



NETOP®

RemoteControl

Secure Remote Management and Support

31 January 2017

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1 Introduction

Netop Remote Control for Linux includes a Netop Guest and a Netop Host.

Netop Guest for Linux can connect to a remote Netop Host by using the Internet (TCP), LAN (TCP), WebConnect, WebConnect 3 and Netop Portal communication protocols.

Netop Host for Linux enables a remote Netop Guest to connect by using the Internet (TCP), LAN (TCP), UDP, HTTP, WebConnect, WebConnect 3 and Netop Portal communication protocols.

The current guide explains how to install, uninstall and load Netop Remote Control on Linux.

2 Install

Before you install, please verify that your computer meets the technical requirements: see the [Linux system requirements](#).

Note: To be able to install, the user logged on to the computer must have system user privileges.

You can install Netop Remote Control for the supported Linux versions from the files on the [Netop download page](#).

The download page will include separate installation or archive files for the Netop Guest and Netop Host depending on your Linux distribution. The archive files will typically contain both the installation files and a Perl script allowing you to install both modules at the same time.

Netop Guest and Netop Host can be installed by double-clicking the relevant installation file within your desktop environment.

To install via a terminal window, change the path to locate your extracted Netop files and execute the following Perl script with root privileges:

```
perl install.pl
```

This command will start the interactive installation script:

Select to install Netop Guest, Netop Host or both. If both are selected, Netop Guest for Linux will be installed first and Netop Host for Linux will be installed next.

Installing Guest

As part of the installation process, you must accept the End User License Agreement (EULA).

Specify the license number. When the license number has been approved for the Netop Guest, you can load and initialize the Guest.

You can choose to skip entering the license number; however, please note that you must have root privileges to load the Guest and you will be prompted to enter the license number.

Installing Host

As part of the installation process, you must accept the End User License Agreement (EULA).

Specify the license number. When the license number has been approved for the Netop Host, you will be prompted for a Remote Control Portal account. You can choose to skip this step.

By default, the Netop Host will use both TCP and UDP communication on port 6502.

Note: If you upgrade the Netop Host, the host configuration is upgraded; however, the existing Host configuration parameters are not overwritten.

Install.pl Parameters

Usage: `install.pl <param>`

Function	Command
[--help]	Prints help message and exits.
[--version]	Prints version info and exits.
[--guest <serial>]	Installs Netop Guest with <serial> number license.
[--host <serial>]	Installs Netop Host with <serial> number license.
[--norpm]	Uses tar.gz install instead of 'rpm'.

Function	Command
[--debug]	Turns debugging on.
[--license]	Prints the Netop License.
[--autoinstall]	Non-interactive installation which assumes that you agree with the Netop License.
[--oldserial <serial>]	In case you do an upgrade, this is the old license serial for host.

Example:

For non-interactive Host installations use the following command: `perl install.pl --autoinstall --host <serial>`

See also

- [Load and unload Netop Guest](#)
- [Start and Stop Netop Host Daemon](#)

3 Uninstall

This section describes how to uninstall Netop Guest and Netop Host on Linux.

3.1 Uninstall Netop Guest

To uninstall the Netop Guest, either use the default Operating System's package manager or as root run the following commands in a terminal window:

RedHat, CentOS, SUSE:

```
rpm -e NetopGuest
```

Ubuntu:

```
apt-get remove netopguest -y
```

3.2 Uninstall Netop Host

To uninstall the Netop Host, either use the default Operating System's package manager or as root run the following commands in a terminal window:

RedHat, CentOS, SUSE:

```
rpm -e NetopHost
```

Ubuntu:

```
apt-get remove netophost
```

Please refer to the package manager specific to the distribution you are using for additional information on how to remove installed packages

4 Netop Guest

This section covers these topics:

- [Load and Unload Netop Guest](#)
- [Netop Guest Functionality](#)

4.1 Load and unload Netop Guest

To load Netop Guest for Linux, in a terminal window execute this command:

```
netopguest
```

A prompt will be displayed asking you to define the Netop Remote Control Portal account. Clicking **Yes** will open a window where you need to enter your Portal account credentials.

Note: The `netopguest` command assumes that the `netopguest` program file resides in the `/usr/bin` directory or is in a directory included in the global PATH. If `netopGuest` resides in another directory, precede the command by the full directory path.

To unload Netop Guest, click **Exit** on the **File** menu.

4.2 Netop Guest Functionality

Netop Guest for Linux has a similar look and feel as the Windows Guest but the functionality in Netop Guest for Linux is reduced. Menus and commands that are not available on Linux are shown in gray text and with gray icons.

Netop Guest for Linux can connect to a remote Netop Host by using the TCP/IP, TCP/IP (TCP) WebConnect, WebConnect 3 and Netop Portal communication protocols.

Note: To connect to another port number than the Netop default port 6502, add the port number to the Host name or address after a colon, for example: 192.168.100.1:1234.

5 Netop Host

Netop Host includes these programs:

- **Netop Host Daemon (netophostd)**. Netop Host Daemon on Linux will typically run when the computer operating system starts. A user with system user privileges can start and stop Netop Host Daemon.
- **Netop Host Program (netophost)**. Netop Host Program on Linux will load and typically start when Netop Host Daemon on Linux loads. If started, communication will be initialized enabling a Netop Guest to connect. A user can typically control the Netop Host Program from the Netop Host GUI.
- **Netop Host GUI (netophostgui)**. Netop Host GUI on Linux shows the Netop Host graphical user interface. It will not load automatically when the Netop Host Program loads. A user can load and unload the Netop Host GUI but only a user with system privileges can make changes to the Netop Host program options.

5.1 Start and Stop Netop Host Daemon

Netop Host Daemon will start and stop with the Linux operating system. A user with system user privileges can start, stop, restart and report the status of the Netop Host Daemon with these terminal window commands:

Function	Command	Description
start	<code>/etc/init.d/netophostd start</code>	This command starts Netop Host Daemon on Linux and loads Netop Host Program on Linux.
restart	<code>/etc/init.d/netophostd restart</code>	This command restarts Netop Host Daemon on Linux and loads Netop Host Program on Linux.
status	<code>/etc/init.d/netophostd status</code>	This command returns a message of whether Netop Host Daemon on Linux is running or not.
stop	<code>/etc/init.d/netophostd stop</code>	This command unloads Netop Host Program on Linux and stops Netop Host Daemon on Linux.

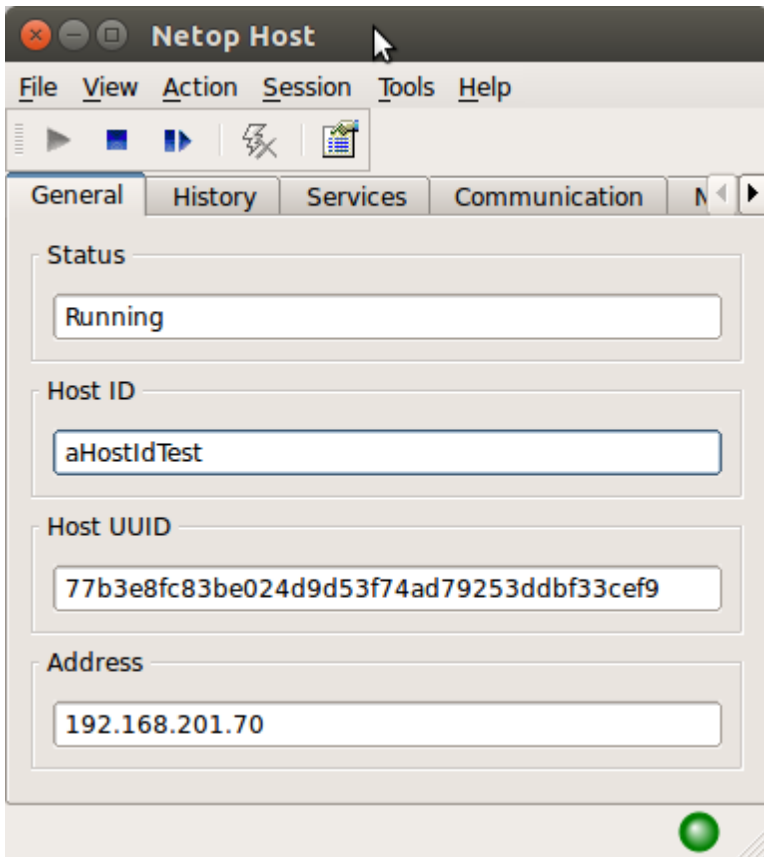
5.2 Display and hide the Netop Host Window

The Netop Host GUI will not load automatically when the Netop Host Program loads.

If the Netop Host Program on Linux is loaded, execute this command in a terminal window:

```
netophostgui
```

This will display the Netop Host interface:



NOTE: The `NetopHostGUI` command assumes that the Netop Host GUI program file resides in the `/usr/bin` directory or is in a directory included in the global PATH. If the Netop Host GUI resides in another directory, precede the command by the full directory path.

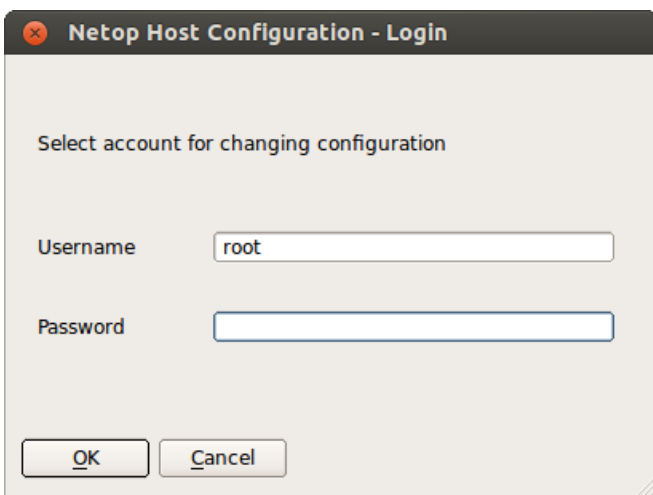
To unload the Netop Host GUI, on the **File** menu click **Exit**.

5.3 Netop Host Functionality

The Netop Host for Linux window contains most of the Netop Host for Windows window elements, but has reduced functionality compared to the Windows version and setup is organized differently.

Netop Host for Linux enables a remote Netop Guest to connect by using the TCP/IP, TCP/IP (TCP), Serial (modem), HTTP, WebConnect, WebConnect 3 and Netop Portal communication protocols. Once authenticated, the Netop Guest can view the remote screen, control the keyboard and mouse, transfer files between the computers and interact with the local user.

To change the setup options of the Netop Host, click **Options** on the toolbar or on the **Tools** menu:



Type a valid Linux user name. To change the setup options of the Netop Host, the user must have

the privileges to edit the `/var/opt/netop/host/host.xml` file.

Type the matching password and click **OK**. The Netop Host Manager will be displayed:

