

KUSANAGI Command Manual

init

KUSANAGI initialization

Set or change the user passwords of Linux and databases in the KUSANAGI virtual machine.

Command Line

kusanagi init

Parameters

--tz TZ	Designate TZ as timezone. This string is case-insensitive. Also, timezone will be defined as "Asia/Tokyo" even if the string is not complete such as "Tokyo". Designating multiple or numerous timezones will cause an error to occur. If you don't designate Option--tz as timezone, select the timezone as interactive behavior.
--lang [en ja]	Select your language. Designating en will be defined as en_US.UTF-8. Further, designating ja will be defined as ja_JP.UTF-8.
--keyboard [en ja]	Configure keyboard layout. Designate en or ja. Designate us keyboard with Option--keyboard en . Further, designate ja keyboard(jp106) with Option--lang ja . If you don't designate Option--keyboard as keyboard, select the keyboard as interactive behavior.
--passwd password --kusanagi-pass password	Configure KUSANAGI user password. If you don't designate --passwd either --kusanagi-pass as password, configure a password as interactive behavior.

<p>--phrase phrase --kusanagi-phrase phrase --nophrase --no-phrase</p>	<p>If designate Option--phrase either--kusanagi-phrase, configure the phrase with kusanagi SSH user's key phrase as interactive behavior.</p> <p>Configure the phrase at least more then 5 more letters.</p> <p>If didn't designate Option--nophrase either--no-phrase,user kusanagi SSH user's key phrase will configure as blank string.</p> <p>When designate this option (--phrase,--kusanagi-phrase, --nophrase,--no-phrase) in same time, even designate option afterward also would be effective.</p> <p>When didn't designate this Option (--phrase,--kusanagi-phrase, --nophrase,--no-phrase), configure SSH user's key phrase as interactive behavior.</p>
<p>--dbrootpass password</p>	<p>Designate MySQL root's password.</p> <p>This password should be designate by using 「A~Z,a~z,0~9,.,!,#,%,+,-,_,-」and at least more then 8 letters</p> <p>When didn't designate this Option --dbrootpass, configure MySQL root password as interactive behavior.</p>
<p>--nginx --httpd</p>	<p>Designate to active server.If designate to NGINX, enter --nginx to execute, enter --httpd to active Apache2 server.</p> <p>If designate Option --nginx,--httpd in the same time, the previous option only will be execute.</p> <p>If didn't designate Option --nginx,--httpd, designate to active server as interactive behavior.</p>
<p>--hhvm --php7 --php5</p>	<p>Designate to active the application server.Enter --hhvm to active HHVM, enter --php7 to active PHP7, enter --php5 to active PHP-FPM(PHP5).</p> <p>If designate Option --hhvm,--php7,--php5 in the s</p>

At the same time, the previous option only will be executed.

If didn't designate **Option --hhvm,--php7,--php5**, designate to active application server as interactive behavior.

provision [profile]

WordPress Provision

A profile created by KUSANAGI for WordPress installation. Web server configuration, document root will provision in this profile.

Example

kusanagi provision [options] profile

Parameter

WordPress Provision

Even didn't enter the following options **--concrete5,-c5,--drupal8,--drupal,--lamp,--LAMP**, will be automatic provisioning with WordPress.

If designate the following Option **--WordPress,--wordpress,--concrete5,-c5,--drupal8,--drupal,--lamp,--LAMP** multiple times, the latest designated option only would be effective.

--WordPress|--wordpress

--concrete5|--c5

Provision with Concrete5

--drupal8|--drupal

Provision with Drupal8

--lamp|--LAMP

Provision with LAMP(Linux+NGINX+MySQL+PHP) or LEMP(Linux+NGINX+MySQL+PHP).

--wplang [en_US|ja]

Only effective while WordPress is provisioning. Designate to en_US will able to choose language

	<p>while WordPress installing.</p> <p>Designate to ja will install WordPress Japanese version WordPress.</p> <p>If didn't designate Option--wplang, will configure en_US either ja as interactive behavior.</p>
<p>--WooCommerce --woo</p>	<p>Only effective while WordPress is provisioning.</p> <p>Designate Option --WooCommerce or --woo will install WooCommerce in the same time while WordPress installing.</p> <p>While configuring --wplang ja ,or installing by Japanese language as interactive behavior. WooCommerce Japanese package, WooCommerce plugin for Japan, GMO permanent plugin will be installing in the same time.</p>
<p>--fqdn hostname</p>	<p>Designate the hostname(FQDN) for profile.When Designate is specified, the host name is set in the web server configuration file and /etc/hosts file.</p> <p>If didn't designate Option--fqdn, will configure the hostname as interactive behavior.</p>
<p>--email Email address --noemail --no-email</p>	<p>Designate Option --email , using the designated email to issue Let's Encrypt ssl certificate.</p> <p>If designate Option --noemail either --no-email, Let's Encrypt SSL certificate won't issue.</p> <p>Designated the following Options --email, --noemail, --no-email multiple times,the latest designated only will be effective.</p> <p>If didn't designated Option --email, --noemail, --no-email, will configure the email address as interactive behavior.</p>
<p>--dbname database name</p>	<p>Using designate database name create a new database.</p> <p>Configure database name by 「A~Z, a~z, 0~9, ..</p>

	<p>_, -]and the letters should be between 3~64. If didn't designate Options --dbname, will configure database name as interactive behavior.</p>
--dbuser DB username	<p>Designate to database username to access to data base which created previously. Configure the DB username by「A~Z、a~z、0~9、., _、-」and should be between 3~16 letters. If didn't designate Option--dbuser, configure DB username as interactive behavior.</p>
--dbpass DB password	<p>Configure the DB password as DB user. Configure the DB password 「A~Z、a~z、0~9、., !、#、%、+、_、-」and at least more than 8 letters. If didn't designate Option --dbpass, configure DB password as interactive password.</p>
profile	<p>Random to designate profile. プロファイルは、「A~Z、a~z、0~9、., _、-」の組み合わせからなる3~24文字の文字列である必要があります。</p>

status

Show the current status of KUSANAGI.

Command Line

kusanagi status

Parameters

None

Example

```
# kusanagi status

Profile: [profile name]

Type: WordPress

KUSANAGI Version 8.0.0

[VM image name]

*** nginx ***

• nginx.service - The NGINX HTTP and reverse proxy server

  Loaded: loaded (/usr/lib/systemd/system/nginx.service; enabled; vendor
  preset: disabled)

  Active: active (running) since Wed 2016-09-07 11:51:22 JST; 6h ago

*** Apache2 ***

• httpd.service - The Apache HTTP Server

  Loaded: loaded (/usr/lib/systemd/system/httpd.service; disabled;
  vendor preset: disabled)

  Active: inactive (dead)

*** HHVM ***

• hhvm.service - HHVM virtual machine, runtime, and JIT for the PHP
  language

  Loaded: loaded (/etc/systemd/system/hhvm.service; enabled; vendor
  preset: disabled)
```

```
Active: active (running) since Wed 2016-09-07 11:51:22 JST; 6h ago

*** php-fpm ***

● php-fpm.service - The PHP FastCGI Process Manager

   Loaded: loaded (/usr/lib/systemd/system/php-fpm.service; disabled;
  vendor preset: disabled)

   Active: inactive (dead)

*** php7-fpm ***

● php7-fpm.service - The PHP FastCGI Process Manager

   Loaded: loaded (/usr/lib/systemd/system/php7-fpm.service; disabled;
  vendor preset: disabled)

   Active: inactive (dead)

*** Cache Status ***

fcache off

bcache off

Done
```

The contents should be like the following.

- Profile
Current Profile
- Type
Current profile type (WordPress, concrete5, drupal8, lamp)

- KUSANGI Version
Current version of KUSANAGI.
- VM image name
Unique characters by cloud service providers.
- `*** nginx ***`
NGINX status. Active line shows running message
- `*** Apache2 ***`
Apache2(httpd) status. Active line shows running message
- `*** HHVM ***`
HHVM status. Active line shows running message
- `*** PHP-FPM ***`
PHP-FPM(PHP5) status. Active line shows running message
- `*** PHP7 ***`
PHP7 status. Active line shows running message
- fcache
fcache on or off
- bcache
bcache on or off. If you don't use WordPress or haven't initialized WordPress, it doesn't show any messages.

warm-up

Warm up HHVM by having it access itself a few times.

* Only available when using HHVM.

Command Line

kusanagi warm-up

Parameters

None

Example

```
# kusanagi warm-up  
  
http:/// #####  
  
Done.
```

target [profile]

Change the target profile for “warm-up”, “bcache”, and “update” commands.

Command Line

```
kusanagi target [profile]
```

Parameters

profile

Example

```
# kusanagi target  
  
saya  
  
Done.
```

```
# kusanagi target saya  
  
Target is changed to saya  
  
Done.
```

update [plugin|cert {profile}]

Update KUSANAGI WordPress plugins or SSL Certificate of Let's Encrypt.

Command Line

```
kusanagi update plugin
```

```
kusanagi update cert kusanagi_html
```

Parameters

plugin | cert {profile}

Example

```
# kusanagi update plugin
```

```
Done.
```

```
# kusanagi update cert kusanagi
```

```
Done.
```

remove [-y] [profile]

Remove Profile, setting files, Documentroot and database.

Command Line

```
kusanagi remove
```

```
kusanagi remove -y kusanagi_html
```

Parameter

<code>[-y]</code>	-y Delete setting files, DocumentRoot and database.
<code>[profile]</code>	profile [profile name] : Delete profile. If you don't use it, delete current profile. Delete the profile after designated a new profile.

Example

```
# kusanagi remove kusanagi_html
Remove kusanagi_html config files ? [y/n] y
Remove /home/kusanagi/kusanagi_html ? [y/n] y
Remove kusanagi_html database ? [y/n] y
Done.
```

nginx

Switch to using nginx. Restart nginx by this command if nginx is already working.

Command Line

```
kusanagi nginx
```

Parameter

None

Example

```
# kusanagi nginx
```

```
use nginx

Removed symlink /etc/systemd/system/multi-
user.target.wants/httpd.service.

Created symlink from /etc/systemd/system/multi-
user.target.wants/nginx.service to /usr/lib/systemd/system/nginx.service.

Done.
```

httpd

Switch to using Apache.

Command Line

kusanagi httpd

Parameters

None

Example

```
# kusanagi httpd

use httpd

Job for httpd.service failed because the control process exited with
error code. See "systemctl status httpd.service" and "journalctl -xe" for
details.

Removed symlink /etc/systemd/system/multi-
user.target.wants/nginx.service.
```

```
Created symlink from /etc/systemd/system/multi-  
user.target.wants/httpd.service to /usr/lib/systemd/system/httpd.service.  
  
Done.
```

hhvm

Switch to using HHVM.

Command Line

```
kusanagi hhvm
```

Parameters

None

Example

```
# kusanagi hhvm  
  
use hhvm  
  
Removed symlink /etc/systemd/system/multi-user.target.wants/php7-  
fpm.service.  
  
Created symlink from /etc/systemd/system/multi-  
user.target.wants/hhvm.service to /etc/systemd/system/hhvm.service.  
  
Done.
```

php7

Switch to using PHP7. Restart PHP7 this command if PHP7 is already working.

Command line

kusanagi php7

Parameter

None

Example

```
# kusanagi php7

use php7

Removed symlink /etc/systemd/system/multi-user.target.wants/php-
fpm.service.

Created symlink from /etc/systemd/system/multi-user.target.wants/php7-
fpm.service to /usr/lib/systemd/system/php7-fpm.service.

Done.
```

php-fpm

Switch to using php-fpm.

Command Line

kusanagi php-fpm

Parameters

None

Example

```
# kusanagi php-fpm

use php-fpm

Removed symlink /etc/systemd/system/multi-user.target.wants/hhvm.service.

Created symlink from /etc/systemd/system/multi-user.target.wants/php-fpm.service to /usr/lib/systemd/system/php-fpm.service.

Done.
```

restart

Restart the enabled services those KUSANAGI provides(nginx、Apache、HHVM、php7、php5)

Command Line

```
kusanagi restart
```

Parameter

```
no
```

Example

```
# kusanagi restart

Done.
```

bcache

Turn on, off or clear bcache.

Command Line

kusanagi bcache [on|off|clear]

Parameters

on	Turn on bcache.
off	Turn off bcache.
clear	Clear bcache.

fcache

Turn on, off and clear for fcache. Turning on will switch to Nginx.

Command Line

kusanagi fcache [on|off|clear]

Parameters

on	Turn on fcache. Will switch to nginx.
off	Turn off fcache.
clear	Clear fcache.

configure

Optimize the settings of KUSANAGI.

Run in case of an instance change after setting up KUSANAGI.

Command Line

kusanagi configure

Parameters

None

setting --fqdn FQDN [profile]

(KUSANAGI 7.8.2 or higher)

Change the host name during provision.

Command Line

kusanagi setting --fqdn host.example.com saya

Parameters

--fqdn	Specific host name with FQDN(Fully Qualified Domain Name).
profile	Input profile name.Skip this procedure to continue using current profile.

setting --fqdn FQDN [profile]

provision 時に指定したホスト名(FQDN)を変更します。

Command Line

```
kusanagi setting --fqdn host.example.com saya
```

Parameter

--fqdn	変更するホスト名を FQDN(Fully Qualified Domain Name)で指定します
profile	対象のプロファイルを入力します。省略時はカレントプロファイルを使用します。

ssl [options] [profile]

Configure SSL related settings for current profile or specified profile.

Command Line

```
kusanagi ssl --email john@example.com saya
```

Parameter

--email email address	It will issue SSL certificate of Let's Encrypt. Enter the email address to use for contact from Let's Encrypt. When SSL certificate of Let's Encrypt is successfully issued, it activates automatic update of SSL certificate.
--cert [Certificate file] --key [key file]	Copies the specified certificate file and key file and sets it as SSL certificate. The options --cert and --key must be set at the same time. This option can not be used with option --email at the same time.

<p>--https [redirect noredirect]</p>	<p>Configure 301 redirect for HTTP to HTTPS.</p> <p>After specifying redirect, activate the sending of a header directing 301 permanent redirects.</p> <p>Once you specify noredirect, you enable sending 301 headers directing 301 permanent redirects.</p>
<p>--hsts [off weak mid high]</p>	<p>HSTS(HTTP Strict Transport Security)の設定を有効にします。</p> <p>off : Disable HSTS.</p> <p>weak: Enable HSTS. (It does not include the subdomain of the specified host name (FQDN).)</p> <p>mid : Enable HSTS. (Includes the subdomain of the specified host name (FQDN), not using the preload HSTS.)</p> <p>high: Enable HSTS. (Includes the subdomain of the specified host name (FQDN), use Preload HSTS.)</p> <p>When setting high (using Preload HSTS), register the domain name in HSTS Preload list registration site.</p> <p>In order to set it from "high" once, in order to set it other than "high", it is necessary not only to change the setting with the option --hsts but also to cancel preload HSTS registration on a mail basis.</p> <p>For details, refer to the item "Removal" of HSTS Preload List Registration Site.</p>
<p>--auto [on off]</p>	<p>Enable / disable automatic updating of certificate of Let's Encrypt.</p> <p>If on is specified, Let's Encrypt's automatic certificate renewal is enabled.</p>

	If off is specified, invalidate certificate automatic updating of Let's Encrypt. This option will not do anything if you are not using a Let's Encrypt certificate.
profile	Enter the target profile. When it is omitted, the current profile is used.

https [redirect|noredirect]

(KUSANAGI 7.8.2 or higher)

Enable or disable the permanent redirect (301) to HTTPS from HTTP.

Command Line

kusanagi https redirect

Parameters

redirect	Enable the permanent redirect 301
noredirect	Disable the permanent redirect 301

autorenewal [on|off]

(KUSANAGI 7.8.2 or higher)

Enable or disable the auto-renewal of Let's Encrypt certificates

Command Line

kusanagi autorenewal off

Parameters

on	Enable auto-renewal
off	Disable auto-renewal (Run this command to use an OV or EV SSL certificate)

images [options] [profile]

Optimize JPEG/PNG files below the sepecified directories. Use this command to reduce the size of existing JPEG/PNG files. Replace the image size, quality, number of colors, etc. for files with the following extensions jpg, jpeg, JPG, JPEG, png, PNG.

```
kusanagi images --dir wp-content/uploads --quality 80 --resize 1280x1024 --color 256 --user kusanagi:kusanagi --mode 0644
```

Command Line

kusanagi images saya

Parameters

--dir|--directory directory1[:directory2:...]

Specify the target directory. To specify multiple directories, separate them with ":".

Both absolute and relative paths can be specified as directories. If the directory name is relative, it is relative to the profile directory (/home/kusanagi/profile_name/Document -

Root). If you omit the directory name as an argument, or if you do

	<p>not specify this option, Specify wp-content/uploads as the target directory.</p> <pre>kusanagi images --dir /home/kusanagi/kusanagi_html/DocumentRoot/wp-content/uploads say</pre>
<p>--jpg --jpeg</p>	<p>It targets JPEG files (files with extension .jpg, .jpeg, .JPG, .JPEG). If both the --png option is specified or both options are not specified, both JPEG file and PNG file are targeted.</p>
<p>--png</p>	<p>It targets PNG files (files with extension .png, .PNG). If both the --jpg --jpeg option is specified or both options are not specified, both JPEG file and PNG file are targeted.</p>
<p>--verbose</p>	<p>Displays the name of the directory being processed, the content of the processing, the name of the file being processed, and so on. If this option is not specified, only the processing content is output. Please note that a large amount of output will be displayed if there is a large number of files in the target directory.</p>
<p>--quality[1-100]</p>	<p>Specify the quality of JPEG file and PNG file. You can specify a nu</p>

	<p>number from 1-100 after the option --quality. If you do not specify the number, 80 is used. If this option is specified, --resize and --color operations are not performed unless options are specified at the same time. If you do not specify the option --quality, --resize, or --color, it behaves the same as specifying --quality 80.</p>
<p>--resize[WIDTHxHEIGHT]</p>	<p>Specify the maximum size of JPEG/PNG file and resize the image larger than the specified size while keeping the aspect ratio to the specified size. You can specify width (number) x height (number) after option --resize. If you do not specify the value, 1280 x 1024 is used. If this option is specified, --quality and --color option operations are not performed unless options are specified at the same time. If you do not specify the option --quality, --resize, or --color, it behaves the same as specifying --resize 1280x1024.</p>
<p>--color[1-256]</p>	<p>Convert PNG files's colors to the specified number of index colors. You can specify a number (1-256) after option --color.</p>

	<p>If you do not specify the number, 256 is used. If this option is specified, --quarity and --resize option operations are not performed unless options are specified at the same time. If you do not specify the option --quarity, --resize, or --color, it behaves the same as specifying --color 256.</p>
<p>--strip</p>	<p>Delete comment data (ex. EXIF information) of the JPEG files and reduce the file size.</p>
<p>--owneruser[:group]</p>	<p>Execution of kusanagi images rewrites the owner of the target files. This option sets the owner to replace. When group specifying after ":", Set the group to replace at the same time. If this option is not specified, kusanagi: kusanagi will be used as the owner and group.</p>
<p>--mode [octet_value]</p>	<p>Execution of kusanagi images rewrites the permissions of the target files. This option sets the permission to replace to an octal number (ex. 0644). If this option is not specified, 0644 is used as the permission.</p>

profile

Input profile name. Skip this procedure to continue using current profile.

zabbix [on|off]

Configure the use of Zabbix Version 2.2 agent.

This is an advanced command. You need a separate Zabbix server in order to run it.

Command Line

kusanagi zabbix on

Parameters

on	Activates and boots Zabbix Version 2.2 agent
-----------	--

off	Shuts down Zabbix Version 2.2 agent
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monit [on|off|config]

(KUSANAGI 7.8.3 or higher)

Enable or disable system monitoring with monit. On is setting by default.

Command Line

kusanagi monit on

no parameter	Show the current status of monit(on/off)
---------------------	--

on	enable monit
-----------	--------------

off	disable monit
------------	---------------

config

create the configuration file of monit