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Zcoin master node setup guide s pdf files

Zcoin masternodes are known as Znodes and their role is to verify Zerocoin transactions. Because of this their function, Znodes earn 30% of Zcoin's block reward (for now). To run a Znode, you are required to stake 1000XZC. The aim of this is to stimulate you to keep your masternode working properly and be online as close to 24/7 as possible. In terms of the main goal of the project, Zcoin aims to increase the financial privacy and individual liberty of users to ensure freedom of trading. One of the major beliefs of the team behind it is that users should be able to trade however they want as long as it doesn't compromise the security and well-being of others or the network. The Zcoin network is the first to adopt the MTP algorithm. Merkle Tree Proof is a new proof of work algorithm which is very memory intensive. This makes developing and using ASIC miners to mine the coins hard and unprofitable. This puts all users on a level playing field and makes 51% attacks practically impossible. Now, when we already have some general overview of Zcoin and its nodes, let's have a deeper look into the masternode rewarding system and how to set up a Znode. The current reward per block is 50 XZC, which is being divided in to 3 parts. Znodes receive 15XZC, miners receive 26XZC and the rest 7XZC go to the development team to finance updates. This distribution model will remain unchanged until the year 2021 where a new system will be introduced. Every Znode that is live in the network gets into a queue system where each node waits in line for a pay-out. The moment a masternode receives a reward, it goes at the back of the queue and waits until its turn comes up. This model is one of the most common ones and looks like the fairest and most balanced one. It provides equal ground for all users running Znodes to receive their reward. Lets see what you will need to do in order to host your own Znode and its minimum requirements: First of all, you should make sure that you have 1000 XZC as that is the amount you need to setup the node. The coins can be bought on Binance or Bittrex In order for you to hold the coins in an address dedicated to the masternode, you will need a wallet. You can go ahead and download the official wallet You main computer which can be your everyday PC can be used to host the wallet A VPS with a dedicated IP address and at least a single core CPU, 1GB of RAM and 40GB of disk space Setup a VPS. You can either host the VPS on your own machine or contact your provider if they offer a VPS service. Please be aware that you will need a dedicated IP address Install OS on the VPS. In order for the computer to run the Virtual Private Server, it will need an OS beforehand. A good open source software that you can use to connect to your VPS is PuTTY. Install a wallet. The only way to be able to run the Zcoin Masternode is by installing the official zcoin wallet and keep the 1000 coins there. Send coins to the Znode address. You will need to send exactly 1000 XZC to the wallet address assigned to the masternode. Run the masternode. In order to start the masternode, you need to open the Zcoin core wallet and use the start masternode option. With growing number of masternode coins you might be interested in setting up and running your own masternode. It can be either to earn a passive income or to test the environment or to understand how the whole system works. Actually most of the masternode coins are based on Dash or PTVX so the requirements and the overall setup process are almost same for every coin. To setup a masternode you'll basically need the following elements: A certain amount of coins as a collateral. Wallet installed in your local machine (controller wallet). A remote VPS server with dedicated IP address (Most recommended: Vultr or Digital Ocean) and PuTTY - A terminal emulator that will be used to setup your VPS server. Once you have all these requirements you are ready to setup and run your own masternodes. For each and every coins there are easy to follow, non technical step by step guides that explains how to setup masternodes. It includes all the necessary information such as deploying VPS server, creating swap file, configuring the server, compiling the daemon, configuring local wallet and starting your node. Also there are masternode installation scripts which will take care of the whole setup process such as: installing the dependencies, automatically compiling the daemon and configuring the system. With such easy to follow tutorials you don't even need to have a prior knowledge on Linux server or PuTTY commands to run a masternode. However this is not something that you set and forget. You may at any time encounter technical issues with your masternodes. There are scenarios in which your server would crash, your masternode will go missing after a network update / fork or it will even stop syncing. In such cases you may need to stop the daemon, restart the server and even need to modify the masternode config file. To troubleshoot and fix any masternode related issues you need to first know how to interact with the server. Also you need to understand the basic commands that will help you to manage your masternodes. Here in this beginners guide we'll share the list of useful Linux & Masternode commands. But before there here is a quick intro to PuTTY. PuTTY - Accessing masternode server We are assuming that you've already setup your masternode and have PuTTY installed (on your computer. PuTTY is nothing but an open source SSH client which is used to connect to a remote computer. There are many SSH clients available but PuTTY is the most widely used terminal emulator for Windows operating system. For Linux and Mac, users have a build in terminal. Now to connect to your Linux VPS (masternode server) via SSH we need two things. 1. Your VPS IP address and 2. The login credentials of the server. If you are using Vultr then just click on the server name. You'll get the IP address, username and password. Copy the VPS IP address and enter it in PuTTY configuration window. Leave both the port and connection type as default which is 22 and SSH. Then click on open which will open the terminal window. Now in terminal window type in your server username (root), password (for security reasons nothing will be shown in password field) and then hit enter. That's it. You are now logged in to your server. Once you are logged in you'll land in the home directory and you'll see something like this: root@your-vps-info: ~# (or) username@your-vps-info: ~# (if not a root user) Now from here on you can use the following list of SSH commands accordingly to perform any basic actions. The following list should give you a basic understanding on how to navigate through the server, creating folders, deleting / editing files, checking server resources and etc. It is more than enough to manage your masternode server. Also since you've already setup masternodes we will not cover the following: installing the dependencies, creating swap file, compiling daemon or installing sentinel for which we'll make a separate tutorial. Listing directories and contents - "ls" command The "ls" command is one of the most basic command which is used to list files and directories. Command: ls Usage: ls [option] [file] Command Description ls -l Lists files in a more convenient manner ls -al Lists all files and folders including hidden ls -is List files by file size ls -lat List files based on last modified time Once you have figured out the list of files in your server you may wish to navigate. To navigate the file system you can use the "cd" command which stands for "change directory". Command: cd Usage: cd [folder-name] Exampe: cd /sample-folder Command Description cd / Go to the root directory cd . Remain in the same directory cd .. Move up one directory cd ~ Go to the home folder In Windows you have file explorer in which you can easily figure out the exact folder you are in. In Linux to display your current location you can use "pwd" command which means "print working directory". Command: pwd Result: /root/.dashcore/chainstate Navigating through each directory and looking for a specific file can be time consuming. If you know a file name (dash.conf) and if you wish to find out its location then you can use "locate" command. This command is the easiest way to find the location of a file or folder on Linux systems. Example: locate dash.conf Result: /root/.dash/dash.conf Similar to "locate" you also have "find" command which you can use to list files based on file name. Example: find / -type f -name "mmapcache.dat" At times you may wish to create a new folder or a file. To do so you can use the following commands. The command "mkdir" is used to create a new folder (directory) and the command "touch" is used to create a new file. Example: mkdir new-folder Example: touch pivx.conf If you wish to copy a file from one location to another then you can use "cp" command. Command: cp Usage: cp [file-name] [source directory] Example: cp masternode.conf /root For more usage information type cp --help Similar to copying files you can also move files using "mv" command. Command: mv Usage: mv [file-name] [source-directory] Example: mv sample.txt /root/.dash After you create a file (for example: phore.conf) the file will be empty. To edit a file you'll first need a text editor for which you can install nano. Installation: sudo apt-get install nano After the installation type nano filename in the console window to edit any files. Is your masternode crashing often? Then the first thing that you need to make sure is to check whether if your server is running out of resources. The following commands should come in handy. Command Description free -m Shows your server total, used & free memory including swap information df -h Displays the total, used & available disk space of your server top Displays a lots of information on the current status of your server netstat Displays your server's current network connection Optional: To get more detailed reports on disk usage you can install Ncdud which is a disk utility for Unix systems. Installation: sudo apt-get install ncdud Command: sudo ncdud / Optional: To monitor bandwidth you can install vnStat which is a network utility for the Linux operating systems. Installation: sudo apt-get install vnstat Command: vnstat Command Description Usage zip Use it to compress folders zip foldername.zip [target-location] unzip Use it to decompress files with. zip unzip compressed-folder.zip [target-location] rm Delete a file from the server rm sample.txt rm * Delete all files from the directory rmdir Use it to delete a folder or a directory rmdir foldername chmod Changing permissions of files and folders chmod 775 foldername du -h Calculate total space of a directory or a file du -h filename head Displays first 10 lines in a file head dash.conf tail Displays last 10 lines in a file tail dash.conf exit Logout of the terminal window clear Clears the terminal screen completely history Shows the list of last used commands "history 10" - will show last 10 commands wget Used to download files from the internet wget apt-get update Updates the OS with updated software packages and security patches. The above SSH commands will help you to manage your VPS. But to manage your masternodes you need to learn the masternode commands. The following commands should come in handy and is applicable for most of the masternode coins. Note: Replace coinname-cli with the name of the masternode coin. For example "Dash-cli getinfo" 1. coinname-cli getinfo - Prints json data. It displays information such as wallet version, block height, balance etc. 2. coinname-cli getmininginfo - Prints information related to mining such as mining difficulty, chain data, network hashrate etc. 3. coinname-cli getblockcount - Displays the total number of blocks processed. You can use this command to check the masternode wallet sync status. In addition to this you can also use "coinname-cli msync status" which should display MASTERNODE_SYNC_FINISHED. 4. coinname-cli masternode status - Used to check the masternode status. 5. coinname-cli masternodelist full | grep ip-address - Used to verify your masternode working status. 6. coinname-cli masternode current - Displays more specific information about your masternode such as: IP address, port, payee detail etc. 7. coinname-cli getconnectioncount - This displays the total number of connection count to your masternode. 8. coinname-cli getbalance - It will display the balance of your masternode wallet. The balance will be 0 since most masternodes are usually setup in hot / cold environment. Additionally you can also use "coinname-cli listaccounts". 9. coinname-cli masternode list - Lists all the masternodes on the network and their current status. 10. nano coinname.conf (eg: nano ~/.dashcore/dash.conf) - Edit the masternode config file to add nodes or to change the configuration. 11. coinname-cli stop - Used to stop the wallet We hope the above command list will be useful for you to manage your masternode server. If you find it useful then please do share it. Are there any other important SSH commands that you'd like to share? Or is there any other masternode commands that we missed in this article? Please drop it in the comments below. Other masternode guides: Related Articles

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