

Debian Admin

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Webmin Installation and Configuration in Debian and Ubuntu Linux

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Webmin is a web-based interface for system administration for Unix. Using any [browser](#) that supports tables and forms (and Java for the [File](#) Manager module), you can setup user accounts, Apache, DNS, file sharing and so on.

Webmin consists of a simple web [server](#), and a number of CGI [programs](#) which directly update system files like /etc/inetd.conf and /etc/passwd. The web server and all CGI programs are written in Perl version 5, and use no non-standard Perl modules.

Installing Webmin in Debian

```
#apt-get install webmin webmin-core
```

After the installation If you want to access webmin from any machine in your network edit the /etc/webmin/miniserv.conf file change the "allow" option

```
allow=127.0.0.1 to allow=0.0.0.0
```

If you want to restrict webmin for only your network you can do in this allow option

Once you change this and save your file and restart the webmin using following command

```
##/etc/init.d/webmin restart
```

Go to your browser and type:- <https://ipaddress:10000> and you can login using the debian linux root as username and password for root.

If you ou need any webmin modules for your [applications](#) you can download from [here](#)

Update Webmin online from your machine

Click on Webmin Configuration under webmin [tab](#) from here click on Upgrade Webmin and select the Latest version from [www.webmin.com](#) option now click on upgrade webmin button this will start the webmin upgrade from webmin site

```
Downloading http://www.webmin.com/download/webmin-1.290.tar.gz ..
```

```
Downloading http://easynews.dl.sourceforge.net/sourceforge/webadmin/webmin-1.290.tar.gz (10324511 bytes) ..
```

```
Received 1024 bytes (0 %)
```

```
Received 1033216 bytes (10 %)
```

```
Received 2065408 bytes (20 %)
```

```
Received 3097600 bytes (30 %)
```

```
Received 4130816 bytes (40 %)
```

```
Received 5163008 bytes (50 %)
```

```
Received 6195200 bytes (60 %)
```

```
Received 7227392 bytes (70 %)
```

```
Received 8260608 bytes (80 %)
```

```
Received 9292800 bytes (90 %)
```

```
Received 10324511 bytes (100 %)
```

```
.. Download complete.
```

```
No package signature verification done.
```

```
Running setup.sh script to upgrade Webmin .. Please wait a minute until it is complete before continuing.
```

Other available options

```
From local file
```

```
From uploaded file
```

```
From ftp or http URL
```

Installing Webmin from latest .deb package

You can download latest .deb from [here](#)

```
#wget http://prdownloads.sourceforge.net/webadmin/webmin_1.290.deb
```

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```
#dpkg --install webmin_1.290_all.deb
```

the install will be done automatically to /usr/share/webmin, the administration username set to root and the password to your current root password. You should now be able to login to Webmin at the URL <http://localhost:10000/>

Installing Webmin in Ubuntu

You can use the above procedure but if you want to install latest version you can download from webmin site [download section](#)

Prerequisites

Perl 5 interpreter and libnet-ssleay-perl

```
#apt-get install perl5 libnet-ssleay-perl
```

Now you need to download the latest webmin from the above downloadlink

Download 'webmin-1.290.tar.gz' (at the time of writing) to some location in your machine ex:- /usr/local/src

```
#wget http://prdownloads.sourceforge.net/webadmin/webmin-1.290.tar.gz
```

```
#cd /usr/local/src
```

```
#tar xzvf webmin-1.290.tar.gz
```

```
#cd webmin-1.290
```

```
#sh setup.sh
```

This will start the installation and now it will prompt for several questions answer them as follows

Config file directory [/etc/webmin]:

Leave as default, or change as you wish

Log file directory [/var/webmin]:

Leave as default, or change as you wish

Full path to perl (default /usr/bin/perl):

Leave as default, or change as you wish

Operating system:

Enter '6'

Version:

Enter '6'

Web server port (default 10000):

This is where you can start to make webmin more [secure](#) then the standard install you get with apt-get, Synaptic, or RPM. Leave as default or change it to what ever port you want.

Login name (default [admin](#)):

It is 'admin', so you can leave it as that, or put in any name that you like.

Login password:

By creating the user above and giving it a password, you have now made it so you will not need to log into webmin with root.

Password again:

enter your password again

If you did not install 'libnet-ssleay-perl' you will get the following [message](#):

'The Perl SSLeay library is not installed. SSL not available.' You can continue with the install, but it would be more secure if you install sslrelay.

Use SSL (y/n):y

Choose yes here

Start Webmin at boot time (y/n):y

select here y

At this point it is going to configure things, install things, and create things...

It will then tell you that you can log in to <https://hostname:10000> and to accept the certificate.

Webmin User Password Change

If you want to change root password in webmin use this included Perl script:

```
# /usr/share/webmin/changepass.pl /etc/webmin root
```

If you want to install any standard modules you can download from [here](#)

If you want to install third party modules you can download from [here](#)

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5. [hstr -- Easily view, navigate, search and use your command history with shell history](#)

Posted by ruchu at 1:38 pm

22 Responses to "Webmin Installation and Configuration in Debian and Ubuntu Linux"

1. **Mike A** says:

November 29, 2006 at 12:28 pm



Very concise and helpful, especially now webmin no longer appears to be in the Ubuntu repositories!!! Thanks guys

2. **Bill** says:

December 6, 2006 at 4:01 am



Do you, per chance, have an updated command for installing Webmin in Debian.

```
apt-get install webmin webmin-core
```

Doesn't seem to be valid command anymore.

3. **Admin** says:

December 6, 2006 at 9:03 am



try to run the following commands

```
apt-get update
```

```
apt-cache search webmin
```

this should give all webmin related packages

4. **Wes** says:

December 14, 2006 at 3:37 pm



Thank you very much!

5. **tinbox** says:

January 10, 2007 at 11:07 pm



my system responded as below:

```
root@server1:/etc/postfix/ssl# apt-get install webmin webmin-core
Reading package lists... Done
Building dependency tree
Reading state information... Done
Package webmin is not available, but is referred to by another package.
This may mean that the package is missing, has been obsoleted, or
is only available from another source
E: Package webmin has no installation candidate
```

any other way to install this ?



```
Start Webmin at boot time (y/n): y
```



Nice how-to, but the line
`#dpkg --install webmin_1.290_all.deb`

should read:
`#dpkg --install webmin_1.290.deb`

11. **Abelardation** says:

October 22, 2008 at 5:05 pm



Great tutorial, now I can manage my server without using SSH directly!

12. **aboeysa** says:

November 2, 2008 at 12:33 pm



But it needs some packages:

```
apt-get install libnet-ssleay-perl openssl libauthen-pam-perl libio-pty-perl libmd5-perl
apt-get install webmin
```

And I changed default password for root user
`/usr/share/webmin/change-pass.pl /etc/webmin root my password`

Thanks for your efforts

13. **Zeane** says:

January 5, 2009 at 8:59 pm



If you like to install and update Webmin via APT, edit the `/etc/apt/sources.list` file on your system and add the line :

```
deb http://download.webmin.com/download/repository sarge contrib
```

You should also fetch and install this GPG key with which the repository is signed, with the commands :

```
cd /root
wget http://www.webmin.com/jcameron-key.asc
apt-key add jcameron-key.asc
```

You will now be able to install with the commands :

```
apt-get update
apt-get install webmin
```

All dependencies should be resolved automatically.

14. **sawenge** says:

February 16, 2009 at 6:51 am



As a systems administrator, I'm configuring for change passwd plugs in Linux. Someone send me the following installation and configuration for change passwd plugs in Linux. Please assist me so that users can be able to change their passwd. I have gone through as below. I'm using fedora 6 with thier coresonding versions of passwd and compatibility shown (1) and (4).

Installing Change Passwd Plugin

=====

Download two plugin change_passwd and compatibility

1) Start with untaring the file into the plugins directory.
Here is a example for the 4.0 version of the change_passwd plugin. (or any current version from download)

```
$ cd plugins
```

```
$ tar -zxvf change_passwd-4.0-1.2.8.tar.gz
```

2) Change into the change_passwd directory, copy config.php.sample to config.php and edit config.php, making adjustments as you deem necessary.

```
$ cd change_passwd
```

```
$ cp config.php.sample config.php
```

```
$ vi config.php
```

The below is the edited file for config.php

```
<?php
```

```
global $confirmPass, $oldPass, $seeOutput, $pathToChpasswd,
$pathToPw, $debug, $minimumPasswordLength;
```

```
// Set this to the minimum length of passwords you want
// to enforce. Set to zero to disable this check
```

```
//
$minimumPasswordLength = 8;
```

```
// Set this to 1 if you want the user to have to enter
// their new password twice. Set to zero otherwise,
// but why would you do that?
```

```
//
$confirmNewPass = 1;
```

```
// Set this to 1 to require the user to enter thier current
// password in order to change it (FreeBSD 'pw' utility)
// users typically set this to zero; others can (and should!)
```

```
// leave this as is.
//
$confirmOldPass = 0;
//$confirmOldPass = 0;

// Please include the full path (not relative) to the chpasswd program //
ONLY if you are NOT using the one included with this plugin!
//
$overridePathToChpasswd = "";

// Use this setting only if you want to use the pw program to change //
your password (available on e.g. FreeBSD). Include full path
// (not relative) to the pw program. This will override the chpasswd //
program, so leave it empty if you are using chpasswd.
//
$pathToPw = "";

// If you want see the output of the chpasswd program (usually
// only useful for debugging purposes, set this to 1
//
$seeOutput = 0;

// For debugging only, set this variable to 1. WARNING: this will

3) Make sure the file permissions on the chpasswd file are
correct (unless you'll be using the 'pw' utility on
FreeBSD). Substitute the name of the user that your web
server runs under for "apache" in the command below:

$ chown root:apache chpasswd
$ chmod 4750 chpasswd

4) Also, please verify that you have the "compatibility" plugin
installed.
pluginj# tar xfvz compatibility-2.0.9-1.0.tar.gz

5)Go to the squirrelmail configuration and make sure the change passwd and
compatibility plugins are selected , save and quit

Then restart httpd service
The step 5 could not understand and therefore I could not complete. Please assist me.
```

15.

Nobus says:

July 11, 2009 at 1:17 pm



Installing Webmin from latest .deb package
login as root or use : sudo su
Install essentiale pack
apt-get install perl5 libnet-ssleay-perl
if get errors try this
apt-get install libnet-ssleay-perl
Download webmin and install webmin
wget http://downloads.sourceforge.net/sourceforge/webadmin/webmin_1.480_all.deb
for install type : dpkg --install webmin_1.480_all.deb
16.

Avalon says:

October 13, 2009 at 7:35 am



I installed webmin on debian lenny (5.03) and I'm unable to connect to https (/etc/webmin/miniserv.conf ssl=1)!
In http I have no problem (/etc/webmin/miniserv.conf ssl=0)!

Have you any idea?

apt-get install perl5 libnet-ssleay-perl
apt-get install webmin
(depository deb <http://download.webmin.com/download/repository> sarge contrib)
17.

anupam says:

April 7, 2010 at 9:35 am



hi,
This page helps me alots for installing the webmin
Now I am running webmin in my server.

GU
Assam
18.

anupam says:

April 7, 2010 at 10:12 am



hi,
I found its.....

```
debian:/home/anupam/Desktop/webmin-1.290# sh setup.sh
*****
* Welcome to the Webmin setup script, version 1.290 *
*****
Webmin is a web-based interface that allows Unix-like operating
systems and common Unix services to be easily administered.

Installing Webmin in /home/bidyut/Desktop/webmin-1.290 ...
```

```
*****
Webmin uses separate directories for configuration files and log files.
Unless you want to run multiple versions of Webmin at the same time
you can just accept the defaults.

Config file directory [/etc/webmin]:
Log file directory [/var/webmin]:

*****

Webmin is written entirely in Perl. Please enter the full path to the
Perl 5 interpreter on your system.

Full path to perl (default /usr/bin/perl):

Testing Perl ...
Perl seems to be installed ok

*****

Operating system name: Debian Linux
Operating system version: 5.0

*****

Webmin uses its own password protected web server to provide access
to the administration programs. The setup script needs to know :
- What port to run the web server on. There must not be another
web server already using this port.
- The login name required to access the web server.
- The password required to access the web server.
- If the webserver should use SSL (if your system supports it).
- Whether to start webmin at boot time.

Web server port (default 10000): 3128
ERROR: TCP port 3128 is already in use by another program

debian:/home/bidyut/Desktop/webmin-1.290# sh setup.sh
*****
* Welcome to the Webmin setup script, version 1.290 *
*****

Webmin is a web-based interface that allows Unix-like operating
systems and common Unix services to be easily administered.

Installing Webmin in /home/bidyut/Desktop/webmin-1.290 ...

*****

Webmin uses separate directories for configuration files and log files.
Unless you want to run multiple versions of Webmin at the same time
you can just accept the defaults.

Config file directory [/etc/webmin]:
Log file directory [/var/webmin]:

*****

Webmin is written entirely in Perl. Please enter the full path to the
Perl 5 interpreter on your system.

Full path to perl (default /usr/bin/perl):

Testing Perl ...
Perl seems to be installed ok

*****

Operating system name: Debian Linux
Operating system version: 5.0

*****

Webmin uses its own password protected web server to provide access
to the administration programs. The setup script needs to know :
- What port to run the web server on. There must not be another
web server already using this port.
- The login name required to access the web server.
- The password required to access the web server.
- If the webserver should use SSL (if your system supports it).
- Whether to start webmin at boot time.

Web server port (default 10000):
Login name (default admin): anupam
Login password:
Password again:
Use SSL (y/n): y
Start Webmin at boot time (y/n): y
*****

Creating web server config files..
..done

Creating access control file..
..done

Inserting path to perl into scripts..
..done

Creating start and stop scripts..
..done

Copying config files..
acl adsl-client apache at backup-config bandwidth bind8 bsdexports burner cfengine change-user cluster-copy cluster-cron
cluster-passwd cluster-shell cluster-software cluster-useradmin cluster-usermin cluster-webmin cpan cron custom dfsadmin
dhcpd dnsadmin dovecot exports fdisk fetchmail file firewall format frox fsdump grub heartbeat hpuxexports htaccess-httpasswd
idmapd inetd init inittab ipfilter ipfw ipsec jabber krb5 ldap-client ldap-useradmin lilo logrotate lpadmin lvm mailboxes mailcap
majordomo man mon mount mysql net nis openssl pam pap passwd postfix postgresql ppp-client pptp-client pptp-server
```

```
procmail proc proftpd pserver qmailadmin quota raid rbac samba sarg sendmail sentry servers sgixports shell shorewall
smart-status smf software spam squid sshd status stunnel syslog syslog-ng telnet time tunnel updown useradmin usermin
vgetty webalizer webminlog webmin wuftp xinetd zones
..done
```

```
Configuring Webmin to start at boot time..
Created init script /etc/init.d/webmin
..done
```

```
Creating uninstall script /etc/webmin/uninstall.sh ..
..done
```

```
Changing ownership and permissions ..
```

```
Chowning /etc/webmin/acl
Chowning /etc/webmin/adsl-client
Chowning /etc/webmin/apache
Chowning /etc/webmin/at
Chowning /etc/webmin/backup-config
Chowning /etc/webmin/bandwidth
Chowning /etc/webmin/bind8
Chowning /etc/webmin/bsdexports
Chowning /etc/webmin/burner
Chowning /etc/webmin/cfengine
Chowning /etc/webmin/change-user
Chowning /etc/webmin/cluster-copy
Chowning /etc/webmin/cluster-cron
Chowning /etc/webmin/cluster-passwd
Chowning /etc/webmin/cluster-shell
Chowning /etc/webmin/cluster-software
Chowning /etc/webmin/cluster-useradmin
Chowning /etc/webmin/cluster-usermin
Chowning /etc/webmin/cluster-webmin
Chowning /etc/webmin/cpan
Chowning /etc/webmin/cron
Chowning /etc/webmin/custom
Chowning /etc/webmin/dfsadmin
Chowning /etc/webmin/dhcpd
Chowning /etc/webmin/dnsadmin
Chowning /etc/webmin/dovecot
Chowning /etc/webmin/exports
Chowning /etc/webmin/fdisk
Chowning /etc/webmin/fetchmail
Chowning /etc/webmin/file
Chowning /etc/webmin/firewall
Chowning /etc/webmin/format
Chowning /etc/webmin/frox
Chowning /etc/webmin/fsdump
Chowning /etc/webmin/grub
Chowning /etc/webmin/heartbeat
Chowning /etc/webmin/hpuxexports
Chowning /etc/webmin/htaccess-httpasswd
Chowning /etc/webmin/idmapd
Chowning /etc/webmin/inetd
Chowning /etc/webmin/init
Chowning /etc/webmin/inittab
Chowning /etc/webmin/ipfilter
Chowning /etc/webmin/ipfw
Chowning /etc/webmin/ipsec
Chowning /etc/webmin/jabber
Chowning /etc/webmin/krb5
Chowning /etc/webmin/ldap-client
Chowning /etc/webmin/ldap-useradmin
Chowning /etc/webmin/lilo
Chowning /etc/webmin/logrotate
Chowning /etc/webmin/lpadmin
Chowning /etc/webmin/lvm
Chowning /etc/webmin/mailboxes
Chowning /etc/webmin/mailcap
Chowning /etc/webmin/majordomo
Chowning /etc/webmin/man
Chowning /etc/webmin/mon
Chowning /etc/webmin/mount
Chowning /etc/webmin/mysql
Chowning /etc/webmin/net
Chowning /etc/webmin/nis
Chowning /etc/webmin/openslp
Chowning /etc/webmin/pam
Chowning /etc/webmin/pap
Chowning /etc/webmin/passwd
Chowning /etc/webmin/postfix
Chowning /etc/webmin/postgresql
Chowning /etc/webmin/ppp-client
Chowning /etc/webmin/pptp-client
Chowning /etc/webmin/pptp-server
Chowning /etc/webmin/procmail
Chowning /etc/webmin/proc
Chowning /etc/webmin/proftpd
Chowning /etc/webmin/pserver
Chowning /etc/webmin/qmailadmin
Chowning /etc/webmin/quota
Chowning /etc/webmin/raid
Chowning /etc/webmin/rbac
Chowning /etc/webmin/samba
Chowning /etc/webmin/sarg
Chowning /etc/webmin/sendmail
Chowning /etc/webmin/sentry
Chowning /etc/webmin/servers
Chowning /etc/webmin/sgixports
Chowning /etc/webmin/shell
```



```
Chowning /etc/webmin/shorewall
Chowning /etc/webmin/smart-status
Chowning /etc/webmin/smf
Chowning /etc/webmin/software
Chowning /etc/webmin/spam
Chowning /etc/webmin/squid
Chowning /etc/webmin/sshd
Chowning /etc/webmin/status
Chowning /etc/webmin/stunnel
Chowning /etc/webmin/syslog
Chowning /etc/webmin/syslog-ng
Chowning /etc/webmin/telnet
Chowning /etc/webmin/time
Chowning /etc/webmin/tunnel
Chowning /etc/webmin/updown
Chowning /etc/webmin/useradmin
Chowning /etc/webmin/usermin
Chowning /etc/webmin/vgetty
Chowning /etc/webmin/webalizer
Chowning /etc/webmin/webminlog
Chowning /etc/webmin/webmin
Chowning /etc/webmin/wuftpd
Chowning /etc/webmin/xinetd
Chowning /etc/webmin/zones
..done

Running postinstall scripts ..
..done

Attempting to start Webmin mini web server..
Starting Webmin server in /home/bidyut/Desktop/webmin-1.290
..done

*****
Webmin has been installed and started successfully. Use your web
browser to go to

https://debian:10000/

and login with the name and password you entered previously.

Because Webmin uses SSL for encryption only, the certificate
it uses is not signed by one of the recognized CAs such as
Verisign. When you first connect to the Webmin server, your
browser will ask you if you want to accept the certificate
presented, as it does not recognize the CA. Say yes.

then type
https://localhost:10000/

may be u can get some another page ofending SSL but try to debug it.
```

19. **geomatag** says:

September 10, 2010 at 8:20 pm



I am totally new to everything LINUX, SERVERS, everything. My knowlegde is less than kindergarden.
I was very lucky to find this site. Excellent, just excellent.
i installed webmin in my rented vps in 10 minutes.
Brilliant authoring.

Thank you so much

20. **ahroiha**n says:

April 7, 2011 at 2:37 am



thank's for your help

21. **OldManRiver** says:

August 13, 2011 at 12:48 am



All,

Installed WebMin ver 1.550 on my Ubuntu Box. Have other good installs, but this one crashed at the MySQL install part, so selected the "proceed anyway" and can pull up WebMin to the login screen in browser, but of course without the MySQL working will not let me login, so how do I re-install just the MySQL portion of WebMin?

Using MySQL Admin Tool can see the DB and tables are missing and wonder if there is an IMPORTable file to gen DB and structure for this?

Thanks!

OMR

22. **duna vista** says:

September 15, 2011 at 5:46 pm



Thanks – you wont believe the hassle it was to find this info