

ClearDOCS 1.0

ClearOS Install Guide

Installation ClearOS Community 6.3



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Edition 1

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ClearOS Community 6.3.0 has arrived! Along with the usual round of enhancements, this release introduces new apps focused on the mail server stack. Anchored on the Zarafa for ClearOS solution, you can now implement an on-premise or private cloud mail server using ClearOS. This release includes the following new apps: Zarafa Community for ClearOS, Mail Antivirus, Mail Antispam, Antispam Updates, Greylisting, and more.

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Preface

1. Document Conventions

This manual uses several conventions to highlight certain words and phrases and draw attention to specific pieces of information.

In PDF and paper editions, this manual uses typefaces drawn from the [Liberation Fonts](https://fedorahosted.org/liberation-fonts/)¹ set. The Liberation Fonts set is also used in HTML editions if the set is installed on your system. If not, alternative but equivalent typefaces are displayed. Note: Red Hat Enterprise Linux 5 and later includes the Liberation Fonts set by default.

1.1. Typographic Conventions

Four typographic conventions are used to call attention to specific words and phrases. These conventions, and the circumstances they apply to, are as follows.

Mono-spaced Bold

Used to highlight system input, including shell commands, file names and paths. Also used to highlight keycaps and key combinations. For example:

To see the contents of the file **my_next_bestselling_novel** in your current working directory, enter the **cat my_next_bestselling_novel** command at the shell prompt and press **Enter** to execute the command.

The above includes a file name, a shell command and a keycap, all presented in mono-spaced bold and all distinguishable thanks to context.

Key combinations can be distinguished from keycaps by the hyphen connecting each part of a key combination. For example:

Press **Enter** to execute the command.

Press **Ctrl+Alt+F2** to switch to the first virtual terminal. Press **Ctrl+Alt+F1** to return to your X-Windows session.

The first paragraph highlights the particular keycap to press. The second highlights two key combinations (each a set of three keycaps with each set pressed simultaneously).

If source code is discussed, class names, methods, functions, variable names and returned values mentioned within a paragraph will be presented as above, in **mono-spaced bold**. For example:

File-related classes include **filesystem** for file systems, **file** for files, and **dir** for directories. Each class has its own associated set of permissions.

Proportional Bold

This denotes words or phrases encountered on a system, including application names; dialog box text; labeled buttons; check-box and radio button labels; menu titles and sub-menu titles. For example:

Choose **System** **Preferences** **Mouse** from the main menu bar to launch **Mouse Preferences**. In the **Buttons** tab, click the **Left-handed mouse** check box

¹ <https://fedorahosted.org/liberation-fonts/>

and click **Close** to switch the primary mouse button from the left to the right (making the mouse suitable for use in the left hand).

To insert a special character into a **gedit** file, choose **Applications** ☐ ☐ **Accessories** ☐ **Character Map** from the main menu bar. Next, choose **Search** ☐ ☐ **Find...** from the **Character Map** menu bar, type the name of the character in the **Search** field and click **Next**. The character you sought will be highlighted in the **Character Table**. Double-click this highlighted character to place it in the **Text to copy** field and then click the **Copy** button. Now switch back to your document and choose **Edit** ☐ ☐ **Paste** from the **gedit** menu bar.

The above text includes application names; system-wide menu names and items; application-specific menu names; and buttons and text found within a GUI interface, all presented in proportional bold and all distinguishable by context.

Mono-spaced Bold Italic or ***Proportional Bold Italic***

Whether mono-spaced bold or proportional bold, the addition of italics indicates replaceable or variable text. Italics denotes text you do not input literally or displayed text that changes depending on circumstance. For example:

To connect to a remote machine using ssh, type **ssh *username@domain.name*** at a shell prompt. If the remote machine is **example.com** and your username on that machine is john, type **ssh *john@example.com***.

The **mount -o remount *file-system*** command remounts the named file system. For example, to remount the **/home** file system, the command is **mount -o remount */home***.

To see the version of a currently installed package, use the **rpm -q *package*** command. It will return a result as follows: ***package-version-release***.

Note the words in bold italics above — username, domain.name, file-system, package, version and release. Each word is a placeholder, either for text you enter when issuing a command or for text displayed by the system.

Aside from standard usage for presenting the title of a work, italics denotes the first use of a new and important term. For example:

Publican is a *DocBook* publishing system.

1.2. Pull-quote Conventions

Terminal output and source code listings are set off visually from the surrounding text.

Output sent to a terminal is set in **mono-spaced roman** and presented thus:

```
books      Desktop  documentation  drafts  mss    photos  stuff  svn
books_tests Desktop1  downloads      images  notes  scripts svgs
```

Source-code listings are also set in **mono-spaced roman** but add syntax highlighting as follows:

```
package org.jboss.book.jca.ex1;

import javax.naming.InitialContext;

public class ExClient
```

```
{  
    public static void main(String args[])  
        throws Exception  
    {  
        InitialContext iniCtx = new InitialContext();  
        Object          ref    = iniCtx.lookup("EchoBean");  
        EchoHome        home   = (EchoHome) ref;  
        Echo            echo    = home.create();  
  
        System.out.println("Created Echo");  
  
        System.out.println("Echo.echo('Hello') = " + echo.echo("Hello"));  
    }  
}
```

1.3. Notes and Warnings

Finally, we use three visual styles to draw attention to information that might otherwise be overlooked.



Note

Notes are tips, shortcuts or alternative approaches to the task at hand. Ignoring a note should have no negative consequences, but you might miss out on a trick that makes your life easier.



Important

Important boxes detail things that are easily missed: configuration changes that only apply to the current session, or services that need restarting before an update will apply. Ignoring a box labeled 'Important' will not cause data loss but may cause irritation and frustration.



Warning

Warnings should not be ignored. Ignoring warnings will most likely cause data loss.

2. We Need Feedback!

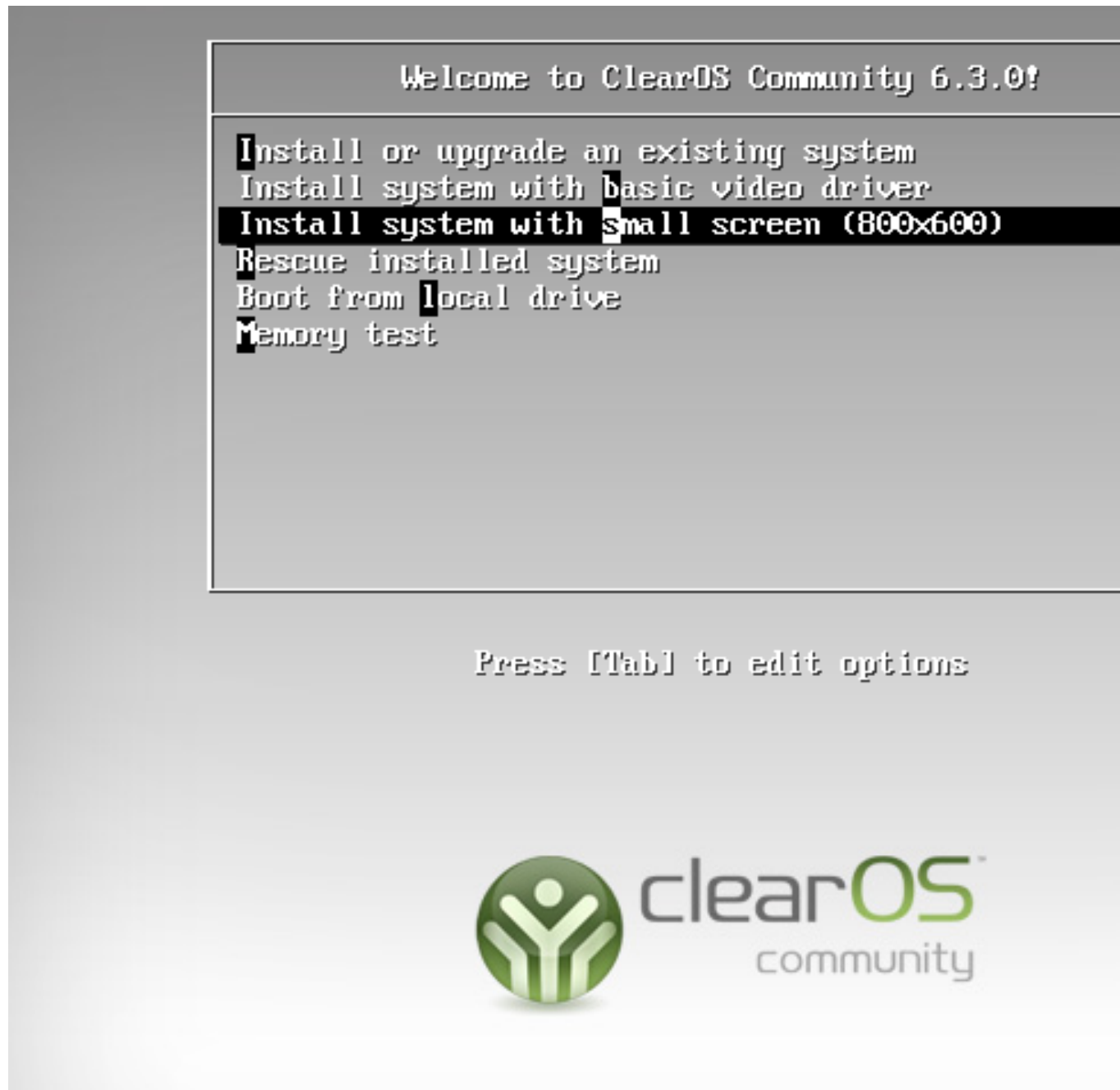
SETUP: You should change this text to reflect the default contact information for this brand. e.g. mail list, ticketing system etc.

The Installer

This is a test paragraph

1.1. Boot Menu

The boot media displays a graphical boot menu with several options. If no key is hit within 60 seconds, the default boot option runs. To choose the default, either wait for the timer to run out or hit Enter on the keyboard. To select a different option than the default, use the arrow keys on your keyboard, and hit Enter when the correct option is highlighted.



1.2. Language Configuring

Once you have made your selection, click Next to continue.



What language would you like to use during the installation process?

Bengali (বাংলা)
Bengali(India) (বাংলা (ভারত))
Bulgarian (Български)
Catalan (Català)
Chinese(Simplified) (中文 (简体))
Chinese(Traditional) (中文 (正體))
Croatian (Hrvatski)
Czech (Čeština)
Danish (Dansk)
Dutch (Nederlands)
English (English)
Estonian (eesti keel)
Finnish (suomi)
French (Français)
German (Deutsch)
Greek (Ελληνικά)
Gujarati (ગુજરાતી)
Hebrew (עברית)
Hindi (हिन्दी)
Hungarian (Magyar)
Icelandic (Icelandic)



1.3. Keyboard Configuration

Once you have made your selection, click Next to continue.



Select the appropriate keyboard for the system.

Latin American
Macedonian
Norwegian
Polish
Portuguese
Romanian
Russian
Serbian
Serbian (latin)
Slovak (qwerty)
Slovenian
Spanish
Swedish
Swiss French
Swiss French (latin1)
Swiss German
Swiss German (latin1)
Turkish
U.S. English
U.S. International
Ukrainian
United Kingdom

1.4. Storage Devices

You can install ClearOS on a large variety of storage devices. This screen allows you to select either basic or specialized storage devices.

Once you have made your selection, click Next to continue.

What type of devices will your installation involve?

- ☒ **Basic Storage Devices**
Installs or upgrades to typical types of storage devices. If you're not sure which option is right for you, this is probably it.
- ☐ **Specialized Storage Devices**
Installs or upgrades to enterprise devices such as Storage Area Networks (SANs). This option will allow you to add FCoE / iSCSI / zFCP disks and to filter out devices the installer should ignore.

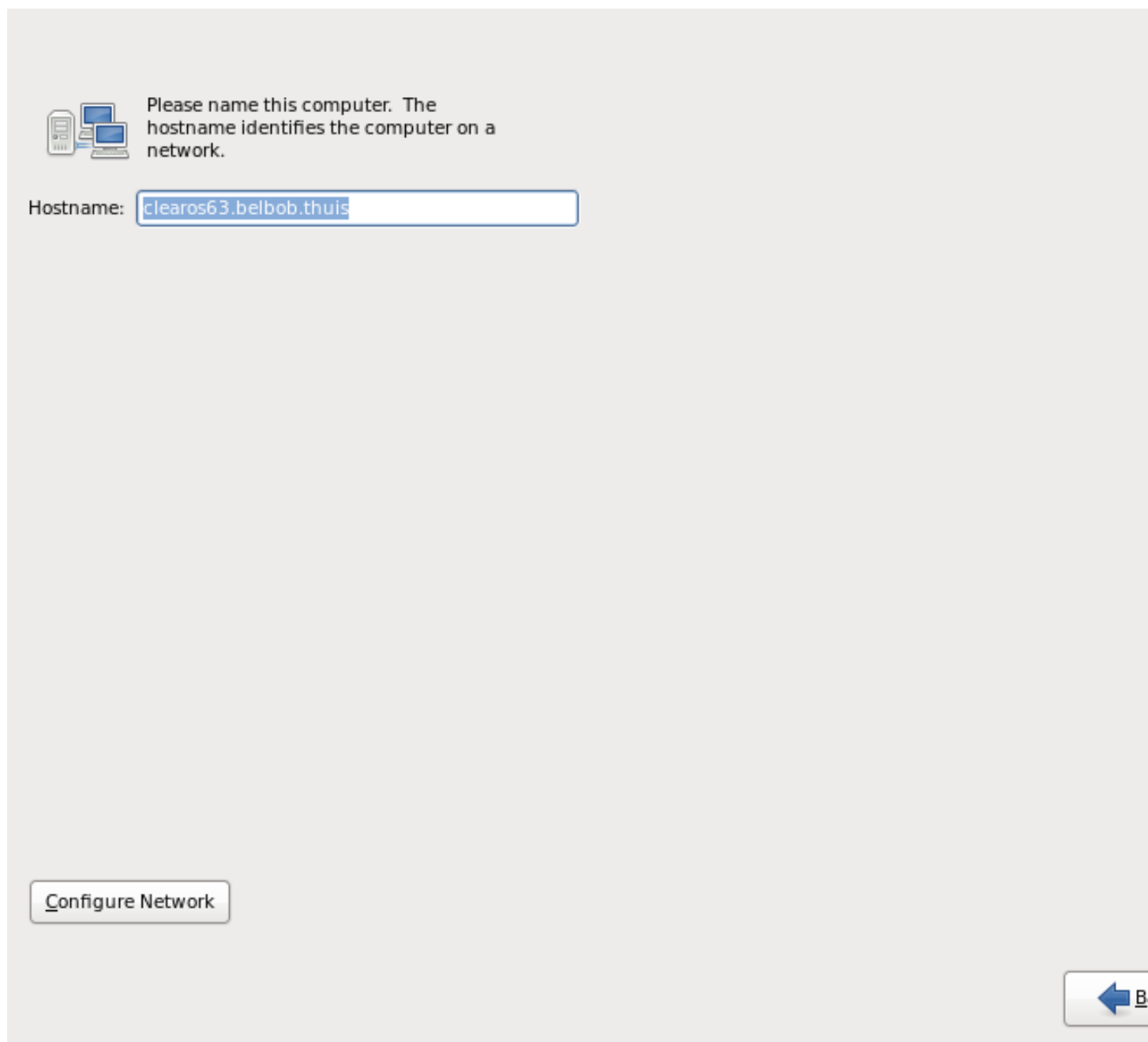


For a new installation choice Yes, discard any data.




1.5. Setting the Hostname

Setup prompts you to supply a host name for this computer, either as a fully-qualified domain name (FQDN) in the format **hostname.domainname** or as a short host name in the format **hostname**. Many networks have a Dynamic Host Configuration Protocol (DHCP) service that automatically supplies connected systems with a domain name. To allow the DHCP service to assign the domain name to this machine, specify the short host name only.




1.5.1. Edit Network Connections


To configure a network connection manually, click the button Configure Network. The Network Connections dialog appears that allows you to configure wired, wireless, mobile broadband, VPN, and DSL connections for the system using the NetworkManager tool


 Please name this computer. The hostname identifies the computer on a network.


Hostname:


Network Connections

 Wired

 Wireless

 Mobile Broadband

 VPN

 DSL

Name	Last Used
System eth0	never

Add

Edit...

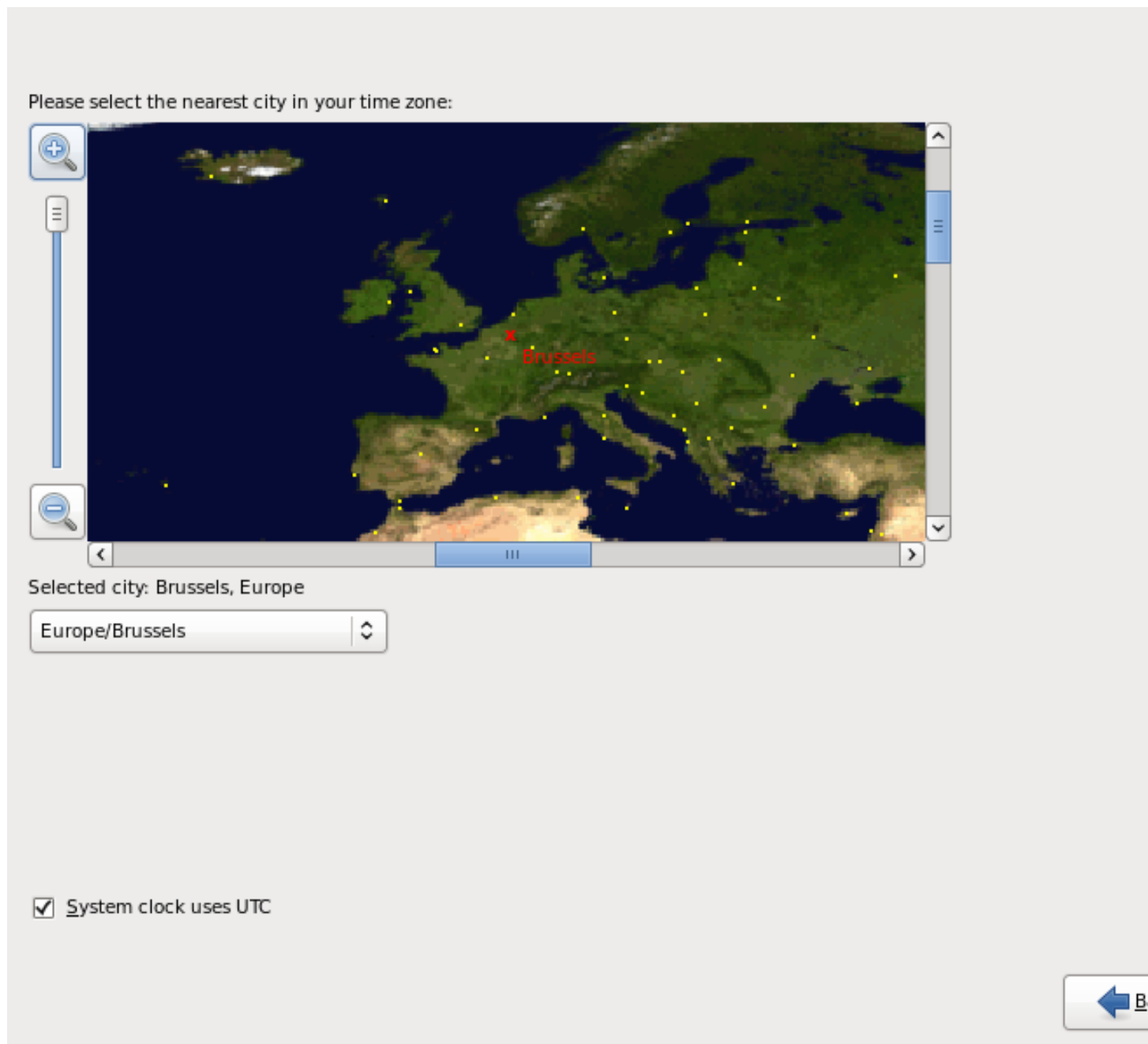
Delete...

Close

Configure Network

1.6. Time Zone Configuration

Once you have made your selection, click Next to continue.



1.7. Set the Root Password

Setting up a root account and password is one of the most important steps during your installation. The root account is used to install packages, upgrade RPMs, and perform most system maintenance. Logging in as root gives you complete control over your system.

**Note**

The root user (also known as the superuser) has complete access to the entire system; for this reason, logging in as the root user is best done only to perform system maintenance or administration.



The root account is used for administering the system. Enter a password for the root user.

Root Password:






Confirm:

1.8. Disk Partitioning Setup

On this screen you can choose to create the default partition layout in one of four different ways, or choose to partition storage devices manually to create a custom layout.


The first four options allow you to perform an automated installation without having to partition your storage devices yourself. If you do not feel comfortable with partitioning your system, choose one of these options and let the installation program partition the storage devices for you. Depending on the option that you choose, you can still control what data (if any) is removed from the system.

Which type of installation would you like?

- ☒  **Use All Space**
Removes all partitions on the selected device(s). This includes partitions created by other operating systems.
Tip: This option will remove data from the selected device(s). Make sure you have backups.
- ☐  **Replace Existing Linux System(s)**
Removes only Linux partitions (created from a previous Linux installation). This does not remove other partitions you may have on storage device(s) (such as VFAT or FAT32).
Tip: This option will remove data from the selected device(s). Make sure you have backups.
- ☐  **Shrink Current System**
Shrinks existing partitions to create free space for the default layout.
- ☐  **Use Free Space**
Retains your current data and partitions and uses only the unpartitioned space on the selected device(s), assuming you have enough free space available.
- ☐  **Create Custom Layout**
Manually create your own custom layout on the selected device(s) using our partitioning tool.

☐ Encrypt system

☒ Rewind and modify partitioning layout



1.8.1. Review and modify partitioning layout

If you chose one of the automatic partitioning options and selected Review, you can either accept the current partition settings (click Next), or modify the setup manually in the partitioning screen.

Please Select A Device

Device	Size (MB)	Mount Point/ RAID/Volume	Type	Format
▼ LVM Volume Groups				
▼ vg_clearos63	7688			
lv_root	3624	/	ext4	✓
lv_swap	4064		swap	✓
▼ Hard Drives				
▼ vda (/dev/vda)				
vda1	500	/boot	ext4	✓
vda2	7691	vg_clearos63	physical volume (LVM)	✓

1.9. Boot Loader Configuration

To boot the system without boot media, you usually need to install a boot loader. A boot loader is the first software program that runs when a computer starts. It is responsible for loading and transferring control to the operating system kernel software. The kernel, in turn, initializes the rest of the operating system.



GRUB Passwords Not Required

You may not require a GRUB password if your system only has trusted operators, or is physically secured with controlled console access. However, if an untrusted person can get physical access to your computer's keyboard and monitor, that person can reboot the system and access GRUB. A password is helpful in this case.



GRUB recognizes only the QWERTY keyboard layout

When selecting a GRUB password, be aware that GRUB recognizes only the QWERTY keyboard layout, regardless of the keyboard actually attached to the system. If you use a keyboard with a significantly different layout, it might be more effective to memorize a pattern of keystrokes rather than the word that the pattern produces.

☒ Install boot loader on /dev/vda. [Change device](#)

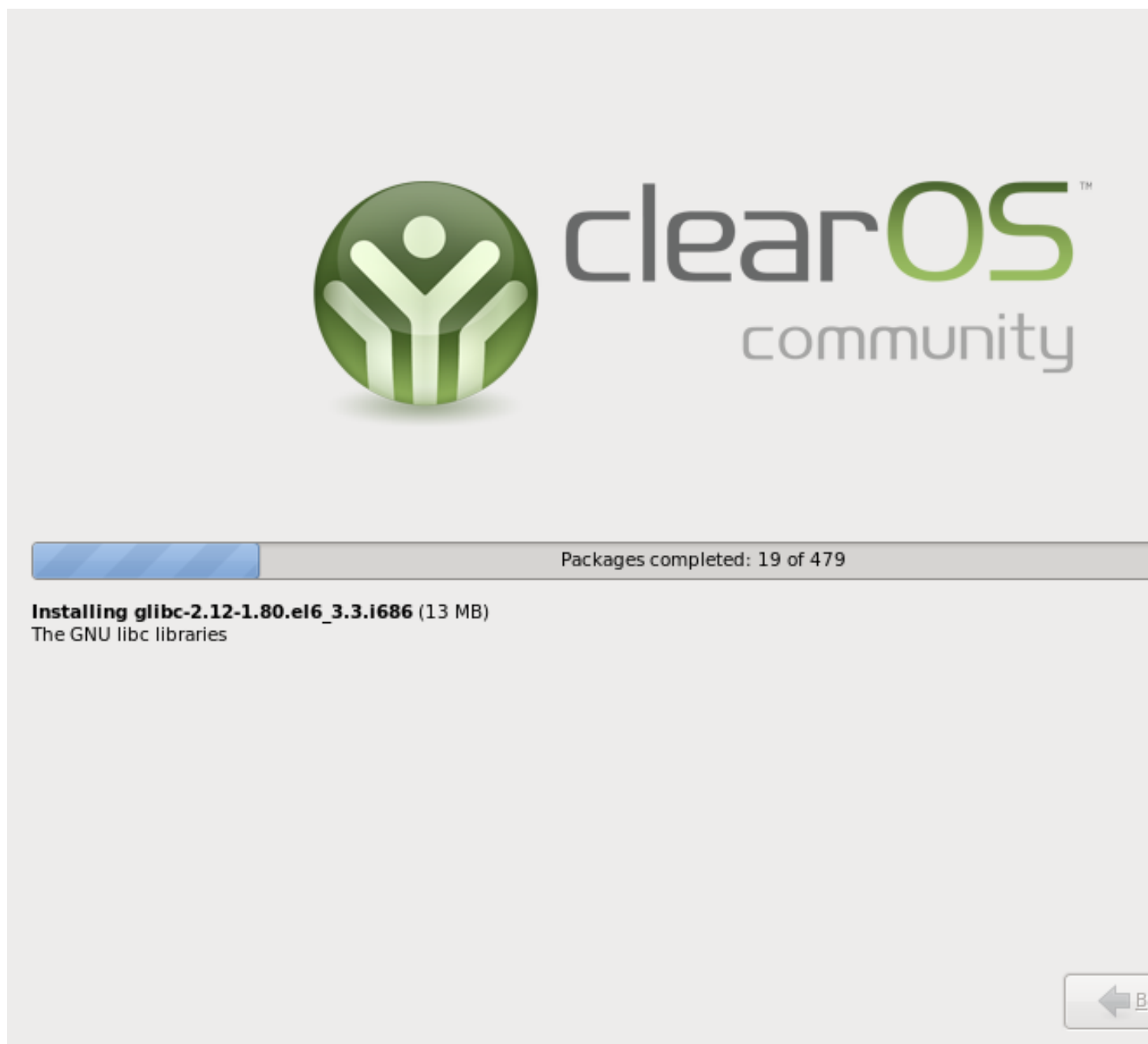
☐ Use a boot loader password [Change password](#)

Boot loader operating system list

Default	Label	Device
<input checked="" type="radio"/>	ClearOS Community	/dev/mapper/vg_clearos63-lv_root

1.10. Installing Packages

At this point there is nothing left for you to do until all the packages have been installed. How quickly this happens depends on the number of packages you have selected and your computer's speed.



1.11. Installation Complete

Congratulations! Your ClearOS installation is now complete!

The installation program prompts you to prepare your system for reboot. Remember to remove any installation media if it is not ejected automatically upon reboot.



Congratulations, your ClearOS Community installation is complete.

Please reboot to use the installed system. Note that updates may be required for proper functioning of your system and installation of these updates may require a reboot.

Network Console

Configure network settings after installation and first reboot.

2.1. Configure Your Network Settings

This console is used to configure the network settings on this system. Once you have your network up and running, you can install, configure and manage apps using a standard web browser.

If you need to change your network setting, you can login to access the Network Console.



ClearOS Community 6.3.0

Welcome! This console is used to configure the network settings on this system. Once you have your network up and running, you can install, configure and manage apps using a standard web browser. Here's what you need to do next:



Step 1. Configure Your Network Settings

The IP address of this system is: **192.168.200.150**.

If you need to change your settings, you can [login to access the Network Console](#).

Step 2. Connect With Your Web Browser

The web-based interface can be accessed on port 81 using the secure web protocol - HTTPS. Start your web browser and type the following web address:

<https://192.168.200.150:81>



Looking for a command line? [Go to the command line...](#)

Help

Web Browser

When you use a web browser, you may see a security warning. Please click "Yes" to proceed.

What Next?

Once you have your network settings configured, you can install system software through the installer. For more information, see the installation guide.

Command Line

For those who prefer a command line interface, you can access it by hitting the bottom left button.

2.2. Network Console Login

Login with user root and the rootpassword



Login

Username

root

Password

.....

@ 192.168.200.150

Login

2.3. Edit network settings

Edit Network Mode and DNS



Settings

Network Mode

Standalone - No Firewall

Edit

DNS

DNS Server #1

192.168.200.1

Override

Network Interfaces

Add Virtual Interface

Interface ▼	Role ▲▼	Type ▲▼	IP Address ▲▼	Link ▲▼	
eth0	External	DHCP	192.168.200.150	Yes	<div>Edit</div> <div>Delete</div>

Looking for a command line? [Go to the command line...](#)

Help

Settings

Your system can be configured as a gateway or a DHCP server.

DNS

DNS configuration allows you to configure your system as a public DNS server. If you have a bad thing, you can use Google DNS (8.8.8.8) as a public DNS server.

2.3.1. Edit network Interface

Edit Interface, Role, Connection Type, IP Address, Netmask and Gateway.



Interface

Information

Link	Yes
Speed	Unknown

Settings

Interface	eth0
Role	External ▼
Connection Type	Static ▼
IP Address	192.168.200.5
Netmask	255.255.255.0
Gateway	192.168.200.1

[Update](#)[Cancel](#)[Delete](#)

Help

External

An external role network interface gain access the not necessarily interface is con the Internet.

LAN

In gateway mod for connecting a

DMZ versus Ho

DMZs and HotL used for isolatin systems. Spec using public Inte and specify Hot using private IP (192.168.x.x, 10

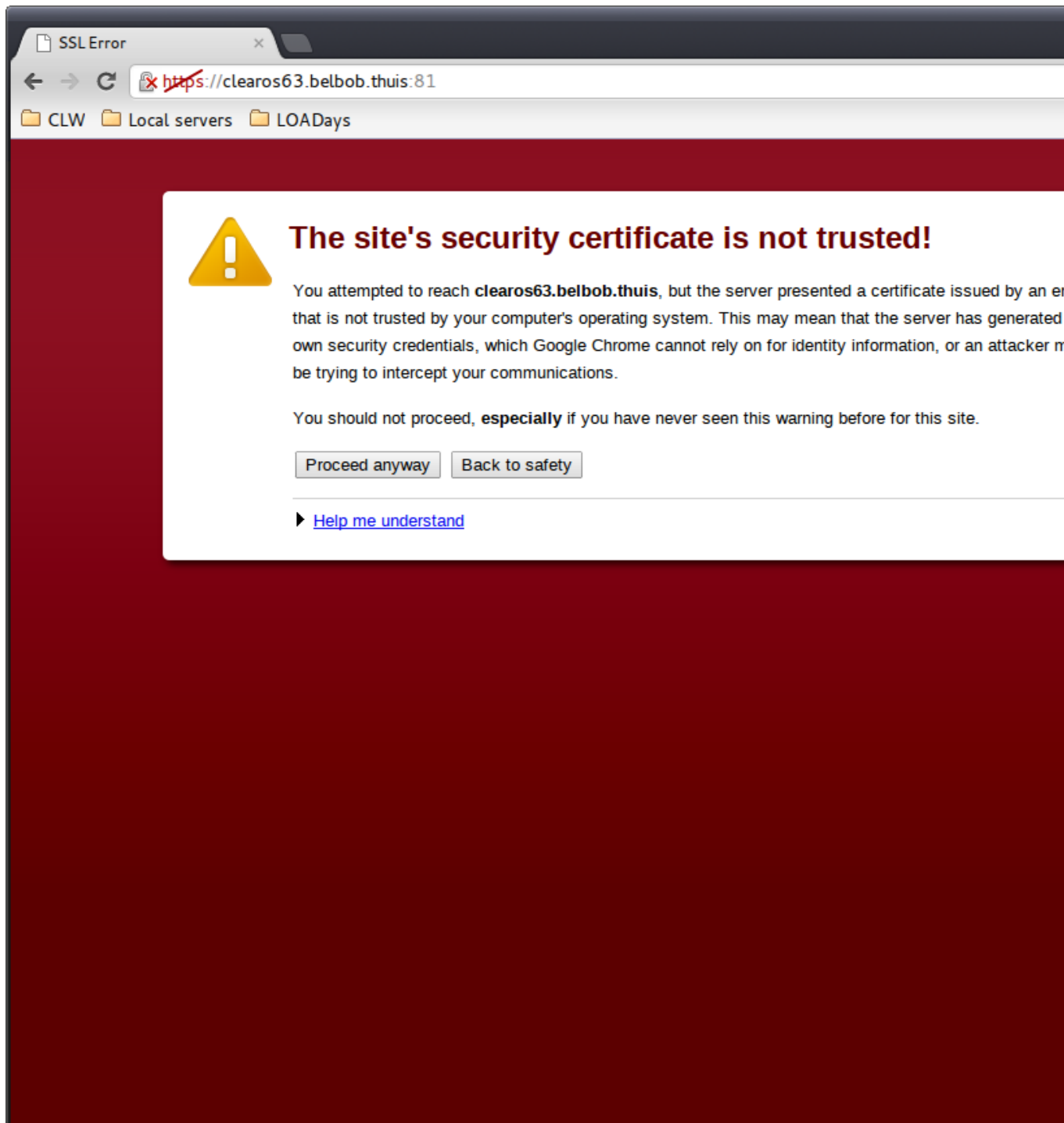
Looking for a command line? [Go to the command line...](#)

Installation Wizard

After starting the install, you will be presented with a simple and short installation wizard. The wizard takes you through the basic configuration options that are required to install ClearOS.

3.1. The sites security certificate is not trusted

add certificate



Appendix A. Revision History

Revision 0-0 **Sat Aug 18 2012**

Dude McPants Dude.McPants@example.com

Initial creation of book by publican

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F

feedback1

contact information for this brand, vii

