

Create new server for Proxmox in WHMCS

Proxmox KVM module **WHMCS**

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Preface

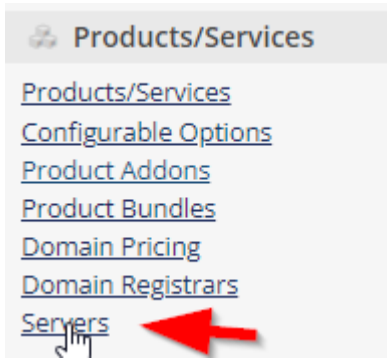
For the module to work properly, you must configure the server settings in your main WHMCS panel. This is the place where you register a Proxmox server (or Proxmox cluster) which will then be used by the module to build KVM virtual machines. Here you define access credentials, IP ranges and additional settings.

“**Attention.** If you have only one server, or you do not use server groups, you need to make this server the **active default** for new signups by opening the server entry in WHMCS and ticking "*Make this server the active default for new signups*".

Server creation

Log in to your WHMCS panel and create a new Proxmox server:

System Settings → **Products/Services** → **Servers** → **Add New Server**



Step 1: Name, Hostname and Assigned IP Addresses

- Enter the correct **Name** and **Hostname** of the Proxmox node.
- In the **Assigned IP Addresses** field enter the list of IP addresses that will be reserved for virtual machines built on this server.

Servers

Edit Server

Name	<input type="text" value="proxmox-test.uuq.pl"/>
Hostname	<input type="text" value="proxmox-test.uuq.pl"/>
IP Address	<input type="text" value="192.168.12.85"/>
Assigned IP Addresses (One per line)	<pre>vmbr0 10 192.168.10.2 24 192.168.10.1 8.8.8.8,1.1.1.1 vmbr0 10 192.168.10.3 24 192.168.10.1 8.8.8.8,1.1.1.1 vmbr0 10 192.168.10.4 24 192.168.10.1 8.8.8.8,1.1.1.1 vmbr0 30 192.168.20.2 24 192.168.20.1 8.8.8.8,1.1.1.1 vmbr0 30 192.168.20.3 24 192.168.20.1 8.8.8.8,1.1.1.1 vmbr0 30 192.168.20.4 24 192.168.20.1 8.8.8.8,1.1.1.1 vmbr1 333 172.16.5.2 24 172.16.5.1 8.8.8.8,1.1.1.1 vmbr1 333 172.16.5.3 24 172.16.5.1 8.8.8.8,1.1.1.1 vmbr1 333 172.16.5.4 24 172.16.5.1 8.8.8.8,1.1.1.1 vmbr3 0 10.0.25.2 24 10.0.25.1 10.0.10.10,10.0.10.20 vmbr3 0 10.0.25.3 24 10.0.25.1 10.0.10.10,10.0.10.20 vmbr3 0 10.0.25.4 24 10.0.25.1 10.0.10.10,10.0.10.20 vmbr3 0 10.0.25.5 24 10.0.25.1 10.0.10.10,10.0.10.20 vmbr3 0 10.0.25.6 24 10.0.25.1 10.0.10.10,10.0.10.20</pre>

“ **Note.** Starting with module version **1.3**, the module supports IPv4/IPv6 pools managed in the addon. For new installations this is the recommended way to manage IP addresses — see the **IP Pools** chapter of this documentation. The "Assigned IP Addresses" field described below is the legacy format and is kept for backward compatibility.

Format to follow in the Assigned IP Addresses field

To define the available pool of IP addresses, enter one line per IP, with fields separated by the `|` character. Each line has the following structure:

<bridge>| <vlan_tag>| <IP_address>| <net_mask>| <Gateway>| <DNS1>, <DNS2>

Field	Description
<bridge>	The virtual bridge to which the VM network interface is connected (e.g. vibr0).
<vlan_tag>	VLAN tag that will be set on the VM's network card. If VLANs are not used, enter 0 .
<IP_address>	IPv4 address that will be assigned to the VM.
<net_mask>	Network mask in CIDR form (e.g. 24).
<Gateway>	Default gateway for the subnet.
<DNS1>, <DNS2>	Comma-separated list of DNS servers.

Example

```
vibr0| 10| 192.168.10.2| 24| 192.168.10.1| 8.8.8.8, 1.1.1.1
vibr0| 10| 192.168.10.3| 24| 192.168.10.1| 8.8.8.8, 1.1.1.1
vibr0| 10| 192.168.10.4| 24| 192.168.10.1| 8.8.8.8, 1.1.1.1
vibr0| 30| 192.168.20.2| 24| 192.168.20.1| 8.8.8.8, 1.1.1.1
vibr0| 30| 192.168.20.3| 24| 192.168.20.1| 8.8.8.8, 1.1.1.1
vibr0| 30| 192.168.20.4| 24| 192.168.20.1| 8.8.8.8, 1.1.1.1
vibr1| 333| 172.16.5.2| 24| 172.16.5.1| 8.8.8.8, 1.1.1.1
vibr1| 333| 172.16.5.3| 24| 172.16.5.1| 8.8.8.8, 1.1.1.1
vibr1| 333| 172.16.5.4| 24| 172.16.5.1| 8.8.8.8, 1.1.1.1
vibr3| 0| 10.0.25.2| 24| 10.0.25.1| 10.0.10.10, 10.0.10.20
vibr3| 0| 10.0.25.3| 24| 10.0.25.1| 10.0.10.10, 10.0.10.20
vibr3| 0| 10.0.25.4| 24| 10.0.25.1| 10.0.10.10, 10.0.10.20
vibr3| 0| 10.0.25.5| 24| 10.0.25.1| 10.0.10.10, 10.0.10.20
vibr3| 0| 10.0.25.6| 24| 10.0.25.1| 10.0.10.10, 10.0.10.20
```

Step 2: Server Details — module and credentials

In the **Server Details** section select the **PUQ Proxmox KVM** module and enter the correct credentials for the Proxmox API. Then click **Test connection** to verify.

⚠ **Attention.** Starting from module version **2.3**, authentication has been changed

to **token-based**.

- **Username** — Proxmox token ID in the format `root@pam! whmcs-dev`
- **Password** — the token secret value

If you are using a version earlier than 2.3, enter the Proxmox username in the format `root@pam` in the **Username** field and the corresponding password in the **Password** field.

During operation, the module will automatically fill in the **Access Hash** field. You do not need to fill it manually.

Version 2.3+ — Token authentication

Module	PUQ Proxmox KVM	<input type="button" value="Test Connection"/>	✓ Connection successful. Some values have been auto-filled.
Username	<input type="text" value="root@pam!whmcs-dev"/>		
Password	<input type="password" value="....."/>		
Access Hash	<input type="text"/>		
Secure	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Check to use SSL Mode for Connections		
Port	<input type="text" value="8006"/> <input type="checkbox"/> Override with Custom Port		

Version 2.2 and earlier — Password authentication

Server Details

Module	PUQ Proxmox KVM <input type="button" value="Test Connection"/>
	✓ Connection successful. Some values have been auto-filled.
Username	root@pam
Password
Access Hash	PVE:root@pam:631738FC::drXAr+4i1VbSnydqEa6zzj+cs6WQivErMvD/ijlNR9N/qat6afwgikzpe8HSITUHyGhE9h7YcMJu78eScDG+t9NCY81OfFOXMe1TEUGUs1oBNCnODRYv3zgXLKPsK/FtF/cXAUCLRkT/Vu9o1CPiIY7Cr4CSgtjaeDaU7R8bxDn917hdmpZU1NfCjIRWDp/vR67ug9PZIMR0+cB53KvzjBp3p3V3UjkC8NLnBpbN9ADfsTAFUKAPtYMqHYLHOZr4VaykDI0vlgYeywYOJovZkjf+wtGU3GsaLnnDjCP1hpa9goV8PjO86u7TKMMVYqj9xRzlf9YpQBcjzIHNO3Czpg== 631738FC:Wp260ln4k/hLTuFtTQ8SrrNjAzGw2qKE0/jwlej2iGY
Secure	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Check to use SSL Mode for Connections
Port	8006 <input type="checkbox"/> Override with Custom Port

Creating a Proxmox API Token

1. Log in to the Proxmox web UI.
2. Go to **Datacenter** → **Permissions** → **API Tokens**.
3. Click **Add**.
4. Select the **User** (e.g. `root@pam`).
5. Enter a **Token ID** (e.g. `whmcs`).
6. **Uncheck** *Privilege Separation* if the token should inherit the user's full permissions. If privilege separation is enabled, you must assign permissions to the token itself.
7. Click **Add**.
8. **Copy the generated token secret immediately** — it is displayed only once and cannot be retrieved later.

The resulting username for WHMCS will look like `root@pam! whmcs` and the password will be the token secret (a UUID-like string).

Step 3: Make the server default (single-server installs)

If you have only one Proxmox server, or you do not use server groups, open the server entry and tick "**Make this server the active default for new signups**". Otherwise newly ordered products will not be assigned to this server automatically.

Test Connection

After saving the server configuration, always use the **Test Connection** button to verify:

- Network connectivity to the Proxmox host on port **8006**
- Authentication credentials are valid (token ID + secret, or username + password)
- The API user / token has sufficient permissions on the target nodes and storages

If the test fails, check:

- The WHMCS server can reach the Proxmox host on port `8006`
- The username and password/token are correct
- The Proxmox API service (`pveproxy`) is running
- No firewall is blocking the connection between WHMCS and Proxmox

Server Groups

You can organize multiple Proxmox servers into **Server Groups** for automatic server selection during provisioning. This is useful when you have a Proxmox cluster with multiple nodes.

1. Go to **System Settings → Products/Services → Servers**
2. Click the **Server Groups** tab
3. Create a new group and assign your Proxmox servers to it
4. Set the **Fill Type**:
 - **Fill** — fills one server before moving to the next
 - **Round Robin** — distributes VMs evenly across servers
5. When configuring a product, select the server group instead of a specific server

“ **Tip.** When using server groups with a Proxmox cluster, ensure the required storages exist on every node, or enable the VM migration step in the addon settings so the module moves freshly-cloned VMs to the correct target node automatically.