PROXY Pro Host for Linux User Guide

Version 11.1 – documentation last updated 27 July 2026

Introduction

The PROXY Pro Host for Linux brings some of the Host's functionality to a range of Linux Systems.

This release is considered "experimental" in the sense that it has relatively limited functionality, and as a new component there has been less use of this, especially across a variety of Linux distributions. However, the Host for Linux shares most of its code with the Host for Macintosh.

The feature set of this release is:

- .DEB installation package for x64 architecture systems
- Command-line configuration of settings
- Remote Terminal is the only service this Host supports. Remote Control and other services are possible future enhancements, but whether and when they would be developed is not planned.
- Operates in "installed Host" operating mode only; does not support "On Demand" mode that Host for Macintosh supports.

How to install and configure the Host

Installation and configuration are two steps to get the PROXY Pro Host running.

Installation is as simple as acquiring and installing the .DEB package.

Configuring the Host settings requires configuring the Host to report to one or more PROXY Pro Gateway Servers. The easiest way to do this is to use the fact that each PROXY Pro Server installation provides settings for Host on Demand at the URL **https://*server*/root/hodsetting**. While these settings are intended for Host on Demand use, they can be applied to the installed Host. Because the Host for Linux does not implement many of the settings (like Permission to Connect), those settings are ignored and it's primarily the Station Name, Gateway configurations, and Extension Tags that get applied.

The Host for Linux is available for download at the https://products.proxynetworks.com/downloads/ web page. The initial release of the Host for Linux is available at the URL:

```
https://products.proxynetworks.com/downloads/PROXYPro/v11.1.5237/host4linux_11.1.5231_amd64.deb
```

Operation	Command
Download	Manually from https://products.proxynetworks.com/downloads/, *or* curl -fSL -o /tmp/host4linux_*version*_amd64.deb *URL-to-distribution-point*

Install	sudo apt install [-y] /*path/*host4linux_*version*_amd64.deb
Configure	sudo phcl add-settings -url https://*proxyserver*/root/hodsetting, *or* sudo phcl add-gateway -station *server* -portocol *WSS* -port *443*
Remove	sudo apt remove host4linux

Managing the PROXY Pro Host Service

The Host Service runs under systemd. Helpful commands for managing the service include:

Operation	**Command**
Check service status	systemctl status host4linux.service
Stop service	sudo systemctl stop host4linux.service
Start service	sudo systemctl start host4linux.service
See service output	journalctl -u host4linux.service [--follow]

Command Line Reference - PHCL

The Host for Linux is accompanied by a command-line tool PHCL (PROXY Host Command Line) that can read and report on settings and state from the Host Service, and can write configuration information to the service.

General Usage

Command line format **sudo phcl <verb-noun> [-parameter <value>...]**

Where command has a format of verb-noun: add-gateway, get-gateways, remove-gateway, get-errors, fix-errors, add-tag, remove-tag, get-tags.

Command is always the first parameter.

Nouns are accepted in singular or plural form: gateway/gateways, error/errors, etc.

Parameter names are prefixed with a dash and followed by a parameter value.

Getting Information and Status

Verb-Noun	**Arguments and Description**
get-version	display application version (note: does not require **sudo**)
get-help	display help information, including the complete command line reference (note: does not require **sudo**)
get-sysinfo	display system information and service status
get-report	creates a diagnostic report and saves it to the specified directory as a zip file; requires argument **-out *<directory>***

Gateway Management

Verb-Noun	Arguments and Description
get-gateways	list all configured Gateways and their current status
add-gateway	add a new Gateway configuration; requires arguments: **-station *<stationname>* -protocol *<protocol>* -port *<number>***; optional **-acceptcert** to ignore certificate errors
remove-gateway	interactively remove a Gateway from a numbered list
get-errors	list Gateways with certificate errors
fix-errors	change all Gateways configurations with certificate errors to ignore the errors

Settings Management

Verb-Noun	Arguments and Description
add-settings	merge settings from JSON into settings configuration; requires argument **-file *<path>*** for local file, or **-url *<url>* [-acceptcert]** to load JSON from an URL, e.g. a Web Console /root/hodsetting configuration.
remove-settings	delete the specified type of settings from the configuration; requires argument **-gateways**, **-tags**, or **all**. Deletes all Gateway configurations, all Extension Tags, or both of those things, respectively.

Tag Management

Verb-Noun	Arguments and Description
get-tags	list all extension tags
add-tag	add or update an extension tag; requires arguments **-name *<tagname>*** and **-value *<tagvalue>***.
remove-tag	remove a specific tag, or all tags, from the configuration. Requires arguments **-name *<tagname>*** or **-all** to remove a specific tag, or all tags.

Note that tag names are not case sensitive.

Logging Management

Verb-Noun	Arguments and Description
get-logging	get current logging level and flags
set-logging	set logging level and flags; requires arguments **-level < none | error | warning | info | debug | trace >** and **-flags < none | helpful | reverse-connection | network | network-all | all | *<64-bit-decimal-integer>*** >. A typical configuration is **-level debug -flags all**, although other configurations may be used to drill into specific behaviors.

Note well: diagnostic logging configuration set this way is not persisted, and resets when the Host service is restarted (e.g. when system reboots).

How to enable Diagnostic Logging

If you open a support incident to understand a behavior of the Host software, you may be advised to enable diagnostic logging to collect information about how the software behaves in your environment.

Full diagnostic logging can be configured with the command line:

```
phcl set-logging -level debug -flags all
```

You may be given a different set of parameters to diagnose specific problems, but this is a general-purpose logging configuration.

Note that diagnostic logging set with **phcl** cannot capture the service startup, and the configuration does not persist across restarts. To set persistent logging, place a service logging configuration file for Host for Macintosh (available from https://products.proxynetworks.com/downloads/DiagnosticLoggingScripts.htm) named **hostservice.logging.plist** in the directory **/etc/com.proxynetworks/** and restart the Host service.

Implementation Details: Binary, Configuration, and Log File Paths

None of the following information is required to install or operate the Host, but may be of interest to understand where the Host puts things in the Linux filesystem.

The **phd** daemon background service is installed at **/usr/lib/Host4Linux/**.

The **phcl** command line configuration tool is installed at **/usr/bin/.**

Host settings configuration file is at **/var/tmp/com.proxynetworks/hostservice.settings.config**

Diagnostic logging configuration file is at **/etc/com.proxynetworks/hostservice.logging.plist.**

Logout output files are stored at the path **/var/log/com.proxynetworks/.**

