Section 8: Managing Services via SSH/Terminal

Managing services via the SSH terminal gives you direct control over your server and is often necessary for advanced troubleshooting or administration.

This section covers how to manage services like MariaDB, CyberPanel, OpenLiteSpeed, PHP, and more using the command line.

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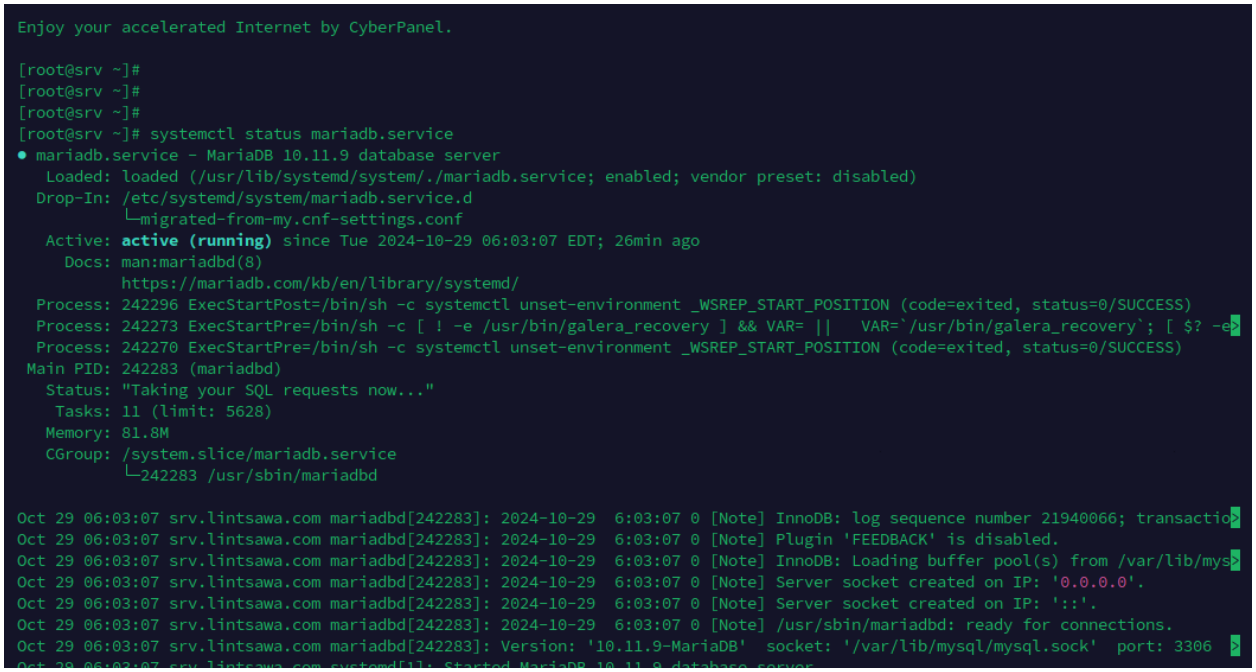
1. Managing MariaDB Service

MariaDB is the database server used for managing databases and their queries. Here's how you can manage the MariaDB service via SSH.

Check MariaDB Service Status:

systemctl status mariadb.service

- This command shows whether the MariaDB service is running, its uptime, and logs.
- **Start, Stop, Restart MariaDB:**



Start MariaDB:

systemctl start mariadb

Stop MariaDB:

systemctl stop mariadb

Restart MariaDB:

systemctl restart mariadb

Enable MariaDB at Boot:

systemctl enable mariadb

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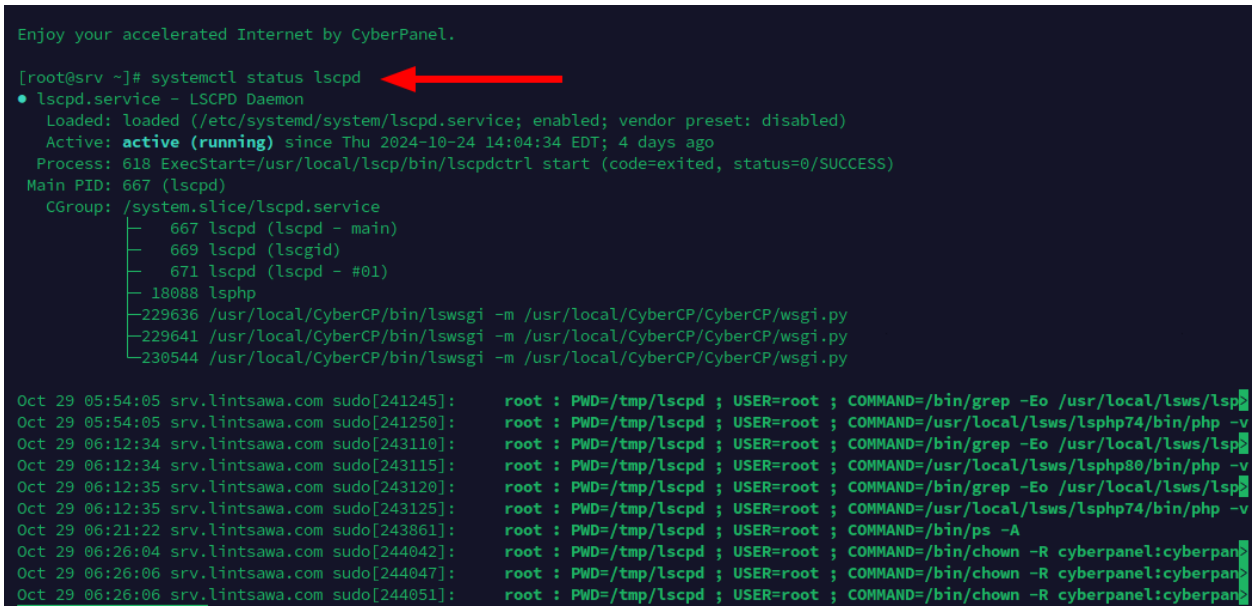
2. Managing CyberPanel Service

CyberPanel itself has a dedicated service that can be managed via the terminal.

Check CyberPanel Service Status:

systemctl status lscpd



- **Start, Stop, Restart CyberPanel:**

Start CyberPanel:

systemctl start lscpd

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Stop CyberPanel:

systemctl stop lscpd

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Restart CyberPanel:

systemctl restart lscpd

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Enable CyberPanel at Boot:

systemctl enable lscpd

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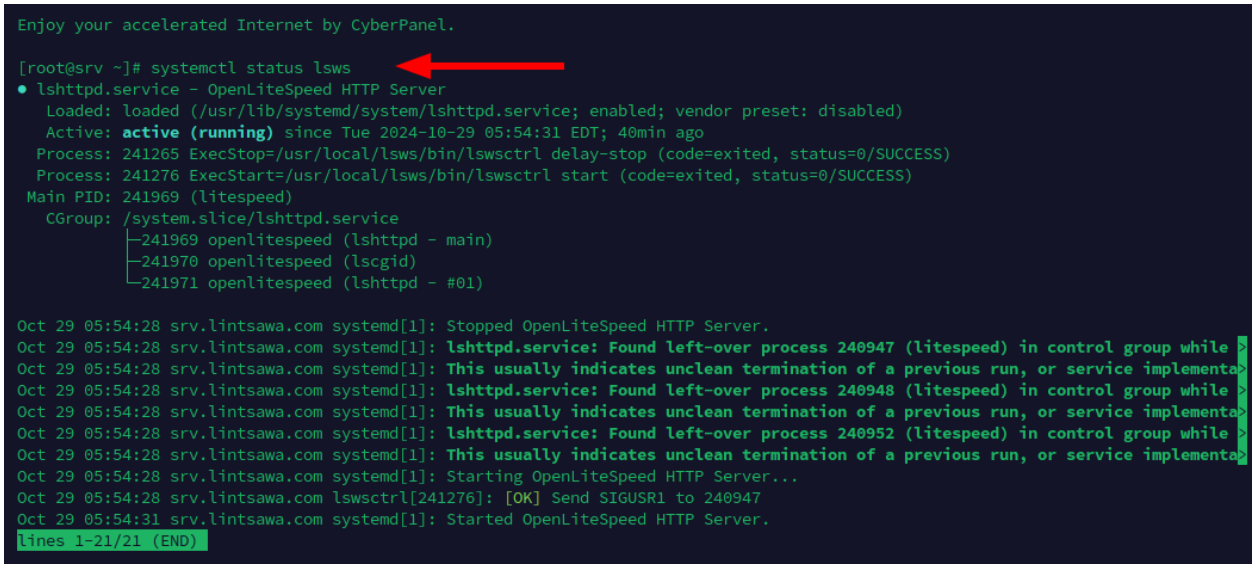
3. Managing OpenLiteSpeed

OpenLiteSpeed is the web server used in CyberPanel. Managing this service via SSH ensures that your websites run smoothly.

Check OpenLiteSpeed Status:

systemctl status lsws



- **Start, Stop, Restart OpenLiteSpeed:**

Start OpenLiteSpeed:

systemctl start lsws

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Stop OpenLiteSpeed:

systemctl stop lsws

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Restart OpenLiteSpeed:

systemctl restart lsws **or** **/usr/local/lsws/bin/lswsctrl restart**

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Access OpenLiteSpeed Admin Panel via Terminal: You can configure or troubleshoot OpenLiteSpeed using its web interface by visiting

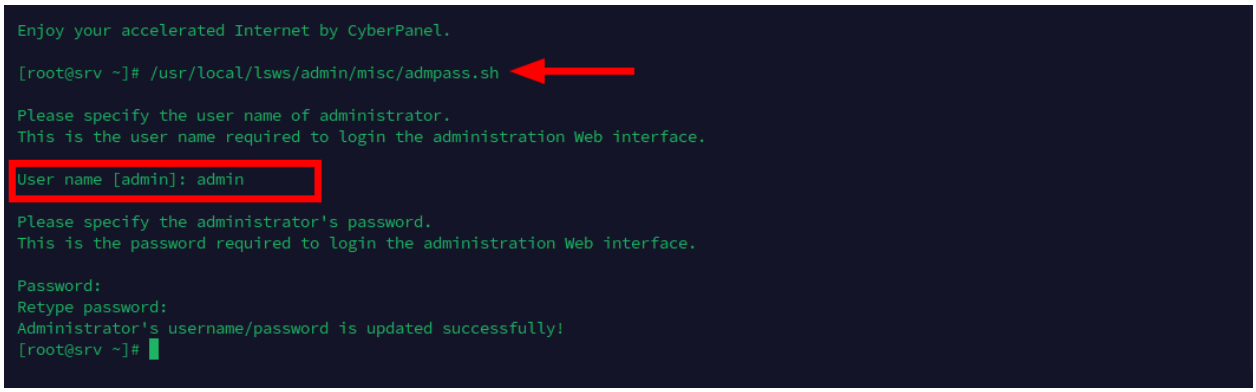
https://<your-server-IP>:7080. However, terminal access is often required for log analysis:

tail -f /usr/local/lsws/logs/error.log

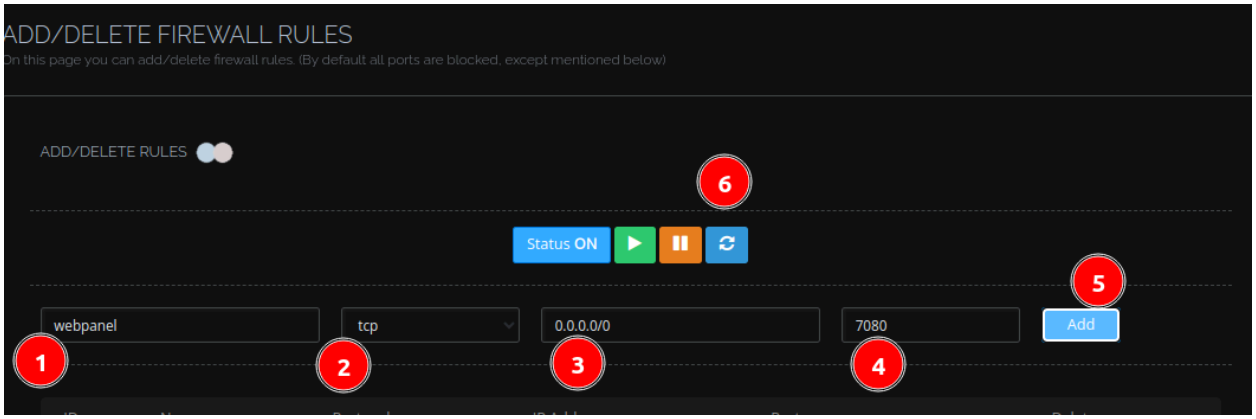
OpenLiteSpeed Web Interface is disabled by default.

To enable the Web Interface, run the command below.

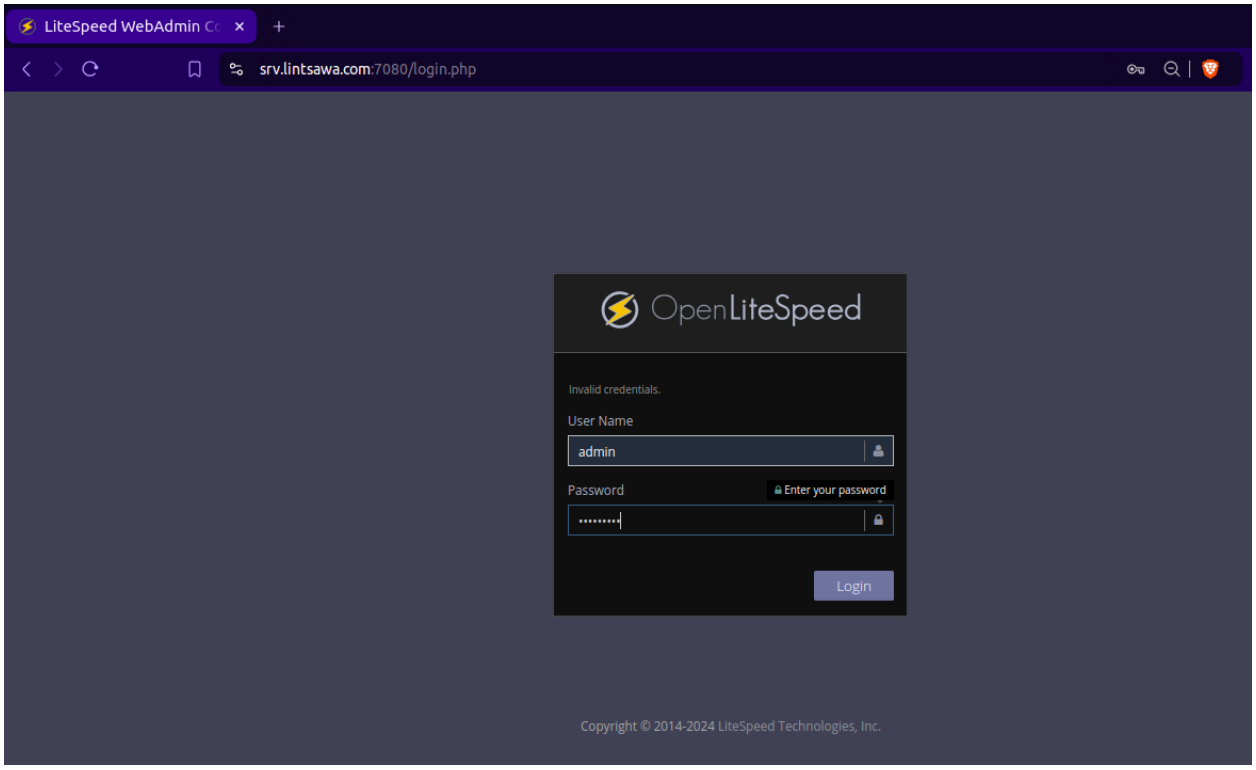
/usr/local/lsws/admin/misc/admpass.sh

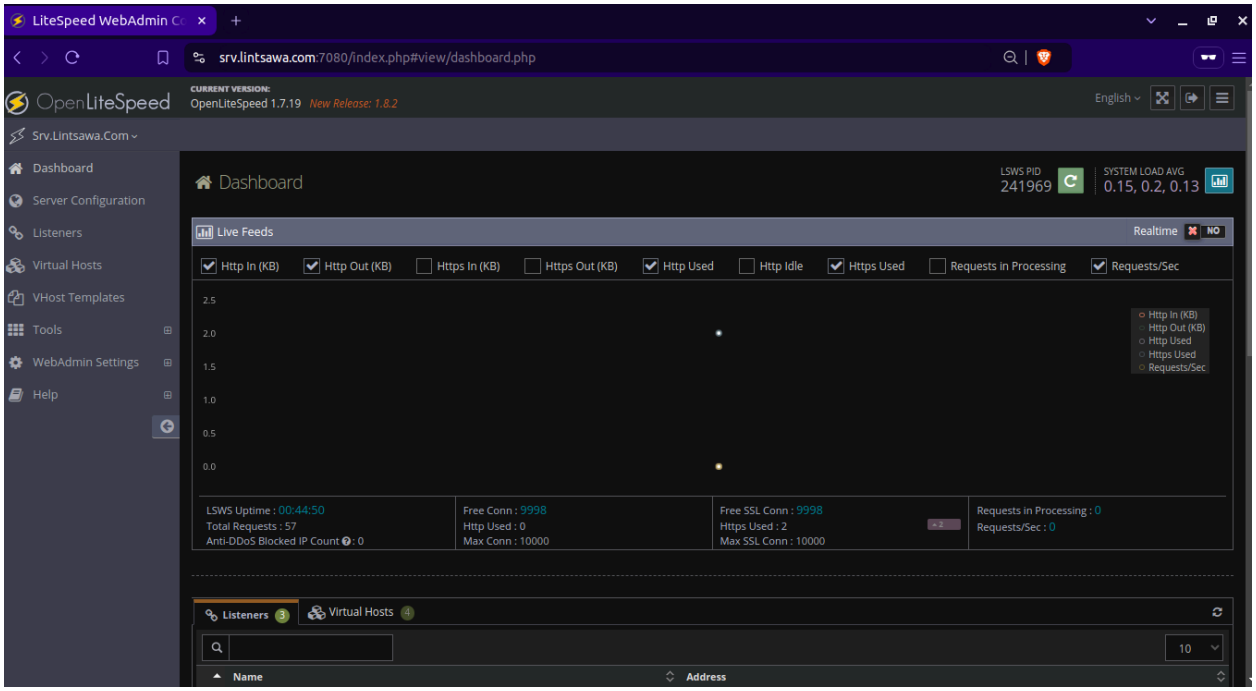


Enable Port 7080 via Firewall.



Access the Dashboard.





To Update OpenLitespeed, use the command below.

/usr/local/lsws/admin/misc/lsup.sh

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4. Managing PHP

CyberPanel supports multiple PHP versions.

Check Default Installed PHP Version.

php -v

Switching PHP CLI Version: You can change the default PHP version for CLI:

ln -sfn /usr/local/lsws/lsphp82/bin/php /usr/bin/php

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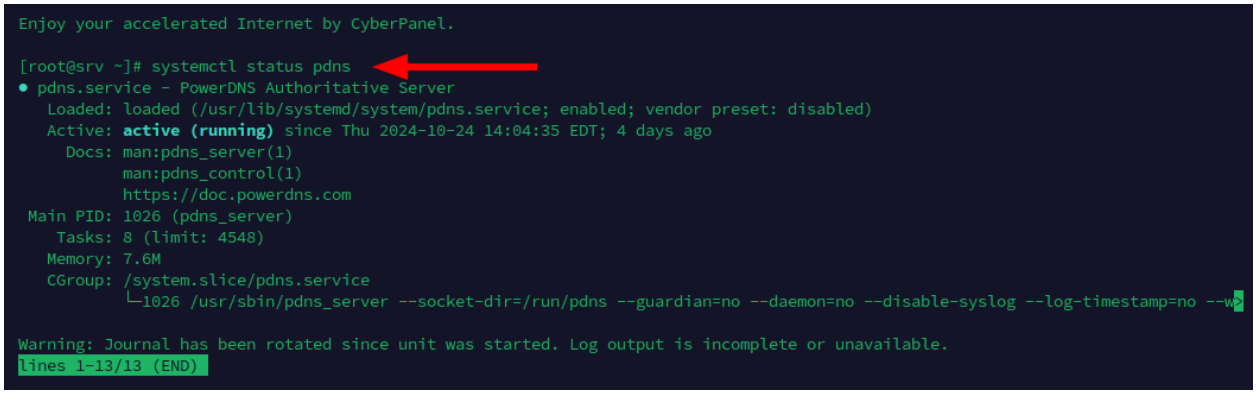
5. Managing PowerDNS

PowerDNS is responsible for DNS management in CyberPanel. Managing this service is crucial for domain and DNS zone availability.

Check PowerDNS Status:

systemctl status pdns



- **Start, Stop, Restart PowerDNS:**

Start PowerDNS:

systemctl start pdns

Stop PowerDNS:

systemctl stop pdns

Restart PowerDNS:

systemctl restart pdns

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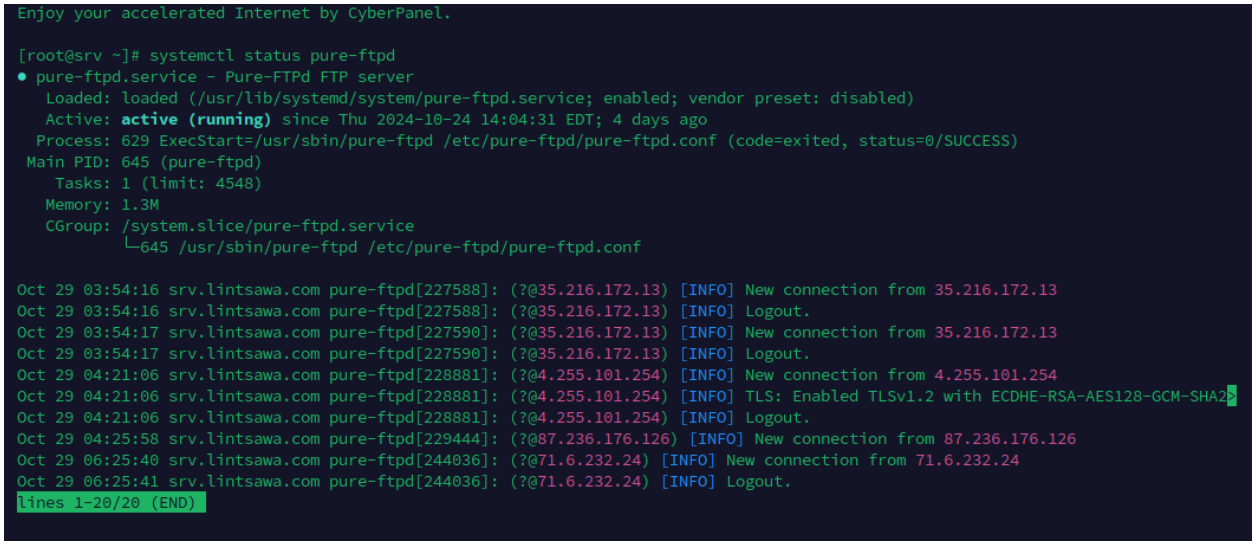
6. Managing FTP Server

The FTP service (Pure-FTPd) allows you to transfer files between your server and remote clients.

Check FTP Service Status:

systemctl status pure-ftpd



- **Start, Stop, Restart FTP Service:**

Start FTP Service:

systemctl start pure-ftpd

Stop FTP Service:

systemctl stop pure-ftpd

Restart FTP Service:

systemctl restart pure-ftpd

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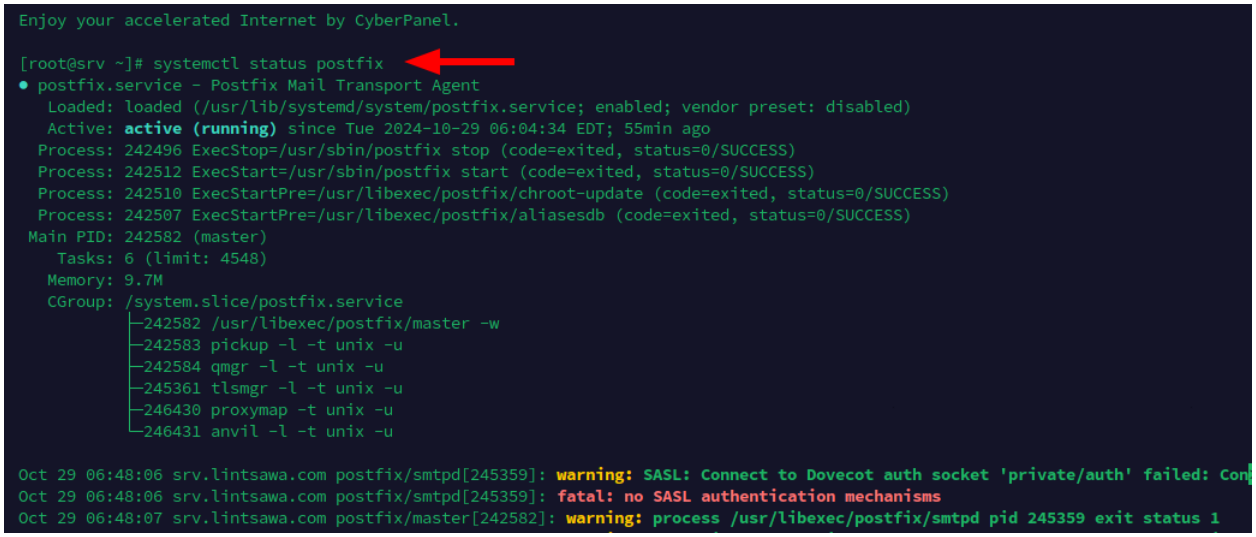
7. Managing Postfix (Mail Server)

Postfix is the mail server responsible for handling email delivery. Managing Postfix ensures your mail service runs smoothly.

Check Postfix Status:

systemctl status postfix



- **Start, Stop, Restart Postfix:**

Start Postfix:

systemctl start postfix

Stop Postfix:

systemctl stop postfix

Restart Postfix:

systemctl restart postfix

View Mail Queue:

postqueue -p

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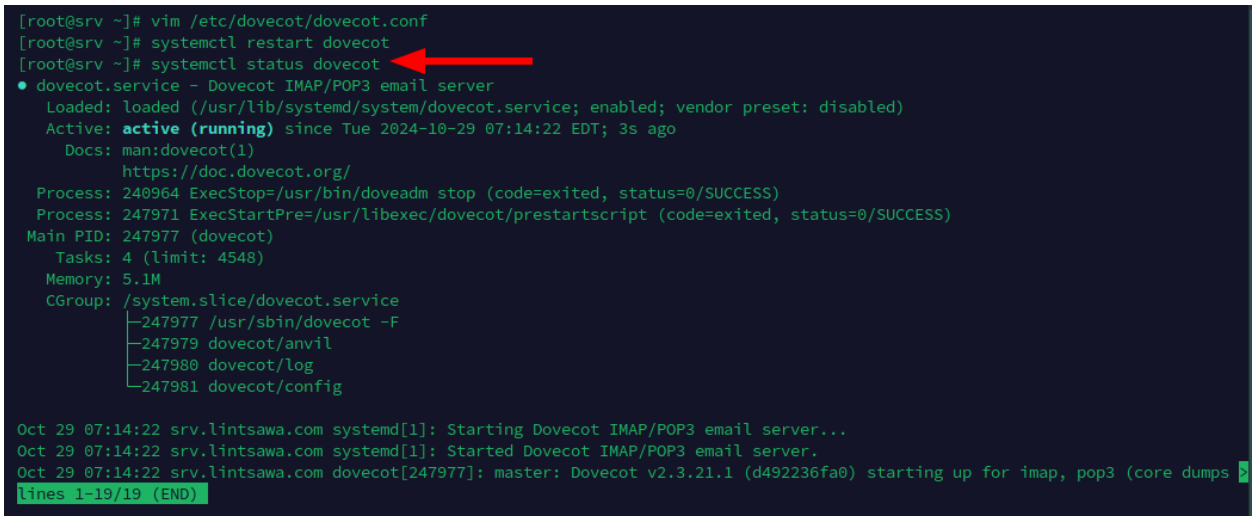
8. Managing Dovecot (IMAP/POP3) Server

Dovecot is responsible for handling incoming emails using the IMAP/POP3 protocols.

Check Dovecot Status:

systemctl status dovecot



- **Start, Stop, Restart Dovecot:**

Start Dovecot:

systemctl start dovecot

Stop Dovecot:

systemctl stop dovecot

Restart Dovecot:

systemctl restart dovecot

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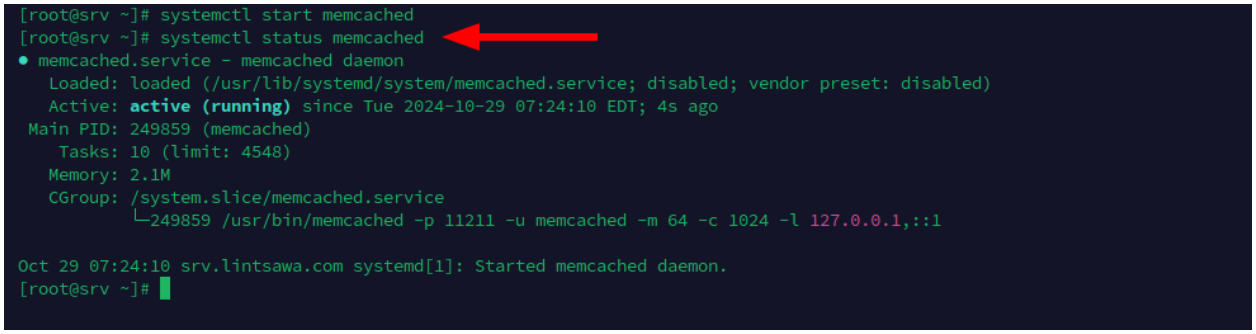
9. Managing Memcached

Memcached is a caching system used to speed up web applications by storing frequently accessed data in memory.

Check Memcached Status:

systemctl status memcached



- **Start, Stop, Restart Memcached:**

Start Memcached:

systemctl start memcached

Stop Memcached:

systemctl stop memcached

Restart Memcached:

systemctl restart memcached

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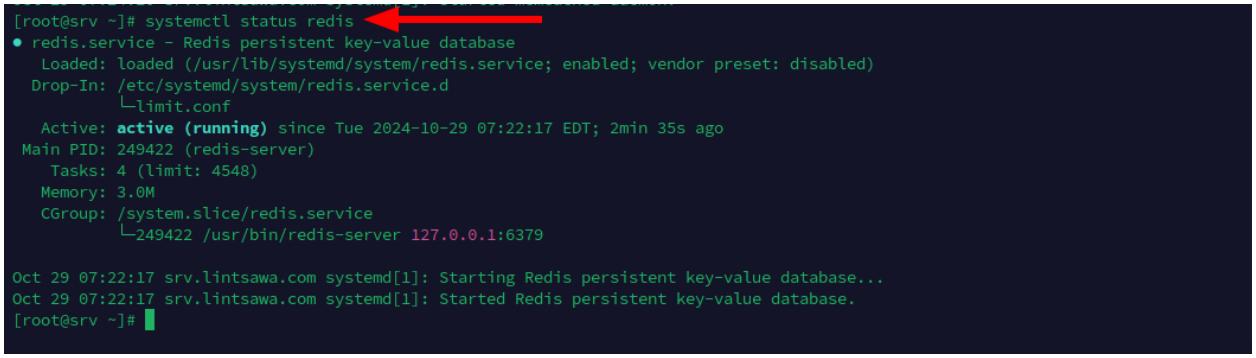
10. Managing Redis

Redis is another in-memory data structure store, often used for caching or real-time applications.

Check Redis Status:

systemctl status redis



- **Start, Stop, Restart Redis:**

Start Redis:

systemctl start redis

Stop Redis:

systemctl stop redis

Restart Redis:

systemctl restart redis