

# Setup on Linux

## How to install

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

<https://www.youtube.com/embed/fl8mfStSRNs>

Here's a handy *copy-pastable* list of the two commands you'll need. You will still need to manually type in the name of the .tar.gz archive you downloaded though.

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.

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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Revision #10

Created 31 January 2023 22:57:19 by DevTeam

Updated 21 July 2023 22:47:19 by DevTeam