

# Maintenance

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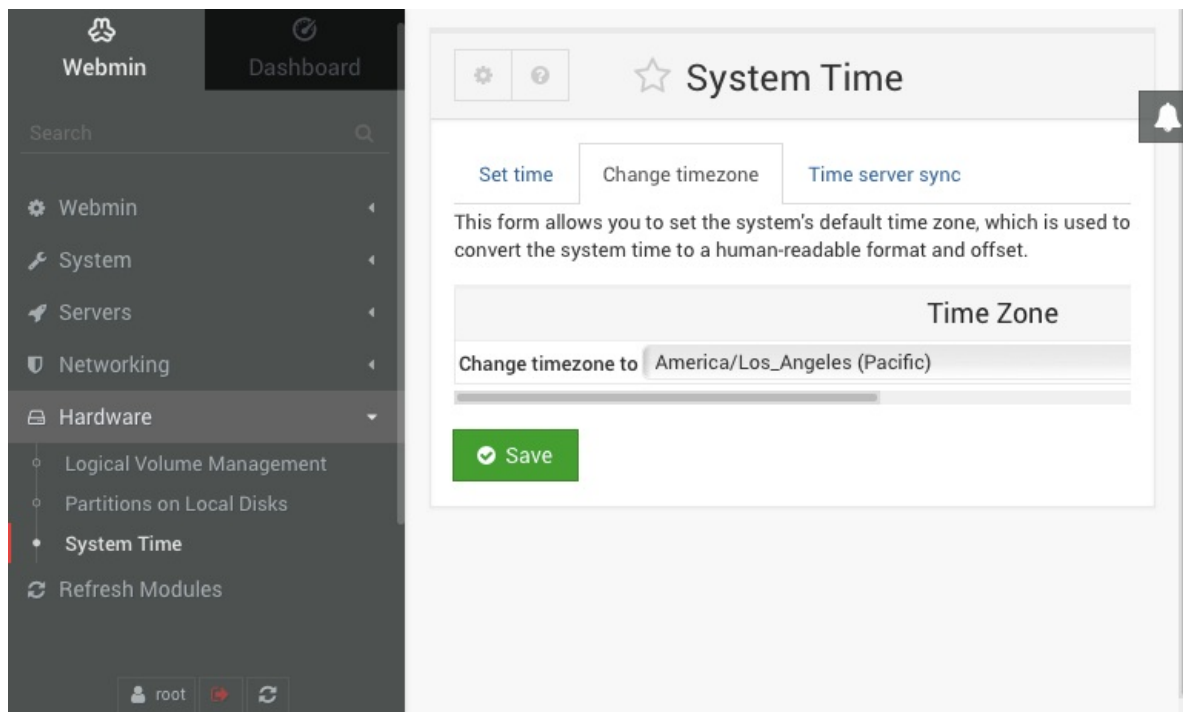
# Webmin GUI (On-Premise)

## Webmin GUI

For an on-premise installation of FileWave the Webmin GUI can help you set some options on the CentOS operating system. Note that this does not exist for servers hosted by FileWave. It's especially important to set the root password as seen below.

For Webmin on Debian know that you will need to go to Webmin -> Webmin Configuration -> Operating System and Environment and make sure it's set to Debian 12.4 (Or whatever version we are at when you set up your system. You can see this with `cat /etc/debian_version` on the server.

1. At the login screen note the URL to remotely manage the server, ex: `https://myorg.filwave.net:10000`
  - If there is no IP address specified because DHCP is not available on the subnet for your FileWave Linux Appliance, login with the username "root" with password "filewave".
  - Run "nmtui" at the command prompt to launch the Network Manager Text UI so you can configure the networking for the FileWave VM appliance. You'll need to reload the IP stack with "service network restart". Skip the network configuration steps later in the Webmin.
2. Browse to this URL and log in with username "root" and password "filewave". We will change this password later.
3. Browse to Hardware > System Time on the left, pick the Change timezone tab on the right, pick your time zone and click Save. North American time zones all start with "America".
4. Switch to the Time server sync tab, enter "pool.ntp.org" in the Timeserver hostnames or addresses field, set Synchronize on schedule? to "Yes, at times below", and click the Sync and Apply button.
5. Go to System > Change Passwords on the left and select the "root" account on the right from the list of usernames. Enter a new root password, confirm it, and click Change. Note that this will change the default password for the root account used to log into the server from "filewave" to whatever you choose so enter a secure password that is easy for you to remember.
6. Choose Networking > Network Configuration on the left, and Network Interfaces on the right. Click the blue link labeled "ens160" or "ens32" for the Ethernet adapter. Change the IPv4 address settings to "Static configuration", enter a static IP, enter a subnet mask, and click Save and Apply at the bottom.
7. You will no longer be able to access the Webmin UI for the FileWave servers via its old DHCP IP address. Change the address in your browser's address bar to use the new static IP address for the FileWave server that you configured in the previous step. Browse to Networking > Network Configuration on the left, and Hostname and DNS Client on the right. Enter the IP address for your DNS server and click Save.
8. Select Networking > Network Configuration on the left, and Routing and Gateways on the right. Pick "ens160" or "ens32" from the Default routes pull-down, enter the default gateway address for the subnet the FileWave server is hosted on, and click Save.
9. Go to S\_ystem > Bootup and Shutdown\_ on the left, scroll to the bottom on the right, and click the Reboot System button. When asked to confirm if you want to reboot the system with "shutdown -r now" click the Reboot System button again.



Webmin

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Hardware

Logical Volume Management

Partitions on Local Disks

System Time

Cluster

Refresh Modules

root

System Time

Set timeChange timezoneTime server sync

This form is for configuring the system to automatically synchronize the time with a remote server. Synchronization will be done using the Unix `time` protocol or NTP, depending on which commands are installed and what the remote system supports.

Time Server

Timeserver hostnames or addresses

pool.ntp.org

☒ Set hardware time too

Synchronize when Webmin starts?

☐ Yes ☒ No

Synchronize on schedule?

☐ No ☒ Yes, at times below ..

Minutes

Hours

Days

Months

Weekdays

☐ All

☒ Selected ..

012243648

113253749

214263850

315273951

416284052

517294153

618304254

719314355

820324456

921334557

1022344658

☐ All

☒ Selected ..

012

113

214

315

416

517

618

719

820

921

1022

☒ All

☐ Selected ..

11325

21426

31527

41628

51729

61830

71931

820

921

1022

1123

☒ All

☐ Selected ..

January

February

March

April

May

June

July

August

September

October

November

☒ All

☐ Selected ..

Sunday

Monday

Tuesday

Wednesday

Thursday

Friday

Saturday

Sync and Apply

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Change Passwords

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Refresh Modules

Change Password

Changing Unix user password

Changing password for root (root)

New password

.....

New password (again)

.....

☐ Force user to change password at next login?

☒ Change password in other modules?

Change

Return to user list

WebminDashboard

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FirewallID

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Boot Time Interface Parameters

Name

ens160

Activate at boot?

☒ Yes ☐ No

IPv4 address

☐ No address configured

☐ From DHCP

☐ From BOOTP

Static configuration

IPv4 address

10.10.10.40

Netmask

255.255.255.0

Broadcast

☒ Automatic ☐ 10.10.10.255

IPv6 addresses

☐ IPv6 disabled

☒ From IPv6 discovery

☐ Static configuration

IPv6 address

Netmask

64

MTU

☒ Default ☐

Virtual interfaces 0 (Add virtual interface)

Save

Save and Apply

Delete and Apply

Delete

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Webmin

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Servers

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FirewallID

Network Configuration

Hardware

Refresh Modules

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DNS Client Options

Hostname

localhost.localdomain

☒ Update hostname in host addresses if changed?

Hosts file

DNS

Resolution order

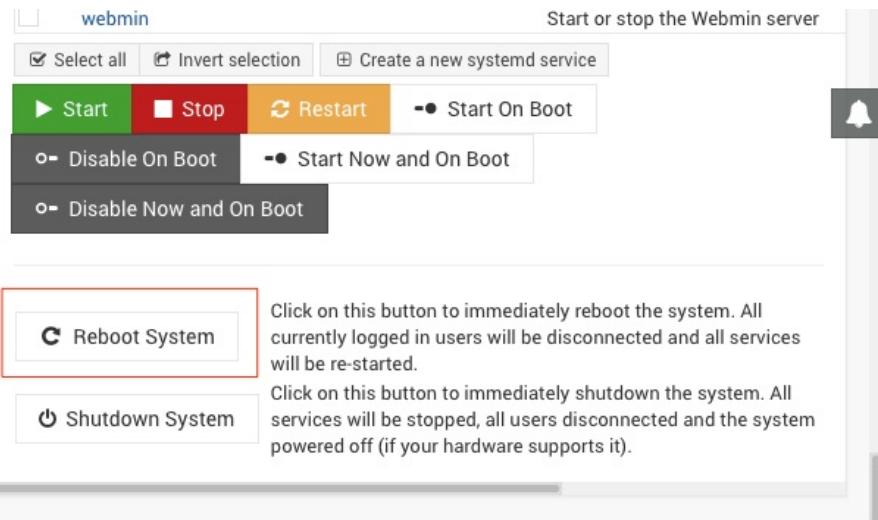
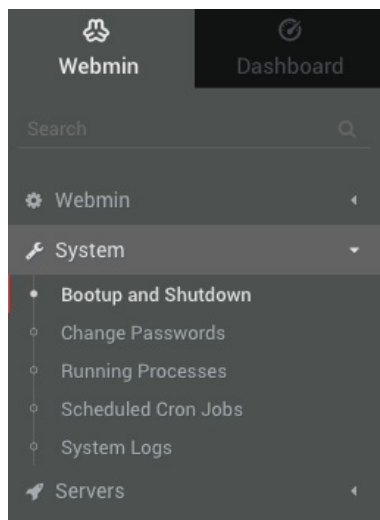
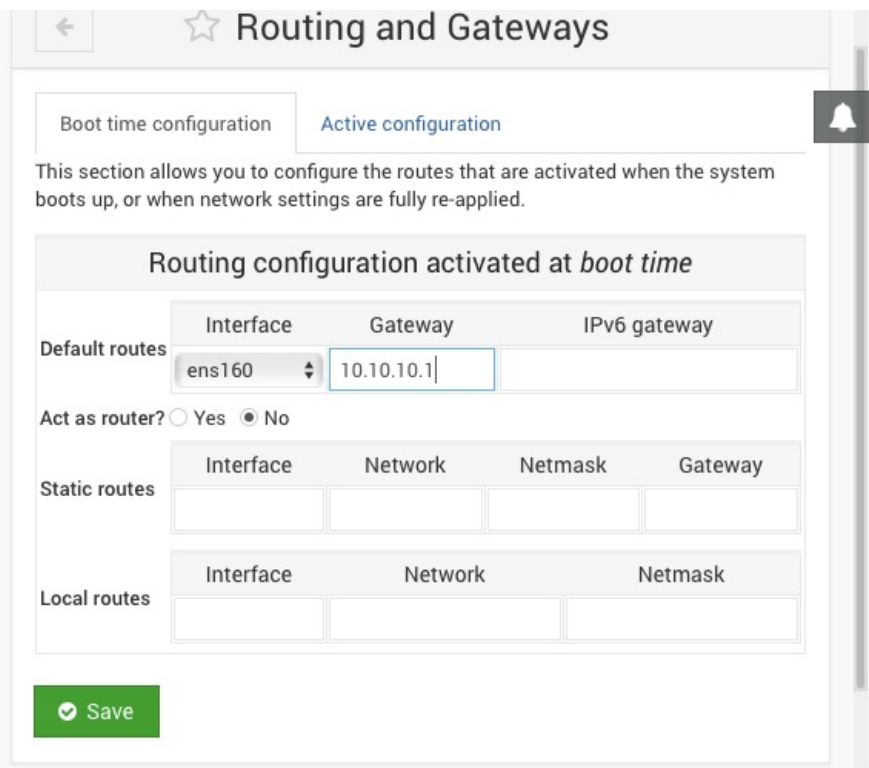
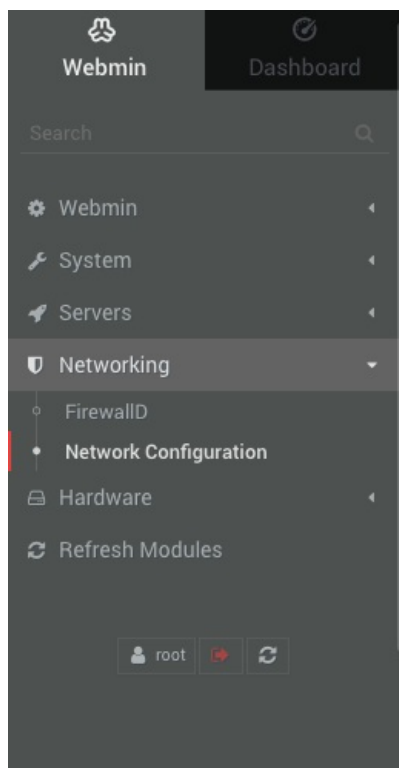
Local hostname

DNS servers

10.10.10.1

Search domains

Save



## Related Content

- [1. Installation and Setup](#)

# Webmin GUI - Changing the root password (On-Premise)

## What

[Webmin](#) is included in the FileWave appliances to allow you to easily configure the system. This is only relevant if you run a FileWave server yourself on-premise. For customers who have their server hosted by FileWave you do not need to worry about these steps.

## When/Why

The first important thing is to not allow any traffic to TCP 10000 on your server except from networks you will connect to it from. There is no reason to expose this port to the Internet. The second item is to be sure you change the root password on your appliance from the default. This is mentioned in [FileWave Server Setup](#) but this step is very important.

## How

1. At the login screen note the URL to remotely manage the server, ex: <https://myorg.filwave.net:10000>
  - If there is no IP address specified because DHCP is not available on the subnet for your FileWave Linux Appliance, log in with the username "root" with the password "filewave".
  - Run "nmtui" at the command prompt to launch the Network Manager Text UI so you can configure the networking for the FileWave VM appliance. You'll need to reload the IP stack with "service network restart". Skip the network configuration steps later in the Webmin.
2. Browse to this URL and log in with username "root" and password "filewave".
3. Go to System > Change Passwords on the left and select the "root" account on the right from the list of usernames. Enter a new root password, confirm it, and click Change. Note that this will change the default password for the root account used to log into the server from "filewave" to whatever you choose so enter a secure password that is easy for you to remember, but it should be a long and complex password or you should take steps to configure SSH to only allow connections with a certificate. The FileWave server is a full Linux OS and can be managed like any other.

## Related Content

- [Webmin GUI](#)
- [FileWave Server Setup](#)

# Expanding the Disk on a FileWave Appliance - CentOS / Debian

This article provides steps for extending the root partition residing in a logical volume created with Logical Volume Manager (LVM) in a virtual machine running CentOS or Debian.

## Step-by-step guide for CentOS

### ▼ Expanding the Disk for CentOS

This has been tested on FileWave Server version 14.7.2 and CentOS Linux release 7.9 (Core).

Resources: <https://kb.vmware.com/s/article/1006371>

Caution: Take a complete backup/snapshot of the VM prior to making these changes.

sda3 is the new Partition.

centos is the physical volume.

root is the logical volume.

1. Edit the virtual machine settings and extend the virtual disk size. This varies for each VM but can be configured in the VM settings for most environments.

2. Identify the device name, which is by default /dev/sda\*\*, and confirm the new size by running the command as root:\*\*

```
fdisk -l
```

3. Create a new primary partition:

- Run the command as root:

```
fdisk /dev/sda
```

- Press p to print the partition table to identify the number of partitions. By default, there are 2: sda1 and sda2.
- Press n to create a new primary partition.
- Press p for primary.
- Press 3 for the partition number, depending on the output of the partition table print.
- Press Enter two times.
- Press t to change the system's partition ID.
- Press 3 to select the newly created partition.
- Type 8e to change the Hex Code of the partition for Linux LVM.
- Press w to write the changes to the partition table.

4. Restart the virtual machine.

After the machine is started login to the VM as root and run this command to verify that the changes were saved to the partition table and that the new partition has an 8e type:

```
fdisk -l
```

5. Run this command to convert the new partition to a physical volume:

```
pvccreate /dev/sda3
```

6. Run this command to extend the physical volume:

```
vgextend centos /dev/sda3
# or newer servers with volume name changes
vgextend centos_filewave /dev/sda3
```

Note: To determine which volume group to extend, use the command vgdisplay.

7. Run this command to verify how many physical extents are available to the Volume Group:

```
vgdisplay centos | grep "Free"
# or newer servers with volume name changes
vgdisplay centos_filewave | grep "Free"
```

8. Run the following command to extend the Logical Volume to the Maximum amount available:

```
lvextend -l +100%FREE /dev/centos/root
# or newer servers with volume name changes
lvextend -l +100%FREE /dev/centos_filewave/root
```

9. Run the following command to expand the ext3 filesystem online, inside of the Logical Volume:

```
resize2fs /dev/centos/root
# or newer servers with volume name changes
resize2fs /dev/centos_filewave/root
```

If you receive an error regarding a "Bad Magic Number", you have a different file system type. Try using this command instead:

```
xfs_growfs /dev/centos/root
# or newer servers with volume name changes
xfs_growfs /dev/centos_filewave/root
```

10. Run the following command to verify that the / filesystem has the new space available:

```
df -h /
```

## Step-by-step guide for Debian

### ▼ Expanding the Disk for Debian

More detail to be added shortly, but the commands to expand the disk on Debian are as follows. Perform the commands as root or use sudo before each command;

```
apt update && apt install -y cloud-guest-utils
growpart /dev/sda 2 || true
growpart /dev/sda 5 || true
pvresize /dev/sda5
lvextend -l +100%FREE /dev/mapper/filewave--vg-root
resize2fs /dev/mapper/filewave--vg-root
```

## Related Content

- [Downloads](#)
- [FileWave Server Installation](#)



# Set date/time on Virtual Appliances

## Description

Virtual Appliances are shipped with a default time zone. This guide will explain how to change the current time zone and set a NTP server for syncing. This is highly recommended on the Server, Booster, and IVS appliances. Really every server and client you manage should use an NTP solution to keep the time in sync because synchronized time generally is needed for encrypted communications to not have errors.

## Ingredients

- One of the virtual appliances, Server, IVS or Booster
- UDP port 123 open between Server and Remote Time Server

## Directions

NTP needs to be installed. This can be checked by doing:

```
$ yum list installed | grep ^ntp
ntp.x86_64                4.2.6p5-28.el7.centos    @base
ntpdate.x86_64            4.2.6p5-28.el7.centos    @base
```

If it is not there, you can install with:

```
yum -y install ntp
```

## Setting a Time Server

The time may be synced with an NTP server by doing:

```
ntpdate pool.ntp.org
```

pool.ntp.org should resolve to the closest server available. You may be specific though, e.g. for Singapore:

```
ntpdate sg.pool.ntp.org
```

For a full list of servers by their country code see: <http://support.ntp.org/bin/view/Servers/StratumOneTimeServers>

Or if you have your own internal time server, this could be used.

To permanently set a specific time server, edit the ntp.conf file:

```
sudo vi /etc/ntp.conf
```

Either place a # before the current ntp servers set in the file and add the chosen ntp server instead or specify an additional server as a preference. From the example above:

```
# Use public servers from the pool.ntp.org project.
# Please consider joining the pool (http://www.pool.ntp.org/join.html).
server 0.centos.pool.ntp.org iburst
server 1.centos.pool.ntp.org iburst
server 2.centos.pool.ntp.org iburst
server 3.centos.pool.ntp.org iburst
server sg.pool.ntp.org prefer
```

## Start as Service

To start the service and ensure it is on after rebooting:

### CentOS 7

```
systemctl start ntpd
systemctl enable ntpd
```

# Setting the Time Zone

## CentOS 7

Current status may be viewed with the following command, which will show amongst other things:

```
$ timedatectl status
    Time zone: Europe/Zurich (CEST, +0200)
    NTP enabled: yes
    NTP synchronized: yes
```

In this example, location is set to Zurich.

All locations can be found with:

```
timedatectl list-timezones
```

To change the location involves running the following command with the chosen zone, taking the example of Singapore:

```
timedatectl set-timezone Asia/Singapore
```

## Confirmation

Once completed, confirm the time and date:

```
$ date
Wed  5 Sep 17:30:01 +08 2018
```

Note +08, time difference for, in this case, Singapore

# Store the FileWave Server/Booster Data on a Separate Volume


## Requirements

- FileWave Server 13.1.5+
- Existing mount the external drive or network share
- Root access to Terminal

## Summary

Many customers have asked us if there's a way to store their Server's data on a non-startup volume or on network shares.

Here you will find instructions for linking the Server's Data Folder to another location on macOS/Linux. You may follow these same steps for the Booster, accounting for small differences in folder names.

 **Having DB folder on a different Volume(symlink) slows the admin performance**, please do not move the Database.

Before making any changes, please ensure you have a backup. If you're using a VM, please stop services and take a snapshot of the VM. If you're not able to take a snapshot, use the Backup script. You can find more information, and the script, here: [Automated Backup](#)

## macOS/Linux

Step One: Stop the FileWave Server

Whenever doing any manipulation of the Server's Data Folder, you will need to stop FileWave's services first. You can do this by using the 'fwcontrol' command-line tool.

### Command:

```
sudo fwcontrol server stop
```

Step Two: Move your Data Folder to another Volume

Move the Data Folder to your destination/mount point:

### Command

```
sudo mv /usr/local/filewave/fwserver/Data\ Folder /Path/to/Destination/
```

For those doing this with a Booster, the Booster data folder is in /var/FileWave/FWBooster.

Step Three: Create a link to your new data folder

Here we're creating a symlink to the recently moved Data Folder back to the original location. The FileWave processes will still look at the original location for the Data Folder and the symlink will redirect it to the new location.

```
sudo ln -s /Path/To/Destination/Data\ Folder /usr/local/filewave/fwserver/
```

Step Four: Check the Link

Now that the link is established, we can check that it was made correctly. First, navigate to the original Data Folder location

```
cd /usr/local/filewave/fwserver
```

Then view details about that destination

```
ls -lha
```

You should see the Data Folder symlink, which is the Data Folder directory with an arrow pointing to the 'real' location

For example:

```
% cd /usr/local/filewave/fwserver
% ls -lha

total 0
drwxr-xr-x  3 root  wheel   96B Feb 10 17:13 .
drwxr-xr-x  3 root  wheel   96B Feb 10 17:10 ..
lrwxr-xr-x  1 root  wheel   29B Feb 10 17:13 Data Folder -> /Volumes/External/Data Folder
```

Step Five: Start the Server

Restart FileWave Services

```
sudo fwcontrol server start
```

Now you're all set!

## Windows Booster

Step One: Stop the Booster Process

Go to Control Panels -> Administrative Tools -> Services. Find the FileWave services and stop all of them.

Step Two: Move the Data Folder

The Booster's Data Folder is in the following location:

C:\ProgramData\FileWave\FWBooster\Data Folder

Move this folder to the partition that you'd like to store the folder (eg: D: ). Rename/remove the original.

Step Three: Create a Junction

Similar to Mac OS, you can create a junction from the Command Prompt using the "mklink" command.

If you are creating a link to a local volume follow these steps:

1. Run your Command Prompt as Administrator (right-click -> run as Administrator)
2. In your command prompt type:

```
mklink /j "C:\ProgramData\FileWave\FWBooster\Data Folder" "D:\YOUR_PATH\FWBooster\Data Folder"
```

3. Test your Junction by double-clicking the link in "C:\ProgramData\FileWave\FWBooster\Data Folder " and the target folder should be opened.

It is not recommended to create a link to a folder on a network-based share.

Step Four: Start the Server

Go back to the Services panel and start the Booster services back up. You're all set!

## Related Content

- [Booster Installation](#)

# Upgrading to FileWave 13+ from older Versions on Systems where Port 443 is used

## Description

FileWave 13 introduced a Web Admin interface. By default this uses port 443. Attempts to install on systems that have another service using this port will prevent the installation of FileWave.

To resolve this, remove or adapt the contending process or FileWave to use a different port.

## Directions

Configuring FileWave to use a different port before the upgrade may be archived as follows:

### Mac / Linux

Edit the `/usr/local/filewave/apache/conf/httpd.conf` file as follows :

```
# Putting the last character in brackets is a trick to prevent Apache from issuing a warning if the file does not exist.
IncludeOptional conf/httpd_webadmin[n].conf
```

Create the `/usr/local/filewave/apache/conf/httpd_webadmin.conf` with the following content :

```
Define WEB_ADMIN_PORT 20440
```

Restart Apache Service

```
sudo fwcontrol apache restart
```

Then Upgrade as normal by running the FileWave Server Installer 13+

### ▼ Windows (Legacy)

#### Windows

Edit the `C:\Program Files (x86)\FileWave\apache\conf\httpd.conf` file as follows :

```
# Putting the last character in brackets is a trick to prevent Apache from issuing a warning if the file does not exist.
IncludeOptional "C:\Program Files (x86)\FileWave\apache\conf\httpd_webadmin[n].conf"
```

Create the `C:\Program Files (x86)\FileWave\apache\conf\httpd_webadmin.conf` with the following content :

```
Define WEB_ADMIN_PORT 20440
```

Restart Apache Service in a cmd or powershell window run as Administrator :

```
fwcontrol apache restart
```

Then Upgrade as normal by running the FileWave Server Installer 13+