

Setup on Linux

The short one-liner

If you are not interested in a detailed overview and explanation, here's a one-line shell command that will:

1. Download the current (latest release) version of the installation archive into a temporary folder
2. Extract it and run the CLI setup for you via `sudo` which will **install** the software or **automatically update** it to the latest release if it's already installed in your system

For X86-64/AMD64 architecture

If you prefer `wget`:

```
wget -nv -O setup.sh https://dl.syncplify.com/ss-setup-linux-x64w.sh && sudo sh setup.sh
```

If you prefer `curl`:

```
curl -fsS -o setup.sh https://dl.syncplify.com/ss-setup-linux-x64c.sh && sudo sh setup.sh
```

For ARM architecture

If you prefer `wget`:

```
wget -nv -O setup.sh https://dl.syncplify.com/ss-setup-linux-armw.sh && sudo sh setup.sh
```

If you prefer `curl`:

```
curl -fsS -o setup.sh https://dl.syncplify.com/ss-setup-linux-armc.sh && sudo sh setup.sh
```

Detailed overview and explanation

The following video shows how to install Syncplify Server! on a Linux operating system:

Be careful, the URL references localhost (127.0.0.1) but if you're using a browser on a different computer you will have to change 127.0.0.1 into the current IP address of the machine where you just installed Syncplify Server! on.

How to uninstall

To make uninstallation easier, the installer copies the `ss6-setup` executable to your `/usr/bin` directory. Therefore, in order to uninstall Syncplify Server! you can simply open a terminal window anywhere, and type:

```
sudo ss-setup uninstall
```

After that, if you also want to remove the uninstaller, you may (optionally) want to do this, too:

```
sudo rm /usr/bin/ss-setup
```

How to update/upgrade

When the CLI installer is invoked with the `install` verb, it will automatically try to determine whether the software is already installed on the system, and - if that is the case - perform an update/upgrade rather than a new install.

There is, however, a way to force the CLI installer to perform an update/upgrade, when you already know that this is the case. You can simply add the `--update` flag to the install verb, like this:

```
sudo ./ss-setup install --update
```

And, just in case... you can also do a "repair"

Should anything happen, you can always use the same `ss-setup` you downloaded and extracted, to "repair" your currently deployed executable and back-end DB configuration, like this:

```
sudo ./ss-setup install --repair
```

More useful command-line flags

There are a couple additional command-line flags that you may want or need to use occasionally. Both of them are intended to be used in conjunction with the `install` verb.

Flag	Purpose of the flag
<code>--trace</code>	Enables trace-level logging for the installation process. This will produce a larger and more detailed installation log, useful to identify the cause of possible installation issues.

`--norollback`

Typically, should something go wrong during installation, a rollback operation is performed, to leave your system unchanged. This flag disables such rollback, so that your system remains partially modified even after a failed installation. This is useful in some cases for debugging.

That's it. :)

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