

Setup on Windows (CLI)

Some versions of Windows Server, especially the recent 2016, 2019, and 2022, can be installed without the graphical desktop that gave Windows its name in the first place. This makes for a usage experience that many Linux administrators are most familiar with, allowing Windows Server administrators to run their operating systems without any GUI environment, where every operation has to be performed via CLI (command-line interface) just as they would do within a Linux terminal.

Fear not! We got you covered. The [same CLI installer that we have developed for Linux](#), also works on Windows, and the only difference is how you type in the command line to use it (as Windows relies on PowerShell, while Linux may use a variety of different and mostly-POSIX shells).

How to install

First of all you will need to [download the most recent version of the CLI installer for Windows from our website](#). Extract the archive, and then type the following in a Terminal window (PowerShell or CMD.EXE):

```
.\ss6-setup.exe install
```

At the end of the setup process, open a browser and point it to the provided URL.

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.

The same `install` command line argument will also update/upgrade your software (without affecting your configuration) if Syncplify Server! is already installed in your system.

How to uninstall

Use the same `ss6-setup` from the zip archive you downloaded (or download the most recent one, doesn't matter) and type the following command into a Terminal window (PowerShell or CMD.EXE):

```
.\ss6-setup.exe uninstall
```

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:

```
.\ss6-setup.exe 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:

```
.\ss6-setup.exe 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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