-10/

Command : -

sudo add-apt-repository ppa:ubuntu-wine/ppa

sudo apt-get update

sudo apt-get install wine1.7 winetricks

winetricks atmlib gdiplus msxml3 msxml6 vcrun2005 vcrun2005sp1 vcrun2008 ie6 fontsmooth-rgb gecko

Download Crack Link : - http://ajwebdesigner.in/blog/install-photoshop-cs6-on-linux-ubuntu-13-04/

Download Adobe Dreamweaver CS5 Link :- http://www.mediafire.com/download/yyd0w3f6hj47lq4/A.DW.CS5.exe

----

Dreamweaver 8 serial keys

WPD800-50036-88132-27041 *** WPD800-53131-34232-57925 *** WPD800-57335-92932-48977 OR WPD800-50434-44832-09154 OR
WPD800-54438-23132-37313 : WPD800-51935-17632-25015 : WPD800-53939-38632-20172 : WPD800-50038-82132-07311 :
WPD800-54636-68432-30079 : WPD800-56430-20632-07385 : WPD800-56034-68332-71183 : WPD800-55735-97432-35148 :
WPD800-54838-07932-69105 : WPD800-50436-43832-31545 : WPD800-54030-64232-68456 : WPD800-50234-25932-41271 :
WPD800-53533-13332-17150 : WPD800-57539-94532-23635 : WPD800-50232-67532-01846 : WPD800-51133-92932-29624 :
WPD800-50438-49532-42773 OR WPD800-58838-49132-19616 OR WPD800-54832-29832-30023

==

Install skype in Ubuntu

Link :-   http://community.skype.com/t5/Linux/ubuntu-13-04/td-p/1455552

==

Multiple Skype

cp -r ~/.Skype ~/.Skype.first

cp -r ~/.Skype ~/.Skype.second

sudo apt-get install --no-install-recommends gnome-panel

mkdir myapps

gnome-desktop-item-edit ~/myapps/ --create-new

skype --dbpath=~/.Skype.first

gnome-desktop-item-edit ~/myapps/ --create-new

skype --dbpath=~/.Skype.second

 open ID

sudo /usr/bin/skype

==

Remove Skype

sudo apt-get purge skype*

sudo apt-get autoremove

rm -fr ~/.Skype

==

Odesk Link In Ubuntu 12.04

Link :- https://www.odesk.com/downloads?_redirected

Downlload Version :- **V3.2.59 For Ubuntu 12.04 32 Bit**

==

Install flash player In Ubuntu 12.04

sudo apt-get install flashplugin-installer

==

Checking battery state ... [OK]

Link :- http://ubuntuforums.org/showthread.php?t=1859820

Command's   **sudo apt-get install nvidia-current**

                 sudo nvidia-xconfig

==

VGA Driver link   **(Graphic Driver)**

        wget http://askubuntu.com/questions/149206/how-to-install-nvidia-run   **(only Nvidia)**

Link :- http://rolling-ubuntu.blogspot.in/2012/09/how-to-permanently-change-screen.html   **(All Moniter)**

Link :- https://wiki.ubuntu.com/X/Config/Resolution#Setting_resolution_changes_in_xorg.conf   **(All Moniter)**

Command
sudo -i
cd /etc/X11
touch xorg.conf
nano xorg.conf

```
Section "Monitor"
    Identifier       "External DVI"
    Modeline         "1280x1024_60.00"  108.88  1280 1360 1496 1712  1024 1025 1028 1060  -HSync +Vsync
    Option           "PreferredMode" "1280x1024_60.00"
EndSection
Section "Device"
    Identifier       "ATI Technologies, Inc. M22 [Radeon Mobility M300]"
    Driver           "ati"
    Option           "Monitor-DVI-0" "External DVI"
EndSection
Section "Screen"
    Identifier       "Primary Screen"
    Device           "ATI Technologies, Inc. M22 [Radeon Mobility M300]"
    DefaultDepth  24
    SubSection "Display"
    Depth            24
    Modes   "1280x1024" "1024x768" "640x480"
    EndSubSection
EndSection

Section "ServerLayout"
    Identifier       "Default Layout"
    Screen           "Primary Screen"
EndSection
```
==
Hide all Taskbar Solution
Link :- http://askubuntu.com/questions/17610/how-do-i-reset-my-unity-configuration
Command

sudo add-apt-repository ppa:freyja-dev/unity-tweak-tool-daily
sudo apt-get update
sudo apt-get install unity-tweak-tool

To reset Unity, do
unity-tweak-tool --reset-unity
==

Remote ubunto teem vever 8.0 32 bit
wget http://www.teamviewer.com/download/version_8x/teamviewer_linux.deb
Remot ubunto teem vever 8.0 64 bit
wget http://www.teamviewer.com/download/version_8x/teamviewer_linux_x64.deb
remote access linux from windows 7
Link :-
http://www.techrepublic.com/blog/windows-and-office/how-do-i-connect-to-a-remote-windows-7-desktop-from-a-linux-mac
ne/
     &

Download Ubuntu Software Center

terminal server

==
Ip Messenger
 http://ipmsg.org/archive/olds/ipmsg206.zip
        &
Install Iptux
 problem
Fatal Error!!
Failed to bind the TCP/UDP port(2425)!
Address already in use
Solution

Command's
sudo apt-get install dconf-tools

dconf-editor

go to **desktop > unity > panel** the name is **systray-whitelist**
in **Value** ,add *'all',* in front of the lists, turn them to something like:
['all', 'JavaEmbeddedFrame', 'Wine', 'Update-notifier']

after that, close the dconf-editor and run :
 pkill iptux
 iptux

You will see iptux icon showed up in the notify area.

& Restart Pc.
===
<u>Update Firefox in Ubuntu</u>

<u>Link</u> :- http://computernetworkingnotes.com/ubuntu-12-04-tips-and-tricks/how-to-update-firefox-in-ubuntu.html

<u>command</u>

sudo add-apt-repository ppa:ubuntu-mozilla-security/ppa
sudo apt-get update
sudo apt-get install firefox

<u>firebug ubuntu 12.04(18.2 firefox)</u>
 Firebug Link :-   http://getfirebug.com/downloads
 All Firebug Link   :-http://getfirebug.com/releases/firebug/1.11
===
<u>Tool for screenshot</u>

https://addons.mozilla.org/en-US/firefox/addon/fireshot/

https://addons.mozilla.org/en-US/firefox/addon/awesome-screenshot-capture-/developers

===
<u>Run Power Point on Ubuntu</u>

Link : - http://www.webupd8.org/2011/01/how-to-install-microsoft-office-2007-in.html

===
        <u>Browser Commands</u>

For update mozilla in ubuntu

sudo add-apt-repository ppa:mozillateam/firefox-next
sudo apt-get update
sudo apt-get install firefox
        &

 sudo add-apt-repository ppa:ubuntu-mozilla-security/ppa
 sudo apt-get update
 sudo apt-get install firefox

Google Chrome

wget -q -O- https://dl-ssl.google.com/linux/linux_signing_key.pub | sudo apt-key add -

sudo sh -c 'echo "deb http://dl.google.com/linux/chrome/deb/ stable main" > /etc/apt/sources.list.d/google.list'

sudo apt-get update
sudo apt-get install -y google-chrome-stable

Opera

wget -q -O- http://deb.opera.com/archive.key | sudo apt-key add -

sudo sh -c 'echo "deb http://deb.opera.com/opera/ stable non-free" > /etc/apt/sources.list.d/opera.list'

sudo apt-get update
sudo apt-get install -y opera

Internet Explorer

sudo apt-get update
winetricks ie6
or
sudo apt-get update
winetricks ie7
or
sudo apt-get update
winetricks ie8

Apple Safari

wget -q -O- http://deb.playonlinux.com/public.gpg | sudo apt-key add -

sudo wget http://deb.playonlinux.com/playonlinux_precise.list -O /etc/apt/sources.list.d/playonlinux.list
sudo apt-get update

sudo apt-get install -y playonlinux

Alternative Installation of Safari using Wine
# install wine
sudo apt-get install -y wine

create download and build directory
mkdir -p ~/build/safari
cd ~/build/safari

download
wget http://appldnld.apple.com/Safari5/041-5487.20120509.INU8B/SafariSetup.exe

wine
wine SafariSetup.exe

Setup Link

References

1. Firefox Home: http://www.mozilla.org/en-US/firefox/new/
2. Google Chrome Home: https://www.google.com/intl/en/chrome/browser/
3. Opera Home: http://www.opera.com/
4. Apple Safari Home: http://www.apple.com/safari/
5. Guide: http://techhamlet.com/2012/03/how-to-easily-install-safari-in-linux-the-new-updated-guide/
6. Play-On-Linux: http://www.playonlinux.com/en/
7. Manual Download of PlayOnLinux: http://www.playonlinux.com/en/download.html
==

Comodo Antivirus On Linux

http://www.comodo.com/home/download/download.php?prod=antivirus-for-linux&track=3646&key5sk1=2ae50f804d82cc4
8b78982152e90c24c9d30bb&key5sk2=&key5sk3=1394256459000&key5sk4=3646&key5sk5=1394256466000&key6sk1=
ey6sk2=CH3301750146&key6sk3=8&key6sk4=en-us&key6sk5=&key6sk6=0&key6sk7=Google&key6sk8=120-1&key6sk9
366768&key6sk10=true&key6sk11=141a1b4b449a7fd11c553056034dea46a0749cc4&key6sk12=2034&key7sk1=204398
ey1sk1=ors&key1sk2=Google

Remove Comodo Antivirus

Command :- sudo apt-get --purge remove cav-linux
****

solve initramfs problem

 Link :- http://whizweekly.blogspot.in/2013/03/solved-error-in-initramfs-on-ubuntu.html   **(Windows)**

Link : - http://www.youtube.com/watch?v=nN35Sv4yxHA   **(Ubuntu 12.04)**

Boot ubuntu Pendrive/CD Rom Open Trile version & going on Gpartistion so then watch this video

Commands :-

sudo fdisk -l

sudo sfck /dev/sdaX

sudo fsck.ext4 -f /dev/sdaX
sudo touch/forcefsck
****

****

****

Install Ruby on Rails

Step One— Install Ruby with RVM

sudo apt-get update

Once that's done, we can start installing RVM, Ruby Version Manager. This is a great program that lets you use several versions of Ruby on one server; however, in this case, we will just use it to install the latest version of Ruby on the droplet

If you do not have curl on your system, you can start by installing it:

sudo apt-get install curl

To install RVM, open terminal and type in this command:

\curl -L https://get.rvm.io | bash -s stable

After it is done installing, load RVM. You may first need to exit out of your shell session and start up a new one.

source ~/.rvm/scripts/rvm

In order to work, RVM has some of its own dependencies that need to be installed. To automatically install them:

rvm requirements

You may need to enter your root password to allow the installation of these dependencies.
On occasion the zlib package may be reported as missing. The RVM page

Step Two— Install Ruby

Once you are using RVM, installing Ruby is easy.

rvm install ruby ruby -v 1.9.3

The latest ruby is now installed. However, since we accessed it through a program that has a variety of Ruby versions, we need to tell the system to use the version we just installed by default.
rvm use ruby --default

Check ruby version = >
ruby -v

Step Three— Install RubyGems

The next step makes sure that we have all the required components of Ruby on Rails. We can continue to use RVM to ins
gems; type this line into terminal.
rvm rubygems current

Step Four—Install Rails

Once everything is set up, it is time to install Rails.

To start, open terminal and type in:

gem install rails -v 3.2.13

Check rails version = >
rails -v

Install sublime text 2

wget http://c758482.r82.cf2.rackcdn.com/Sublime\ Text\ 2.0.2.tar.bz2

 tar vxjf Sublime\ Text\ 2.0.2.tar.bz2

Install pg

Link : http://www.devsniper.com/postgresql-installation-and-settings-on-ubuntu-12-04/

> **sudo apt-get install postgresql**
> **sudo apt-get install postgresql libpq-dev**
> **sudo su - postgres**

- Change password of **postgres user**:
-

psql -d postgres -U postgres

psql (9.1.3) Type "help" for help

postgres=# alter user postgres with password 'YOUR_NEW_PASSWORD';

ALTER ROLE

postgres=# \q

#logout postgres user

logout

- Restart the PostgreSQL server:

sudo /etc/init.d/postgresql restart

This process may take a while, be patient with it. Once it finishes you will have Ruby on Rails installed on your droplet.
****

About Ruby on Rails

Ruby on Rails is an application stack that provides developers with a framework to quickly create a variety of web applications.

Rails can be installed on a virtual private server with a variety of packages, but it can also be download manually, from source. This tutorial will go over the manual installation.

Setup

The steps in this tutorial require the user to have root privileges. You can see how to set that up in the

Link :-   [Initial Server Setup with Ubuntu](#)

in steps 3 and 4.

Step One—Download Ruby

Before you begin, make sure that your repository is up to date:

sudo apt-get update

Once the update finishes, we can start the ruby download:

Create a directory for the ruby download:
mkdir ~/downloads

Then switch into that directory:

cd ~/downloads

And begin downloading ruby:
sudo wget ftp://ftp.ruby-lang.org/pub/ruby/1.9/ruby-1.9.3-p0.tar.gz

Keep in mind that you can always access the latest version of ruby from the Ruby on Rails website:
Link :- http://rubyonrails.org/download

Once you have downloaded ruby, download the dependencies to your virtual server. These will help later to make the installation as smooth as possible.
sudo apt-get install build-essential openssl libreadline6 libreadline6-dev curl git-core zlib1g zlib1g-dev libssl-dev libyaml-de libsqlite3-dev sqlite3 libxml2-dev libxslt-dev autoconf libc6-dev ncurses-dev automake libtool bison nodejs subversion

After the dependancies are installed on your VPS, unzip the ruby file:
tar xvfz ruby-1.9.3-p0.tar.gz

Once the process has completed, enter into the downloaded directory.
cd ruby-1.9.3-p0

Step Two—Install Ruby

Inside the Ruby directory we have to run the three standard commands to install the software. First:

./configure

"Configure" generates the make file and also checks that the server has all of the required dependancies. After that, still in the directory, you need to run the "make" command:

make

This may take a bit longer. Once it finishes, use make install:

sudo make install

Step Three—Install Gems

Once you have thoroughly unpacked the ruby code, the next step is to address the ruby gems. Since you installed the rub package from the source, the gems should already be downloaded. However, you may need to update them:
sudo gem update --system

Step Four—Install Rails

After the gems are all up to date, you can complete the manual installation by setting up rails:
sudo gem install rails

With that, you have Ruby on Rails installed on your server.

Step Five—See Rails Online

After you have installed Ruby on Rails, you will be all set to start putting your ruby apps online.

To access the Ruby server, you simply need to make a new Ruby on Rails project:

rails new *project_name*

Enter into that directory:
cd *project_name*

And then turn on the rails server:
rails server

Step Six—RESULTS: Access Your Ruby Server

Once Ruby on Rails is installed, you can access your virtual private server by accessing your domain or IP address (ie. 12.34.56.789:3000).

The page should look like [this](#).

Excellent—you have now installed Ruby on Rails from source.
===

Install via the Package Manager(apt-get):

I know this already answered but you can simply just add to your packages:

For Sublime-Text-2:

sudo add-apt-repository ppa:webupd8team/sublime-text-2
sudo apt-get update
sudo apt-get install sublime-text

For Sublime-Text-3:

sudo add-apt-repository ppa:webupd8team/sublime-text-3
sudo apt-get update
sudo apt-get install sublime-text-installer

****
****

Android eclips plug in Link

Setup Link :- https://developer.android.com/sdk/index.html?hl=sk

plug in link :- https://dl-ssl.google.com/android/eclipse/

****

Do Not use this command. (Use Only Server)
Server Installation

Link :-   http://askubuntu.com/questions/340965/how-do-i-install-ubuntu-server-step-by-step

===

Server Git
Link :-   http://git-scm.com/download/linux

    apt-get install git

Server Ubuntu FTP Restart

sudo /etc/init.d/vsftpd restart

===

Server vsftpd on Ubuntu 12.04

Link : -https://www.digitalocean.com/community/tutorials/how-to-set-up-vsftpd-on-ubuntu-12-04

install vsftpd on your virtual private server

command :-

sudo apt-get install vsftpd

sudo nano /etc/vsftpd.conf

The biggest change you need to make is to switch the Anonymous_enable from YES to NO:

anonymous_enable=NO

Prior to this change, vsftpd allowed anonymous, unidentified users to access the server's files. This is useful if you are seeking to distribute information widely, but may be considered a serious security issue in most other cases.

After that, uncomment the local_enable option, changing it to yes and, additionally, allow the user to write to the directory.

local_enable=YES

write_enable=YES

chroot_local_user=YES

Create a new directory within the user's home directory

mkdir /home/*username*/files

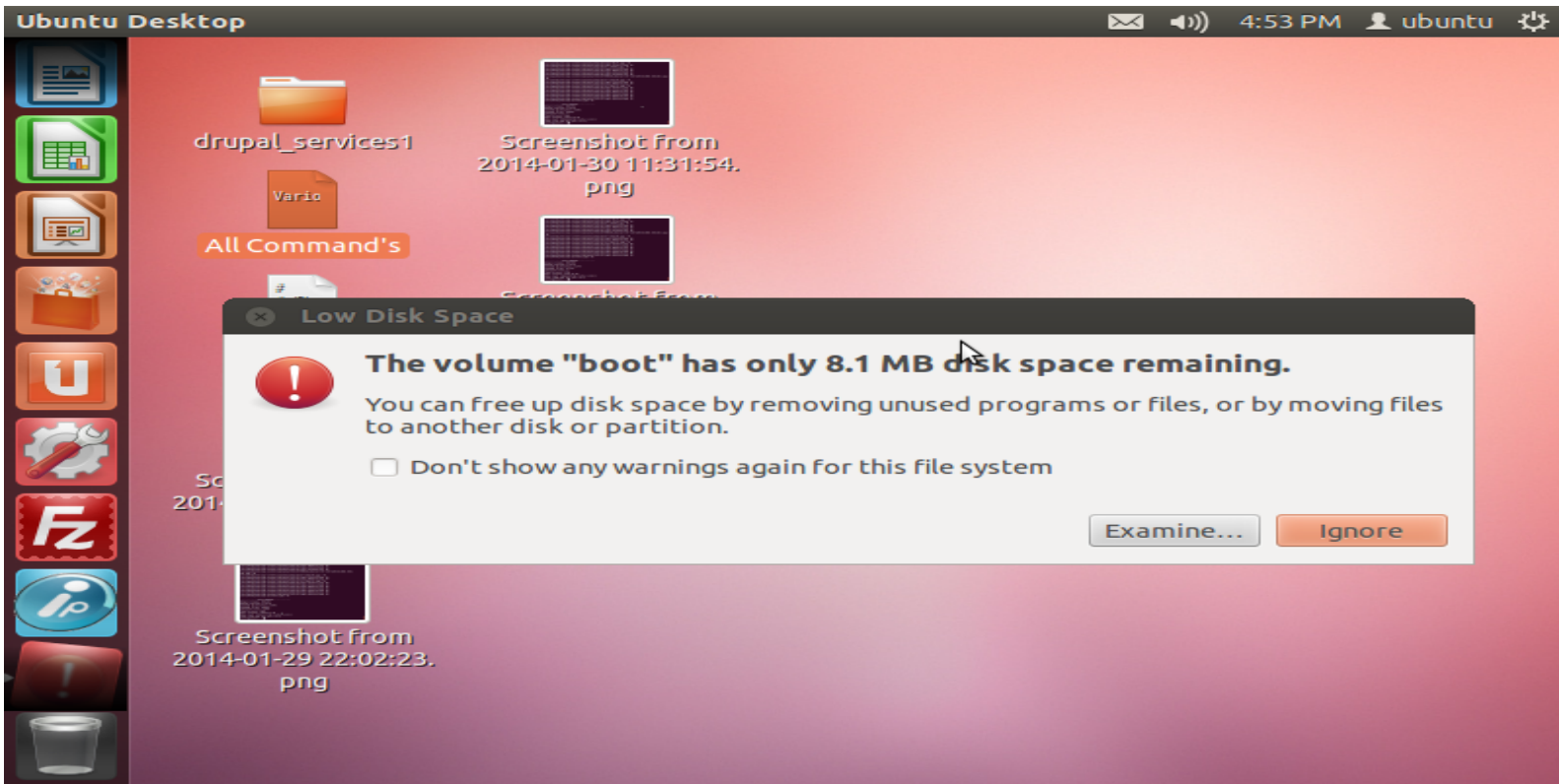Change the ownership of that file to root

chown root:root /home/*username*

Make all necessary changes within the "files" subdirectory

Then, as always, restart:

sudo service vsftpd restart

==

The Volume"boot" has only 8.1 MB free space remaining solution

Link : http://ubuntuforums.org/showthread.php?t=2186191&page=2

Check boot Uses (Commands)

df -h /boot
 &
get package

dpkg-query -W -f='${Package}\n' 'linux-image-*'

Current use pakage
uname -r

Example   :-   3.5.0-49-generic

Note Do not remove current package

For Example look this   3.5.0-49-generic

sudo apt-get autoremove linux-image-3.5.0-28-generic

sudo apt-get autoremove linux-image-3.8.0-21-generic

sudo apt-get autoremove linux-image-3.8.0-22-generic

sudo apt-get autoremove linux-image-3.8.0-23-generic

sudo apt-get autoremove linux-image-3.8.0-25-generic

sudo apt-get autoremove linux-image-3.8.0-26-generic

sudo apt-get autoremove linux-image-3.8.0-27-generic

sudo apt-get autoremove linux-image-3.8.0-30-generic

sudo apt-get autoremove linux-image-3.8.0-31-generic

sudo apt-get update
****

Putty not Connected Error : connection reset by peer

Solution :-

cd /etc
sudo mv ssh/ ssh.old/
sudo apt-get remove openssh-server openssh-client ssh-import-id

Watch the output and make sure it is uninstalling. Then install it again:

sudo apt-get install openssh-server openssh-client ssh-import-id

The installation process **should** generate new host key files, if not, check if you have removed/renamed the `/etc/ssh/` folder properly.

This is the sign when your problem is about to be solved:

```
Unpacking openssh-server (from .../openssh-server_1%3a5.9p1-5ubuntu1_amd64.deb) ...
Selecting previously unselected package ssh-import-id.
Unpacking ssh-import-id (from .../ssh-import-id_2.10-0ubuntu1_all.deb) ...
Processing triggers for ureadahead ...
ureadahead will be reprofiled on next reboot
Processing triggers for ufw ...
Processing triggers for man-db ...
Setting up openssh-server (1:5.9p1-5ubuntu1) ...
Creating SSH2 RSA key; this may take some time ...
Creating SSH2 DSA key; this may take some time ...
Creating SSH2 ECDSA key; this may take some time ...
ssh start/running, process 21733
Setting up ssh-import-id (2.10-0ubuntu1) ...
```
===

Install EHCP web hosting cpanel on Ubuntu server 12.04/12.10/13.04/13.10/14.04

Link : - http://lintut.com/install-ehcp-webhosting-cpanel-on-ubuntu-server/
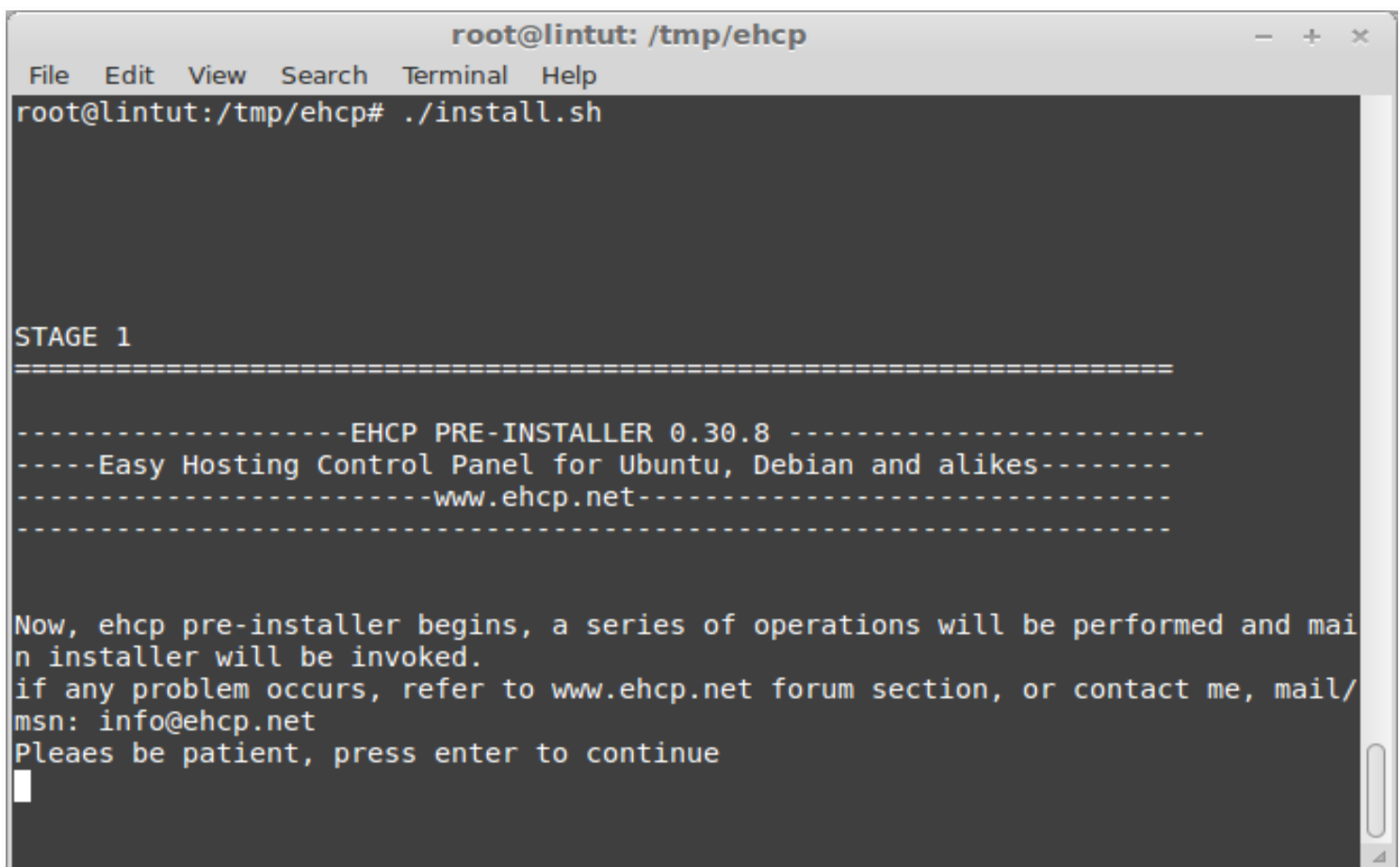
Commads : -

```
wget -O ehcp.tgz www.ehcp.net/ehcp_latest.tgz
tar -zxvf ehcp.tgz
```

Change to ehcp directory, then run _install.sh_ script:

```
cd ehcp
./install.sh
```


EHCP installation script install all needed packages including **Apache**, **MySQL**, **PHP**, **Postfix**.
It is highly, recommended you to set a **MySQL** 'root' password for **MySQL** administration.
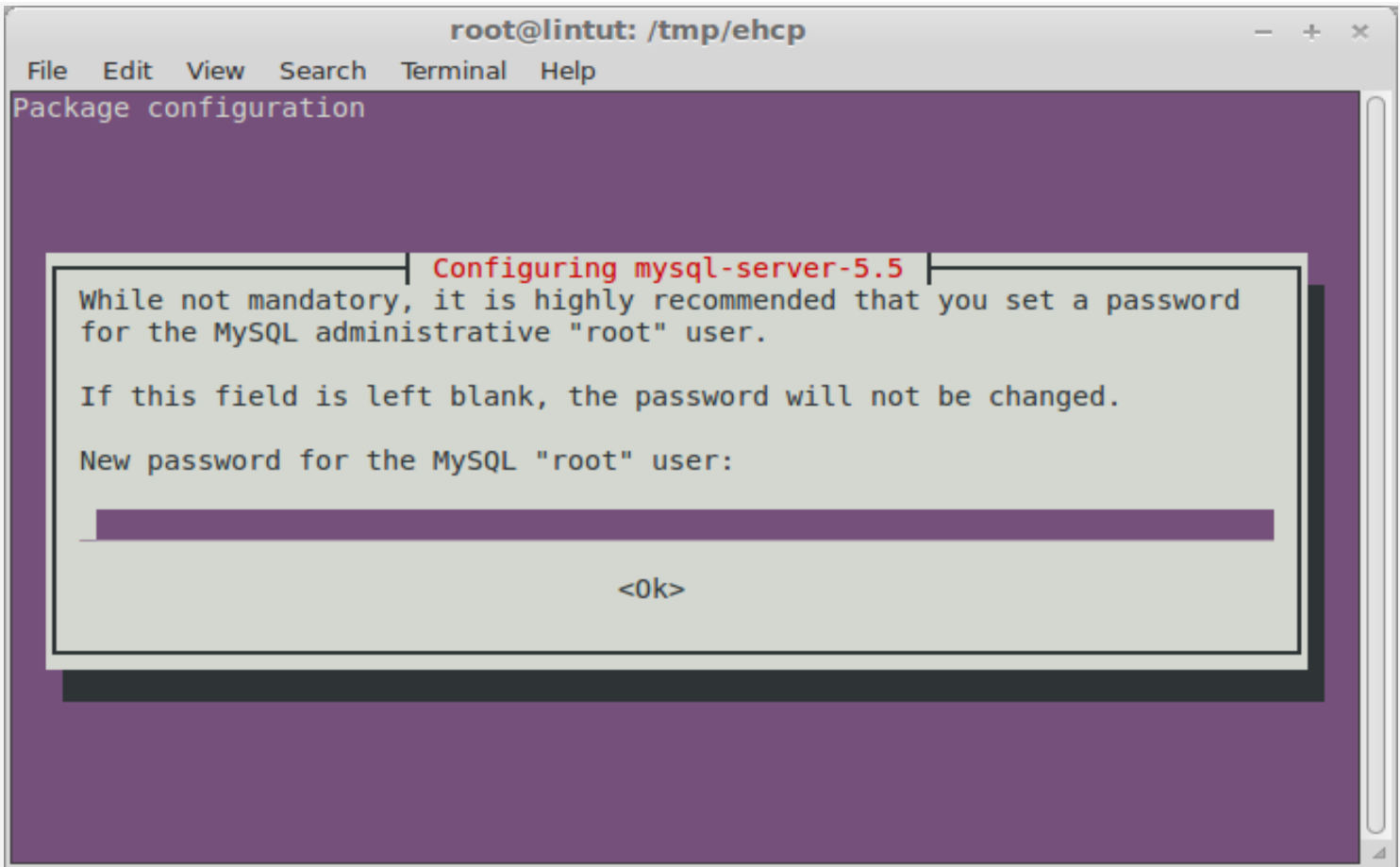
Now select the mail server which one is compatible to you. In my case I select "Internet Site".
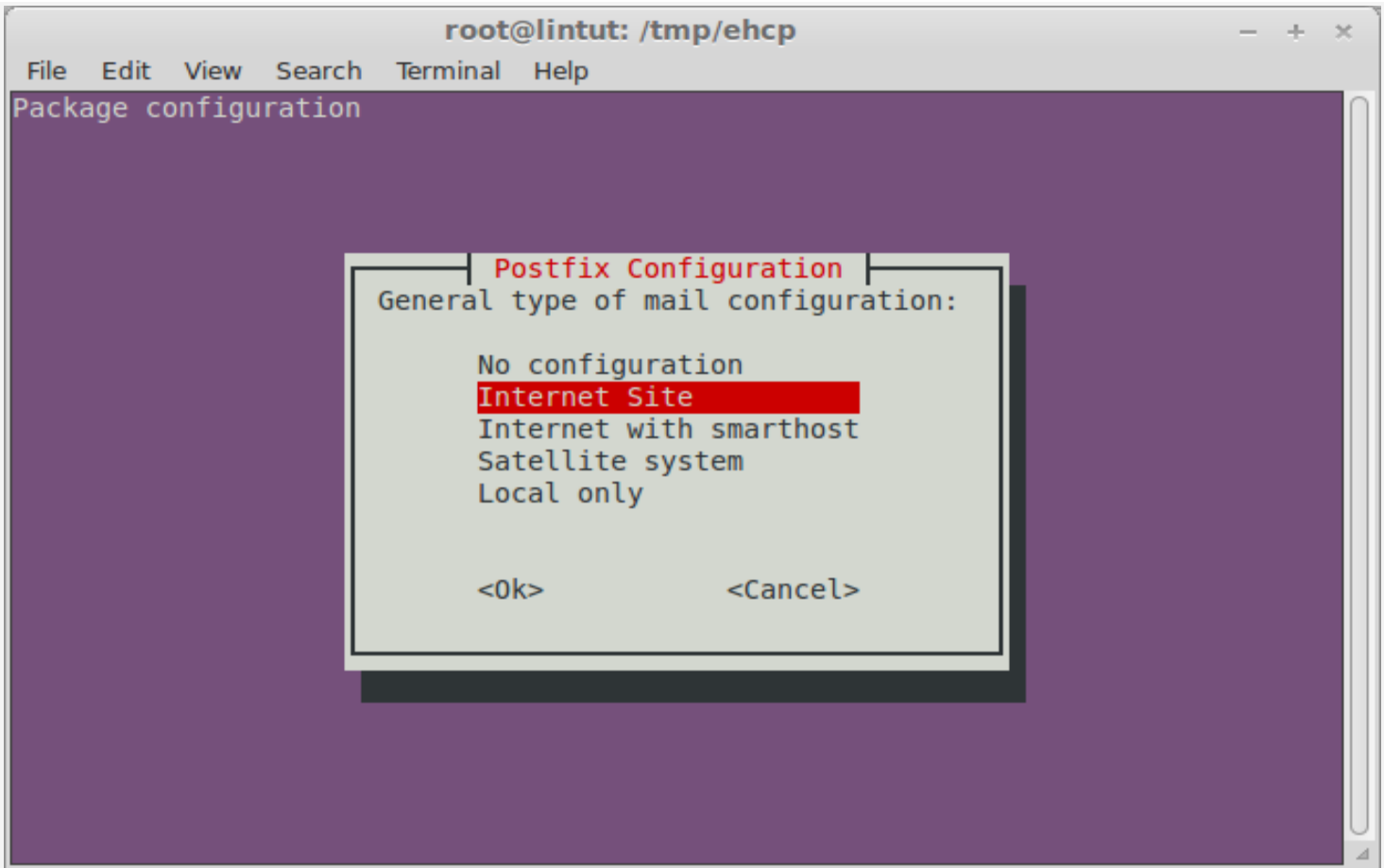
Enter your mail domain name and Click OK.

Package configuration

Postfix Configuration

The "mail name" is the domain name used to "qualify" _ALL_ mail
addresses without a domain name. This includes mail to and from <root>:
please do not make your machine send out mail from root@example.org
unless root@example.org has told you to.

This name will also be used by other programs. It should be the single,
fully qualified domain name (FQDN).

Thus, if a mail address on the local host is foo@example.org, the
correct value for this option would be example.org.

System mail name:

lintut.com

<Ok>   <Cancel>

Select 'Yes' to create web based directories.

```
                    root@lintut: /tmp/ehcp            –  +  ×
 File  Edit  View  Search  Terminal  Help
Package configuration

                   ┤ Configuring courier-base ├

   Courier uses several configuration files in /etc/courier. Some of these
   files can be replaced by a subdirectory whose contents are concatenated
   and treated as a single, consolidated, configuration file.

   The web-based administration provided by the courier-webadmin package
   relies on configuration directories instead of configuration files. If
   you agree, any directories needed for the web-based administration tool
   will be created unless there is already a plain file in place.

   Create directories for web-based administration?

              <Yes>                          <No>
```

Create SSL certificate for POP and IMAP. Click on 'Ok'.

root@lintut: /tmp/ehcp

File   Edit   View   Search   Terminal   Help

Package configuration

┌───────────────┤ Configuring courier-ssl ├───────────────┐
│   │
│ SSL certificate required   │
│   │
│ POP and IMAP over SSL requires a valid, signed, X.509 certificate. │
│ During the installation of courier-pop-ssl or courier-imap-ssl, a │
│ self-signed X.509 certificate will be generated if necessary. │
│   │
│ For production use, the X.509 certificate must be signed by a recognized │
│ certificate authority, in order for mail clients to accept the │
│ certificate. The default location for this certificate is │
│ /etc/courier/pop3d.pem or /etc/courier/imapd.pem.   │
│   │
│   <Ok>   │
│   │
└──┘

File   Edit   View   Search   Terminal   Help

Package configuration

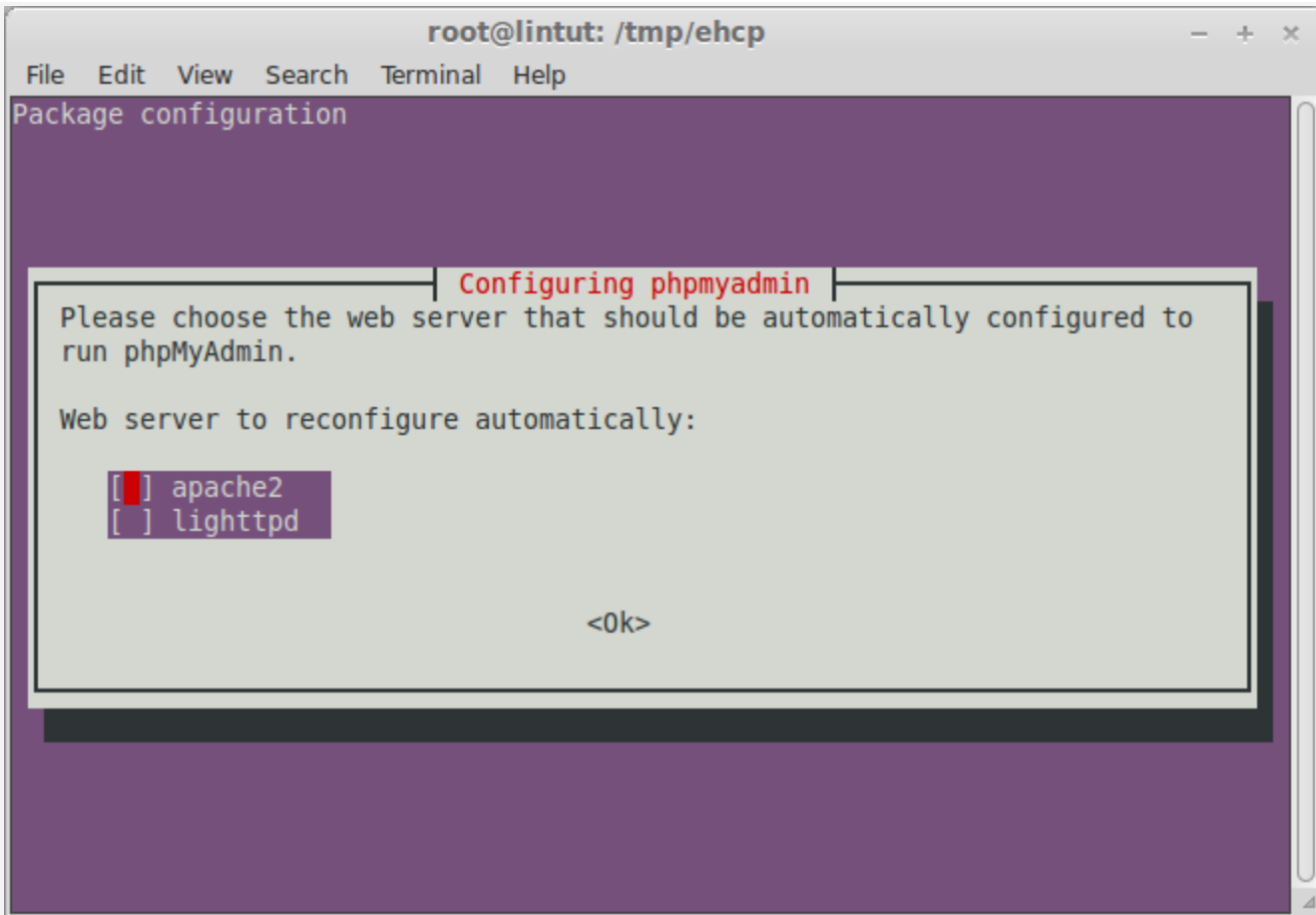┤ Configuring courier-ssl ├

SSL certificate required

POP and IMAP over SSL requires a valid, signed, X.509 certificate.
During the installation of courier-pop-ssl or courier-imap-ssl, a
self-signed X.509 certificate will be generated if necessary.

For production use, the X.509 certificate must be signed by a recognized
certificate authority, in order for mail clients to accept the
certificate. The default location for this certificate is
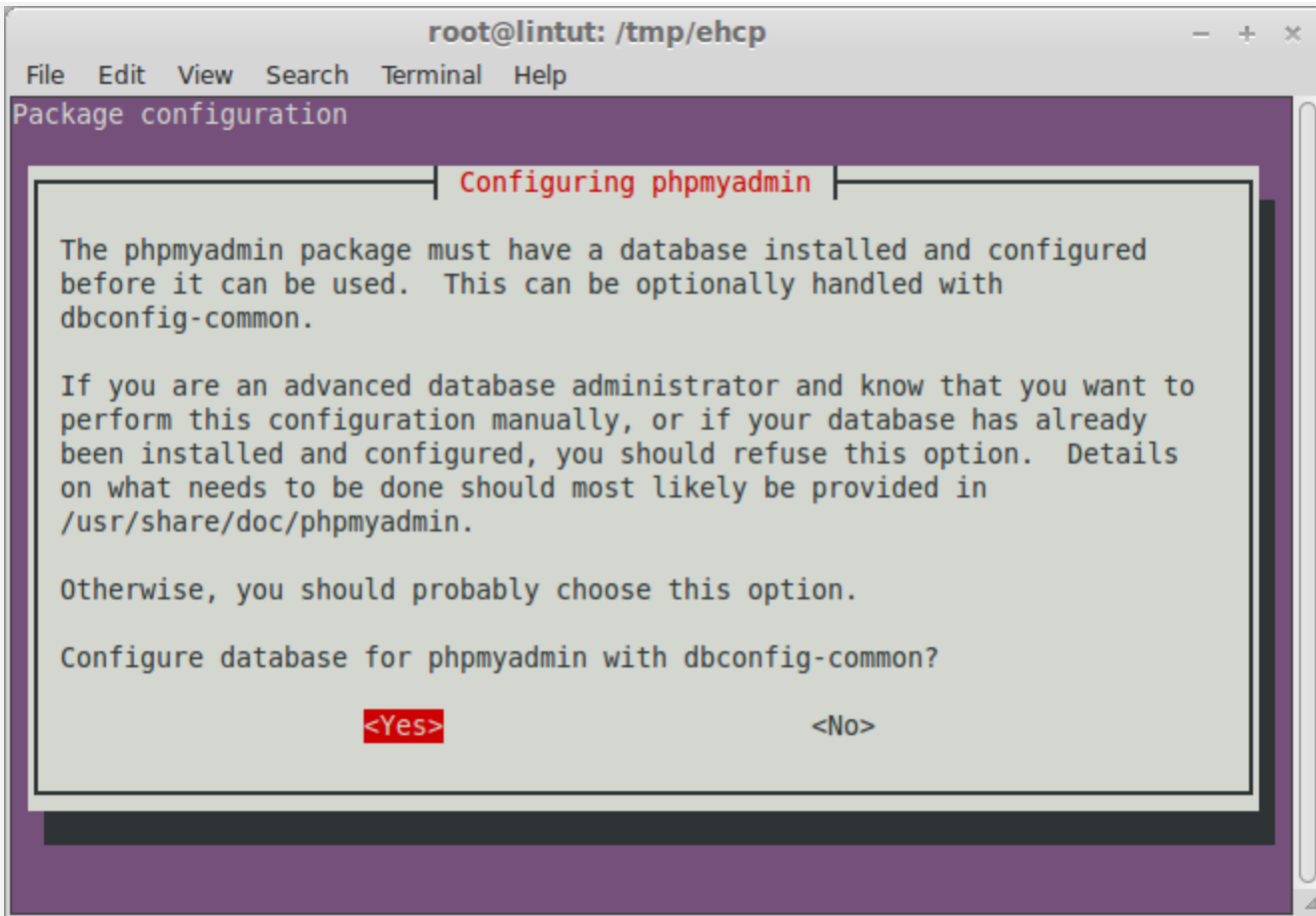/etc/courier/pop3d.pem or /etc/courier/imapd.pem.

<Ok>
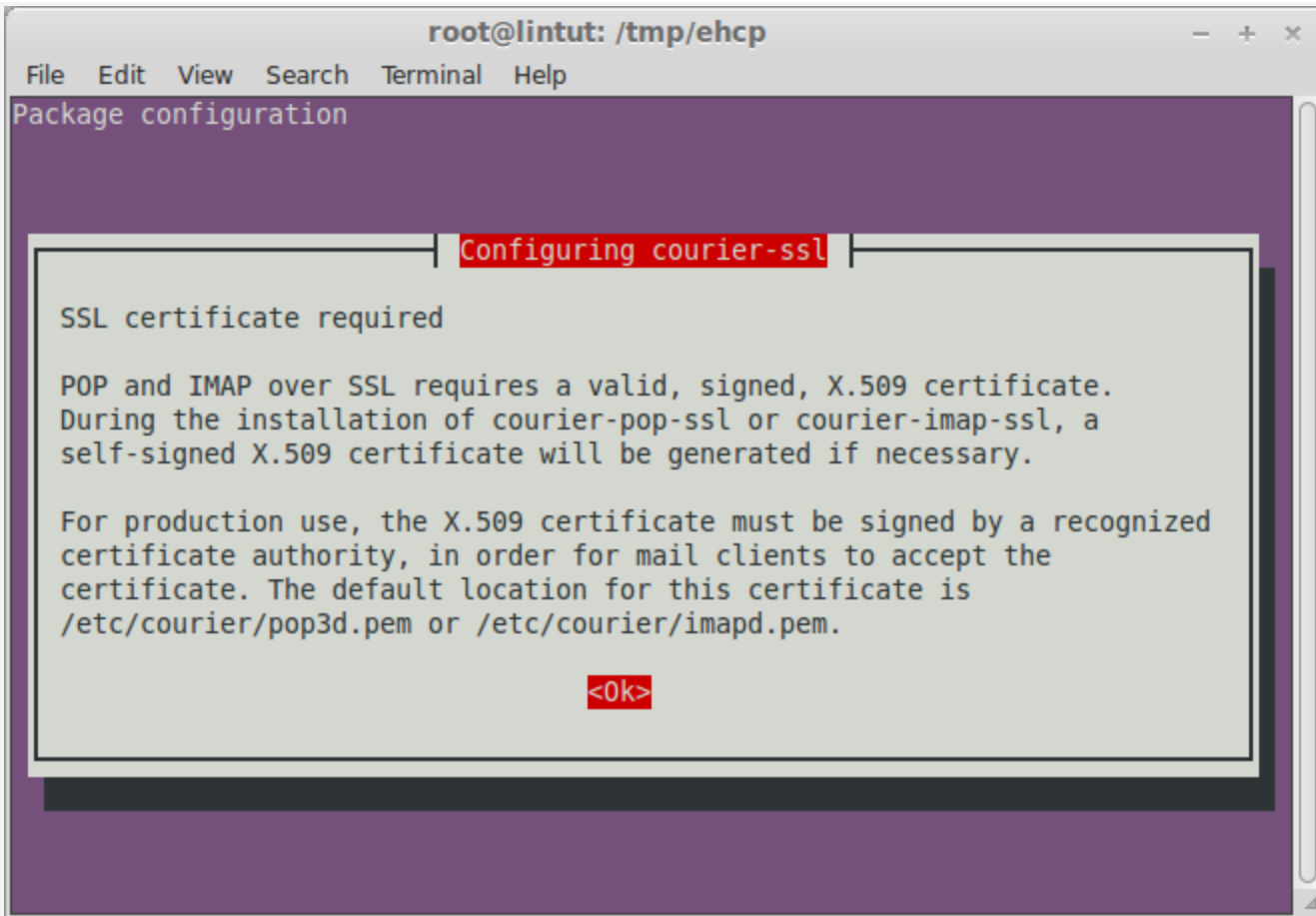
Please choose the web server that should be automatically configured to run phpMyAdmin.

Configure phpMyAdmin database.

File   Edit   View   Search   Terminal   Help

Package configuration

┤ Configuring phpmyadmin ├

The phpmyadmin package must have a database installed and configured
before it can be used. This can be optionally handled with
dbconfig-common.

If you are an advanced database administrator and know that you want to
perform this configuration manually, or if your database has already
been installed and configured, you should refuse this option. Details
on what needs to be done should most likely be provided in
/usr/share/doc/phpmyadmin.

Otherwise, you should probably choose this option.

Configure database for phpmyadmin with dbconfig-common?

<Yes>   <No>

Specify the phpmyadmin database administrative user password.
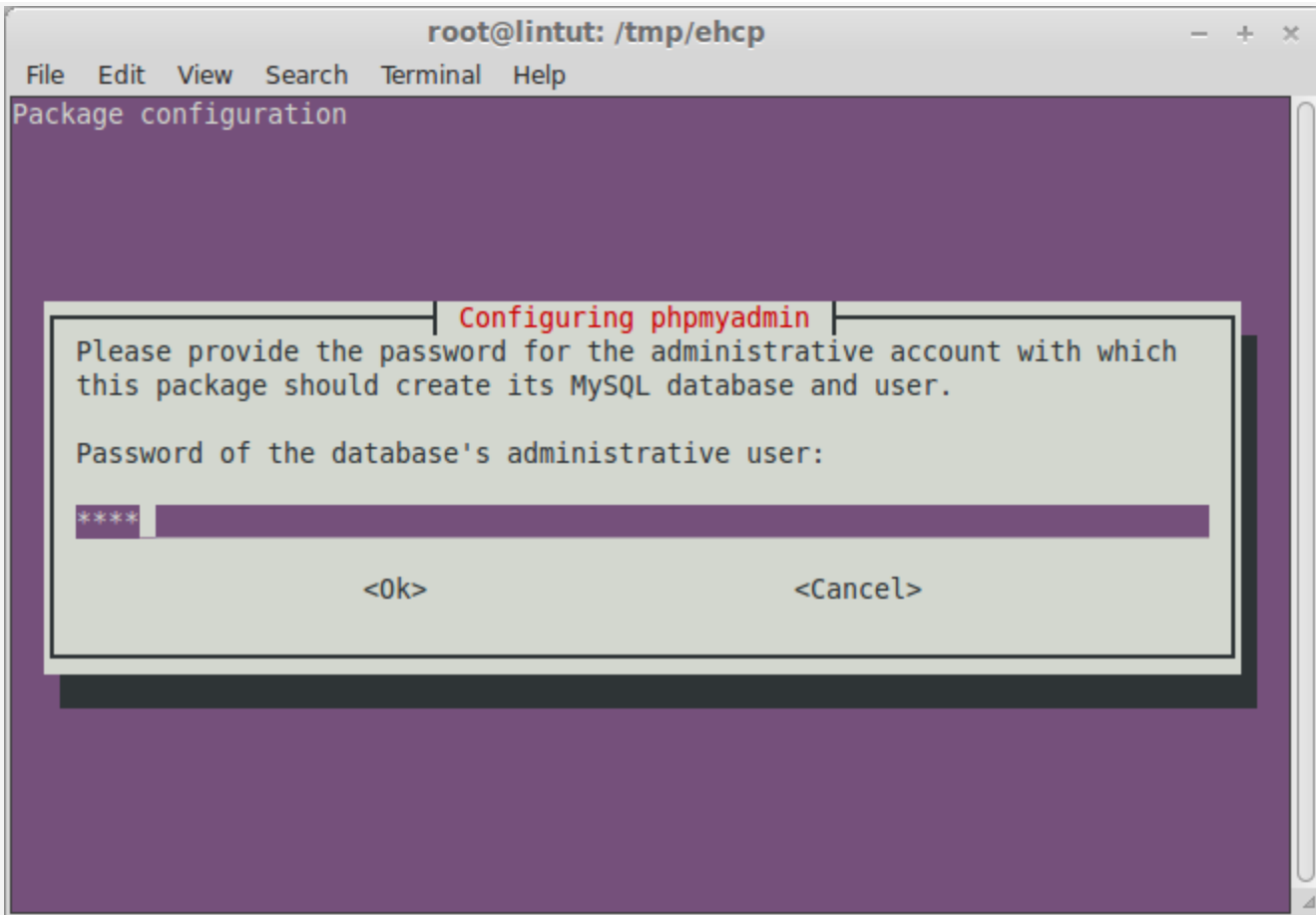
Now configure the roundcube-core.

File   Edit   View   Search   Terminal   Help

Package configuration

┤ Configuring roundcube-core ├

The roundcube package must have a database installed and configured
before it can be used. This can be optionally handled with
dbconfig-common.

If you are an advanced database administrator and know that you want to
perform this configuration manually, or if your database has already
been installed and configured, you should refuse this option. Details
on what needs to be done should most likely be provided in
/usr/share/doc/roundcube.

Otherwise, you should probably choose this option.

Configure database for roundcube with dbconfig-common?

                <Yes>   <No>

Please select the database type that used by roundcube.
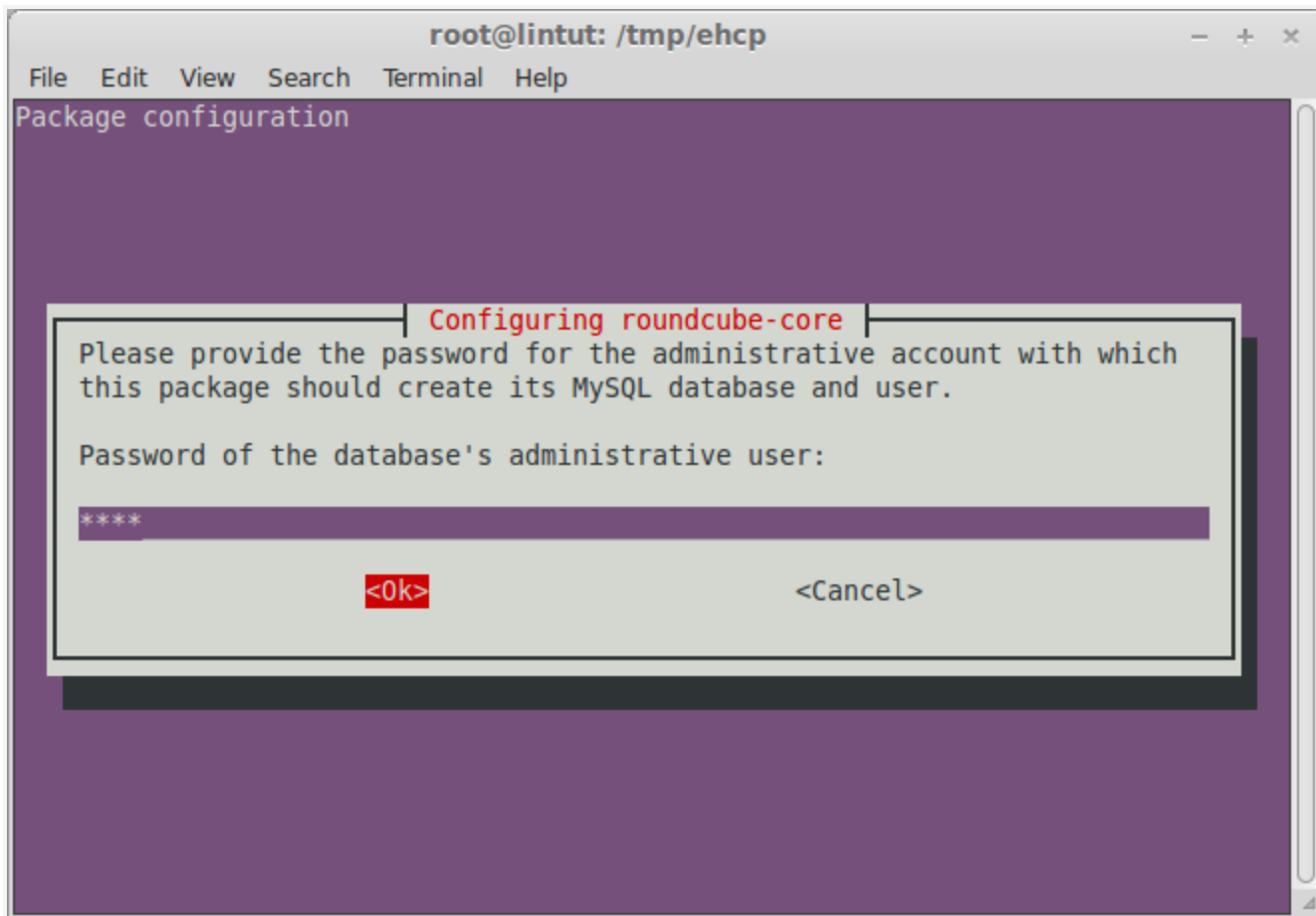
Finished installation

```
                    root@lintut: /tmp/ehcp                    –  +  ×
File   Edit   View   Search   Terminal   Help

-------------------------------------------------------------
finished installation , bye !


now running ehcp daemon..


stopping ehcp..
stopping ehcpdaemon2.sh
stopping index.php daemon
stopping ehcp_daemon.py, python background server process
starting ehcp..
starting ehcp_daemon.py
root      32425  0.0  0.2   4792  1332 pts/0    S+   11:22   0:00 /bin/bash /var/
www/new/ehcp/ehcpdaemon2.sh
ehcp run/restart complete..
ehcp : Finished all operations.. go to your panel at http://yourip/ now...
You have mail in /var/mail/root
root@lintut:/tmp/ehcp# █
```

Now, navigate to the Web browser window and enter IP address of your server.

      http://youripaddress/

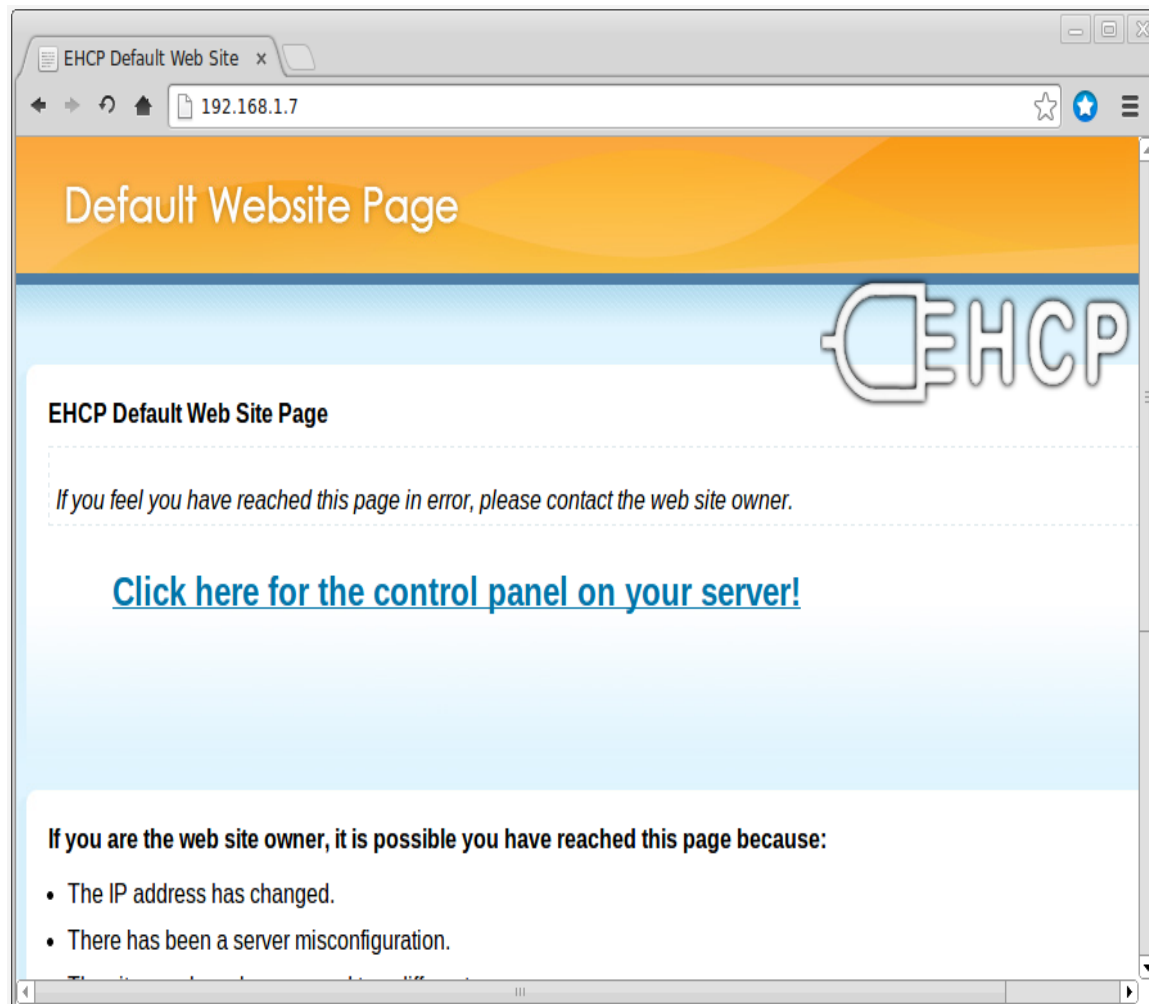   http://youripaddress/
          OR
  http://localhost

Enter **ehcp** login details, default admin username is '**admin**' and default admin password is '**1234**'. If you've set new admin password during installation enter that password.

EHCP Default Web Site

192.168.1.7

Default Website Page

EHCP Default Web Site Page

If you feel you have reached this page in error, please contact the web site owner.

Click here for the control panel on your server!

If you are the web site owner, it is possible you have reached this page because:

- The IP address has changed.
- There has been a server misconfiguration.

EHCP

Please login

Username

Password

Recover Password

Login

Version: 0.30.4

DASHBOARD   OTHER OPERATIONS   SERVER STATUS   OPTIONS

EHCP Version: **0.30.9**   Logged as: **admin**   LOGOUT

Panel Home/Deselect - Domain Home - Domains -> Selected Domain: rarringtail.com 🌐 - Disk Quota: [1MB / 200MB] (update quotainfo)

EHCP

Quick Operations

CHIVE
Chive
MySQL > Chive

PHPmyAdmin
MySQL > PHPmyAdmin

Squirrel Mail
Email > Squirrel Mail Box

Roundcube Mail
Email > RoundCube Mail Box

File Manager
FTP > Net2FTP/File Manager

Backup Domain
System > Generate/List Backup Of Domain

Control panel

Domain Operations

List SubDomains   Add SubDomain   List Custom DNS   Add Custom DNS   List Custom HTTP   Add Custom HTTP

List Domains   List Password Protected Directories   Add Password Protected Directories   Edit DNS Template   Edit Apache Template   Edit Domain Aliases

FTP

List All FTP Users   Add Subdirectory With FTP   Add Extra FTP Under My FTP Space   Add Subdomain With FTP   File Manager

Email

List All Email Address   Add Email Address   Bulk Add Email Address   List Email Fowarding   Add Email Fowarding

Squirrel Mail   RoundCube Mail

MySQL

List MySQL Databases   Add MySQL Database & User   Add MySQL Database To Existing User   Add MySQL User To Existing Database   PHPmyAdmin   Chive

Advance

Activate / Deactivate Domain   Transfer Domain   Generate / List Domain Backup   Redirect To Another URL   Change Settings

Delete Account   WebStats   Install Script   Set As My Default Domain   Change Password

Your language: en (En Tr German Spanish Fr Latviešu

Homepage Template used to generate this page: homepage_domainadmin_forreseller_en.html

Welcome admin

Page top

```
*********************************************************************************************
\/\/\/\/\/\/\/\/\/\/\/\/\/\/\/\/\/\/\/\/\/\/\/\/\/\/\/\/\/\/\/\/\/\/\/\/\/\/\/\/\/\/\/\/\/\/
\/\/\/\/\/\/\/\/\/\/\/\/\/\/\/\/\/\/\/\/\/\/\/\/\/\/\/\/\/\/\/\/\/\/\/\/\
*********************************************************************************************
```