

How to Install Webmin/Virtualmin in Linux (CentOS 7)

What Is Virtualmin?

Virtualmin is a Webmin module that is typically used to manage multiple virtual hosts through a single interface, similar to cPanel. It supports multiple functions such as creating/managing Apache virtual hosts, MySQL database creation/management, generating DNS zones, managing mailboxes, and much more.

How Do I Install Virtualmin On CentOS 7?

This guide implies that you're using the root account on Cloud, VPS or Dedicated Server to perform the installation and that you have a basic working knowledge of a Linux shell.

We highly suggest taking a backup of your server prior to proceeding with this script.

Although this document is written for CentOS 7, Virtualmin offers an automated installation script for the following distros:

- CentOS/RHEL/Scientific Linux 7 on x86_64
- CentOS/RHEL/Scientific Linux 5 and 6 on i386 or x86_64
- Debian 6, 7, and 8 on i386 or amd64
- Ubuntu 12.04 LTS, 14.04 LTS, and 16.04 LTS on i386 or amd64 (non-LTS releases are not supported)

The following steps can be utilized to install Virtualmin in a CentOS 7 (RHEL 7) environment on a fresh OS installation.

1. Ensure your server is up to date

```
sudo yum update -y
```

2. Download the Virtualmin installer script using **wget**

```
sudo wget http://software.virtualmin.com/gpl/scripts/install.sh
```

3. Execute the install script

```
sudo sh install.sh
```

As per the warning when the script is executed ensure that your OS is listed and type “y” then press “Enter” to continue with the installation

```
[root@localhost ~]# sh install.sh
Checking for Perl
found Perl at /usr/bin/perl

Welcome to the Virtualmin GPL installer, version 1.1.5

WARNING:

The installation is quite stable and functional when run on a freshly
installed supported Operating System.

If you have existing websites, email users, or if you manually installed
Virtualmin via a Webmin 'wbm' module, you are likely to run into problems.
Please read the Virtualmin Administrators Guide before proceeding if
your system is not a freshly installed and supported OS.

This script is not intended to update your system! It should only be
used to perform your initial Virtualmin installation. If you have previously
run the Virtualmin installer, you can perform upgrades and updates from within
Virtualmin itself, or using your system's package manager. Once Virtualmin is
installed, you never need to run this script again.

The systems currently supported by install.sh are:
CentOS/RHEL/Scientific Linux 7 on x86_64
CentOS and RHEL 5-6 on i386 and x86_64
Scientific Linux 6 on i386 and x86_64
Debian 6, 7, and 8 on i386 and amd64
Ubuntu 12.04 LTS, 14.04, and 16.04 LTS on i386 and amd64
FreeBSD 7.0 and 8 on i386 and amd64

If your OS is not listed above, this script will fail. More details
about the systems supported by the script can be found here:

http://www.virtualmin.com/os-support.html

Continue? (y/n) █
```

If prompted you may need to enter in a fully qualified hostname. Please note that this domain name will need to resolve to your server.

Finish Setting Up Virtualmin With the Post-Installation Wizard

The installation should now be underway and may take a bit of time to complete. Once the installation is complete you can move on to the Post-Installation Wizard by logging into Virtualmin using `YOURIPADDRESS:10000` as Virtualmin operates on port

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10000 by default. You can choose to perform the post installation steps later; however, it is strongly advised to proceed with them now using the following steps.

2. Select the appropriate setting for your system
3. Click “Next”

4. Select if you'd like to run clamd in the background
5. Click “Next”

6. Select if you'd like to run spamd in the background
7. Click “Next”

8. Select if you'd like to run a MySQL server, PostgreSQL server or both
9. Click “Next”

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Virtualmin supports both the MySQL and PostgreSQL database servers, but you might want to run only one (or neither) on your system. Each consumes RAM when running, even if they are not being used.
Depending on the websites and applications you plan to host, running MySQL only may be enough, as most web applications do not support or require PostgreSQL. If your system will only be used for mail or DNS hosting, there is no need to run either.

Run MySQL database server? Yes (more RAM used, needed for most non-static websites) No (less RAM used) **8**

Run PostgreSQL database server? Yes (more RAM used, needed for some web applications) No (less RAM used)

Prev Cancel Next **9**

10. Set a root password for the database server (MySQL/PostgreSQL)
11. Select if you'd like to remove the test MySQL database
12. Select if you'd like to remove the anonymous MySQL user
13. Click "Next"

To prevent other users on your system from managing the MySQL database, a password for the `root` user should be set. Currently the MySQL password is not set, which is highly insecure.

Set MySQL password **10**

Remove test MySQL database? Yes No **11**

Remove anonymous MySQL user? Yes No **12**

Prev Cancel Next **13**

14. Select the appropriate configuration for your system
15. Click "Next"

MySQL can be configured to trade off memory use for performance, depending on how much RAM your system has and how heavily you expect the database to be used.

MySQL configuration size Leave default settings Small system (256M) with infrequent MySQL use Medium system (512M) with regular MySQL use Large system (1G) on which MySQL is heavily used Huge system (2G or more) on which MySQL is heavily used **14**

Prev Cancel Next **15**

16. Set the Primary nameserver
17. Set the Secondary nameservers if needed
18. Click "Next"

For DNS zones created by Virtualmin to be resolvable, the primary nameserver record for each zone must be set to something that can itself be resolved by other systems on the Internet.

Primary nameserver Skip check for resolvability **16**

Secondary nameservers (optional) **17**

Prev Cancel Next **18**

19. Select to store plain-text or hashed password
20. Click "Next"

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Virtualmin gives you the option of storing plain-text passwords for virtual servers and mailboxes, or storing only one-way encrypted (hashed) passwords. Plain text passwords are more convenient, but less secure if your system is compromised.

Password storage mode 19 Store plain-text passwords Only store hashed passwords

Warning - when hashed passwords are used, password recovery for virtual servers will no longer be possible. In addition, the MySQL password for new servers will be different from the administration password, and will be randomly generated.

Prev Cancel Next 20

The Post-Installation Wizard should now be complete and you should be able to start using your new control panel. The first thing you should do is create a new virtual server so that you can begin hosting your site(s).

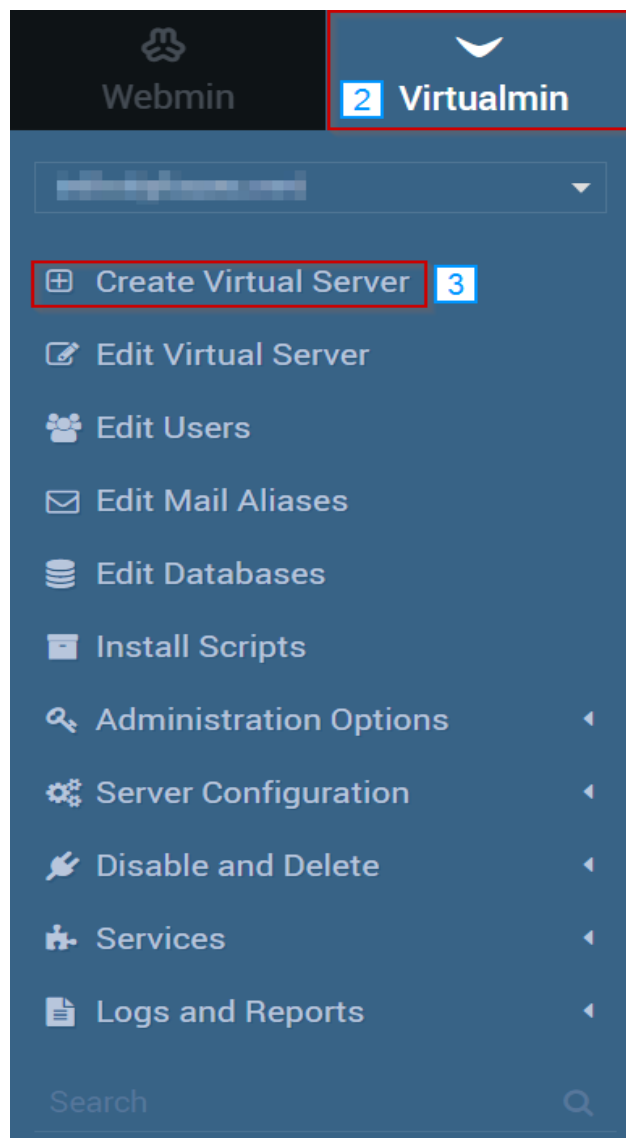
Creating A New Virtual Server In Webmin/Virtualmin

To setup a new virtual server in Webmin/Virtualmin you'll make the similar steps to adding a new cPanel account to host a new website in WHM. You can create new virtual servers in Webmin to host new domains.

How Do I Add A New Site to Virtualmin?

To add a new site/domain (Virtual Server) to Webmin please use the following steps.

1. Login to Webmin
2. Select Virtualmin
3. Select the Create Virtual Server option



4. Fill in the required information for the domain

- a. New virtual server type
 - i. Top-level server
 - ii. Sub-server
 - iii. Alias
- b. Domain name
- c. Description
- d. Administration password
- e. Server configuration template
- f. Account plan
- g. Administration username

5. Click Create Server

The screenshot shows the 'Create Virtual Server' page. At the top, there's a navigation bar with a star icon and the title 'Create Virtual Server'. Below it, a breadcrumb trail shows 'New virtual server type: Top-level server > Sub-server > Alias of [redacted]'. The main form is titled 'New virtual server details' and contains the following fields:

- Domain name: tutorials.hostwinds.com
- Description: (empty)
- Administration password: (masked with dots)
- Server configuration template: Default Settings
- Account plan: Default Plan
- Administration username: Automatic Custom username

Below the main form are sections for 'Advanced options', 'Enabled features', and 'IP address and forwarding'. At the bottom left, there is a green button labeled 'Create Server'.

Hosting A WordPress Site on A Server with Virtualmin

Virtualmin makes it very easy to manage all aspects of your website via its very intuitive GUI. In this article we will cover how to create a WordPress site within Virtualmin. If you have not already installed Virtualmin

How Can Host WordPress Website on a Server with Virtualmin/Webmin?

This process can essentially be broken into 3 tasks, which are extensively covered in the guides below.

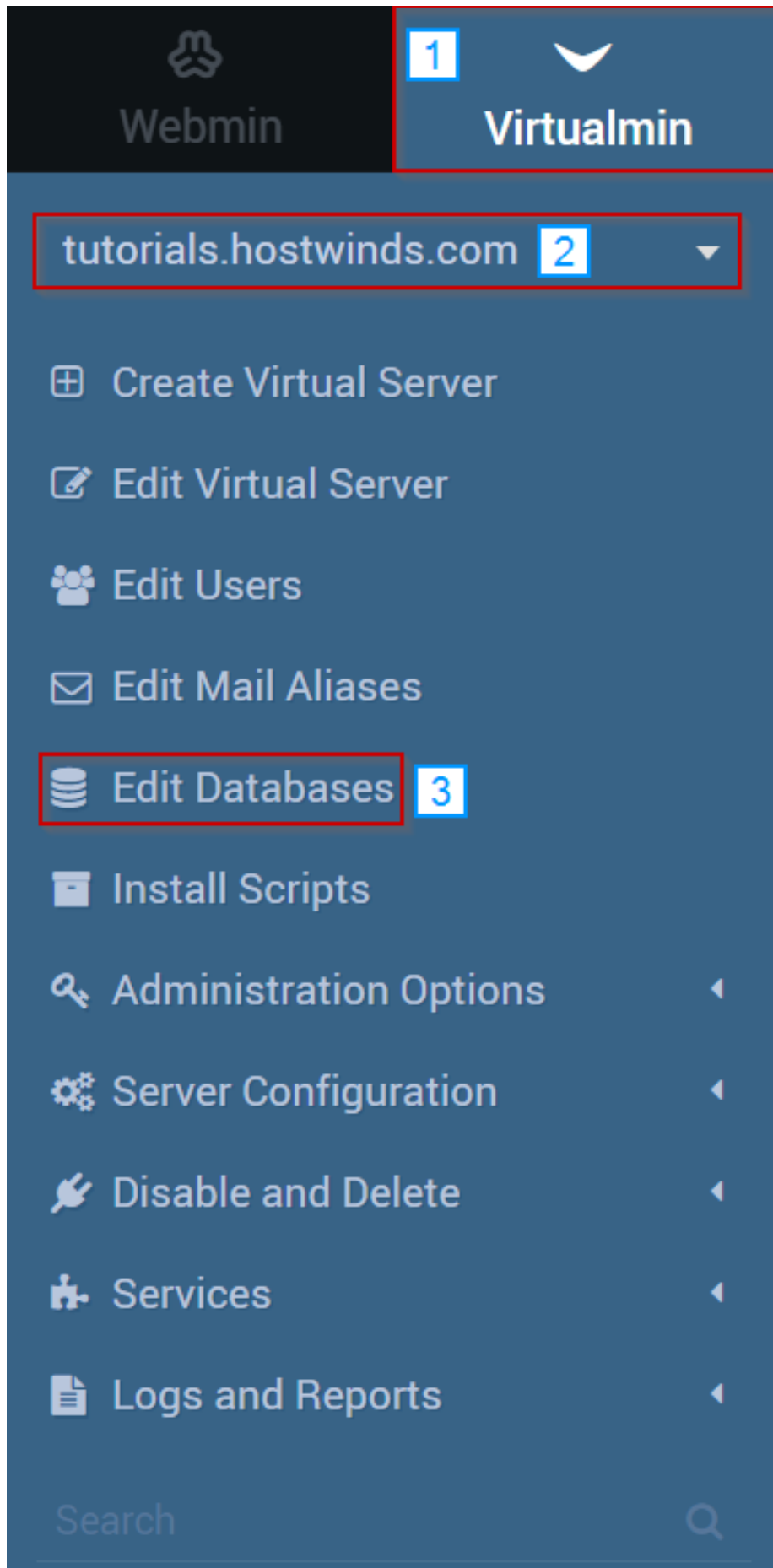
- Creating a new virtual server in Webmin/Virtualmin
- Creating A New Database in Virtualmin
- Installing WordPress in Virtualmin

Overall you need to first add the site that you'd like to install WordPress on, and host to Virtualmin/Webmin. You'll then need to create a new database for the WordPress site to use. Lastly, you'll need to install the WordPress software onto a domain that you have added to Virtualmin/Webmin and also use the database that you created.

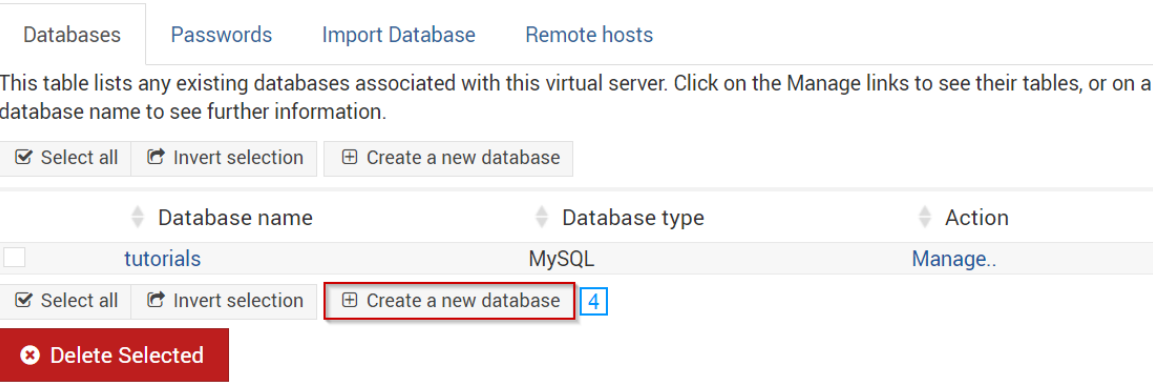
Create A New Database In Virtualmin

Similar to other control panels, such as cPanel or Plesk, Virtualmin provides a user friendly interface to create and manage MySQL databases. To create a new database within Virtualmin please refer to the following steps.

1. Login to Virtualmin
2. Select the domain for which you'd like to create the database from the dropdown box
3. Click *Edit Databases*

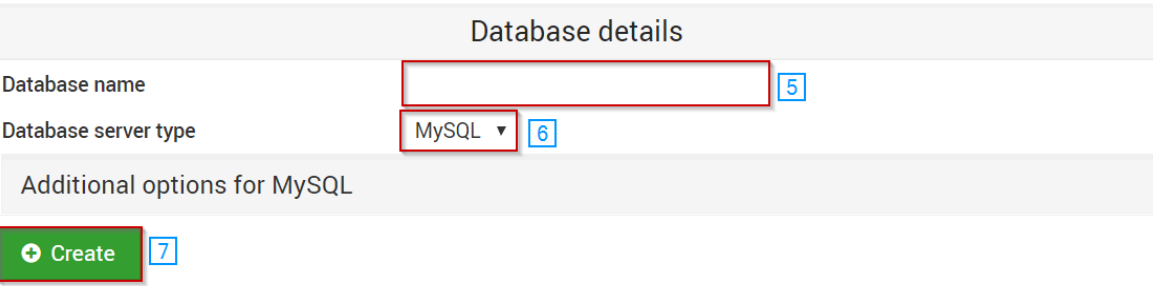


4. Select *Create a new database*



The screenshot shows the Virtualmin Databases management interface. At the top, there are tabs for 'Databases', 'Passwords', 'Import Database', and 'Remote hosts'. Below the tabs, a message states: 'This table lists any existing databases associated with this virtual server. Click on the Manage links to see their tables, or on a database name to see further information.' Below this message, there are three buttons: 'Select all', 'Invert selection', and 'Create a new database'. A table with the following columns is visible: 'Database name', 'Database type', and 'Action'. The table contains one entry: 'tutorials' (Database name), 'MySQL' (Database type), and 'Manage..' (Action). Below the table, there are three buttons: 'Select all', 'Invert selection', and 'Create a new database'. The 'Create a new database' button is highlighted with a red box and a blue callout '4'. Below the buttons, there is a red button labeled 'Delete Selected'.

5. Enter in the name for your database
6. Under *Database server type* select the type of database this will be, if you're not sure then use MySQL
7. Click *Create*



The screenshot shows the 'Database details' form in Virtualmin. The form has three main sections: 'Database name', 'Database server type', and 'Additional options for MySQL'. The 'Database name' field is highlighted with a red box and a blue callout '5'. The 'Database server type' dropdown menu is set to 'MySQL' and is highlighted with a red box and a blue callout '6'. Below the form, there is a green button labeled 'Create' with a plus sign, highlighted with a red box and a blue callout '7'.

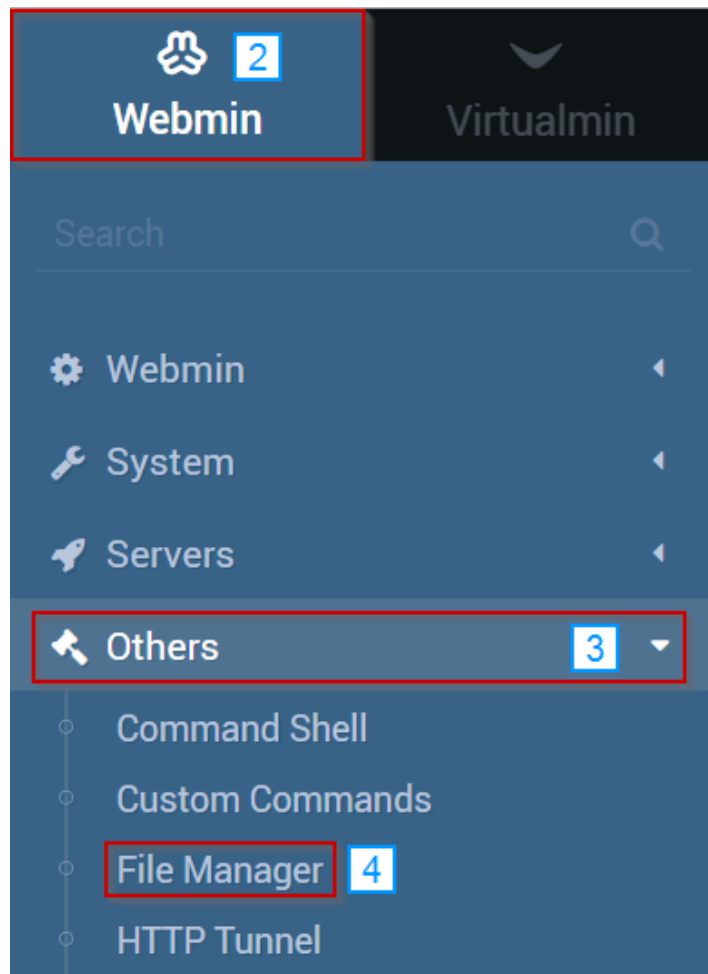
Note: This method of creating a database in Virtualmin will automatically add the Virtualmin user that was used to create the database to that database with all permissions.

Installing WordPress In Virtualmin:

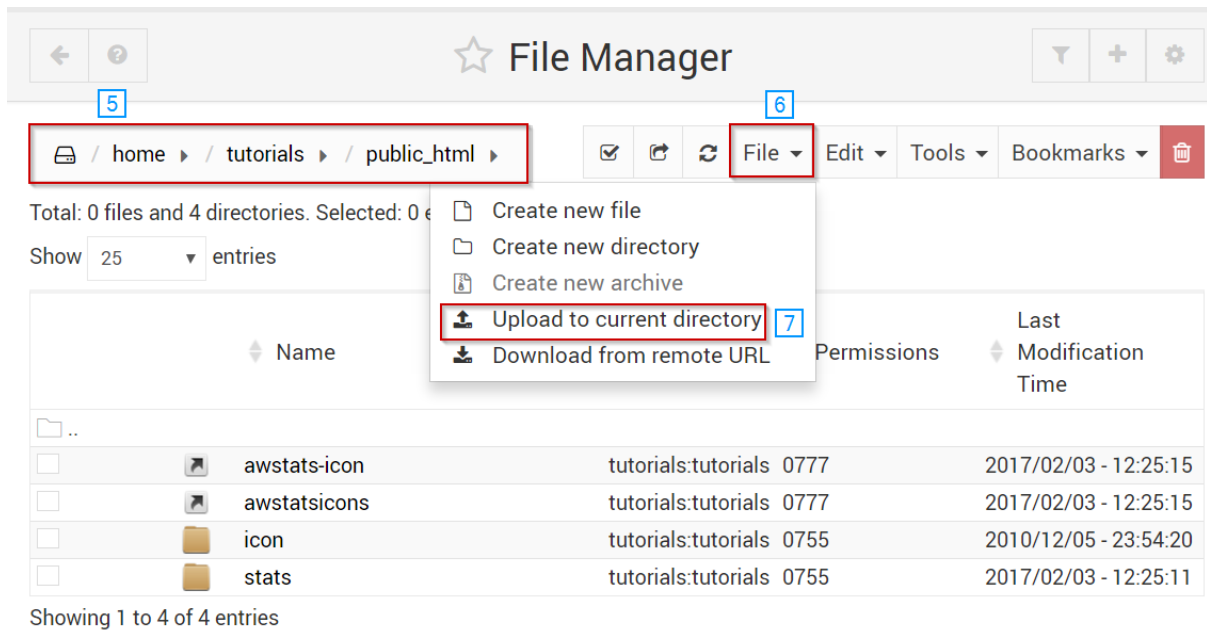
WordPress is one of the leading Content Management Systems (CMS) available today and is used on a variety of different websites. Like Virtualmin, WordPress is free and open source so it only makes sense that you should be able to use the two together to manage your website. In this article we will cover exactly how you can install WordPress onto a site

Before you begin please go and download the most recent version of WordPress onto your computer by visiting wordpress.org. This will ensure that you're using the latest version with the most up to date security patches applied. Once the download is complete, please refer to the following steps.

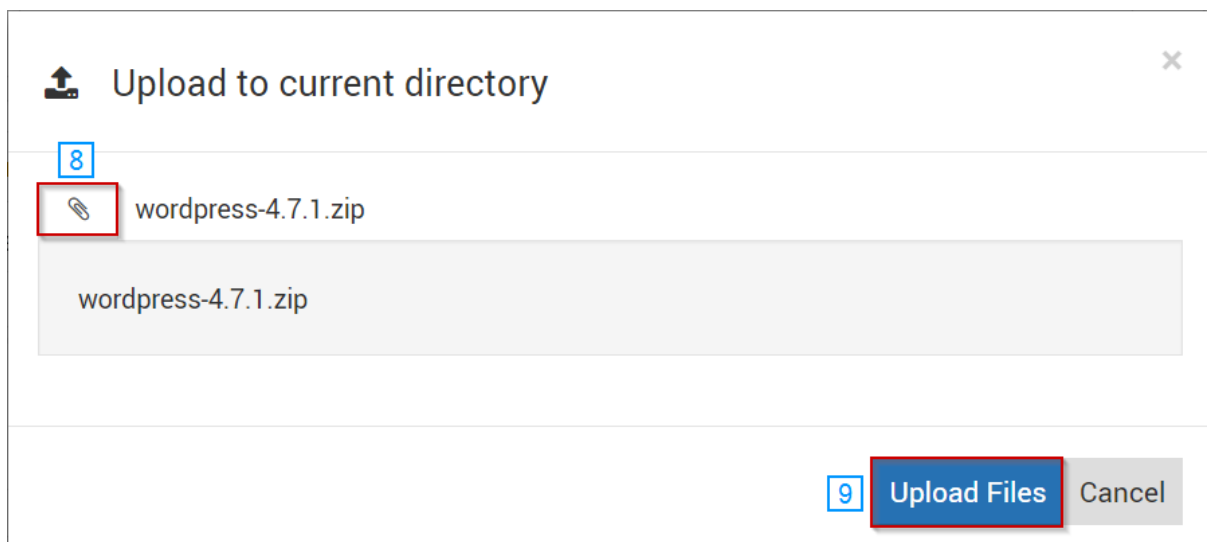
1. Login to Virtualmin
2. Select Webmin
3. Click Others
4. Select File Manager



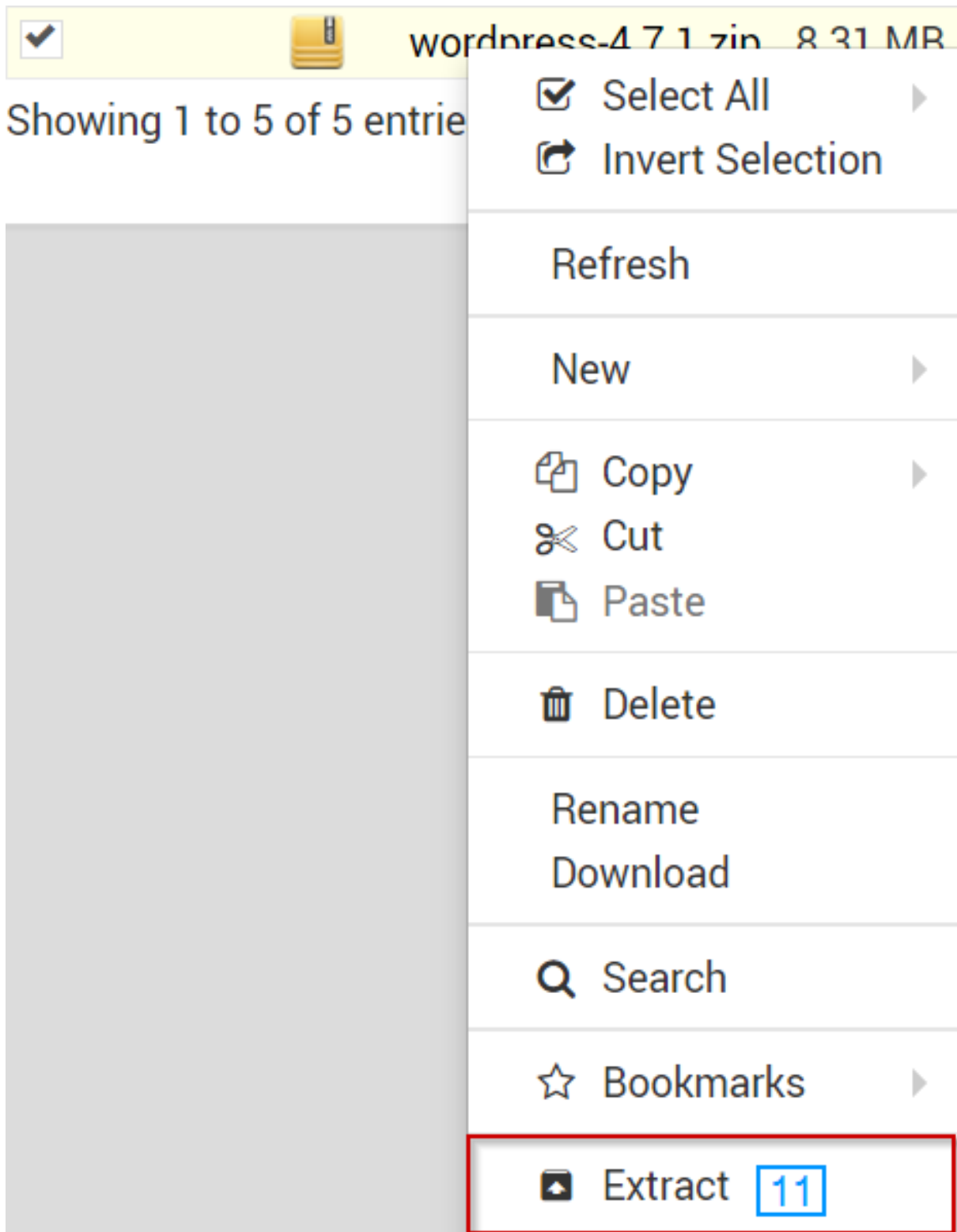
5. Navigate to where you'd like to install WordPress
6. Click the File drop down menu
7. Select Upload to current directory



8. Click the Paperclip icon and select the new version of WordPress that was downloaded earlier
9. Click Upload Files



10. Right click the WordPress zip folder that was just uploaded
11. Select Extract



12. Open up the extracted WordPress folder by clicking on it

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13. Click the Select All icon
14. Click the Edit drop down button
15. Select the Cut option
16. Click the icon to go back up one directory

The screenshot shows a file manager window with the breadcrumb path: / home > / tutorials > / public_html > / wordpress. The toolbar includes icons for Select All (13), Refresh, File, Edit (14), Tools, Bookmarks, and a trash icon. Below the toolbar, it says "Total: 16 files and 3 directories. Selected: 19 entries" and "Show 25 entries". A table lists files and directories with columns for Name, Size, Permissions, and Last Modification Time. The "Back" icon (16) is highlighted in the table. The "Edit" menu is open, showing "Copy", "Cut" (15), and "Paste" options.

Name	Size	Permissions	Last Modification Time
wp-admin		root:root 0755	2017/01/11 - 18:31:58
wp-content		root:root 0755	2017/01/11 - 18:32:00
wp-includes		root:root 0755	2017/01/11 - 18:31:59
index.php	418 bytes	root:root 0644	2013/09/25 - 00:18:11
license.txt	19.47 kB	root:root 0644	2017/01/02 - 18:51:35
readme.html	7.26 kB	root:root 0644	2017/01/11 - 17:46:33
wp-activate.php	5.32 kB	root:root 0644	2016/09/27 - 21:36:28
wp-blog-header.php	364 bytes	root:root 0644	2015/12/19 - 11:20:28
wp-comments-post.php	1.59 kB	root:root 0644	2016/08/29 - 12:00:32

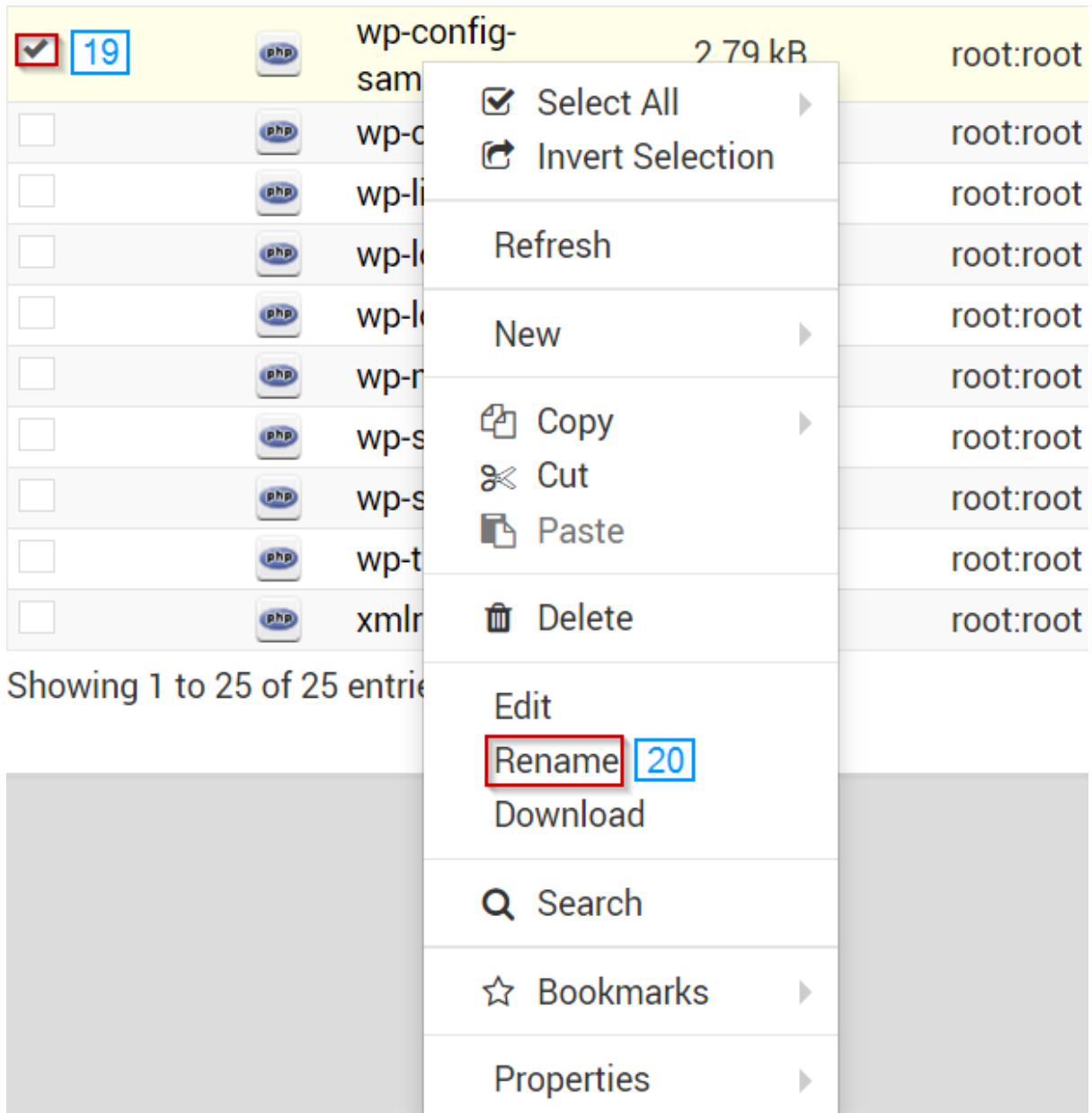
17. Select the Edit drop down button
18. Click Paste

The screenshot shows the same file manager window as above, but now the "Edit" menu is open and the "Paste" option is selected. The "Back" icon is no longer highlighted. The table below the menu is empty.

Name	Size	Permissions	Last Modification Time
------	------	-------------	------------------------

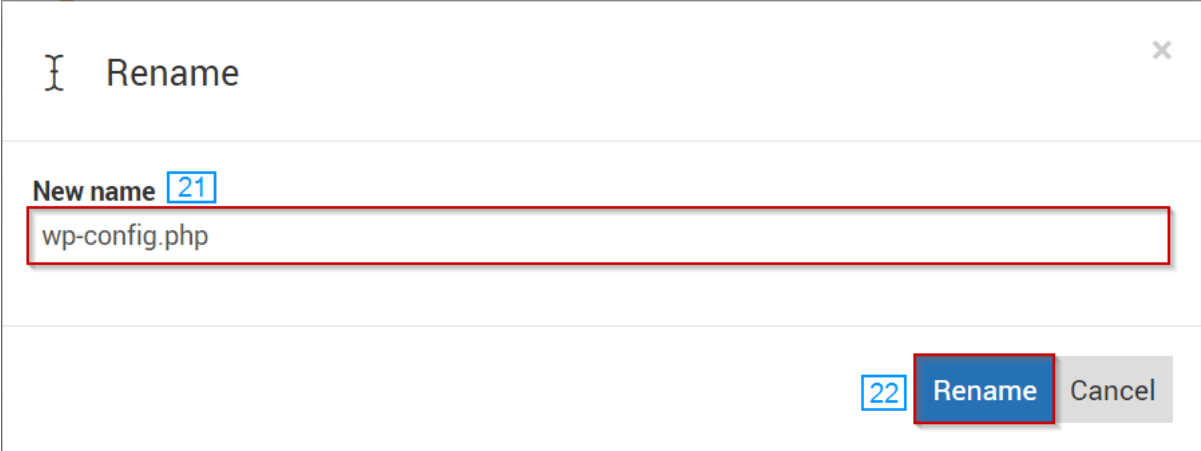
19. Right click the file wp-config-sample.php

20. Select the Rename option



21. Rename the file to wp-config.php without the quotes

22. Click the Rename Button

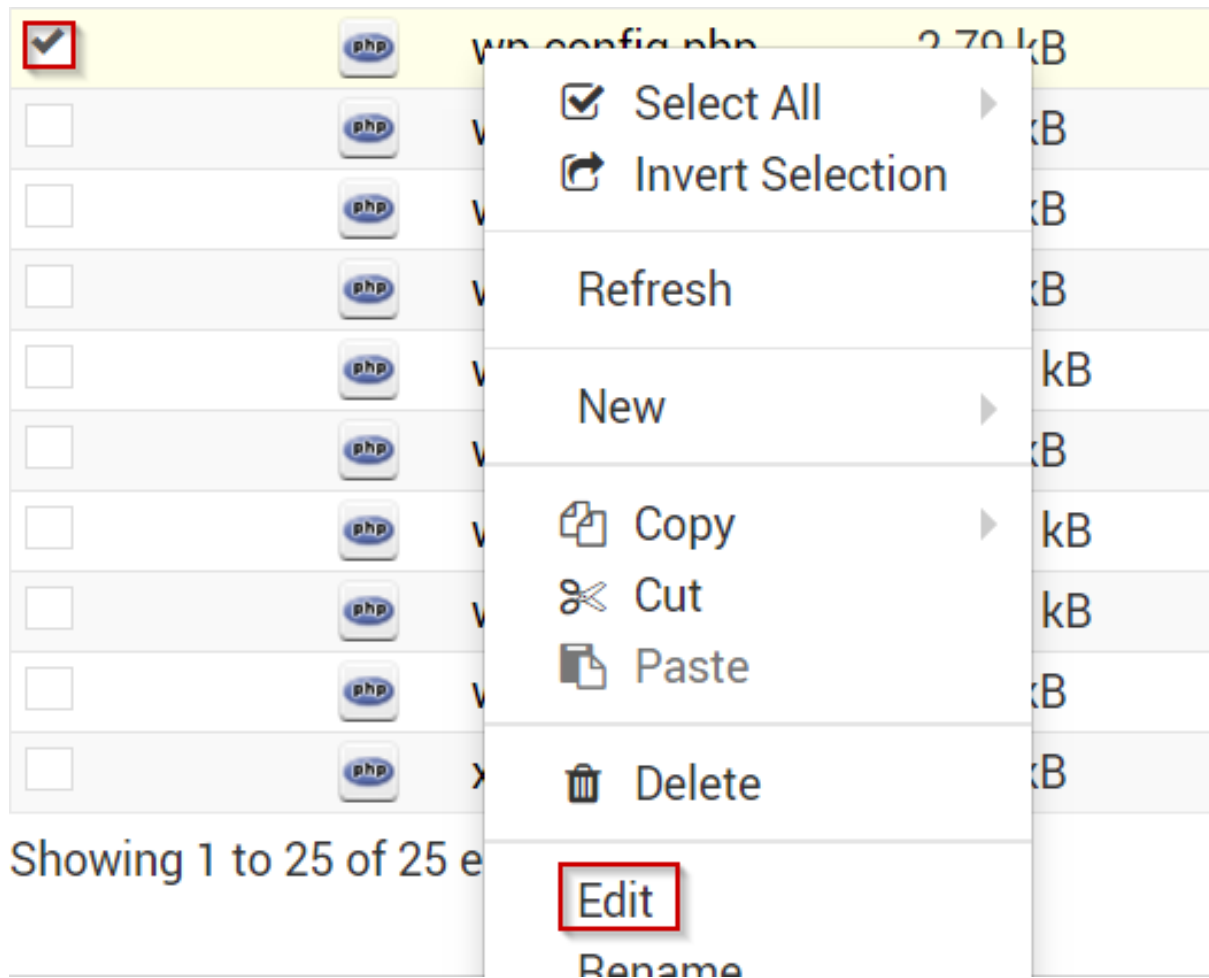


Rename ×

New name

23. Right click the file wp-config-sample.php

24. Select the Edit option



25. Locate the MySQL settings section in the wp-config/php file

26. Enter in the following database information

- a. 'DB_NAME'
- b. 'DB_USER'
- c. 'DB_PASSWORD'
- d. 'DB_HOST'

27. Click the Save Button

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```
16 * @link https://codex.wordpress.org/Editing_wp-config.php
17 *
18 * @package WordPress
19 */
20
21 // ** MySQL settings - You can get this info from your web host ** //
22 /** The name of the database for WordPress */
23 define('DB_NAME', 'database_name_here'); 26a
24
25 /** MySQL database username */
26 define('DB_USER', 'username_here'); 26b
27
28 /** MySQL database password */
29 define('DB_PASSWORD', 'password_here'); 26c
30
31 /** MySQL hostname */
32 define('DB_HOST', 'localhost'); 26d
33
34 /** Database Charset to use in creating database tables. */
35 define('DB_CHARSET', 'utf8');
36
37 /** The Database Collate type. Don't change this if in doubt. */
38 define('DB_COLLATE', '');
39
40 /**#@+
```

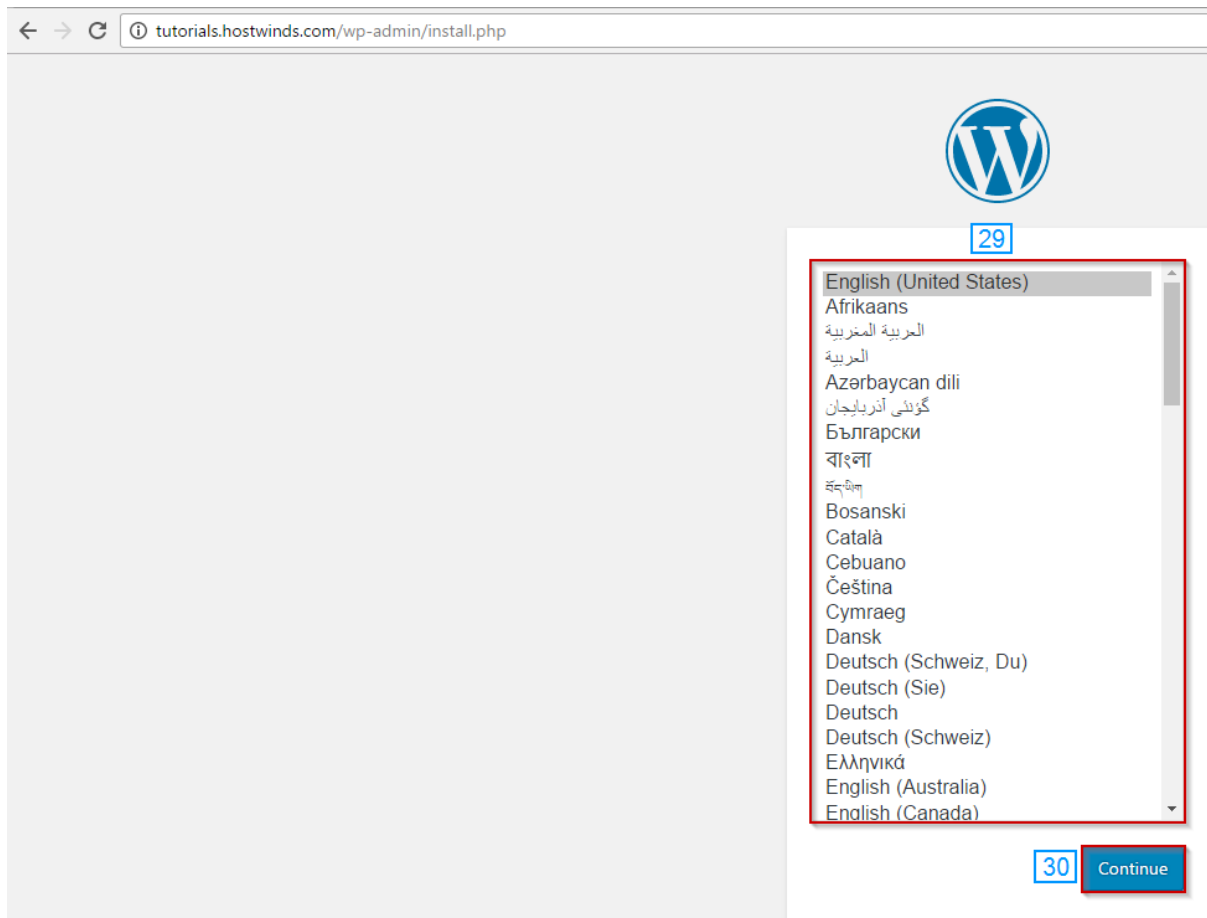
28. In a web browser navigate to the domain that you just installed WordPress on to complete the installation

- a. The URL should be something like YOURDOMAIN.TLD/wp-admin/install.php

29. Select the language that you'd like to use

30. Click Continue

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31. Fill in the following information

- a. Site Title
- b. Username
- c. Password
- d. Your Email
- e. Search Engine Visibility

32. Click the Install WordPress button at the bottom of the page

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tutorials.hostwinds.com/wp-admin/install.php?step=1



Welcome

Welcome to the famous five-minute WordPress installation process! Just fill in the information below and you'll be on your way to using the most extendable and powerful personal publishing platform in the world.

Information needed

Please provide the following information. Don't worry, you can always change these settings later.

Site Title 31a

Username 31b
Usernames can have only alphanumeric characters, spaces, underscores, hyphens, periods, and the @ symbol.

Password 31c
Strong
Important: You will need this password to log in. Please store it in a secure location.

Your Email 31d
Double-check your email address before continuing.

Search Engine Visibility Discourage search engines from indexing this site 31e
It is up to search engines to honor this request.

32

If everything went smoothly, WordPress should now be installed and you should now be logged into your WordPress Dashboard.