

# 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/ss6-setup-linux-x64w.sh && sudo sh setup.sh
```

If you prefer `curl`:

```
curl -fsS -o setup.sh https://dl.syncplify.com/ss6-setup-linux-x64c.sh && sudo sh setup.sh
```

### For ARM architecture

If you prefer `wget`:

```
wget -nv -O setup.sh https://dl.syncplify.com/ss6-setup-linux-armw.sh && sudo sh setup.sh
```

If you prefer `curl`:

```
curl -fsS -o setup.sh https://dl.syncplify.com/ss6-setup-linux-armc.sh && sudo sh setup.sh
```

## Detailed overview and explanation

The following video shows how to install Syncplify Server! v6.x on a Linux operating system:

<https://www.youtube.com/embed/fL8mfStSRNs>

First of all you'll need to [download the most recent version of our software from our website](#). After that, in order to extract it and to install it, here's a handy *copy-pastable* list of the two commands you'll need.

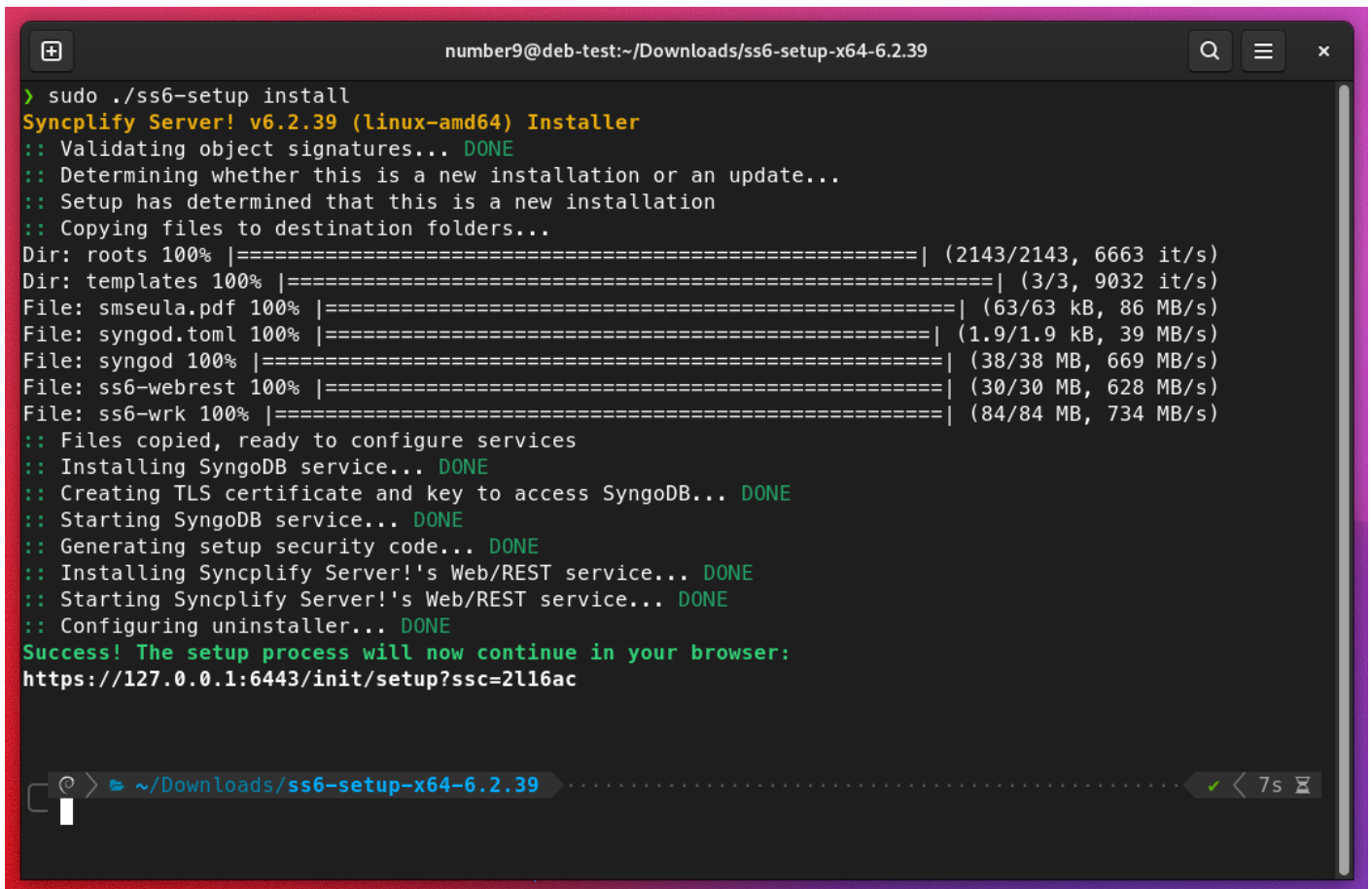
To extract the downloaded archive:

```
tar -xvf name_of_downloaded_targz_archive.tar.gz
```

Then to begin installing or updating the software:

```
sudo ./ss6-setup install
```

At the end of this phase, a URL will be shown to you. Simply open it in a browser to continue with the rest of the setup process.



```
number9@deb-test:~/Downloads/ss6-setup-x64-6.2.39
> sudo ./ss6-setup install
Syncplify Server! v6.2.39 (linux-amd64) Installer
:: Validating object signatures... DONE
:: Determining whether this is a new installation or an update...
:: Setup has determined that this is a new installation
:: Copying files to destination folders...
Dir: roots 100% |=====| (2143/2143, 6663 it/s)
Dir: templates 100% |=====| (3/3, 9032 it/s)
File: smseula.pdf 100% |=====| (63/63 kB, 86 MB/s)
File: syngod.toml 100% |=====| (1.9/1.9 kB, 39 MB/s)
File: syngod 100% |=====| (38/38 MB, 669 MB/s)
File: ss6-webrest 100% |=====| (30/30 MB, 628 MB/s)
File: ss6-wrk 100% |=====| (84/84 MB, 734 MB/s)
:: Files copied, ready to configure services
:: Installing SyngoDB service... DONE
:: Creating TLS certificate and key to access SyngoDB... DONE
:: Starting SyngoDB service... DONE
:: Generating setup security code... DONE
:: Installing Syncplify Server!'s Web/REST service... DONE
:: Starting Syncplify Server!'s Web/REST service... DONE
:: Configuring uninstaller... DONE
Success! The setup process will now continue in your browser:
https://127.0.0.1:6443/init/setup?ssc=2l16ac
```

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! v6.x you can simply open a terminal window anywhere, and type:

```
sudo ss6-setup uninstall
```

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

```
sudo rm /usr/bin/ss6-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 ./ss6-setup install --update
```

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

Should anything happen, you can always use the same `ss6-setup` you downloaded and extracted, to "repair" your currently deployed executable and back-end DB configuration, like this:

```
sudo ./ss6-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.
<code>--norollback</code>	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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