

# Server Management

## Management Tab

From the **Management** tab, you can control every operational aspect of your Dedicated Server. Each action performed in the NoC triggers an authorised API request to the connected API server. These requests are processed in real time, and the results are reflected instantly on the page without needing to refresh.

The screenshot shows a server management dashboard. At the top, there's a server identifier 'ns3070 87.ip-149-202-215.eu' with a 'Ready' status. Below this, there are three cards: 'EU-WEST-F2H Datacenter', '149.202.215.3 Primary IP', and 'AlmaLinux 8 OS'. A navigation menu includes 'Overview', 'Management' (highlighted), 'Tasks', 'Network', 'KVM/IP', and 'Infrastructure'. On the right, there's a 'API LATENCY' section showing '253.0 ms' and 'REACHABLE'. A status bar at the top of the main content area shows 'Ready', 'Power On', 'Rescue Inactive', and 'OS AlmaLinux 8'. Below this is a 'POWER & ACCESS' section with instructions: 'Reboot, enter rescue mode, reset the root password, or reveal the last one you set from the NOC.' There are four action cards: 'Reboot' (Graceful restart of the host. Brief downtime while the machine cycles.), 'Rescue' (Boot a recovery environment. Your rescue password is used when the host is ready for SSH.), 'Reset root password' (Sets a new Linux root password and checks that login works.), and 'Reveal last root password' (Show the most recent root password you set from the NOC. Audited & rate-limited.).

Using the following features will cause your server to reboot. If your server is in production, ensure an appropriate maintenance window has been agreed upon before proceeding.

## Reboot

Using the **Reboot** function sends a hard reboot request to the API server, which then forces an immediate restart of the machine. This action is the equivalent of pressing the physical power button on a PC.

## Rescue

Using **Rescue Mode** temporarily adjusts the BIOS settings on your server so it boots from a lightweight network image pre-installed with Debian. Once the system loads into the rescue environment, you can access the console, list the drives attached to your server, and mount them for inspection or repair.

## Reset Root Password

Using the **Reset Root Password** function attempts to reset the server's root password. You will be prompted to enter a new password, which will then be applied to the system. During this process, the server may reboot and may temporarily enter Rescue Mode.

## Reveal Last Root Password

If you have installed an operating system through The NoC or used the root password reset feature, we store a copy of the last known working root password within your client area. The password is encrypted at rest and decrypted only when you use the **Reveal Last Root Password** function. This process is fully automated and monitored.

## Reinstall

At the bottom of the **Management** tab, you'll find a list of all operating systems compatible with your server. This list is generated dynamically based on your server's hardware, as newer operating systems may not function correctly on older platforms.

The screenshot displays a web interface titled "INSTALL OR REINSTALL OS" with a search bar labeled "Filter templates". Below the title is a subtitle: "Pick a template below to install or reinstall the operating system. A guided wizard collects your hostname and root password before confirming the wipe." The interface features a grid of 20 OS templates, each with an icon, a title, and a brief description:

- AlmaLinux 10**: 64-bit AlmaLinux 10 server image.
- AlmaLinux 8 + cPanel**: AlmaLinux 8 with the latest cPanel & WHM stack preinstalled (web hosting control panel).
- AlmaLinux 8 + Plesk 18**: AlmaLinux 8 with Plesk Obsidian (18) for web and WordPress hosting.
- AlmaLinux 8**: 64-bit AlmaLinux 8 (RHEL-compatible enterprise Linux).
- AlmaLinux 9 + cPanel**: AlmaLinux 9 with the latest cPanel & WHM stack preinstalled.
- AlmaLinux 9 + Plesk 18**: AlmaLinux 9 with Plesk Obsidian (18) preinstalled.
- AlmaLinux 9**: 64-bit AlmaLinux 9 (RHEL-compatible enterprise Linux).
- Debian 11 (Bullseye)**: Stable Debian 11 64-bit server.
- Debian 12 + Plesk 18**: Debian 12 (Bookworm) with Plesk 18 preinstalled.
- Debian 12 (Bookworm)**: Stable Debian 12 64-bit server.
- Debian 13**: Debian testing / current release line.
- VMware ESXi 8.0 (free)**: VMware hypervisor (ESXi 8) — free licence tier. For VMs on bare metal, not a general Linux desktop.
- Fedora 42**: Bleeding-edge community distro, short release cycle — good for newer kernels and tooling.
- Fedora 43**: Fedora workstation/server line.
- Proxmox VE ("bs3" image)**: Proxmox Virtual Environment run VMs and Linux containers on this server. "bs3" is just our internal.
- Proxmox VE ("bs4" image)**: Same Proxmox VE platform as bs3, newer image line ("bs4"). Hypervisor for VMs and LXC.
- Proxmox VE 8**: Proxmox VE major release 8 — virtualisation and container host.
- Proxmox VE 9**: Proxmox VE major release 9 — virtualisation and container host.
- Rocky Linux 10**: Community enterprise Linux 10, RHEL-compatible.
- Rocky Linux 8**: Rocky Linux 8 (RHEL 8 compatible).
- Rocky Linux 9**: Rocky Linux 9 (RHEL 9 compatible).
- Ubuntu 22.04 LTS server**: Ubuntu 22.04 Jammy Jellyfish — long-term support server image.
- Ubuntu 24.04 LTS server**: Ubuntu 24.04 Noble Numbat — LTS server image.
- Ubuntu 25.10 server**: Non-LTS Ubuntu server release.

During the installation process, you'll be asked to choose a hostname for your server (this is optional) and to specify a root password. Once confirmed, the installation will begin and **all existing data on the server will be permanently erased**.

The image shows the AlmaLinux 8 Reinstall wizard interface. At the top left, there is the AlmaLinux logo and the text "AlmaLinux 8 Linux · Reinstall wizard 64-bit AlmaLinux 8 (RHEL-compatible enterprise Linux)". A progress bar at the top indicates three steps: 1. Hostname (Identity), 2. Credentials (Root / Admin), and 3. Review (Confirm). The "Credentials" step is currently active. Below the progress bar, a message says "Choose a strong root password for this Linux image." There are two input fields: "Root password" and "Confirm password", both containing masked characters. A password strength indicator is shown below the fields, with a blue bar indicating a "Good" strength. A "Generate secure password" button is located below the strength indicator. At the bottom, there are "Cancel", "Back", and "Next" buttons.

You can monitor reinstall progress from the **Tasks** tab, where a banner will display the current installation status in real time.

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