



Installation Guide

Kablink® Vibe™ 3.4

July 2013

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About This Guide

The *Kablink Vibe 3.4 Installation Guide* covers the installation and configuration of Kablink Vibe. The guide is divided into the following sections:

- ♦ Part I, “Product Overview,” on page 11
- ♦ Part II, “Basic Installation,” on page 29
- ♦ Part III, “Advanced Installation and Reconfiguration,” on page 85
- ♦ Part IV, “Multi-Server Configurations and Clustering,” on page 101
- ♦ Part V, “Update,” on page 111
- ♦ Part VI, “Migrate,” on page 149
- ♦ Part VII, “Appendixes,” on page 159

Audience

This guide is intended for Kablink Vibe administrators.

Feedback

We want to hear your comments and suggestions about this manual and the other documentation included with this product. Please use the User Comments feature at the bottom of each page of the online documentation.

Documentation Updates

For the most recent version of this manual, visit the [Kablink Vibe 3.3 Documentation Web site \(http://www.novell.com/documentation/kablinkvibe33\)](http://www.novell.com/documentation/kablinkvibe33).

Additional Documentation

You can find more information in the Kablink Vibe documentation, which is accessible from the [Kablink Vibe 3.3 Documentation Web site \(http://www.novell.com/documentation/kablinkvibe33\)](http://www.novell.com/documentation/kablinkvibe33).

To access the *Kablink Vibe User Guide* from within Vibe, click the *Settings* icon, then click *Help*.

Product Overview

- ♦ [Chapter 1, “What Is Kablink Vibe?,” on page 13](#)
- ♦ [Chapter 2, “Vibe System Requirements,” on page 17](#)

1 What Is Kablink Vibe?

Kablink Vibe is an enterprise collaboration tool designed to increase individual productivity, team effectiveness, and organizational success by providing the right set of tools to the right people.

- ♦ [Section 1.1, “Vibe Capabilities,” on page 13](#)
- ♦ [Section 1.2, “Vibe Components,” on page 14](#)
- ♦ [Section 1.3, “Vibe Configurations,” on page 15](#)

1.1 Vibe Capabilities

Kablink Vibe users fall into three basic groups:

- ♦ [Section 1.1.1, “Content Consumers,” on page 13](#)
- ♦ [Section 1.1.2, “Content Providers,” on page 13](#)
- ♦ [Section 1.1.3, “Administrators,” on page 14](#)

1.1.1 Content Consumers

Content consumers use Kablink Vibe to work with important information that pertains to them. Content consumers:

- ♦ Maintain their personal workspaces, including setting up a personal Blog, Calendar, Files, Guestbook, Photo Album, and Tasks folder
- ♦ Participate in team workspaces set up for content providers, in order to better collaborate with colleagues and facilitate their work assignments
- ♦ Search the Vibe site for people, places, and other information that pertains to their personal work assignments
- ♦ Identify subject-matter experts to assist them in their personal work assignments

The typical tasks performed by content consumers are covered in the [Kablink Vibe 3.4 User Guide](#).

In many cases, content consumers quickly become content providers.

1.1.2 Content Providers

Content providers use Kablink Vibe to create and manage teams, customize the Vibe environment, and import data into the Vibe site for use by other Vibe users. Content providers:

- ♦ Create and manage team workspaces and folders
- ♦ Control user access to their team workspaces
- ♦ Establish unique branding for workspaces and folders to clearly differentiate them from other places on the Vibe site

- ♦ Create landing pages for workspaces that consolidate the most necessary workspace information into a single page
- ♦ Customize data entry forms for gathering information from users
- ♦ Create workflows to automate otherwise time-consuming manual processes

The typical tasks performed by content providers are covered in the [Kablink Vibe 3.4 User Guide](#).

1.1.3 Administrators

A Kablink Vibe administrator is responsible for installing the Vibe software and setting up the Vibe site. This *Kablink Vibe 3.4 Installation Guide* provides instructions for Vibe software installation. After installation, the Vibe site administrator can:

- ♦ Set up user access to the Vibe site
- ♦ Create initial workspaces and populate them with information that is of interest to Vibe users
- ♦ Control user access to workspaces and folders
- ♦ Configure e-mail integration, so that Vibe users can receive notifications of updated information on the Vibe site and post to the Vibe site by using e-mail messages
- ♦ Set up mirrored folders to make large sets of data that are already available on disk more easily available through the Vibe site
- ♦ Set up software extensions (add-ons) that enhance the power and usefulness of the Vibe site
- ♦ Set up remote applications that deliver data from a remote location, such as a remote database, for easy access on your Vibe site
- ♦ Manage users, workspaces, and folders as the Vibe site grows and evolves
- ♦ Perform regular backups to safeguard the data stored in the Vibe site

The typical tasks performed by Vibe site administrators are covered in the [Kablink Vibe 3.4 Administration Guide](#).

1.2 Vibe Components

A Kablink Vibe site consists of four major components:

- ♦ [Section 1.2.1, “Vibe Software,” on page 14](#)
- ♦ [Section 1.2.2, “Vibe Database,” on page 14](#)
- ♦ [Section 1.2.3, “Vibe File Repository,” on page 15](#)
- ♦ [Section 1.2.4, “Lucene Index,” on page 15](#)

1.2.1 Vibe Software

The Vibe software is a customized version of Apache Tomcat. This software provides the Web-based functionality you use as you access the Vibe site through your Web browser.

1.2.2 Vibe Database

The Vibe database is used for storing information about the Vibe site and its users:

- ♦ Structural information about workspaces, folders, and entries (for example, their location in the workspace tree)

- ♦ Identification information about workspaces, folders, and entries (for example, titles, descriptions, dates of creation/modification, and users associated with creation/modification)
- ♦ User profile information (for example, full name, phone number, and e-mail address)

The Vibe database disk space requirements are relatively modest, because the database is not used for storing files.

1.2.3 Vibe File Repository

The Vibe file repository holds all files that are imported into Vibe, information related to the imported files, such as thumbnails and HTML renderings, and the search engine index.

The Vibe file repository disk space requirements depend on the size of the Vibe site. For a large Vibe site, disk space requirements can be substantial.

1.2.4 Lucene Index

The Lucene Index Server is a high-performance Java search engine. The Lucene index contains pointers to the actual data stored in the Vibe file repository. The index enables the Lucene search engine to perform very fast searches through large quantities of Vibe data.

1.3 Vibe Configurations

You can configure Kablink Vibe to run on a single server or multiple servers, depending on the size and needs of your Vibe site.

Configuration	Description
Single Server	By default, the Vibe Installation program installs all Vibe components on the same server.
Remote Database Server	For better performance and scalability, you can install the Vibe database on a remote server.
Remote Lucene Index Server	For better performance and scalability, you can install the Lucene index on a remote server. NOTE: This configuration is not available with Kablink Vibe.
Multiple Vibe Servers	By running Novell Vibe on multiple servers, you can achieve high availability, including failover and load balancing, depending on how you configure your servers. NOTE: This configuration is not available with Kablink Vibe.
Multiple Remote Lucene Servers	Your Novell Vibe site depends on the Lucene Index Server for full functionality. Running multiple Lucene Index Servers provides high availability, so that if one Lucene Index Server goes down, Vibe users can still access the Vibe site because other Lucene Index Servers are still available. NOTE: This configuration is not available with Kablink Vibe.
Multiple Remote Database Servers	Each of the three databases supported by Vibe each has its own approach to clustering the database server. Information about clustering database servers is available on the Internet.

For more information about which configuration type will best achieve the needs of your organization, see [Section 2.5, “Recommended Hardware Configurations Based on System Performance,”](#) on page 22.

For more information about how to set up these configurations, see [Part IV, “Multi-Server Configurations and Clustering,”](#) on page 101.

2 Vibe System Requirements

You, as a Kablink Vibe site administrator, must ensure that your system meets Vibe system requirements, so that your Vibe site can be set up successfully. After your Vibe site is set up, you must ensure that users' browsers and office applications meet Vibe user requirements, so that users can access the Vibe site successfully.

- ♦ [Section 2.1, "Vibe Server Requirements," on page 17](#)
- ♦ [Section 2.2, "Vibe User Requirements," on page 19](#)
- ♦ [Section 2.3, "Mobile Requirements," on page 20](#)
- ♦ [Section 2.4, "Supported Environments," on page 20](#)
- ♦ [Section 2.5, "Recommended Hardware Configurations Based on System Performance," on page 22](#)

For the latest system requirements details, see the [Novell Vibe 3.4 Readme \(http://www.novell.com/documentation/vibe34/vibe34_readme_novell/data/vibe34_readme_novell.html\)](http://www.novell.com/documentation/vibe34/vibe34_readme_novell/data/vibe34_readme_novell.html).

2.1 Vibe Server Requirements

- ♦ Hardware for the Kablink Vibe server:
 - ♦ x86-32 processor or x86-64 processor
 - ♦ Minimum 2 GHz processor
 - ♦ Multi-CPU systems preferred
 - ♦ Minimum server memory:
 - ♦ At least 3 GB RAM for an x86-32 processor
 - ♦ At least 4 GB RAM for an x86-64 processor
- ♦ See [Section 2.5, "Recommended Hardware Configurations Based on System Performance," on page 22](#) and [Section 3.2.3, "Vibe Server Memory," on page 33](#).
- ♦ Any of the following supported server operating systems for the Vibe server:
 - ♦ Novell Open Enterprise Server (OES) 2, plus the latest Support Pack
 - ♦ Novell Open Enterprise Server 11, plus the latest Support Pack
 - ♦ SUSE Linux Enterprise Server (SLES) 10 or SLES 11, plus the latest Support Pack

NOTE: On SLES, the X Window System is required by the GUI Vibe installation program. It is not required to run Vibe after installation. It is not required for text-based installations or silent installations.

- ♦ Windows Server 2003, Windows Server 2008, or Windows Server 2012, plus the latest Service Pack
- ♦ Windows Server 2003R2 or Windows Server 2008R2, plus the latest Service Pack

Kablink Vibe can be run on additional Linux and Windows operating systems. For more information, see the [Kablink Open Collaboration Web site \(http://www.kablink.org\)](http://www.kablink.org).

See [Section 2.4.4, “Virtualization Support,” on page 21](#) for information about support for running Vibe in a virtualized environment.

- ♦ Database server:

- ♦ Linux:

- ♦ MySQL 5.0.26 - MySQL 5.5 server and client (MySQL 5.6 is not supported)

NOTE: MySQL is included with SLES, but you do need to install and configure it. For more information, see [Section A.2.1, “MySQL on Linux,” on page 163](#).

- ♦ Oracle 10g or Oracle 11g

- ♦ Windows:

- ♦ MySQL 5.0.26 or later server and tools
 - ♦ Microsoft SQL Server 2005 or SQL Server 2008, plus the latest Service Pack
 - ♦ Microsoft SQL Server 2008R2, plus the latest Service Pack
 - ♦ Oracle 10g or Oracle 11g

More information about MySQL is available in [Section A.2, “MySQL Database Server,” on page 163](#).

- ♦ Tomcat 6.0.35

NOTE: Tomcat 6.0.35 is included with Vibe on Linux and Windows.

- ♦ Java Developer Kit (JDK):

- ♦ Oracle JDK 6.0 and Oracle JDK 7.0 with the latest update (Oracle JDK 6.0 is supported on both Windows and Linux; Oracle JDK 7.0 is supported only on Windows)
 - ♦ IBM JDK 6.0 and IBM JDK 7.0 with the latest update (Supported only on Linux)

Java scripting must be enabled for proper Vibe site functionality.

More information about JDKs is available in “[Java Development Kit](#)” in [Appendix A, “Vibe System Requirements Assistance,” on page 161](#).

- ♦ Directory service:

- ♦ Linux: Novell eDirectory 8.8 or later, plus the latest Support Pack

For information about eDirectory, see the [Novell eDirectory 8.8 Documentation Web site \(http://www.novell.com/documentation/edir88\)](http://www.novell.com/documentation/edir88).

- ♦ Windows: Microsoft Active Directory, plus the latest Service Pack, or Novell eDirectory 8.8 or later, plus the latest Support Pack

For information about Active Directory, see [Windows Server 2003 Active Directory \(http://www.microsoft.com/windowsserver2003/technologies/directory/activedirectory\)](http://www.microsoft.com/windowsserver2003/technologies/directory/activedirectory) or [Windows Server 2008 Active Directory \(http://www.microsoft.com/windowsserver2008/en/us/active-directory.aspx\)](http://www.microsoft.com/windowsserver2008/en/us/active-directory.aspx).

- ♦ Adequate server disk space:

- ♦ Vibe software: At least 500 MB for a new installation

When you update an existing Vibe system, ensure that your server has at least twice the amount of disk space available as is in the following directory, plus an additional 500 MB:

Linux: /var/opt/novell/teaming

Windows: c:\Program Files\Novell\Teaming

- ♦ Database server software: At least 500 MB for a new installation

When you update an existing Vibe system, ensure that your server has at least twice the amount of disk space available as is in the following directory, plus an additional 500 MB:

Linux: /var/opt/novell/teaming

Windows: c:\Program Files\Novell\Teaming

- ♦ Vibe file repository: Depends on the anticipated size of the Vibe site
- ♦ Database content: Substantially less than the Vibe file repository

See [Section 3.6, “Planning the Vibe Database,” on page 39](#) to plan for the disk space needs of your Vibe site.

2.2 Vibe User Requirements

- ♦ Web browser:
 - ♦ Linux: Mozilla Firefox 3 or later; Google Chrome (latest version)
 - ♦ Windows: Microsoft Internet Explorer 6 or later (must not have the Google Chrome Frame plug-in installed); Mozilla Firefox 3 or later; Google Chrome (latest version)
When you use Internet Explorer 6, some functionality might not be available.
 - ♦ Mac: Safari 4 or later; Mozilla Firefox 3 or later
- ♦ Office applications:
 - ♦ Linux: OpenOffice.org/LibreOffice 3.1.1 or later
 - ♦ Windows: Microsoft Office 2007 or later; OpenOffice.org/LibreOffice 3.1.1 or later
 - ♦ Mac: OpenOffice.org/LibreOffice 3.1.1 or later

NOTE: OpenOffice and LibreOffice are used synonymously throughout the Kablink Vibe documentation. Functionality and issues that apply to OpenOffice also apply to LibreOffice.

- ♦ Collaboration clients:
 - ♦ Linux:
 - ♦ GroupWise 2012 with the latest Support Pack
 - ♦ GroupWise 8 with the latest Support Pack
 - ♦ Windows:
 - ♦ GroupWise 2012 with the latest Support Pack
 - ♦ GroupWise 8 with the latest Support Pack
 - ♦ Outlook 2007 with iCal support enabled
 - ♦ Notes 7 with iCal support enabled

2.3 Mobile Requirements

You can download a native application for your iPhone, iPad, Android, or BlackBerry device. These applications have a more polished user interface and don't require you to sign in each time you access Vibe. However, the mobile app for Vibe does not store information on your device; information can be viewed only when you have an Internet connection.

Other devices can access the Vibe mobile interface by using a mobile browser that meets the requirements listed in [Section 2.3.2, “Mobile Browser Requirements,” on page 20](#).

- ♦ [Section 2.3.1, “Mobile App Requirements,” on page 20](#)
- ♦ [Section 2.3.2, “Mobile Browser Requirements,” on page 20](#)

2.3.1 Mobile App Requirements

Kablink Vibe mobile apps are available for the following mobile operating systems:

- ♦ iOS (native application is available for both the iPhone and iPad for a free download in the Apple App Store--for iOS 6 or later)
- ♦ Android (native application is available for a free download in the Google Play App Store--formerly known as the Android Market--for Android 2.2 or later)
- ♦ Kindle Fire (native application is available for a free download in the Amazon Appstore for Android)
- ♦ BlackBerry Z10 and PlayBook (native application is available for a free download in the BlackBerry World store)

Ensure that your device's browser meets the requirements that are discussed in [Section 2.3.2, “Mobile Browser Requirements,” on page 20](#).

2.3.2 Mobile Browser Requirements

To access Vibe from a browser on a mobile device, your device's browser must support:

- ♦ HTML 4
- ♦ JavaScript

NOTE: The BlackBerry Curve has issues with JavaScript, so it does not work with the Vibe mobile interface. For more information, see [“Your BlackBerry Curve Does Not Work with the Mobile Interface”](#) in [“Troubleshooting”](#) in the *Kablink Vibe 3.4 User Guide*.

2.4 Supported Environments

- ♦ [Section 2.4.1, “File Viewer Support,” on page 21](#)
- ♦ [Section 2.4.2, “IPv6 Support,” on page 21](#)
- ♦ [Section 2.4.3, “Clustering Support,” on page 21](#)
- ♦ [Section 2.4.4, “Virtualization Support,” on page 21](#)
- ♦ [Section 2.4.5, “Linux File System Support,” on page 21](#)

2.4.1 File Viewer Support

In Kablink Vibe, file viewing capabilities are provided by [OpenOffice.org \(http://www.openoffice.org\)](http://www.openoffice.org) viewer technology. For more information, see:

- ♦ [Section 4.1.7, “Configuring the Document Converter on Linux,” on page 61](#)
- ♦ [Section 4.2.6, “Configuring the Document Converter on Windows,” on page 69](#)

The file viewers also support data indexing by the Lucene Index Server.

2.4.2 IPV6 Support

Kablink Vibe supports the IPV6 protocol when it is available on the server. If the protocol is available, Vibe detects it and supports IPV6 by default, along with IPV4.

2.4.3 Clustering Support

You can install Vibe components on multiple servers to provide failover support, as described in [Part IV, “Multi-Server Configurations and Clustering,” on page 101](#).

2.4.4 Virtualization Support

Kablink

Novell tests the Vibe software on both Xen and VMware platforms. Vibe is supported on these platforms, as well as other virtualization platforms, such as Microsoft Hyper-V. If you encounter an issue that cannot be duplicated in a Novell test environment, you may be responsible for following up with the provider of your virtualization software.

For more information about XEN virtualization support, see [Open Enterprise Server 2 Virtualization Documentation Web site \(http://www.novell.com/documentation/oes11/virtualization.html#virtualization\)](http://www.novell.com/documentation/oes11/virtualization.html#virtualization) and [SLES Virtualization Technology Documentation Web site \(http://www.novell.com/documentation/vmserver\)](http://www.novell.com/documentation/vmserver).

For more information about VMware virtualization support, see [VMWare Web site \(http://www.vmware.com\)](http://www.vmware.com).

2.4.5 Linux File System Support

The following file systems are supported for Vibe running on Linux:

- ♦ ext3 (recommended in most cases)

NOTE: The maximum number of file entries in a Vibe File folder cannot exceed 31,998 when using the ext3 file system.

- ♦ NSS (recommended if you are running OES Linux and need the feature-rich environment of NSS)
- ♦ reiser3

2.5 Recommended Hardware Configurations Based on System Performance

Because of the wide variety of ways you can use Vibe, the recommendations given in this section are only guidelines.

The hardware configuration that you set up for your Kablink Vibe site should be based on the following considerations:

- ♦ **Number of active users that the Vibe site must support:** Users who have accounts in the Vibe system but do not log in to the system should not be considered in this number. For example, if there are 1,000 users in the Vibe system but only 300 access the system on a regular basis, the number of active users is 300.
- ♦ **Content the users will add:** The type of content that is shared and stored on your Vibe site. The number of active users in the system is a good indicator of what the hardware configuration of your system should be, but you should also keep in mind that the type of content that is shared and stored on your Vibe site has a significant effect on the amount of disk space and memory that is required.

For example, your users might add the following types of content:

- ♦ Multimedia documents, such as CAD and PowerPoint documents (requires the most system resources)
- ♦ Other documents, such as text documents and photos
- ♦ Vibe entries that do not contain attachments, such as blog entries and discussion entries (requires the least amount of system resources)

For example, if you have a Vibe installation with only 400 active users, but those users often upload and share CAD files, you might want to configure a dedicated SQL server where those files can be stored, as well as a larger CPU, increased memory, and a larger Java heap to more efficiently upload and search for the files.

NOTE: Kablink Vibe does not support the following features and configurations:

- ♦ Vibe Desktop or the Vibe Add-in
- ♦ SQL database on a remote server
- ♦ File repository on a remote server

To access these features, you must upgrade your system to Novell Vibe.

Server machines can be physical or virtual.

- ♦ [Section 2.5.1, “Configuration Based on Installation Size,” on page 23](#)
- ♦ [Section 2.5.2, “Test Installation,” on page 24](#)
- ♦ [Section 2.5.3, “Small Installation,” on page 24](#)
- ♦ [Section 2.5.4, “Medium Installation,” on page 25](#)
- ♦ [Section 2.5.5, “Large Installation,” on page 26](#)
- ♦ [Section 2.5.6, “Very Large Installation,” on page 27](#)

2.5.1 Configuration Based on Installation Size

The following table shows the recommended hardware configuration based on the size of the Vibe installation. For more detailed information about each type of installation, click the installation size in the column header.

	Test Installation	Small Installation	Medium Installation	Large Installation	Very Large Installation
Single Server Only	X	X			
Remote Database Server			X		
Remote Vibe Desktop Server		X	X		
Remote Vibe Add-In or WebDAV Server					
Remote Lucene Index Server				X	
Remote File Repository				X	X
Multiple Vibe (Tomcat) Servers				X	X
Multiple Remote Lucene Servers					X
Multiple Remote Database Servers				X	X
Multiple Remote Vibe Desktop Servers					X
Multiple Remote Vibe Add-In Servers					X

2.5.2 Test Installation



Tomcat
Lucene Index
SQL Database
File System
Vibe Desktop

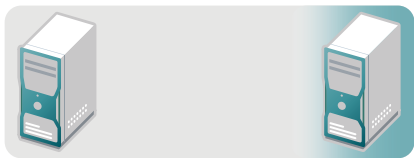
This deployment is suitable for a single-person evaluation or minimal usage by a small group.

Vibe Components	CPU	Memory	Java Heap
1 dedicated Vibe (Tomcat) server with: ♦ Lucene ♦ SQL ♦ File System ♦ Vibe Desktop ♦ Vibe Add-In	3Ghz x86 or x64, single-core or dual-core	4–8 GB	2–6 GB

For more information about installing a basic, single-server Vibe site, see [Part II, “Basic Installation,” on page 29](#).

You can perform a Basic installation to set up a single-server configuration, as described in [Chapter 3, “Planning a Basic Vibe Installation,” on page 31](#) and [Chapter 4, “Installing and Setting Up a Basic Vibe Site,” on page 55](#).

2.5.3 Small Installation



Tomcat
Lucene Index
SQL Database
File System

Tomcat
(for Vibe Desktop
if more than 100
active users)

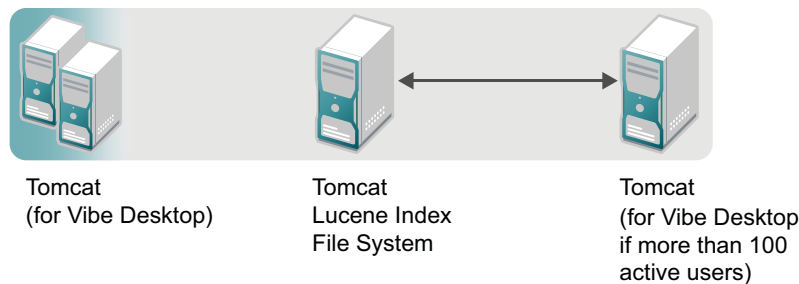
This deployment is suitable for a workgroup, department, or small company. All components are on a single server but are running typical memory allocations. If Vibe Desktop is being used with more than 100 active users, it must be running on one or more separate Vibe (Tomcat) servers.

Vibe Components	CPU	Memory	Java Heap
Multiple Vibe servers:	3Ghz x86 or x64, dual-core or quad-core	4–8 GB	2–6 GB
♦ 1 dedicated Vibe (Tomcat) server with SQL, and file system ♦ 1 dedicated Vibe (Tomcat) server with Vibe Desktop for 100 or fewer active users; 2 dedicated Vibe (Tomcat) servers with Vibe Desktop for more than 100 active users			

For more information about installing a basic, single-server Vibe site, see [Part II, “Basic Installation,” on page 29](#).

You can perform a Basic installation to set up a single-server configuration, as described in [Chapter 3, “Planning a Basic Vibe Installation,” on page 31](#) and [Chapter 4, “Installing and Setting Up a Basic Vibe Site,” on page 55](#).

2.5.4 Medium Installation



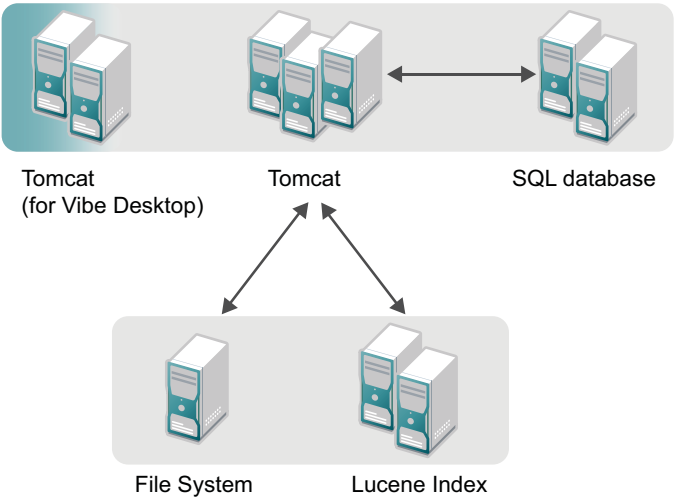
This deployment is suitable for a medium-to-large business. The database server is separate, to increase the amount of parallel processing in the system. The database can be a single server or a cluster of database servers. More memory is also allocated to the Vibe server. If Vibe Desktop is being used with more than 100 active users, it must be running on multiple separate Vibe (Tomcat) servers.

Vibe Components	CPU	Memory	Java Heap
Multiple Vibe servers:	3Ghz x86 or x64 quad-core	4–8 GB	6 GB
♦ 1 dedicated Vibe (Tomcat) server with file system ♦ 1 or more dedicated SQL servers ♦ 2 or more dedicated Vibe (Tomcat) servers with Vibe Desktop			

For information on how to create a separate Vibe database, follow the instructions specific to your database type, as described in [Chapter 12, “Creating the Vibe Database on a Remote Server,” on page 103](#).

You can perform a Basic installation to set up a multiple-server configuration (as described in [Chapter 3, “Planning a Basic Vibe Installation,”](#) on page 31 and [Chapter 4, “Installing and Setting Up a Basic Vibe Site,”](#) on page 55); however, the remote database must be created manually and in advance of performing the installation, as described in [Chapter 12, “Creating the Vibe Database on a Remote Server,”](#) on page 103.

2.5.5 Large Installation



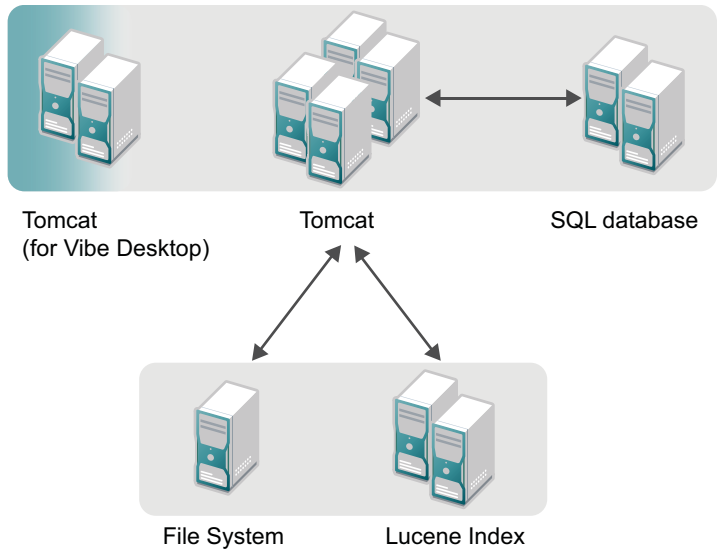
This deployment is suitable for a large business. This deployment uses load balancing across all servers. The database server is separate, to increase the amount of parallel processing in the system. As the number and size of documents and entries that are stored increases, you should increase the amount of memory accordingly. If Vibe Desktop is being used with more than 100 active users, it must be running on multiple separate Vibe (Tomcat) servers.

Vibe Components	CPU	Memory	Java Heap
Multiple Vibe servers:	3Ghz x64 quad-core or 8-core	4–8 GB	6 GB
♦ 3–5 dedicated Vibe (Tomcat) servers			
♦ 2–4 dedicated Lucene servers			
♦ 2 dedicated SQL servers			
♦ 1 dedicated file system server (SAN is recommended)			
♦ 2 or more dedicated Vibe (Tomcat) servers with Vibe Desktop			

For information on how to create a separate Vibe database, follow the instructions specific to your database type, as described in [Chapter 12, “Creating the Vibe Database on a Remote Server,”](#) on page 103.

You must perform an Advanced installation to achieve this type of deployment. For more information, see [Part III, “Advanced Installation and Reconfiguration,”](#) on page 85.

2.5.6 Very Large Installation



This deployment is suitable for a large business. This deployment uses load balancing across all servers. The database server is separate, to increase the amount of parallel processing in the system. As the number and size of documents and entries that are stored increases, you should increase the amount of memory accordingly. If Vibe Desktop is being used with more than 100 active users, it must be running on multiple separate Vibe (Tomcat) servers.

Vibe Components	CPU	Memory	Java Heap
Multiple Vibe servers:	3Ghz x64 quad-core or 8-core	4–8 GB	6 GB
♦ 4–8 dedicated Vibe (Tomcat) servers ♦ 2–4 dedicated Lucene servers ♦ 2 dedicated SQL servers ♦ 1 dedicated file system server (SAN is recommended) ♦ 2 or more dedicated Vibe (Tomcat) servers with Vibe Desktop			

For information on how to create a separate Vibe database, follow the instructions specific to your database type, as described in [Chapter 12, “Creating the Vibe Database on a Remote Server,” on page 103](#).

You must perform an Advanced installation to achieve this type of deployment. For more information, see [Part III, “Advanced Installation and Reconfiguration,” on page 85](#).

|| Basic Installation

- ♦ [Chapter 3, “Planning a Basic Vibe Installation,” on page 31](#)
- ♦ [Chapter 4, “Installing and Setting Up a Basic Vibe Site,” on page 55](#)
- ♦ [Chapter 5, “Adding Users to Your Vibe Site,” on page 71](#)
- ♦ [Chapter 6, “Setting Up Vibe,” on page 77](#)
- ♦ [Chapter 7, “Basic Vibe Installation Summary Sheet,” on page 79](#)

3 Planning a Basic Vibe Installation

The installation program for Kablink Vibe helps you install the Vibe software and file repository to the appropriate locations.

- ♦ [Section 3.1, “What Is a Basic Vibe Installation?” on page 31](#)
- ♦ [Section 3.2, “Selecting the Operating Environment for Your Vibe Server,” on page 32](#)
- ♦ [Section 3.3, “Selecting a Java Development Kit,” on page 35](#)
- ♦ [Section 3.4, “Gathering Network Information for Your Vibe Site,” on page 35](#)
- ♦ [Section 3.5, “Planning the WebDAV Authentication Method,” on page 38](#)
- ♦ [Section 3.6, “Planning the Vibe Database,” on page 39](#)
- ♦ [Section 3.7, “Gathering Outbound E-Mail Information,” on page 42](#)
- ♦ [Section 3.8, “Enabling Inbound E-Mail,” on page 44](#)
- ♦ [Section 3.9, “Planning Site Security,” on page 46](#)
- ♦ [Section 3.10, “Gathering Directory Services Information,” on page 46](#)
- ♦ [Section 3.11, “Accommodating Multiple Languages,” on page 53](#)

3.1 What Is a Basic Vibe Installation?

The Kablink Vibe installation program provides two installation types: Basic and Advanced. When you perform a Basic installation, the result is a fully functional Vibe site with all required options configured and with typical defaults in use for optional settings.

If you are new to Vibe, the easiest way to get started is to perform a Basic installation first, with all Vibe components installed on the same server, then add advanced configuration options to your Vibe site after the Basic installation has been successfully tested. However, experienced Vibe administrators can choose to perform an Advanced installation immediately, which includes all installation and configuration options, as described in [Part III, “Advanced Installation and Reconfiguration,” on page 85](#).

IMPORTANT: The following Vibe configurations require that you perform an Advanced installation as your initial installation of the Vibe software:

- ♦ Setting up the Vibe file repository so that some types of files are located outside the Vibe file repository root directory. See [Section 8.2, “Distributing Different Data Types to Different Locations,” on page 88](#) for Advanced installation instructions. You cannot move subdirectories within the Vibe file repository after they have been created.

If you want to implement an Advanced installation option, you should perform a Basic installation first, in a test environment, before performing the Advanced installation to set up your permanent Vibe site.

This section helps you make informed decisions about the required options for a Basic installation:

- ♦ Server platform (Linux or Windows)
- ♦ Server architecture (32-bit or 64-bit)
- ♦ Physical server memory requirements
- ♦ File locations (Vibe software and data)
- ♦ Java Development Kit (JDK) version (Sun or IBM)
- ♦ Database type (MySQL, Microsoft SQL Server, or Oracle)
- ♦ Database creation (during installation or before installation)
- ♦ Database authentication (username and password)
- ♦ Network information (Vibe server hostname or fully qualified domain name, and ports)
- ♦ Outbound e-mail configuration (SMTP vs. SMTPS, hostname, SMTP port, time zone, authentication)
- ♦ Inbound e-mail configuration (SMTP address, SMTP port, and TLS support)
- ♦ User and group for running the Vibe software (Linux only)

Before performing a Basic installation, make sure all system requirements are met, as listed in [Chapter 2, “Vibe System Requirements,” on page 17](#).

As you proceed with planning, you can use the [Basic Vibe Installation Summary Sheet](#) to record your decisions about the options you want to use.

3.2 Selecting the Operating Environment for Your Vibe Server

- ♦ [Section 3.2.1, “Vibe Server Platform,” on page 32](#)
- ♦ [Section 3.2.2, “Vibe Server Architecture,” on page 32](#)
- ♦ [Section 3.2.3, “Vibe Server Memory,” on page 33](#)
- ♦ [Section 3.2.4, “Vibe Installation Locations,” on page 34](#)

3.2.1 Vibe Server Platform

Kablink Vibe can run on the versions of Linux and Windows listed in [Section 2.1, “Vibe Server Requirements,” on page 17](#).

BASIC VIBE INSTALLATION SUMMARY SHEET

Under *Vibe Server Platform*, mark your operating system of choice.

3.2.2 Vibe Server Architecture

Vibe can run on 32-bit or 64-bit processors. A 64-bit processor is recommended for a large Vibe site where the processor load is heavy and data storage requires a large amount of disk space.

BASIC VIBE INSTALLATION SUMMARY SHEET

Under *Processor Architecture*, mark the processor capacity required for the size of Vibe site that you want to set up.

3.2.3 Vibe Server Memory

If a 32-bit processor is sufficient for your Vibe server, the server needs at least 3 GB of memory. If you plan to use a 64-bit processor in your Vibe server, the server needs more.

Vibe server memory usage is significantly affected by some factors and less affected by others:

- ♦ **Number of users logged in:** No significant effect.
- ♦ **Number of concurrent active sessions:** No significant effect.
- ♦ **Database server caches:** Significant memory usage.

When you follow the instructions for a Basic installation, the database is located on the same server as the Vibe software. After you have successfully tested your Basic installation, you can reconfigure Vibe to have its database on a remote server, so that the database uses separate memory resources, as described in [Chapter 12, “Creating the Vibe Database on a Remote Server,” on page 103](#).

- ♦ **Vibe internal data caches:** Significant memory usage.

When you follow the instructions for a Basic installation, the Vibe internal data caches are subdirectories of the `teamingdata` directory, described in [Section 3.2.4, “Vibe Installation Locations,” on page 34](#). The Vibe internal data caches are separate from any caching or memory usage by the database server itself.

- ♦ **Lucene index cache:** Significant memory usage.

The Lucene Index Server is a high-performance Java search engine. Large file repositories (particularly with large files or a large number of files) can create a very large data index. When you perform a Basic installation, the Lucene index is created on the same server where the Vibe software is installed.

BASIC VIBE INSTALLATION SUMMARY SHEET

Under *Memory Requirements*, specify the amount of physical memory you plan to have for your Vibe server.

When you perform a Basic installation, the default amount of memory allocated to the Java Virtual Machine (JVM) where the Vibe software runs is 1 GB, which is adequate for a medium-sized Vibe site running on a 32-bit server. This memory allocation, called the Java “heap size,” does not include memory used by your database server or by the Lucene Index Server when these programs are running on the same server as the Vibe software.

A general rule is that no more than 75% of the available physical memory should be allocated to the JVM. Memory not allocated to the JVM must be sufficient to support the operating system, the database server, and the Lucene Index Server if they are also running on the Vibe server, and any other processes running on the Vibe server.

IMPORTANT: A JVM on a 32-bit server should not be configured to take more than 1.5 G of memory. However, large numbers of users and documents often need memory settings higher than 2 GB to provide adequate performance. This type of Vibe system should be set up on 64-bit hardware.

BASIC VIBE INSTALLATION SUMMARY SHEET

Under *Java JDK Location*, specify the amount of memory to allocate to the JVM where Vibe runs.

Although it is possible to run Vibe with less than 1 GB of memory for the JVM, this applies only to very small test configurations, and is not suitable for production systems. In a test configuration, 512 MB is the minimum amount of memory required to produce a functioning Vibe installation.

3.2.4 Vibe Installation Locations

The default file location for the Vibe software varies by platform:

Linux: /opt/novell/teaming
Windows: c:\Program Files\Novell\Teaming

Included under the main Vibe software directory are subdirectories for Tomcat and file viewer software.

The default file location for the Vibe file repository also varies by platform:

Linux: /var/opt/novell/teaming
Windows: c:\Novell\Teaming

IMPORTANT: On Windows, the Vibe installation program displays the Windows pathname with forward slashes (/) rather than the traditional backslashes (\). This syntax is necessary in the installation program.

The Vibe file repository holds all files that are imported into Vibe, information related to the imported files, such as HTML renderings, and the search engine index.

BASIC VIBE INSTALLATION SUMMARY SHEET

Under *File Locations*, specify the directories where you want to install the Vibe software and data if you prefer not to use the default locations.

A Basic installation allows you to change the root directory for the Vibe software and the Vibe file repository.

IMPORTANT: If you want to organize the Vibe file repository so that some file types are not under the Vibe file repository root directory, you must perform an Advanced installation as your initial Vibe installation. You cannot move directories out of the Vibe file repository root directory after the initial installation has been performed. To perform an Advanced installation in order to organize the Vibe file repository to meet your needs, complete the planning steps for a Basic installation and complete the [Basic Vibe Installation Summary Sheet](#), then follow the additional instructions in [Section 8.2, “Distributing Different Data Types to Different Locations,”](#) on page 88.

3.3 Selecting a Java Development Kit

As listed in [Section 2.1, “Vibe Server Requirements,” on page 17](#), you need to install a Java Development Kit (JDK) before you install Kablink Vibe. You can use either the Sun JDK or the IBM JDK for the platform where you are installing Vibe (Linux or Windows).

If you want to use an SSL connection between your Kablink Vibe site and a WebDAV server, and if the WebDAV server has a self-signed certificate rather than a certificate provided by a certificate authority, you must use the Sun JDK. The existing Vibe functionality for handling self-signed certificates is not compatible with the way the IBM JDK handles self-signed certificates.

BASIC VIBE INSTALLATION SUMMARY SHEET

Under *Java Development Kit*, mark the JDK that you want to use with Vibe.

You must install the JDK on the Vibe server before you install the Vibe software. If you are not familiar with installing a JDK, see [“Java Development Kit” in Appendix A, “Vibe System Requirements Assistance,” on page 161](#) for instructions.

BASIC VIBE INSTALLATION SUMMARY SHEET

Under *Java Development Kit*, specify the directory where you have installed the JDK.

The Vibe Installation program uses this path as if you had set the JAVA_HOME environment variable. The path is stored for future reference in the `installer.xml` file so that you need to specify the path to the JDK only once.

3.4 Gathering Network Information for Your Vibe Site

When you perform a Basic installation, the Kablink Vibe installation program needs hostname and HTTP port information about the server where you are installing Vibe.

- ♦ [Section 3.4.1, “Host Identification,” on page 35](#)
- ♦ [Section 3.4.2, “Port Numbers,” on page 36](#)

3.4.1 Host Identification

When you install Vibe, the Vibe installation program needs to know the name of the server where you are installing the Vibe software. The default is `localhost`. Do not use the default.

For internal use, you can use the DNS hostname of the Vibe server. However, if you want your Vibe site to be accessible from the Internet, you must specify the fully qualified domain name for the Vibe server in order to allow external access.

BASIC VIBE INSTALLATION SUMMARY SHEET

Under *Network Information*, specify the hostname or fully qualified domain name to use for the Vibe server.

3.4.2 Port Numbers

When you install Vibe, Tomcat is installed along with the Vibe software. Vibe uses Tomcat as a standalone Web server for delivering data to Vibe users in their Web browsers. For more information about Tomcat, see the [Apache Tomcat Web site \(http://tomcat.apache.org\)](http://tomcat.apache.org).

IMPORTANT: If the server where you want to install Vibe already has a Web server running on it, shut it down while you install and test Vibe. The instructions for a Basic Vibe installation assume that no other Web server is running on the Vibe server. If you want to maintain another Web server on the Vibe server, you are responsible for resolving any port conflicts that might arise.

On the command line, use the `netstat` command to see what ports are currently in use on the server where you plan to install Vibe:

Linux: `netstat -tan`

Windows: `netstat -a -n -p tcp`

Make sure that the port numbers that you specify during Vibe installation do not conflict with ports that are already in use on the server.

- ♦ “HTTP/HTTPS Ports” on page 36
- ♦ “HTTP/HTTPS Ports When You Use Novell Access Manager with Vibe” on page 37
- ♦ “Shutdown Port” on page 38
- ♦ “AJP Port” on page 38

HTTP/HTTPS Ports

By default, standard Web servers such as Apache and Microsoft Internet Information Services (IIS) use port 80 for non-secure HTTP (Hypertext Transfer Protocol) connections and port 443 for secure HTTPS connections. HTTPS connections use SSL (Secure Sockets Layer) for added security. As a result, Web browsers default to port 80 when no port is specified in a non-secure HTTP URL and to port 443 when no port is specified in a secure HTTPS URL.

Tomcat defaults to port 8080 for non-secure HTTP connections and to port 8443 for secure HTTPS connections, so that it does not conflict with the standard Web server port numbers. If you configure Vibe with the Tomcat default port numbers, users must include the appropriate port number when providing the Vibe site URL. Typically, users prefer not to do this.

Unfortunately, the situation is not as simple as just configuring Vibe to use the default port numbers of 80 and 443. On Linux, non-root processes are not allowed access to port numbers lower than 1024 and you are counseled against running Vibe as root in [Section 3.9.2, “Linux User ID for Vibe,” on page 46](#). Also on Linux and Windows, the default Tomcat installation expects ports 8080 and 8443.

For a Basic installation, you can use the default port numbers as presented by the Vibe Installation program:

HTTP port: 80

Secure HTTP port: 443

Listen port: 8080

Secure listen port: 8443

IMPORTANT: If you are installing Vibe on Novell Open Enterprise Server 2, port 80 is already in use by iManager. To have Vibe listen on port 80 (which is the standard port), you need to change iManager to listen on a non-standard port, such as 81.

BASIC VIBE INSTALLATION SUMMARY SHEET

Under *Network Information*, the default port numbers have been provided for you. You need to specify different port numbers only if you anticipate port conflicts with other software on the Vibe server. Resolving port conflicts is beyond the scope of this Vibe documentation.

After you install Vibe on Linux, you need to complete the steps in [“Setting Up Port Forwarding” on page 60](#) so that users are not required to include the port number in the Vibe URL.

If you want to use secure HTTPS connections for your Vibe site, you must obtain signed certificate files as described in [“Preparing for Secure HTTP Connections”](#) in [“Site Security”](#) in the [Kablank Vibe 3.4 Administration Guide](#) either before or after you install Vibe.

HTTP/HTTPS Ports When You Use Novell Access Manager with Vibe

If you are fronting Vibe with Novell Access Manager, ensure that you have configured the HTTP/HTTPS ports as described in the following sections, depending on the operating system where Vibe is running.

Configuring Vibe in this way configures Novell Access Manager to access Vibe over port 80, which is the standard port.

- [“Windows Port Configuration” on page 37](#)
- [“Linux Port Configuration” on page 37](#)

Windows Port Configuration

Use the following port configuration when Novell Access Manager is fronting your Vibe system on Windows:

HTTP Port: 80

Secure HTTP Port: 443

Listen Port: 80

Secure Listen Port: 443

Linux Port Configuration

Use the following port configuration when Novell Access Manager is fronting your Vibe system on Linux:

HTTP Port: 80

Secure HTTP Port: 443

Listen Port: 8080

Secure Listen Port: 8443

With this suggested configuration on Linux, you also need to set up port forwarding, as described in [Section 4.1.6, “Setting Up Port Forwarding,” on page 60](#).

Shutdown Port

By default, Vibe uses 8005 as its shutdown port. For an explanation of the shutdown port, see [Tomcat - Shutdown Port \(http://www.wellho.net/mouth/837_Tomcat-Shutdown-port.html\)](http://www.wellho.net/mouth/837_Tomcat-Shutdown-port.html).

BASIC VIBE INSTALLATION SUMMARY SHEET

Under *Network Information*, specify the port you want Vibe to use as its shutdown port if the default of 8005 is already in use on the Vibe server.

AJP Port

By default, Vibe uses 8009 as its AJP port. For an explanation of the Apache JServ Protocol port, see [The AJP Connector \(http://tomcat.apache.org/tomcat-6.0-doc/config/ajp.html\)](http://tomcat.apache.org/tomcat-6.0-doc/config/ajp.html).

IMPORTANT: If you are installing Vibe on Novell Open Enterprise Server 2, port 8009 is already in use, so you need to select a different port, such as 8010.

BASIC VIBE INSTALLATION SUMMARY SHEET

Under *Network Information*, specify the port you want Vibe to use as its AJP port if the default of 8009 is already in use on the Vibe server.

3.5 Planning the WebDAV Authentication Method

- [Section 3.5.1, “Understanding WebDAV,” on page 38](#)
- [Section 3.5.2, “Choosing the WebDAV Authentication Method,” on page 39](#)

3.5.1 Understanding WebDAV

WebDAV is a standard collaborative editing and file management protocol. Kablink Vibe relies on the WebDAV protocol for two key features:

- Edit-in-Place for using tools such as OpenOffice and Microsoft Office, as described in [“Editing Files”](#) in the *Kablink Vibe 3.4 User Guide*.
- Mapping Vibe folders as a Web folder on the client computer, which allows access to Vibe files from a WebDAV-compliant file navigation tool such as Windows Explorer or Nautilus, as described in [“Creating a Mapped Drive to the Vibe Folder”](#) in the *Kablink Vibe 3.4 Advanced User Guide*.

IMPORTANT: When Vibe users are running Windows 7 as the client operating system, various issues can be introduced because of WebDAV limitations in Windows 7. If your Vibe users are using the Windows 7 operating system, see [“Configuring Vibe to Support WebDAV on Windows 7”](#) in the *Kablink Vibe 3.4 Administration Guide*.

3.5.2 Choosing the WebDAV Authentication Method

The WebDAV authentication method determines how user credentials are passed from Vibe to the WebDAV server. Vibe 3 and later supports three types of WebDAV authentication methods:

- ♦ [“Choosing Basic Authentication” on page 39](#)
- ♦ [“Choosing Digest Authentication” on page 39](#)

Choosing Basic Authentication

Basic authentication encodes the username and password with the Base64 algorithm. The Base64-encoded string is unsafe if transmitted over HTTP, and therefore should be combined with SSL/TLC (HTTPS).

Select this type of authentication when you plan to use Novell Access Manager or Internet Information Services (IIS) to authenticate users.

For more information about encryption algorithms, see [Section 3.6.5, “Database Encryption Algorithm,” on page 42](#).

Choosing Digest Authentication

Digest authentication applies MD5 cryptographic, one-way hashing with usage of nonce values to a password before sending it over the network. This option is more safe than Basic Authentication when used over HTTP.

Select this type of authentication when client users are using Windows 7 as their operating system and Microsoft Office as their text editor.

For more information about encryption algorithms, see [Section 3.6.5, “Database Encryption Algorithm,” on page 42](#).

3.6 Planning the Vibe Database

Kablink Vibe database disk space requirements are relatively modest. Files that are imported into Vibe are saved in the Vibe file repository, as described in [Section 3.2.4, “Vibe Installation Locations,” on page 34](#).

The Vibe database is primarily used for storing the following information:

- ♦ Structural information about workspaces, folders, and entries (for example, their location in the workspace tree)
- ♦ Identification information about workspaces, folders, and entries (for example, titles, descriptions, dates of creation/modification, and users associated with creation/modification)
- ♦ User profile information (for example, full name, phone number, and e-mail address)

You or your database administrator must make the following decisions about the Vibe database:

- ♦ [Section 3.6.1, “Database Type,” on page 40](#)
- ♦ [Section 3.6.2, “Database Setup Method,” on page 40](#)
- ♦ [Section 3.6.3, “Database Location,” on page 40](#)
- ♦ [Section 3.6.4, “Database Credentials,” on page 41](#)
- ♦ [Section 3.6.5, “Database Encryption Algorithm,” on page 42](#)

3.6.1 Database Type

By default, Vibe uses open source MySQL as its database on Linux and on Windows. On Linux, Vibe also supports Oracle. On Windows, Vibe also supports Microsoft SQL Server and Oracle.

BASIC VIBE INSTALLATION SUMMARY SHEET

Under *Database Type*, mark the type of database that you want to use with Vibe.

Make sure that a supported version of the database server, as listed in [Section 2.1, “Vibe Server Requirements,”](#) on page 17, is installed and running before you install Vibe.

3.6.2 Database Setup Method

If you plan to use a MySQL database, the Vibe installation program can automatically set up the database for you. This is the easiest way to get started. Before the database can be set up, you first need to install it and configure it on your server. For more information, see [Section A.2, “MySQL Database Server,”](#) on page 163.

If you plan to use an Oracle database or a Microsoft SQL database, you must have your database administrator set up the database for you. Instructions for your database administrator are provided in [Section 12.4, “Creating an Oracle Database,”](#) on page 106 and [Section 12.3, “Creating a Microsoft SQL Database,”](#) on page 105.

BASIC VIBE INSTALLATION SUMMARY SHEET

Under *Database Setup Method*, mark whether you want the Vibe Installation program to automatically set up a MySQL database, or whether you need your database administrator to manually set up an Oracle database or Microsoft SQL database before you install Vibe.

3.6.3 Database Location

When you have the Vibe Installation program create the database for you, the database is created on the same server where you install the Vibe software. This is the preferable location for your Basic installation. The default database name is `sitescape`, a reference to the company that previously developed the Vibe software.

Database Server	Default Linux Location	Default Windows Location
MySQL	<code>/var/lib/mysql</code>	<code>c:\Documents and Settings\All Users\Application Data\MySQL\MySQL Server version\Data</code>
Microsoft SQL	N/A	N/A
Oracle	N/A	N/A

You can have your database administrator create a database on a remote server later, after you have successfully tested your Basic installation. See [Chapter 12, “Creating the Vibe Database on a Remote Server,”](#) on page 103.

If you need to have your database administrator create an Oracle or Microsoft SQL database, you must decide before installation whether you want the database on the Vibe server or on a remote server. See [Section 12.4, “Creating an Oracle Database,”](#) on page 106.

Vibe knows where to find its database from the JDBC (Java Database Connectivity) URL that you provide during installation. For a database that is local to the Vibe software, the default JDBC URL that provides `localhost` as the hostname of the Vibe server is appropriate. If the database is on a remote server, the JDBC URL must provide the hostname of the remote database server.

The JDBC URL also includes the port number on which Vibe can communicate with the database server. The default port number depends on the database server you are using:

Database Server	Default Port Number
MySQL	3306
Microsoft SQL	1433
Oracle	1521

Use this port number unless it is already in use by another process on the database server.

BASIC VIBE INSTALLATION SUMMARY SHEET

Under *JDBC URL*, specify the appropriate hostname for the database server (`localhost` or the hostname of a remote server) and the port number it will use to communicate with Vibe.

3.6.4 Database Credentials

When you have the Vibe Installation program create the database for you, it defaults to the following administrator usernames for the database server:

Database	Default Administrative Username
MySQL	<code>root</code> IMPORTANT: The MySQL <code>root</code> username is not the same as the Linux <code>root</code> user on a Linux server.
Microsoft SQL	(no default) For a Microsoft SQL database, your database administrator establishes the administrator username and password for the database server.
Oracle	(no default) For an Oracle database, your database administrator establishes the administrator username and password for the database server.

For an Oracle database and Microsoft SQL database, your database administrator establishes the administrator username and password for the database server.

Check with your database administrator to see if the default administrator username is still in use for your database server, and obtain the administrator password for the database server before you run the Vibe Installation program.

BASIC VIBE INSTALLATION SUMMARY SHEET

Under *Database Credentials*, specify the administrator username and password for the database server so that Vibe can access its database.

3.6.5 Database Encryption Algorithm

Different encryption algorithms provide differing encryption strength. The supported algorithms for encrypting the Vibe database password are listed below, in order from least strength to most strength.

- ♦ MD5
- ♦ SHA

This is the default option when you use Basic Authentication for WebDAV authentication, as described in [Section 3.5, “Planning the WebDAV Authentication Method,” on page 38](#)

- ♦ SHA-256
- ♦ PBESWithMD5AndDES

This is the only available option when you select Digest Authentication for WebDAV authentication, as described in [Section 3.5, “Planning the WebDAV Authentication Method,” on page 38](#)

BASIC VIBE INSTALLATION SUMMARY SHEET

Under *Database Encryption Algorithm*, mark the encryption algorithm you want to use for Vibe passwords.

3.7 Gathering Outbound E-Mail Information

Your Kablink Vibe site can be configured to send outbound e-mail through an existing e-mail system. E-mail from the Vibe site is useful for the following activities:

- ♦ Vibe users can subscribe to e-mail notifications, so that they automatically receive a message whenever content of interest changes. For more information, see [“Subscribing to a Folder or Entry”](#) in [“Getting Informed”](#) in the *Kablink Vibe 3.4 User Guide*.
- ♦ From the Vibe site, users can send e-mail messages to individual users or to teams. For more information, see [“Sending E-Mail from within Vibe”](#) in [“Connecting With Your Co-Workers”](#) in the *Kablink Vibe 3.4 User Guide*.
- ♦ If your e-mail client is iCal-enabled, appointments created in a Vibe Calendar folder can be sent to your e-mail client for posting in your e-mail client Calendar.

In order for your Vibe site to communicate with your e-mail system, you need to gather the following information about your e-mail system.

- ♦ [Section 3.7.1, “Outbound E-Mail Protocol,” on page 43](#)
- ♦ [Section 3.7.2, “Outbound E-Mail Host,” on page 43](#)
- ♦ [Section 3.7.3, “Outbound E-Mail Authentication,” on page 43](#)
- ♦ [Section 3.7.4, “Outbound E-Mail Send Restriction,” on page 44](#)

After installation, outbound e-mail can be disabled and enabled again on the Vibe site, as described in [“Configuring E-Mail Integration”](#) in [“Site Setup”](#) in the *Kablink Vibe 3.4 Administration Guide*. However, you must configure outbound e-mail in the Vibe installation program.

3.7.1 Outbound E-Mail Protocol

E-mail systems communicate by using SMTP (Simple Mail Transfer Protocol). You need to determine whether the e-mail system that you want your Vibe site to communicate with is using SMTP or SMTPS (secure SMTP).

BASIC VIBE INSTALLATION SUMMARY SHEET

Under *Outbound E-Mail Protocol*, mark SMTP or SMTPS to match the e-mail system that you want Vibe to communicate with.

If the e-mail system requires SMTPS, see “[Securing E-Mail Transfer](#)” in “[Site Security](#)” in the [Kablank Vibe 3.4 Administration Guide](#).

3.7.2 Outbound E-Mail Host

In order to send messages to your e-mail system, Vibe needs to know the hostname of your SMTP mail server.

The default SMTP port of 25 is typically appropriate, unless the SMTP mail server requires port 465 or 587 for SMTPS connections.

When the Vibe site sends e-mail notifications for scheduled events, the messages are time-stamped according to the time zone you specify here during installation. This setting allows you to use a time zone for e-mail notifications that is different from the time zone where the server is located. The time zone list is grouped first by continent or region, optionally by country or state, and lastly by city. Some common selections for United States time zones are:

Time Zone	Continent/City
Pacific Time	America/Los Angeles
Mountain Time	America/Denver
Central Time	America/Chicago
Eastern Time	America/New York

BASIC VIBE INSTALLATION SUMMARY SHEET

Under *Outbound E-Mail Host*, specify the name of the mail host, the SMTP port number it uses, and the time zone for the time stamp you want on scheduled event notifications.

3.7.3 Outbound E-Mail Authentication

Many SMTP mail hosts require a valid e-mail address before they establish the SMTP connection. Some e-mail systems can construct a valid e-mail address if you specify only a valid username; other e-mail systems require that you specify the full e-mail address for successful authentication. You should provide a username (e-mail address) to ensure a successful connection. E-mail notifications from the Vibe system are sent using this e-mail address in the *From* field.

Some e-mail systems also require a password. Some do not. If authentication is required, you should also provide a password.

BASIC VIBE INSTALLATION SUMMARY SHEET

Under *Outbound E-Mail Authentication*, indicate whether or not authentication is required for the Vibe site to communicate with your e-mail system. If it is, specify the username or e-mail address, and if necessary, the password for the e-mail account.

3.7.4 Outbound E-Mail Send Restriction

By default, the Vibe site allows Vibe users to send messages to all Vibe users by using the All Users group on the Vibe site. On a very large Vibe site, this generates a very large number of e-mail messages. If desired, you can prevent messages from being sent to the All Users group.

BASIC VIBE INSTALLATION SUMMARY SHEET

Under *Allow Sending E-Mail to All Users*, mark whether or not you want users to be able to send messages to the All Users group.

3.8 Enabling Inbound E-Mail

You can configure your Kablink Vibe site so that users can post comments by e-mailing them to the folder where they want to post the comment. In order to receive e-mail postings, folders must be properly configured, as described in “[Enabling Folders to Receive Entries through E-Mail](#)” in “[Managing Folders](#)” in the *Kablink Vibe 3.4 Advanced User Guide*. Also, users must know the e-mail address of the folder where they want to post their comment.

- ♦ [Section 3.8.1, “Internal Mail Host for Inbound E-Mail,” on page 44](#)
- ♦ [Section 3.8.2, “Inbound E-Mail Port Number,” on page 45](#)
- ♦ [Section 3.8.3, “Inbound E-Mail IP Address,” on page 45](#)
- ♦ [Section 3.8.4, “Inbound E-Mail Security,” on page 45](#)

After installation, inbound e-mail can be disabled and enabled again on the Vibe site, as described in “[Disabling/Enabling Inbound E-Mail Postings](#)” in “[Site Setup](#)” in the *Kablink Vibe 3.4 Administration Guide*. However, you must configure inbound e-mail in the Vibe installation program.

3.8.1 Internal Mail Host for Inbound E-Mail

Inbound e-mail is disabled by default. When you enable it, the Vibe site starts an internal SMTP mail host to receive incoming messages and post them to the folders associated with the e-mail addresses to which the messages are addressed. By default, the internal SMTP mail host uses port 2525, so that it does not conflict with another mail host that might be running on the Vibe server.

BASIC VIBE INSTALLATION SUMMARY SHEET

Under *Inbound E-Mail Configuration*, mark whether or not you want users to be able to post to the Vibe site from their e-mail clients.

3.8.2 Inbound E-Mail Port Number

Selecting the port number for the Vibe internal SMTP mail host presents the same issue that needs to be dealt with for the HTTP port numbers, as described in [“HTTP/HTTPS Ports” on page 36](#). You might want to configure the Vibe internal SMTP mail host to use the standard SMTP port of 25. How you handle the issue depends on whether you are installing on Linux or on Windows.

Linux: Keep the default port number (2525) in the Vibe Installation program, then complete the steps in [Section 4.1.6, “Setting Up Port Forwarding,” on page 60](#) so that requests incoming on port 25 are forwarded to port 2525.

Windows: Specify port 25 for incoming e-mail in the Vibe Installation program.

BASIC VIBE INSTALLATION SUMMARY SHEET

Under *Inbound E-Mail Configuration*, specify the port number for the Vibe internal SMTP host to listen on.

3.8.3 Inbound E-Mail IP Address

If you want to install Vibe on a server where an SMTP mail host is already running, you can do so if the server has multiple IP addresses. The existing SMTP mail host can use port 25 on one IP address and Vibe can use port 25 on another IP address. During installation, you need to specify an IP address only if the server has multiple IP addresses and you want Vibe to bind to a specific IP address rather than all of them.

BASIC VIBE INSTALLATION SUMMARY SHEET

Under *Inbound E-Mail Configuration*, specify the IP address for the Vibe internal SMTP host to listen on, if you are installing Vibe on a server with multiple IP addresses and you want Vibe to bind to just one of them.

3.8.4 Inbound E-Mail Security

You can choose whether the Vibe internal mail host uses TLS (Transport Layer Security) when it communicates with other SMTP mail hosts. In order for TLS to function properly, you must have a certificate on the Vibe server, as described in [“Securing E-Mail Transfer”](#) in [“Site Security”](#) in the [Kablank Vibe 3.4 Administration Guide](#). When an SMTP mail host queries the Vibe mail host, the Vibe mail host communicates its ability or inability to handle TLS. The other SMTP mail host then communicates appropriately, taking into account how the Vibe internal mail host is configured. The default is to use TLS, because this provides more secure communication between mail hosts.

BASIC VIBE INSTALLATION SUMMARY SHEET

Under *Inbound E-Mail Configuration*, mark whether or not you want the Vibe server to announce that it can use TLS.

You can install Vibe with *Announce TLS* selected, and then set up the certificate afterwards. However, if you select *Announce TLS*, inbound e-mail does not work until the certificate is available on the Vibe server.

3.9 Planning Site Security

- ♦ [Section 3.9.1, “Vibe Site Administrator Password,” on page 46](#)
- ♦ [Section 3.9.2, “Linux User ID for Vibe,” on page 46](#)

3.9.1 Vibe Site Administrator Password

When you first log in to the Kablink Vibe site, you use `admin` as the Vibe administrator username and `admin` as the password. You should immediately change the password to one of your own choosing.

BASIC VIBE INSTALLATION SUMMARY SHEET

Under *Vibe Administrator Credentials*, specify the password that you want to use whenever you log in as the Vibe site administrator.

3.9.2 Linux User ID for Vibe

For optimum security, Vibe should not run as the Linux `root` user. For example, if an intruder manages to assume the identity of the Vibe program, the intruder gains all the privileges of the commandeered process. If the process is running with `root` user privileges, the intruder has `root` access to your system. If the process is running as a user with minimal privileges, the intruder has only restricted access to your system. Therefore, your system is more secure if the Vibe program does not run as `root`. For example, you might want to create a user named `vibeadmin` for the Vibe program to run as. Linux users require a full name and a password.

In addition to creating a Linux user for the Vibe program to run as, you can also create a Linux group for that user to belong to. This enables the Vibe program to create directories and files with consistent ownership and permissions. For example, you might want to create a group named `vibeadmin` for the `vibeadmin` user to belong to. Groups do not require passwords.

As an alternative to creating a custom Linux username and group for Vibe, you can use the existing `wwwrun` username and the `www` group. This account is typically used to start Web server processes.

BASIC VIBE INSTALLATION SUMMARY SHEET

Under *Linux Username and Group*, specify the non-`root` Linux username and group name to use for running the Vibe program. If you are creating a new Linux user, specify its full name and password.

IMPORTANT: The non-`root` Linux username and group must exist before you start the Vibe Installation program. Instructions for creating the username and group are provided in [Section 4.1.1, “Performing Pre-Installation Tasks on Linux,” on page 55](#).

3.10 Gathering Directory Services Information

Unless you are planning a very small Kablink Vibe site, the most efficient way to create Vibe users is to synchronize initial user information from your network directory service (Novell eDirectory, Microsoft Active Directory, or other LDAP directory service) after you have installed the Vibe software. Over time, you can continue to synchronize user information from the LDAP directory to your Vibe site.

IMPORTANT: The following limitations apply when synchronizing user information to Vibe from an LDAP directory service:

- ♦ Vibe performs one-way synchronization from the LDAP directory to your Vibe site. If you change user information on the Vibe site, the changes are not synchronized back to your LDAP directory.
 - ♦ Vibe does not support multi-value attributes. If your LDAP directory contains multi-value attributes, Vibe recognizes only the first attribute. For example, if your LDAP directory contains multiple e-mail addresses for a given user, only the first e-mail address is synchronized to Vibe.
-

- ♦ [Section 3.10.1, “LDAP Directory Service,” on page 47](#)
- ♦ [Section 3.10.2, “LDAP Connections,” on page 47](#)
- ♦ [Section 3.10.3, “LDAP Synchronization Options,” on page 50](#)

3.10.1 LDAP Directory Service

You can synchronize initial Vibe user information from any LDAP directory. This guide provides instructions for synchronizing user information from eDirectory and Active Directory. If you are using another LDAP directory, use the instructions as guidelines for the tasks you need to perform.

BASIC VIBE INSTALLATION SUMMARY SHEET

Under *LDAP Directory Service*, mark the LDAP directory service from which you want to synchronize Vibe user information.

3.10.2 LDAP Connections

You can configure one or more LDAP connections. Each connection requires the following configuration information:

- ♦ [“LDAP Server” on page 47](#)
- ♦ [“LDAP Attribute to Identify a User or Group” on page 48](#)
- ♦ [“LDAP Attribute for Vibe Name” on page 48](#)
- ♦ [“User and Group Object Locations” on page 49](#)

LDAP Server

In order to synchronize initial user information, Vibe needs to access an LDAP server where your directory service is running. You need to provide the hostname of the server, using a URL with the following format:

```
ldap://hostname
```

If the LDAP server requires a secure SSL connection, use the following format:

```
ldaps://hostname
```

If the LDAP server is configured with a default port number (389 for non-secure connections or 636 for secure SSL connections), you do not need to include the port number in the URL. If the LDAP server uses a different port number, use the following format for the LDAP URL:

```
ldap://hostname:port_number  
ldaps://hostname:port_number
```

In addition, Vibe needs the username and password of a user on the LDAP server who has sufficient rights to access the user information stored there. You need to provide the username, along with its context in your LDAP directory tree, in the format expected by your directory service.

Directory Service	Format for the Username
eDirectory	<code>cn=username,ou=organizational_unit,o=organization</code>
Active Directory	<code>cn=username,ou=organizational_unit,dc=domain_component</code>

BASIC VIBE INSTALLATION SUMMARY SHEET

Under *LDAP Server URL*, specify the LDAP URL of the server, a fully qualified username with sufficient rights to read the user information, and the password for that user.

If the LDAP server requires a secure SSL connection, additional setup is required. You must complete the steps in “[Securing LDAP Synchronization](#)” in “[Site Security](#)” in the [Kablank Vibe 3.4 Administration Guide](#) to import the root certificate for your LDAP directory into the Java keystore on the Vibe server before you configure Vibe for LDAP synchronization.

LDAP Attribute to Identify a User or Group

The LDAP attribute that uniquely identifies a user or group helps facilitate renaming and moving Vibe users and groups in the LDAP directory. If this attribute is not set, and you rename or move a user in the LDAP directory, Vibe assumes that the new name (or the new location of the same name) represents a new user, not a modified user, and creates a new Vibe user.

For example, suppose you have a Vibe user with a given name of William Jones. If William changes his name to Bill, and you make that change in the LDAP directory, Vibe creates a new user named Bill Jones.

To ensure that Vibe modifies the existing user instead of creating a new user when the user is renamed or moved in the LDAP directory, you must specify the name of the LDAP attribute that uniquely identifies the user. For eDirectory, this value is `GUID`. For Active Directory, this value is `objectGUID`. This attribute always has a unique value that does not change when you rename or move a user in the LDAP directory. If you want to map users to a different attribute, you must ensure that the attribute that you use is a binary attribute. For example, the `cn` attribute cannot be used because it is not a binary attribute.

BASIC VIBE INSTALLATION SUMMARY SHEET

Under *LDAP that uniquely identifies a user or group*, mark `GUID` or `objectGUID`, depending on whether your LDAP directory is eDirectory or Active Directory.

LDAP Attribute for Vibe Name

The setting *LDAP Attribute Used for Vibe Name* is used for two purposes:

- ♦ The value is used as the Vibe username when the user is first provisioned from LDAP. The value of this attribute must be unique.
- ♦ During Vibe login, Vibe uses this attribute to locate the user in the LDAP directory, then tries to authenticate as that user.

LDAP directories differ in the LDAP attribute used to identify a User object. Both eDirectory and Active Directory might use the cn (common name) attribute. A more sure alternative for Active Directory is to use the sAMAccountName attribute. Other LDAP directories might use the uid (unique ID) attribute, depending on the structure and configuration of the directory tree.

You might need to consult with your directory administrator in order to determine which attribute is best to use.

As needed, other LDAP attributes can be used, as long as the attribute is unique for each User object. For example, the mail LDAP attribute on User objects could be used to enable Vibe users to log in to the Vibe site by using their e-mail addresses.

NOTE: Because the login name becomes part of the user's workspace URL, the at sign (@) in the e-mail address is replaced with an underscore (_) in the workspace URL because @ is not a valid character in a URL.

BASIC VIBE INSTALLATION SUMMARY SHEET

Under LDAP attribute used for Vibe name, mark the attribute that you are going to use (for example, cn, sAMAccountName, or uid), based on the convention used by your LDAP directory service for User objects. Ensure that users have a value for the attribute that you mark.

User and Group Object Locations

Vibe can find and synchronize initial user information from User objects located in one or more containers in the LDAP directory tree. A container under which User objects are located is called a base DN (distinguished name). The format you use to specify a base DN depends on your directory service.

Directory Service	Format for the User Container
eDirectory	<i>ou=organizational_unit,o=organization</i>
Active Directory	<i>ou=organizational_unit,dc=domain_component</i>

To identify potential Vibe users, Vibe by default filters on the following LDAP directory object attributes:

- ♦ Person
- ♦ orgPerson
- ♦ inetOrgPerson

If you want to create Vibe groups based on information in your LDAP directory, Vibe filters on the following LDAP directory object attributes:

- ♦ group
- ♦ groupOfNames
- ♦ groupOfUniqueNames

You can add attributes to the user or group filter list if necessary. You can use the following operators in the filter:

- ♦ | OR (the default)

- ♦ & AND
- ♦ ! NOT

You can choose whether you want Vibe to search for users (and optionally, groups) in containers underneath the base DN (that is, in subtrees).

BASIC VIBE INSTALLATION SUMMARY SHEET

Under *LDAP User Context*, specify a base DN, along with object attributes if any, and mark whether you want subtrees searched for Vibe users.

Under *LDAP Group Context*, specify a base DN, along with object attributes if any, and mark whether you want subtrees searched for Vibe groups.

You might find it convenient to create a group that consists of all the users that you want to set up in Vibe, regardless of where they are located in your LDAP directory. After you create the group, you can use the following filter to search for User objects that have the specified group membership attribute:

```
(groupMembership=cn=group_name,ou=organizational_unit,o=organization)
```

IMPORTANT: Be sure to include the parentheses in your filter.

3.10.3 LDAP Synchronization Options

The following synchronization options apply to all LDAP configurations within the same Vibe zone:

- ♦ [“Synchronization Schedule” on page 50](#)
- ♦ [“User Synchronization Options” on page 51](#)
- ♦ [“Group Synchronization Options” on page 52](#)

NOTE: Because the synchronization options apply to all LDAP configurations within the same zone, you cannot have customized synchronization settings for each LDAP configuration. However, the Novell Vibe site can have multiple zones. A Kablink Vibe site has one zone.

Synchronization Schedule

When you enable LDAP synchronization, you can set up a schedule for when it is convenient for synchronization to occur. In planning the schedule, take into account how often your LDAP directory user (and, optionally, group) information changes and the server resources required to perform the synchronization for the number of users (and, optionally, groups) that you have.

You can choose to have LDAP synchronization performed every day, or you can select specific days of the week when you want it performed (for example, on Monday, Wednesday, and Friday). You can choose to have it performed once a day at a specified time (for example, at 2:00 a.m.), or you can set a time interval, so that it is performed multiple times each day (for example, every four hours). The smallest time interval you can set is .25 hours (every 15 minutes).

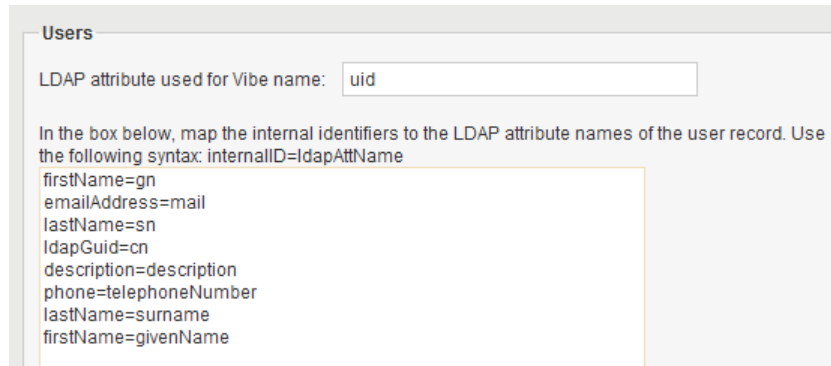
BASIC VIBE INSTALLATION SUMMARY SHEET

Under *Synchronization Schedule*, record the schedule for when you want LDAP synchronization to take place.

User Synchronization Options

The following options are available for enabling and configuring user synchronization from your LDAP directory to your Vibe site:

- ♦ **Synchronize User Profiles:** Select this option to synchronize user information whenever the LDAP directory information changes after initial Vibe site setup. The attributes that are synchronized are the attributes that are found in the map box in the *Users* section on the Configure LDAP Synchronization page.



Users

LDAP attribute used for Vibe name:

In the box below, map the internal identifiers to the LDAP attribute names of the user record. Use the following syntax: internalID=ldapAttName

firstName=gn
emailAddress=mail
lastName=sn
ldapGuid=cn
description=description
phone=telephoneNumber
lastName=surname
firstName=givenName

By default, Vibe synchronizes the following attributes from the LDAP directory:

- ♦ First name
- ♦ Last name
- ♦ Phone number
- ♦ E-mail address
- ♦ Description

For information about how to add additional attributes to be automatically synchronized, see [“Synchronizing Additional LDAP Attributes”](#) in the *Kablink Vibe 3.4 Administration Guide*.

- ♦ **Register LDAP User Profiles Automatically:** Select this option to automatically add LDAP users to the Vibe site. However, workspaces are not created until users log in to the Vibe site for the first time.
- ♦ **Disable users that have been provisioned from LDAP and are no longer in LDAP:** Select this option to disable users that were previously provisioned to the Vibe site from LDAP, but who no longer exist in the LDAP directory.
- ♦ **Delete users that have been provisioned from LDAP and are no longer in LDAP:** Select this option to delete users that were previously provisioned to the Vibe site from LDAP, but who no longer exist in the LDAP directory.

IMPORTANT: A deleted user cannot be undeleted; deleting a user is permanent and is not reversible.

Novell recommends that you disable users rather than delete them.

For more information about disabled users in Vibe, see [“Disabling Vibe User Accounts”](#) in the *Kablink Vibe 3.4 Administration Guide*.

This option is designed to use only when you have deleted users from your LDAP directory and you want the LDAP synchronization process to delete those same users from Vibe.

- ♦ **When Deleting Users, Delete Associated User Workspaces and Content:** Select this option to remove obsolete information along with the user accounts.

- ♦ **Time Zone for New Users** Select this option to set the time zone for user accounts that are synchronized from the LDAP directory into your Vibe site. The time zone list is grouped first by continent or region, optionally by country or state, and lastly by city. Some common selections for United States time zones are:

Time Zone	Continent/City
Pacific Time	America/Los Angeles
Mountain Time	America/Denver
Central Time	America/Chicago
Eastern Time	America/New York

- ♦ **Locale for New Users:** Select this option to set the locale for user accounts that are synchronized from the LDAP directory into your Vibe site. The locale list is sorted alphabetically by language.

BASIC VIBE INSTALLATION SUMMARY SHEET

Under *LDAP User Options*, mark the synchronization options you want to use.

Group Synchronization Options

The following options are available for enabling and configuring user and group synchronization from your LDAP directory to your Vibe site:

- ♦ **Synchronize Group Profiles:** Select this option to synchronize group information, such as the group description, to the Vibe site whenever this information changes in LDAP.
- ♦ **Register LDAP Group Profiles Automatically:** Select this option to automatically add LDAP groups to the Vibe site.
- ♦ **Synchronize Group Membership:** Select this option so that the Vibe group includes the same users (and possibly groups) as the group in your LDAP directory. If you do not select this option, and you make changes to group membership in the LDAP directory, the changes are not reflected on your Vibe site.
- ♦ **Delete Local Groups That Are Not in LDAP:** Select this option to delete groups that exist on the Vibe site but do not exist in your LDAP directory. Use this option under the following conditions:
 - ♦ You have deleted groups from your LDAP directory and you want the LDAP synchronization process to delete them from Vibe as well.
 - ♦ In addition to the groups synchronized from LDAP, you create some Vibe groups manually, as described in “[Creating Groups of Users](#)” in “[Site Setup](#)” in the [Kablink Vibe 3.4 Administration Guide](#), and you want the LDAP synchronization process to delete the manually created groups.

BASIC VIBE INSTALLATION SUMMARY SHEET

Under *LDAP Group Options*, mark the synchronization options you want to use.

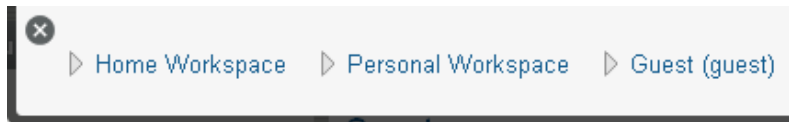
3.11 Accommodating Multiple Languages

The Kablink Vibe installation program runs in English only. When you install the Vibe software, you can choose to have the primary language of the Vibe site to be any of the following languages:

- ♦ Chinese-Simplified
- ♦ Chinese Traditional
- ♦ Danish
- ♦ Dutch
- ♦ English
- ♦ French
- ♦ German
- ♦ Hungarian
- ♦ Italian
- ♦ Japanese
- ♦ Polish
- ♦ Portuguese
- ♦ Russian
- ♦ Spanish
- ♦ Swedish

Some languages have an additional distinction by locale (the country where the language is spoken).

The language you select during installation establishes the language of the global text that displays in locations where all Vibe users see it, such as in the Workspace tree when you click the Workspace tree icon  :



The language you select also establishes the default interface language and locale for creating new workspaces.

BASIC VIBE INSTALLATION SUMMARY SHEET

Under *Default Locale*, mark the default language and specify the default country for your Vibe site.

Additional language customization can be done after installation, as described in “[Managing a Multiple-Language Vibe Site](#)” in “[Site Setup](#)” in the *Kablink Vibe 3.4 Administration Guide*.

4 Installing and Setting Up a Basic Vibe Site

Follow the setup instructions for the platform where you are installing Kablink Vibe:

- ♦ [Section 4.1, “Linux: Installing and Setting Up a Basic Vibe Site,” on page 55](#)
- ♦ [Section 4.2, “Windows: Installing and Setting Up a Basic Vibe Site,” on page 64](#)

4.1 Linux: Installing and Setting Up a Basic Vibe Site

You should already have reviewed [Chapter 3, “Planning a Basic Vibe Installation,” on page 31](#) and filled out the [Basic Vibe Installation Summary Sheet](#). The following sections step you through the process of installing and starting Kablink Vibe on Linux.

- ♦ [Section 4.1.1, “Performing Pre-Installation Tasks on Linux,” on page 55](#)
- ♦ [Section 4.1.2, “Running the Linux Vibe Installation Program,” on page 57](#)
- ♦ [Section 4.1.3, “Installing Missing Libraries,” on page 59](#)
- ♦ [Section 4.1.4, “Checking for Available Hot Patches,” on page 59](#)
- ♦ [Section 4.1.5, “Configuring Vibe to Start Automatically on Reboot,” on page 59](#)
- ♦ [Section 4.1.6, “Setting Up Port Forwarding,” on page 60](#)
- ♦ [Section 4.1.7, “Configuring the Document Converter on Linux,” on page 61](#)
- ♦ [Section 4.1.8, “Starting Vibe on Linux,” on page 63](#)
- ♦ [Section 4.1.9, “Checking the Status of the Vibe Server,” on page 63](#)
- ♦ [Section 4.1.10, “Restarting Vibe,” on page 64](#)
- ♦ [Section 4.1.11, “Stopping Vibe,” on page 64](#)
- ♦ [Section 4.1.12, “Uninstalling Vibe,” on page 64](#)

4.1.1 Performing Pre-Installation Tasks on Linux

- 1 Make sure that the Linux server where you plan to install Vibe meets the system requirements listed in [Section 2.1, “Vibe Server Requirements,” on page 17](#).
- 2 In a terminal window, become root by entering `su -` and the root password.
- 3 Set the Linux open file limit to meet the needs of the Vibe software:
 - 3a Open the `/etc/security/limits.conf` file in an ASCII text editor.
 - 3b Add the following lines to the bottom of the list, following the format of the example lines:

```
*      hard    nofile    65535
*      soft    nofile    4096
```
 - 3c Save the file, then exit the text editor.

- 4 Perform the following conditional tasks if necessary:
 - ♦ [“Stopping and Disabling an Existing Web Server” on page 56](#)
 - ♦ [“Creating a Vibe User and Group” on page 56](#)

Stopping and Disabling an Existing Web Server

If a Web server is currently running on the Vibe server, stop it, and preferably disable it.

For example, to stop the Apache Web server and its associated instance of Tomcat:

- 1 Enter the following commands to stop Apache and Tomcat:

```
/etc/init.d/tomcat5 stop  
/etc/init.d/apache2 stop
```

- 2 Enter the following commands to make sure that Apache and Tomcat do not start again when you reboot the server:

```
chkconfig --del apache2  
chkconfig --del tomcat5
```

Creating a Vibe User and Group

If the user and group that you want to use for Vibe, as described in [Section 3.9.2, “Linux User ID for Vibe,” on page 46](#) do not exist yet, create them. It is easier if you create the group first.

- 1 Create the Linux group that you want to own the Vibe software and data store directories:
 - 1a In YaST, click *Security and Users > User and Group Management* to display the User and Group Administration page.
 - 1b Click *Groups*, then click *Add*.
 - 1c Specify the group name, then click *Accept* or *OK*.
The group does not need a password.
- 2 Create the Linux user that you want Vibe to run as:
 - 2a Click *Users*, then click *Add*.
 - 2b On the *User Data* tab, specify the user’s full name, username, and password, then select *Disable User Login*.
Like any Linux system user, the Vibe Linux user does not need to manually log in. The Vibe Linux user does not need a password, either, but YaST requires you to provide one.
 - 2c Click the *Details* tab.
 - 2d In the *Login Shell* drop-down list, select */bin/false*, because this user does not need to manually log in.
 - 2e In the *Default Group* drop-down list, select the Linux group that you created in [Step 1](#).
 - 2f In the *Groups* list, select the Linux group that you created in [Step 1](#).
 - 2g Click *Accept* or *OK*.
- 3 Exit YaST.

4.1.2 Running the Linux Vibe Installation Program

When you run the Vibe installation program for the first time, you typically want to use the GUI interface. However, if you are installing Vibe on a server where the X Window System is not available, a text-based installation program is also available. After you are familiar with the Vibe installation process, you can use a silent installation to automate the process.

- ♦ [“Using the GUI Installation Program” on page 57](#)
- ♦ [“Using the Text-Based Installation Program” on page 58](#)
- ♦ [“Performing a Silent Installation” on page 58](#)

Using the GUI Installation Program

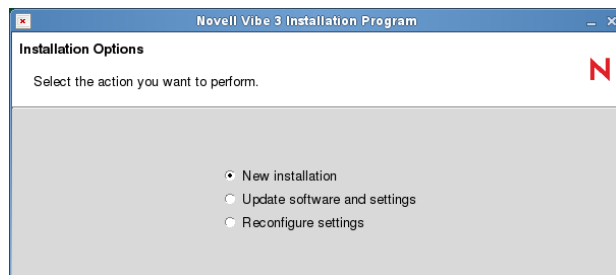
- 1 In a terminal window, enter `su -` to become the `root` user, then enter the `root` password.
You need `root` permissions in order to install the Vibe software, but you should not run the Vibe software as `root`.

- 2 Change to the directory where you downloaded and extracted the Vibe software.

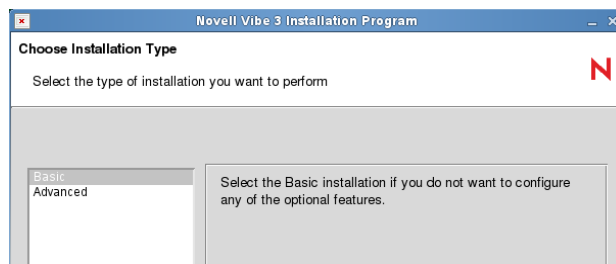
- 3 Enter the following command to start the Vibe installation program:

```
./installer-teaming.linux
```

- 4 Accept the License Agreement, then click *Next*.



- 5 Click *Next* to accept the default of *New installation*.



- 6 Click *Next* to accept the default of *Basic*.
- 7 Use the information that you have gathered on the [Basic Vibe Installation Summary Sheet](#) to provide the information that the Vibe installation program prompts you for:

[Installation Locations](#)

[Default Locale for Kablink Vibe](#)

[User ID for Kablink Vibe](#)

[Network Information](#)

[WebDAV Authentication Method](#)

Database Selection

- Database Type

- JDBC URL

- Credentials

- Setup

- Encryption Algorithm

Java JDK Location

Outbound E-Mail Configuration

- Protocol

- Host, Port, and Time Zone

- Username, Password, and Authentication

- Allow Sending E-Mail to All Users

Inbound E-Mail Configuration

The installation program stores the information it gathers in the `installer.xml` file in the same directory where you started the installation program.

- 8 After you have provided all the requested information, click *Install* to begin the Vibe installation.
- 9 When the installation is completed, click *Finish* to exit the Vibe installation program.

Information about the installation process is written to the `installer.log` file in the same directory where you ran the Installation program. If a problem arises during the installation, the `installer.log` file provides information that can help you resolve the problem.

- 10 Continue with [Section 4.1.5, “Configuring Vibe to Start Automatically on Reboot,”](#) on page 59.

Using the Text-Based Installation Program

If you try to start the GUI Vibe installation program in an environment where the X Windows System is not running, the text-based Vibe Installation program starts.

If you want to use the text-based installation program in an environment where the GUI starts by default, use the following command in the directory where the installation program is located:

```
./installer-teaming.linux --text
```

The text-based installation program gathers the same configuration information as the GUI installation program does. This information is stored in the `installer.xml` file in the directory where you run the installation program.

The installation program does not write the information it gathers into the `installer.xml` file until you exit the installation program, and you cannot go back when you use the text-based installation program. Therefore, when you use the text-based installation program, you should plan your installation carefully in advance, using the [Basic Vibe Installation Summary Sheet](#) or the [Advanced Vibe Installation Summary Sheet](#). If you make a mistake during the installation, continue to the end of the installation process and exit the installation program normally, so that all information is saved. Then run the text-based installation program again. Your previous information is supplied as defaults and you can change the information as needed.

Performing a Silent Installation

If your Vibe system expands beyond one server, you might need to repeatedly install the same Vibe components. A silent installation makes this an easy process. Edit an existing `installer.xml` file so that it has the hostname of the server where you want to perform the silent installation and copy it to

that server. In the directory where the installation program is located, use the appropriate command to run the Vibe installation program, depending on the action that you want the silent installation to perform:

```
./installer-teaming.linux --silent --install  
./installer-teaming.linux --silent --upgrade  
./installer-teaming.linux --silent --reconfigure
```

The Installation program obtains all the information it needs from the `installer.xml` file and completes the installation without user interaction. If you have manually modified index server scripts, such as the `indexserver-startup.sh` file, all modifications will be lost when you perform a silent upgrade. To retain your modifications, you should upgrade with the GUI installation program, as described in [“Using the GUI Installation Program” on page 57](#).

4.1.3 Installing Missing Libraries

After you install Vibe on SLES, you should check for and install any missing libraries.

- 1 Change to the following directory:

```
/opt/novell/teaming/stellent-converter/linux/x86
```

- 2 Run the exporter program.

The errors about missing input and output files are expected, and you can safely ignore them.

- 3 Look for errors about missing libraries.

- 4 If there are library errors, install any libraries that are missing.

On 64-bit Linux systems, a common missing library is `libstdc++`.

You can use the following command to install the missing libraries:

```
zypper in library_file
```

4.1.4 Checking for Available Hot Patches

After you install Vibe, make sure that you check on the Vibe download site where you downloaded the Vibe software for any hot patches that might be available.

4.1.5 Configuring Vibe to Start Automatically on Reboot

You can configure Vibe to start automatically each time you reboot the Linux server.

- 1 As the Linux root user, enter the following command:

```
chkconfig --add teaming
```

- 2 To verify that automatic startup is turned on, enter the following command:

```
chkconfig teaming
```

4.1.6 Setting Up Port Forwarding

In order to make Vibe available on the default HTTP/HTTPS ports of 80 and 443, you must set up port forwarding in order to forward the browser default ports (80 and 443) to the Vibe server ports (8080 and 8443). In addition, you must set up port forwarding if you want to forward the default SMTP mail host port (25) to the default Vibe internal mail host port (2525).

You can set up port forwarding in one of two ways, depending on whether or not you are using the Vibe server as a firewall.

- ♦ [“Using the SuSEfirewall2 File” on page 60](#)
- ♦ [“Using iptables Commands” on page 60](#)

Using the SuSEfirewall2 File

To enable port forwarding on a SUSE Linux server that uses SuSEfirewall12:

- 1 As the Linux root user, open the following file:

```
/etc/sysconfig/SuSEfirewall12
```

- 2 Find the following line:

```
FW_REDIRECT=""
```

- 3 Between the quotation marks, copy and insert the following string:

```
0/0,ip_address,tcp,80,8080 0/0,ip_address,tcp,443,8443
                                0/0,ip_address,tcp,25,2525
```

- 4 Replace *ip_address* with the IP address of the Vibe server.
- 5 Save the SuSEfirewall12 file, then exit the text editor.
- 6 Use the following command to restart the firewall:
- 7 Use the following command to verify that the default browser ports (80 and 443) have been forwarded to the Vibe server ports (8080 and 8443) and that the default SMTP mail host port (25) has been forwarded to the Vibe internal mail host:

```
/sbin/SuSEfirewall12 start
```

```
iptables-save | grep REDIRECT
```

Now, users do not need to include a port number in the Vibe site URL.

Using iptables Commands

To use iptables commands to enable port forwarding on any type of Linux server:

- 1 As the Linux root user, change to the `/etc/init.d` directory.
- 2 In a text editor, create a new file for a set of iptables commands, for example:
- 3 Copy and paste the following lines into the `vibe-iptables` file:

```
gedit vibe-iptables
```

```

iptables -t nat -A OUTPUT -d localhost -p tcp --dport 80
                                           -j REDIRECT --to-ports 8080

iptables -t nat -A OUTPUT -d hostname -p tcp --dport 80
                                           -j REDIRECT --to-ports 8080

iptables -t nat -A PREROUTING -d hostname -p tcp --dport 80
                                           -j REDIRECT --to-ports 8080

iptables -t nat -A OUTPUT -d localhost -p tcp --dport 443
                                           -j REDIRECT --to-ports 8443

iptables -t nat -A OUTPUT -d hostname -p tcp --dport 443
                                           -j REDIRECT --to-ports 8443

iptables -t nat -A PREROUTING -d hostname -p tcp --dport 443
                                           -j REDIRECT --to-ports 8443

iptables -t nat -A OUTPUT -d localhost -p tcp --dport 25
                                           -j REDIRECT --to-ports 2525

iptables -t nat -A OUTPUT -d hostname -p tcp --dport 25
                                           -j REDIRECT --to-ports 2525

iptables -t nat -A PREROUTING -d hostname -p tcp --dport 25
                                           -j REDIRECT --to-ports 2525

```

In this example, the lines are wrapped for readability. When you paste them into the text editor, if the lines are still wrapped, remove the hard returns so that you have six iptables commands, each on its own line.

4 Replace *hostname* with the hostname or IP address of the Vibe server.

5 Save the *vibe-iptables* file, then exit the text editor.

6 Use the following command to make the file executable:

```
chmod +x vibe-iptables
```

7 Use the following command to immediately execute the commands in the *vibe-iptables* file:

```
chkconfig vibe-iptables on
```

8 Use the following command to add *vibe-iptables* to future server boot initialization:

```
chkconfig --add vibe-iptables
```

9 Use the following command to verify that the default browser ports (80 and 443) have been forwarded to the Vibe server ports (8080 and 8443) and that the default SMTP mail host port (25) has been forwarded to the Vibe internal mail host:

```
iptables-save | grep REDIRECT
```

Now, users do not need to include a port number in the Vibe site URL.

4.1.7 Configuring the Document Converter on Linux

Kablink Vibe uses OpenOffice.org converters to prepare documents for indexing by the Lucene Index Server. The OpenOffice.org converters are also used on the Vibe site for converting documents to HTML for viewing. OpenOffice.org must be continuously running as a daemon in order for it to perform its document conversion function.

- ♦ [“Installing OpenOffice.org as the Document Converter for Vibe” on page 62](#)
- ♦ [“Running OpenOffice.org as the Document Converter for Vibe” on page 62](#)
- ♦ [“Excluding File Types from Being Indexed and Displayed” on page 63](#)

Installing OpenOffice.org as the Document Converter for Vibe

- 1 Download the OpenOffice.org software for Linux from [OpenOffice.org \(http://www.openoffice.org\)](http://www.openoffice.org) to a convenient temporary location on the Vibe server.
- 2 Extract the contents of the downloaded file, then change to the subdirectory into which the software files have been extracted.
- 3 Run the OpenOffice.org Installation program.

```
./setup
```

- 4 Click *Next* to begin the installation.
- 5 Select *Custom*, then click *Next*.
- 6 Click the blue down-arrow to select all optional components for installation, then click *Next*.

This includes the OpenOffice.org Java Runtime Environment (JRE) and other components required for document conversion.

- 7 Click *Install Now*.

The OpenOffice.org software is installed to:

```
/opt/openoffice.org3
```

- 8 Click *Finish*.
- 9 From the command line, manually start OpenOffice.org as the user who will also start the OpenOffice daemon:

```
/opt/openoffice.org3/soffice.bin  
-headless -nofirststartwizard  
-accept="socket,host=localhost,port=8100;urp;StarOffice.Service"
```

If you are running OpenOffice.org in a headless environment, you must use the `-nofirststartwizard` option in this command.

If you want to start OpenOffice.org with a wizard that gathers personal information, launch the program from your server's graphical interface.

- 10 (Conditional) If you started OpenOffice.org with the graphical interface, provide the requested personal information in the wizard, then exit OpenOffice.org.
- 11 Continue with [Running OpenOffice.org as the Document Converter for Vibe](#).

Running OpenOffice.org as the Document Converter for Vibe

OpenOffice.org must be running as a daemon process on the Vibe server in order for indexing and viewing to take place for Vibe users.

- 1 Use the following command to start the OpenOffice.org converters:

```
/opt/openoffice.org3/soffice.bin  
-headless -nofirststartwizard  
-accept="socket,host=localhost,port=8100;urp;StarOffice.Service"
```

IMPORTANT: Execute the command as the same Linux user that runs Vibe.

- 2 Use the following command to verify that OpenOffice.org is running as a daemon:

```
ps -eaf | grep soffice
```

- 3 Test HTML conversion on your Vibe site by viewing a document that has been added as a File Entry in your Vibe site.
- 4 Configure the Vibe server so that OpenOffice.org is always running as a daemon whenever Vibe is running.

Excluding File Types from Being Indexed and Displayed

After Vibe is installed and running, if OpenOffice is crashing with certain file types during either of the conversion processes, you can restrict the problematic file types from being converted.

For more information, see “[Understanding and Configuring Document Conversions with OpenOffice](#)” in the [Kablank Vibe 3.4 Administration Guide](#).

4.1.8 Starting Vibe on Linux

The Vibe Installation program created a teaming startup script in the `/etc/init.d` directory.

- 1 In a terminal window, become root by entering `su -` and the root password.
- 2 Enter the following command to start Vibe:

```
/etc/init.d/teaming start
```

You must execute the teaming script as root, but the script runs Vibe as the user you selected in [Section 3.9.2, “Linux User ID for Vibe,” on page 46](#) and specified during installation.

You should see output similar to the following example:

```
Using CATALINA_BASE:    /opt/teaming/apache-tomcat
Using CATALINA_HOME:    /opt/teaming/apache-tomcat
Using CATALINA_TEMPDIR: /opt/teaming/apache-tomcat/temp
Using JRE_HOME:         /use/java/jdk1.6.0_02/jre
```

- 3 To make sure that Vibe is ready for work:

3a Change to the following directory:

```
/opt/novell/teaming/apache-tomcat/logs
```

3b Enter the following command to display the end of the Tomcat log:

```
tail -f catalina.out
```

At the end of the log file listing, you should see:

```
INFO: Server startup in nnnn ms
```

- 4 Press Ctrl+C when you finish viewing the `catalina.out` file.

4.1.9 Checking the Status of the Vibe Server

You can see if Vibe is running by checking for its process ID (PID).

- 1 In a terminal window, enter the following command:

```
ps -eaf | grep teaming
```

You should see the Vibe PID number, along with a listing of configuration settings.

4.1.10 Restarting Vibe

You need to restart Vibe whenever you use the Vibe installation program to make configuration changes, as described in [Chapter 9, “Performing an Advanced Vibe Installation,”](#) on page 93.

- 1 As root in a terminal window, enter the following command:

```
/etc/init.d/teaming restart
```

You should see the same output as when you originally started Vibe.

4.1.11 Stopping Vibe

- 1 As root in a terminal window, enter the following command:

```
/etc/init.d/teaming stop
```

You should see the same output as when you started Vibe.

- 2 To verify that Vibe has stopped, check for its PID number:

```
ps -eaf | grep teaming
```

The Vibe PID number, along with a listing of configuration settings, should no longer be displayed.

4.1.12 Uninstalling Vibe

If you move the Vibe site to a different server, you can delete the Vibe files from the original server to reclaim disk space. The default Vibe file locations are:

Vibe Software	/opt/novell/teaming
Vibe File Repository and Lucene Index	/var/opt/novell/teaming
MySQL Database	/var/lib/mysql

For a complete list of your Vibe files, check the `installer.xml` file in the directory where you originally ran the Vibe installation program.

4.2 Windows: Installing and Setting Up a Basic Vibe Site

You should already have reviewed [Chapter 3, “Planning a Basic Vibe Installation,”](#) on page 31 and filled out the [Basic Vibe Installation Summary Sheet](#). The following sections step you through the process of installing and starting Kablink Vibe on Windows.

- ♦ [Section 4.2.1, “Performing Pre-Installation Tasks on Windows,”](#) on page 65
- ♦ [Section 4.2.2, “Running the Windows Vibe Installation Program,”](#) on page 66
- ♦ [Section 4.2.3, “Checking for Available Hot Patches,”](#) on page 67
- ♦ [Section 4.2.4, “Running Vibe as a Windows Service,”](#) on page 67
- ♦ [Section 4.2.5, “Running Vibe as a Windows Application,”](#) on page 68
- ♦ [Section 4.2.6, “Configuring the Document Converter on Windows,”](#) on page 69
- ♦ [Section 4.2.7, “Uninstalling Vibe,”](#) on page 70

4.2.1 Performing Pre-Installation Tasks on Windows

- ♦ “Verifying System Requirements” on page 65
- ♦ “Stopping an Existing Web Server” on page 65
- ♦ “Setting Environment Variables” on page 65

Verifying System Requirements

Make sure that the Windows server where you plan to install Vibe meets the system requirements listed in [Section 2.1, “Vibe Server Requirements,” on page 17](#).

Stopping an Existing Web Server

If a Web server is currently running on the Vibe server, stop it, and preferably disable it.

For example, to stop and disable the Internet Information Services (IIS) Web server:

- 1 On the Windows desktop, click *Start > Administrative Tools > Services*.
- 2 Right-click *World Wide Web Publishing Service*, then click *Properties*.
- 3 In the *Startup type* drop-down list, select *Disabled*.
- 4 Click *Stop*, then click *OK*.

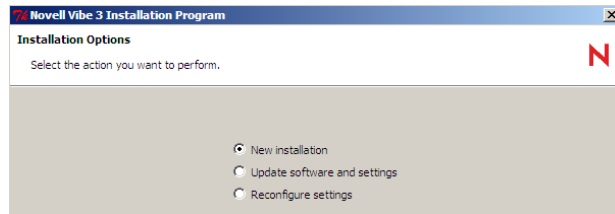
Setting Environment Variables

Make sure that the JAVA_HOME environment variable is set to the path where you installed the JDK and that the Windows PATH environment variable includes the path to your database server.

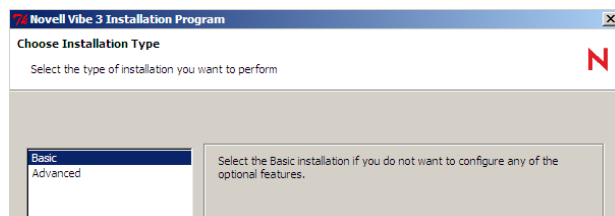
- 1 Right-click *My Computer*, then click *Properties*.
- 2 On the *Advanced* tab, click *Environment Variables*.
- 3 Set the JAVA_HOME environment variable:
 - 3a In the *System variables* box, click *New*.
 - 3b In the *Variable name* field, specify JAVA_HOME.
 - 3c In the *Variable value* field, specify the path where you installed the JDK.
 - 3d Click *OK* to add the JAVA_HOME environment variable to the list of system variables, then click *OK* again to save the setting and return to the *Advanced* tab.
- 4 Check the PATH environment variable:
 - 4a On the *Advanced* tab, click *Environment Variables*.
 - 4b In the *System variables* list, locate the PATH environment variable.
 - 4c If the path includes your database server software directory, click *Cancel*.
or
If the path does not include your database server software directory, add the directory, then click *OK*.

4.2.2 Running the Windows Vibe Installation Program

- 1 Log in to the Windows server as a user with Administrator rights.
- 2 In Windows Explorer, browse to the directory where you downloaded and extracted the Vibe software.
- 3 Double-click the `installer-teaming.exe` file to start the Vibe installation program.
- 4 Accept the License Agreement, then click *Next*.



- 5 Click *Next* to accept the default of *New installation*.



- 6 Click *Next* to accept the default of *Basic*.
- 7 Use the information that you have gathered on the [Basic Vibe Installation Summary Sheet](#) to provide the information that the Vibe installation program prompts you for:

[Installation Locations](#)

[Default Locale for Kablink Vibe](#)

[Network Information](#)

[WebDAV Authentication Method](#)

[Database Selection](#)

[Database Type](#)

[JDBC URL](#)

[Credentials](#)

[Setup](#)

[Encryption Algorithm](#)

[Java JDK Location](#)

[Outbound E-Mail Configuration](#)

[Protocol](#)

[Host, Port, and Time Zone](#)

[Username, Password, and Authentication](#)

[Allow Sending E-Mail to All Users](#)

[Inbound E-Mail Configuration](#)

The installation program stores the information it gathers in the `installer.xml` file in the same directory where you started the installation program.

- 8 After you have provided all the requested information, click *Install* to begin the Vibe installation.

- 9 When the installation is completed, click *Finish* to exit the Vibe installation program.

Information about the installation process is written to the `installer.log` file in the same directory where you ran the Installation program. If a problem arises during the installation, the `installer.log` file provides information that can help you resolve the problem.

- 10 Continue with one of the following sections, depending on how you want to run the Vibe software:
 - ♦ [Section 4.2.4, “Running Vibe as a Windows Service,” on page 67](#)
 - ♦ [Section 4.2.5, “Running Vibe as a Windows Application,” on page 68](#)

4.2.3 Checking for Available Hot Patches

After you install Vibe, make sure that you check on the Vibe download site where you downloaded the Vibe software for any hot patches that might be available.

4.2.4 Running Vibe as a Windows Service

- ♦ [“Configuring Vibe as a Windows Service” on page 67](#)
- ♦ [“Starting Vibe as a Windows Service” on page 67](#)
- ♦ [“Configuring the Vibe Service to Start Automatically on Reboot” on page 68](#)
- ♦ [“Restarting the Vibe Service” on page 68](#)
- ♦ [“Stopping the Vibe Service” on page 68](#)

Configuring Vibe as a Windows Service

The Vibe installation program created a `service.bat` file for configuring Vibe to run as a Windows service.

- 1 In a Command Prompt window, change to the following directory:

```
c:\Program Files\Novell\Teaming\apache-tomcat\bin\windows
```

- 2 In the windows directory, copy the files from the appropriate subdirectory.

The following subdirectories exist: `x86`, `x64`, `ia64`.

If you are unsure which subdirectory is appropriate for your server, use the `readme.txt` file located in the `c:\Program Files\Novell\Teaming\apache-tomcat\bin\windows` directory as a reference.

- 3 Paste the files into the `c:\Program Files\Novell\Teaming\apache-tomcat\bin` directory.
- 4 Use the following command to configure Vibe as a Windows service:

```
service.bat install Teaming
```

This creates a service named Apache Tomcat Teaming.

Starting Vibe as a Windows Service

- 1 On the Windows desktop, click *Start > Administrative Tools > Services*.
- 2 Right-click *Apache Tomcat Teaming*, then click *Start*.

Configuring the Vibe Service to Start Automatically on Reboot

When you run Vibe as a Windows service, you can configure Vibe to start automatically each time you reboot the Windows server.

- 1 On the Windows desktop, click *Start > Administrative Tools > Services*.
- 2 Right-click *Apache Tomcat Teaming*, then click *Properties*.
- 3 In the *Startup type* drop-down list, select *Automatic*, then click *OK*.

Restarting the Vibe Service

You need to restart Vibe whenever you use the Vibe installation program to make configuration changes, as described in [Chapter 9, “Performing an Advanced Vibe Installation,” on page 93](#).

- 1 On the Windows desktop, click *Start > Administrative Tools > Services*.
- 2 Right-click *Apache Tomcat Teaming*, then click *Restart*.
- 3 Close the Services window.

Stopping the Vibe Service

- 1 On the Windows desktop, click *Start > Administrative Tools > Services*.
- 2 Right-click *Apache Tomcat Teaming*, then click *Stop*.
- 3 Close the Services window.

4.2.5 Running Vibe as a Windows Application

- ♦ [“Starting Vibe as an Application” on page 68](#)
- ♦ [“Stopping Vibe as an Application” on page 68](#)

Starting Vibe as an Application

The Vibe installation program created a *startup.bat* file for starting Vibe.

- 1 In a Command Prompt window, change to the following directory:
`c:\Program Files\Novell\Teaming\apache-tomcat\bin`
- 2 Run the *startup.bat* file to start Vibe as an application.

Stopping Vibe as an Application

- 1 In a Command Prompt window, change to the following directory:
`c:\Program Files\Novell\Teaming\apache-tomcat\bin`
- 2 Run the *shutdown.bat* file to stop the Vibe application.

4.2.6 Configuring the Document Converter on Windows

Kablink Vibe uses OpenOffice.org converters to prepare documents for indexing by the Lucene Index Server. The OpenOffice.org converters are also used on the Vibe site for converting documents to HTML for viewing.

- ♦ “Installing OpenOffice.org as the Document Converter for Vibe” on page 69
- ♦ “Configuring OpenOffice.org for Proper HTML Conversion” on page 69
- ♦ “Running OpenOffice.org as the Document Converter for Vibe” on page 70
- ♦ “Excluding File Types from Being Indexed and Displayed” on page 70

Installing OpenOffice.org as the Document Converter for Vibe

- 1 Download the OpenOffice.org software for Linux from [OpenOffice.org](http://www.openoffice.org) (<http://www.openoffice.org>) to a convenient temporary location on the Vibe server.
- 2 Run the downloaded executable, then click *Next*. to unpack the OpenOffice.org software.
- 3 Browse to or select the destination directory for the unpacked files, then click *Unpack*.
This starts the OpenOffice.org Installation program.
- 4 Click *Next* to begin the installation.
- 5 Provide your customer information, then click *Next*.
- 6 Select *Custom*, then click *Next*.
- 7 In the *Optional Components* drop-down list, select *This feature, and all subfeatures, will be installed on local hard drive*, then click *Next*.
This includes the OpenOffice.org Java Runtime Environment (JRE) and other components required for document conversion.
- 8 Click *Install Now*.
The OpenOffice.org software is installed to:
`c:\Program Files\OpenOffice.org3`
- 9 Click *Finish*.
- 10 Continue with “Configuring OpenOffice.org for Proper HTML Conversion” on page 69.

Configuring OpenOffice.org for Proper HTML Conversion

- 1 Start OpenOffice.org from the desktop.
- 2 Proceed through the Welcome pages.
- 3 Click *Tools > Options*.
- 4 Expand *Load/Save*, then click *HTML Compatibility*.
- 5 In the *Character Set* field, select *Unicode (UTF-8)*.
- 6 Click *OK* to save the character set setting, then exit OpenOffice.org.
- 7 Continue with “Running OpenOffice.org as the Document Converter for Vibe” on page 70.

Running OpenOffice.org as the Document Converter for Vibe

OpenOffice.org must be running as a background process on the Vibe server in order for indexing and viewing to take place for Vibe users.

- 1 Edit the properties of the OpenOffice.org desktop icon so that the Target field includes the following additional options:

```
"c:\Program Files\OpenOffice.org 3\program\soffice.exe"  
-accept="socket,host=localhost,port=8100;urp;  
StarOffice.Service"  
-nologo -headless
```

- 2 Double-click the OpenOffice.org desktop icon to start OpenOffice.org as a background process.

IMPORTANT: Run OpenOffice.org as a user that has full rights to the Vibe file repository.

- 3 Use Windows Task Manager to observe that the `soffice.exe` and `soffice.bin` processes are running.
- 4 Test HTML conversion on your Vibe site by viewing a document that has been added as a File Entry in your Vibe site.
- 5 Configure the Vibe server so that OpenOffice.org is always running as a background process whenever Vibe is running.

Excluding File Types from Being Indexed and Displayed

After Vibe is installed and running, if OpenOffice is crashing with certain file types during either of the conversion processes, you can restrict the problematic file types from being converted.

For more information, see "[Understanding and Configuring Document Conversions with OpenOffice](#)" in the *Kablink Vibe 3.4 Administration Guide*

4.2.7 Uninstalling Vibe

If you move the Vibe site to a different server, you can delete the Vibe files from the original server to reclaim disk space. The default Vibe file locations are:

Vibe Software	c:\Program Files\Novell\Teaming
Vibe File Repository and Lucene Index	c:\Novell\Teaming
MS SQL Database	c:\Program Files\Microsoft SQL Server\MSSQL\Data

For a complete list of your Vibe files, check the `installer.xml` file in the directory where you originally ran the Vibe Installation program.

5 Adding Users to Your Vibe Site

After you have installed Kablink Vibe and made sure that Vibe starts successfully, you are ready to access your Vibe site from your Web browser and add users.

- ♦ [Section 5.1, “Accessing Your Basic Vibe Site as the Site Administrator,” on page 71](#)
- ♦ [Section 5.2, “Creating a User,” on page 72](#)
- ♦ [Section 5.3, “Adding Vibe Users from Your LDAP Directory,” on page 73](#)

5.1 Accessing Your Basic Vibe Site as the Site Administrator

- 1 In your Web browser, specify one of the following URLs, depending on whether or not you are using a secure SSL connection:

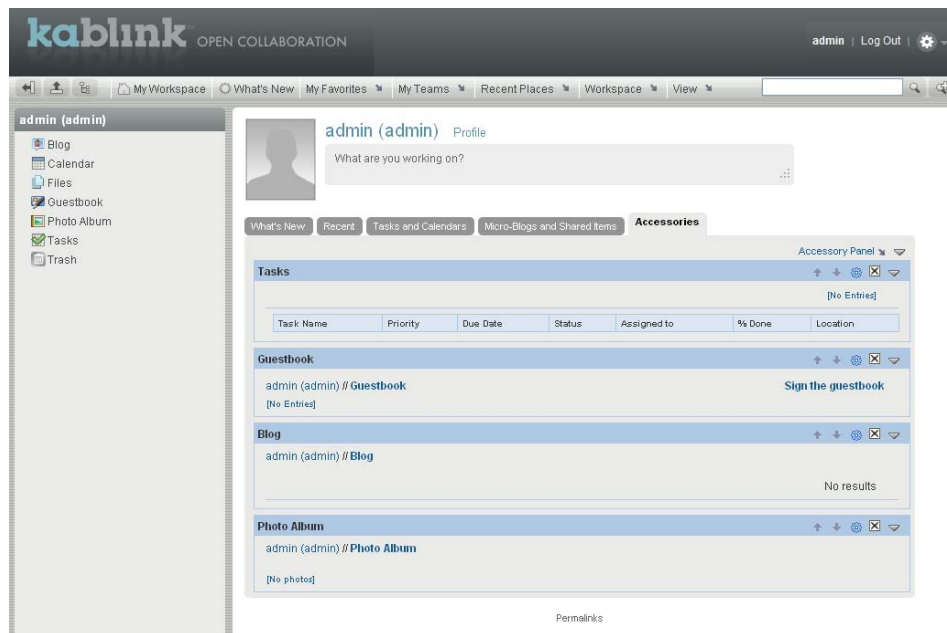
`http://vibe_server`
`https://vibe_server`

Replace *vibe_server* with the DNS hostname or fully qualified domain name of the Kablink Vibe server. If you have configured the HTTP ports correctly, you do not need to include the port number in the Vibe URL.



- 2 Log in using `admin` as the login name and `admin` as the password.
- 3 Click *My Workspace* in the Action toolbar.

The Vibe administrator's personal workspace is displayed.



- 4 Change the default administrator password to a secure password:
 - 4a Click *Profile*, then in the upper right corner of the Profile page, click *Edit*.
 - 4b Specify your own password for the Vibe administrator in the *New Password* and *Confirm New Password* fields.
 - 4c (Optional) Provide useful information in the additional fields of the Vibe administrator's profile.
 - 4d Click *OK* to return to the administrator's profile.

5.2 Creating a User

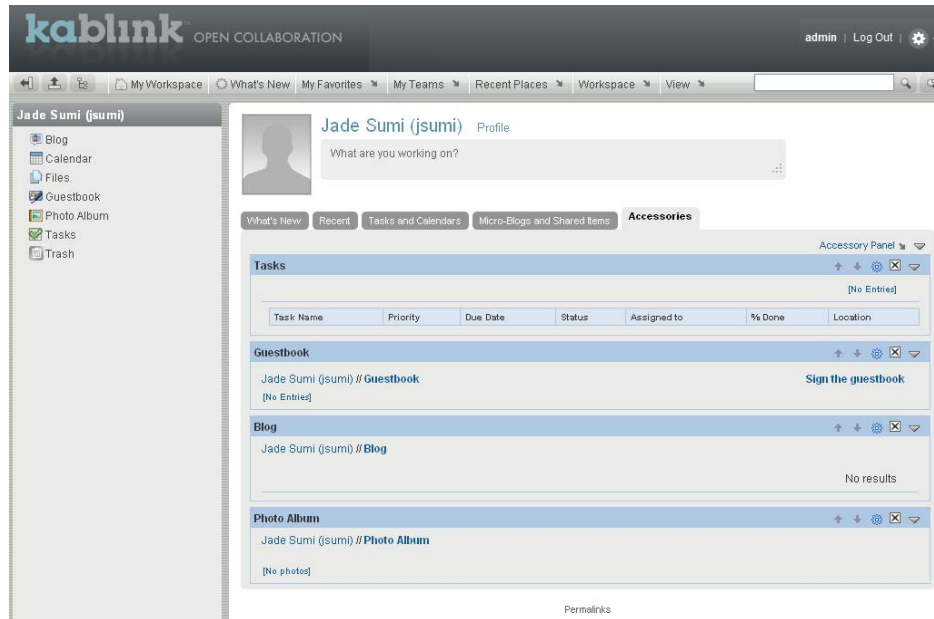
For testing purposes or for a very small Kablink Vibe site, you can create each Vibe user manually.

- 1 Log in as the Vibe administrator.
- 2 Click the *Settings* icon  in the upper right corner of the page, then click the *Administration Console* icon .
- 3 In the *Management* section, click *User Accounts*.
- 4 In the *Add Account* tab, provide the user's information, then click *OK*.
- 5 Specify at least the user ID, password, first name, and last name.
- 6 (Optional) Provide useful information in the additional fields for the new user.
- 7 Click *OK*, then click *Close* to return to the administrator's workspace.

If you click the *Workspace tree* icon , then expand *Personal Workspaces*, you see that the workspace for the user you just created does not exist yet. Workspaces are not created for users until the users log in for the first time.

- 8 Click the *Settings* icon  in the upper right corner of the page, then click *Log Out* to log out as the Vibe administrator.
- 9 On the login page, provide the username and password for the Vibe user you just created, then click *OK* to log in to the Vibe site.

- 10 Click *My Workspace* in the Action toolbar to see the workspace for the new user.



As each new user logs into the Vibe site, a personal workspace is created.

- 11 Click *Log Out* to leave the new user's personal workspace.

5.3 Adding Vibe Users from Your LDAP Directory

Unless you have a very small Kablink Vibe site, you create Vibe users by synchronizing their user information from an LDAP directory service such as Novell eDirectory or Microsoft Active Directory.

IMPORTANT: For a large Vibe site with thousands of users, the synchronization process can consume substantial server resources and can take some time to complete. Perform the initial import from the LDAP directory at a time when this processing does not conflict with other activities on the server.

- 1 If the LDAP server requires a secure SSL connection in order to access the directory service, create a public key certificate for the Vibe server.

For instructions, see "[Securing LDAP Synchronization](#)" in "[Site Security](#)" in the *Kablink Vibe 3.4 Administration Guide*.

- 2 Log in to the Vibe site as the Vibe administrator.
- 3 Click the *Settings* icon  in the upper right corner of the page, then click the *Administration Console* icon .
- 4 Under *System*, click *Configure LDAP*, then click *Add a New LDAP Source* to add an LDAP directory as a source for synchronizing user information.

IMPORTANT: You can add multiple LDAP directory sources. However, do not add a new LDAP source to be used as a failover support for an LDAP directory that you have already specified.

- 5 Fill in the following fields based on the information you gathered on the [Basic Vibe Installation Summary Sheet](#):

Configure LDAP Synchronization

Add a New LDAP Source

New LDAP connection

Apply Close

Configuration for: **ldap://137.65.67.217** Delete This Configuration

The LDAP server URL format is, ldap://host:port For example: ldap://localhost:389

LDAP server URL:

User DN:

Password:

LDAP attribute that uniquely identifies a user or group:

For eDirectory use GUID. For Active Directory use objectGUID.

Users

LDAP attribute used for Vibe name:

In the box below, map the internal identifiers to the LDAP attribute names of the user record. Use the following syntax:

InternalID=ldapAttrName

firstName=gn
emailAddress=mail
lastName=sn
ldapGuid=cn
description=description
phone=telephoneNumber
lastName=surname
firstName=givenName

Base DN:

Filter:

☒ Search Subtree

Delete Add

LDAP Server URL

User DN

Password

LDAP attribute that uniquely identifies a user or group

LDAP attribute used for Vibe name

Base DN

- 6 Set the following synchronization options based on the information you gathered on the [Basic Vibe Installation Summary Sheet](#):

☒ Enable Schedule
☐ Run Immediately

▼ **Schedule**

☐ Every Day
☒ **Weekly** (on selected days)

☐ Sun ☒ Mon ☒ Tue ☒ Wed ☒ Thu ☒ Fri ☐ Sat

☒ **At Time** 12 : 15 GMT
☐ Repeat Every 0.25 Hours

Users

☒ Synchronize User Profiles
☒ Register LDAP User Profiles Automatically
☐ Delete Users That are not in LDAP
☐ When Deleting Users, Delete Associated User Workspaces and Content

Use the following time zone when creating new users.

(GMT 0:00) Greenwich Mean Time (GMT) ▼

Use the following locale when creating new users.

English (United States) [English (United States)] ▼

Groups

☒ Synchronize Group Profiles
☐ Register LDAP Group Profiles Automatically
☐ Synchronize Group Membership
☐ Delete Local Groups That Are Not in LDAP

Local user accounts

☒ Allow Login for Local User Accounts, (i.e., user accounts not in LDAP)

[Enable Schedule](#)

[Synchronize User Profiles](#)

[Register LDAP User Profiles Automatically](#)

7 Click *Apply* to save the information and settings.

8 Select *Run Immediately*, then click *Apply* to test LDAP synchronization.

A status box displays the users and groups that have been added, modified, or deleted on the Vibe site.

IMPORTANT: If you used an LDAP user attribute of `uid` and some users were not synchronized from the LDAP directory to Vibe, repeat the procedure and use `cn` instead of `uid`. The usernames `admin` and `guest` are reserved for use by Vibe. If your LDAP directory includes users with these names, LDAP information for these reserved usernames is not imported into the Vibe site.

- 9 Click *Close* to close the status box, then click *Close* to close the Configure LDAP Synchronization page.

Vibe performs one-way synchronization from the LDAP directory to your Vibe site. If you change user information on the Vibe site, the changes are not synchronized back to your LDAP directory.

IMPORTANT: At this point, users could log into the Vibe site by using their eDirectory or Active Directory usernames and passwords. However, you should not invite users to visit the Vibe site until after you have finished setting up the Vibe site, as described in “[Site Setup](#)” in the [Kablank Vibe 3.4 Administration Guide](#).

6 Setting Up Vibe

After you have installed and started Kablink Vibe, there are still administrative tasks to perform before your Vibe site is ready for users to log in and use Vibe efficiently. Refer to the following sections of the [Kablink Vibe 3.4 Administration Guide](#) as you finish setting up your Vibe site.

- ♦ “Setting Up Initial Workspaces”
- ♦ “Planning and Controlling User Access to Workspaces and Folders”
- ♦ “Setting Up User Access to the Vibe Site”
- ♦ “Setting Up Site-Wide Customizations”
- ♦ “Configuring Vibe to Support WebDAV on Windows 7”
- ♦ “Configuring E-Mail Integration”
- ♦ “Configuring Weekends and Holidays”
- ♦ “Configuring Real-Time Communication Tools”
- ♦ “Enabling Custom JSPs to Be Used on Your Vibe Site”
- ♦ “Enabling Custom JAR Files to Be Used on Your Vibe Site”
- ♦ “Adding Software Extensions to Your Vibe Site”
- ♦ “Using Remote Applications on Your Vibe Site”
- ♦ “Managing a Multiple-Language Vibe Site”

7 Basic Vibe Installation Summary Sheet

Installation Program Field	Value for Your Vibe Site	Explanation
Vibe Server Platform: ♦ Windows ♦ Linux		See Section 3.2.1, "Vibe Server Platform," on page 32.
Vibe Server Architecture: ♦ 32-bit ♦ 64-bit		See Section 3.2.2, "Vibe Server Architecture," on page 32.
Vibe Server Memory: ♦ 4 GB ♦ 8 GB ♦ More		See Section 3.2.3, "Vibe Server Memory," on page 33.
Java Development Kit (JDK): ♦ Sun JDK ♦ IBM JDK		See Section 3.3, "Selecting a Java Development Kit," on page 35.
Vibe Installation Locations: ♦ Software - Linux default: <code>/opt/novell/teaming</code> - Windows default: <code>c:\Program Files\Novell\Teaming</code> ♦ File repository - Linux default: <code>/var/opt/novell/teaming</code> - Windows default: <code>c:\Novell\Teaming</code>		See Section 3.2.4, "Vibe Installation Locations," on page 34.

Installation Program Field	Value for Your Vibe Site	Explanation
TrueType Font Location:		See Section 0.0.1, “TrueType Font Location (Linux Only),” on page HIDDEN .
Default:		
<code>/usr/X11R6/lib/X11/fonts/ truetype</code>		
Vibe Site Locale:		See Section 3.11, “Accommodating Multiple Languages,” on page 53.
Language:		
♦ Chinese-Simplified ♦ Chinese Traditional ♦ Danish ♦ Dutch ♦ English ♦ French ♦ German ♦ Hungarian ♦ Japanese ♦ Polish ♦ Portuguese ♦ Russian ♦ Spanish ♦ Swedish		
Country:		
User ID for Kablink Vibe (Linux only):		See Section 3.9.2, “Linux User ID for Vibe,” on page 46.
♦ User ID:		
Full name: Password:		
♦ Group ID:		
Network Information:		See Section 3.4, “Gathering Network Information for Your Vibe Site,” on page 35.
♦ Host:		
♦ HTTP port: 80 ♦ Secure HTTP port: 443 ♦ Listen port: 8080 ♦ Secure listen port: 8443 ♦ Shutdown port: ♦ AJP port:		

Installation Program Field	Value for Your Vibe Site	Explanation
WebDAV Authenticaiton Method: ♦ basic ♦ digest		See Section 3.5, “Planning the WebDAV Authentication Method,” on page 38.
Database Type: ♦ MySQL ♦ Microsoft SQL ♦ Oracle		See Section 3.6.1, “Database Type,” on page 40.
JDBC URL: ♦ Hostname: ♦ Port number:		See Section 3.6.3, “Database Location,” on page 40.
Database Credentials: ♦ Username: ♦ Password:		See Section 3.6.4, “Database Credentials,” on page 41.
Database Setup Method: ♦ During installation (automatically by the Vibe Installation program) ♦ Before installation (manually by your database administrator)		See Section 3.6.2, “Database Setup Method,” on page 40.
Database Encryption Algorithm: ♦ SHA ♦ SHA-256 ♦ MD5 ♦ PBESWithMD5AndDES		See Section 3.6.5, “Database Encryption Algorithm,” on page 42.
Java JDK Location: ♦ Java home: ♦ JVM heap size:		See Section 3.3, “Selecting a Java Development Kit,” on page 35.
Outbound E-Mail Protocol: ♦ SMTP ♦ SMTPS		See Section 3.7.1, “Outbound E-Mail Protocol,” on page 43.

Installation Program Field	Value for Your Vibe Site	Explanation
Outbound E-Mail Host:		See Section 3.7.2, "Outbound E-Mail Host," on page 43.
♦ Hostname: ♦ SMTP port: Default: 25 ♦ Time zone ♦ Continent/region: ♦ Country/state: ♦ City:		
Outbound E-Mail Authentication:		See Section 3.7.3, "Outbound E-Mail Authentication," on page 43.
♦ Username: ♦ Password: ♦ Authentication required? No / Yes		
Allow Sending E-Mail to All Users		See Section 3.7.4, "Outbound E-Mail Send Restriction," on page 44.
Yes / No		
Inbound E-Mail Configuration		See Section 3.8, "Enabling Inbound E-Mail," on page 44.
♦ Enable: No / Yes ♦ SMTP bind address: ♦ SMTP port: ♦ Announce TLS: Yes / No		
Vibe Site Password:		See Section 3.9.1, "Vibe Site Administrator Password," on page 46.
♦ Administrator username: admin ♦ Default password: admin ♦ Your password:		
LDAP Directory Service:		See Section 3.10, "Gathering Directory Services Information," on page 46.
♦ Novell eDirectory ♦ Microsoft Active Directory ♦ Other LDAP directory		
LDAP Server:		See "LDAP Server" on page 47.
♦ LDAP server URL: ♦ User DN: ♦ Password:		

Installation Program Field	Value for Your Vibe Site	Explanation
LDAP Attribute to Identify User:		See “LDAP Attribute to Identify a User or Group” on page 48.
♦ GUID	screenName=GUID	
♦ object GUID	screenName=objectGUID	
LDAP Attribute for Vibe Name:		See “LDAP Attribute for Vibe Name” on page 48.
♦ cn	screenName=cn	
♦ uid	screenName=uid	
LDAP User Search Context:		See “User and Group Object Locations” on page 49.
♦ Base DN:		
♦ Additional filter attributes:		
♦ Search subtree: Yes / No		
LDAP Group Search Context:		See “User and Group Object Locations” on page 49.
♦ Base DN:		
♦ Additional filter attributes:		
♦ Search Subtree: Yes / No		
LDAP Synchronization Schedule:		See “Synchronization Schedule” on page 50.
♦ Days		
♦ Every day		
♦ Weekly	Sun Mon Tue Wed Thu Fri Sat	
♦ Hours:		
♦ At time:		
♦ Repeat every <i>nn</i> hours		
LDAP User Options:		See “User Synchronization Options” on page 51.
♦ Synchronize user profiles		
♦ Register LDAP user profiles automatically		
♦ Delete users that are not in LDAP		
♦ When deleting a user, delete associated user workspaces and content		
♦ Time zone for new users		

Installation Program Field	Value for Your Vibe Site	Explanation
LDAP Group Options:		See "User Synchronization Options" on page 51.
♦ Synchronize group profiles ♦ Register LDAP group profiles automatically ♦ Synchronize group membership ♦ Delete local groups that are not in LDAP		

III Advanced Installation and Reconfiguration

- ♦ [Chapter 8, “Planning an Advanced Vibe Installation,” on page 87](#)
- ♦ [Chapter 9, “Performing an Advanced Vibe Installation,” on page 93](#)
- ♦ [Chapter 10, “Setting Configuration Options after Installation,” on page 95](#)
- ♦ [Chapter 11, “Advanced Vibe Installation Summary Sheet,” on page 97](#)

8 Planning an Advanced Vibe Installation

The Advanced installation provides additional options for you to customize Kablink Vibe.

- ♦ [Section 8.1, “What Is an Advanced Installation?,” on page 87](#)
- ♦ [Section 8.2, “Distributing Different Data Types to Different Locations,” on page 88](#)
- ♦ [Section 8.3, “Using Advanced Network Information Settings,” on page 89](#)
- ♦ [Section 8.4, “Configuring Requests and Connections Configuration,” on page 90](#)
- ♦ [Section 8.5, “Configuring Web Services,” on page 90](#)
- ♦ [Section 8.6, “Changing Your Lucene Index Server Configuration,” on page 91](#)
- ♦ [Section 8.7, “Managing RSS Feeds,” on page 92](#)

As you proceed with planning, you can use the [Advanced Vibe Installation Summary Sheet](#) to record your decisions about the options you want to use.

8.1 What Is an Advanced Installation?

In addition to the Basic installation options described in [Section 3.1, “What Is a Basic Vibe Installation?,” on page 31](#), the installation program for KablinkVibe provides several advanced installation and configuration alternatives. You can implement the advanced options after performing a Basic installation, or you can have the installation program present all the options together.

Compared to a Basic installation, an Advanced installation offers the following additional options:

- ♦ Changing the session timeout
- ♦ Specifying a keystore file
- ♦ Specifying different directories for different types of data
- ♦ Configuring requests and connections configuration
- ♦ Disabling and enabling four different Web services
- ♦ Changing the configuration of the Lucene Index Server
- ♦ Configuring a remote Lucene Index Server or a group of high-availability Lucene nodes
- ♦ Reconfiguring how RSS feeds are retained or disabling them entirely
- ♦ Installing Vibe in a clustered environment

IMPORTANT: The following Vibe configurations require that you perform an Advanced installation as your initial installation of the Vibe software:

- ♦ Setting up the Vibe file repository so that some types of files are located outside the Vibe file repository root directory. See [Section 8.2, “Distributing Different Data Types to Different Locations,” on page 88](#) for Advanced installation instructions. You cannot move subdirectories within the Vibe file repository after they have been created.

If you want to implement an Advanced installation option, you should perform a Basic installation first, in a test environment, before performing the Advanced installation to set up your permanent Vibe site.

8.2 Distributing Different Data Types to Different Locations

The default location for the Kablink Vibe file repository varies by platform:

Linux: /var/opt/novell/teaming

Windows: c:\Novell\Teaming

Under the main Vibe file repository root directory are subdirectories for various kinds of data files that are not stored in the Vibe database (MySQL, Microsoft SQL Server, or Oracle). You can use an Advanced installation to store Vibe data files in various locations.

The data files not stored in the Vibe database are divided into several functional areas:

- ♦ **Simple file repository:** A large consumer of disk space.

All attachment files are stored in the file repository. All versions of files are also stored here.

- ♦ **Jackrabbit repository:** (Optional) Takes only a fraction of the space consumed by the file repository.

By default, Vibe stores all data files individually on disk, in the file repository. If you prefer to store data files in the database itself, you can use Apache Jackrabbit with Vibe. See the [Apache Jackrabbit Web site \(http://jackrabbit.apache.org\)](http://jackrabbit.apache.org) for setup instructions.

- ♦ **Extensions repository:** Disk space consumption depends on the number of extensions you add to your Vibe site.

An extension is a software program that you can incorporate into your Vibe site in order to enhance (extend) Vibe capabilities. Adblock Plus is an example of a Firefox browser extension that filters out advertisements. You or a Java developer can create custom extensions for your Vibe site. For more information about creating and using Vibe extensions, see the [Kablink Vibe 3.4 Developer Guide](#).

- ♦ **Cache store:** Consumes less disk space than the file repository.

Information derived from the attachments, such as HTML renderings, scaled images, and word lists for indexing are stored in the cache store.

- ♦ **Lucene index:** Takes only a fraction of the space consumed by the file repository.

The Lucene index contains only pointers to the actual data stored in the file repository. The index enables the Lucene search engine to perform very fast searches through large quantities of data.

The directories for the various types of data can be on the Vibe server or on a remote server. Data access is fastest if the data is local, but depending on the size of your Vibe site and the types of data you store, the Vibe server might not be the best place to store all the Vibe data. If you want to store any of the data types on a remote server, you must ensure that the remote location of the data appears local to the Vibe server and that it is always available with read/write access.

Linux: Mount the file repository to the Vibe server.

Windows: Map a drive from the Vibe server to the file repository.

Linux and Windows Place the file repository on a SAN (storage area network) with read/write access. This alternative provides the most reliable remote location for the Vibe file repository.

ADVANCED VIBE INSTALLATION SUMMARY SHEET

Under *Data Locations*, specify the directories where you want to store the various types of Vibe data.

Complete the planning process for additional Advanced installation features as needed, then perform the Advanced installation as described in [Chapter 9, “Performing an Advanced Vibe Installation,”](#) on page 93.

8.3 Using Advanced Network Information Settings

- ♦ [Section 8.3.1, “Changing the Vibe Session Timeout,”](#) on page 89
- ♦ [Section 8.3.2, “Providing a Secure Keystore File,”](#) on page 89

8.3.1 Changing the Vibe Session Timeout

By default, if a user’s Kablink Vibe session is idle for four hours (240 minutes), Vibe logs the idle user out. For increased convenience to Vibe users, you can make the session timeout interval longer. For increased security for your Vibe site, you can make the session timeout shorter.

ADVANCED VIBE INSTALLATION SUMMARY SHEET

Under *Network Information*, specify the session timeout interval (in minutes) for your Vibe site.

Complete the planning process for additional Advanced installation features as needed, then perform the Advanced installation as described in [Chapter 9, “Performing an Advanced Vibe Installation,”](#) on page 93.

8.3.2 Providing a Secure Keystore File

For your convenience, the Vibe software includes a self-signed public certificate that enables you to specify secure HTTP and listen ports during installation. This certificate is stored in the `.keystore` file in the following directory:

Linux: `/opt/novell/teaming/apache-tomcat/conf`

Windows: `c:\Program Files\Novell\Teaming\apache-tomcat\conf`

To ensure secure SSL connections for your Vibe site, you should replace the self-signed public certificate with a public certificate issued by a valid certificate authority.

ADVANCED VIBE INSTALLATION SUMMARY SHEET

Under *Network Information*, specify the name and location of the public certificate.

If you do not already have a permanent public certificate for your Vibe server, see [“Securing HTTP Browser Connections”](#) in [“Site Security”](#) in the *Kablink Vibe 3.4 Administration Guide*.

Complete the planning process for additional Advanced installation features as needed, then perform the Advanced installation as described in [Chapter 9, “Performing an Advanced Vibe Installation,”](#) on page 93.

8.4 Configuring Requests and Connections Configuration

You can configure the number of client requests and database connections that Vibe is able to support.

If you have an extremely large Vibe site and you need to make numerous client requests and database connections, you might see improved performance by increasing these settings.

- ♦ **Max Threads:** The maximum number of simultaneous client request threads that Vibe is able to support. The default is 200 threads.
- ♦ **Max Active:** The maximum number of database connections that can be allocated from this pool at the same time.

If your database server license (for Oracle or MS SQL) restricts you from having more connections than the Vibe default of 50, you must specify a number that does not exceed your database server license.

- ♦ **Max Idle:** The maximum number of database connections that can be idle in this pool at the same time. The default is 20 connections.

ADVANCED VIBE INSTALLATION SUMMARY SHEET

Under *Requests and Connections Configuration*, mark the maximum client request threads, maximum active database connections, and maximum idle database connections.

Complete the planning process for additional Advanced installation features as needed, then perform the Advanced installation as described in [Chapter 9, “Performing an Advanced Vibe Installation,”](#) on page 93.

8.5 Configuring Web Services

When you install and set up your Kablink Vibe site, three Web services are enabled by default. A fourth is available for selection. These Web services enable programs to access information on your Vibe site just as users would. Allowing programmatic access to your Vibe site can be useful or can be viewed as a security risk.

- ♦ **WSS authentication:** Uses [OASIS Web Services Security \(WSS\)](http://www.oasis-open.org) (<http://www.oasis-open.org>).
- ♦ **HTTP Basic authentication:** Uses [HTTP Basic Access authentication](http://tools.ietf.org/html/rfc2617) (<http://tools.ietf.org/html/rfc2617>).
- ♦ **Token-based authentication:** Uses custom Vibe tokens to communicate with Vibe remote applications. For more information, see “[Using Remote Applications on Your Vibe Site](#)” in “[Site Setup](#)” in the *Kablink Vibe 3.4 Administration Guide*.
- ♦ **Anonymous access:** Allows access to your Vibe site without authentication. It is similar to the Guest access provided for users, as described in “[Allowing Guest Access to Your Vibe Site](#)” in “[Site Setup](#)” in the *Kablink Vibe 3.4 Administration Guide*.

ADVANCED VIBE INSTALLATION SUMMARY SHEET

Under *Web Services*, mark which Web services you want enabled for your Vibe site. The first three are enabled by default. The fourth is disabled by default.

Complete the planning process for additional Advanced installation features as needed, then perform the Advanced installation as described in [Chapter 9, “Performing an Advanced Vibe Installation,”](#) on page 93.

8.6 Changing Your Lucene Index Server Configuration

The default Lucene Index Server configuration is appropriate for a medium-sized Kablink Vibe site. If you have a larger Vibe site, you can change its Lucene Index Server configuration.

- ♦ [Section 8.6.1, “Understanding Indexing,”](#) on page 91
- ♦ [Section 8.6.2, “Changing Lucene Configuration Settings,”](#) on page 91

After planning your Lucene configuration, complete the planning process for additional Advanced installation features as needed, then perform the Advanced installation as described in [Chapter 9, “Performing an Advanced Vibe Installation,”](#) on page 93.

8.6.1 Understanding Indexing

The Lucene Index Server is responsible for indexing all data on the Vibe site so that Vibe users can easily use the Find and Search features to retrieve the information that they need. Text posted in folder entries is easy to index, because the formatting is simple. However, text in attached files arrives in many different file formats, many of which require conversion before the text in the files can be indexed. Therefore, the Lucene Index Server is dependent on the available file conversion technology in order to perform its indexing function. For information about the file viewers that Vibe uses, see [Section 2.4.1, “File Viewer Support,”](#) on page 21.

The Lucene Index Server provides additional services on your Vibe site in addition to indexing. In fact, you cannot access your Vibe site if the Lucene Index Server is not running. For this reason, Novell Vibe provides multi-server Lucene configuration options that are not available in Kablink Vibe.

8.6.2 Changing Lucene Configuration Settings

If you have an extremely large Vibe site and you need to reindex the Vibe data, you might see improved performance by increasing these settings.

- ♦ **Max booleans:** The default is 10000. This means that 10,000 Boolean clauses are allowed in a query. You need to increase this only if your Vibe site includes more than 10,000 users, groups, or teams.
- ♦ **RAM in MB that may be used for buffering:** The default is 256 MB for remote and high availability Lucene configurations and 32 MB for local Lucene configurations. This is the amount of RAM that is allocated for buffering documents and deletions before they are flushed to the directory. (This setting can be changed only in the Lucene installer; it is not available in the Vibe installer.)
- ♦ **Merge factor:** The default is 10. This sets the number of index segments that are created on disk. When additional index segments are needed, existing segments are merged to keep the merge factor constant.
- ♦ **Network interface for RMI service:** (Optional) Specify the IP address or hostname for the network interface for the RMI ([Remote Method Invocation \(http://java.sun.com/javase/technologies/core/basic/rmi/index.jsp\)](http://java.sun.com/javase/technologies/core/basic/rmi/index.jsp)) service.

This is the hostname of the server where the Lucene Index is installed.

ADVANCED VIBE INSTALLATION SUMMARY SHEET

Under *Lucene Configuration*, specify any Lucene configuration settings that you want to change.

8.7 Managing RSS Feeds

By default, Kablink Vibe users can set up RSS feeds in folders on the Vibe site, as described in “[Viewing Folders as RSS or Atom Feeds](#)” in “[Getting Informed](#)” in the *Kablink Vibe 3.4 User Guide*.

- ♦ [Section 8.7.1, “Configuring RSS Feeds,” on page 92](#)
- ♦ [Section 8.7.2, “Disabling RSS Feeds,” on page 92](#)

After planning the RSS settings, complete the planning process for additional Advanced installation features as needed, then perform the Advanced installation as described in [Chapter 9, “Performing an Advanced Vibe Installation,” on page 93](#).

8.7.1 Configuring RSS Feeds

The following aspects of RSS functionality on your Vibe site are configurable:

- ♦ **Max elapsed days:** By default, items from RSS feeds are retained on the Vibe site for 31 days. You can decrease the number of days to reduce the amount of disk space occupied by the RSS files.
- ♦ **Max inactive days:** By default, if no one on the Vibe site accesses an RSS feed for 7 days, the feed is no longer updated. Increase or decrease the retention time for inactive feeds to meet the needs of Vibe users and disk space considerations.

ADVANCED VIBE INSTALLATION SUMMARY SHEET

Under *RSS Configuration*, specify the number of days that meet the needs of your Vibe site.

8.7.2 Disabling RSS Feeds

Some administrators consider RSS feeds to be a security risk because the RSS feed URL includes username and password information. If you do not want Vibe site users to be able to subscribe to RSS feeds from the Vibe site, you can disable this feature.

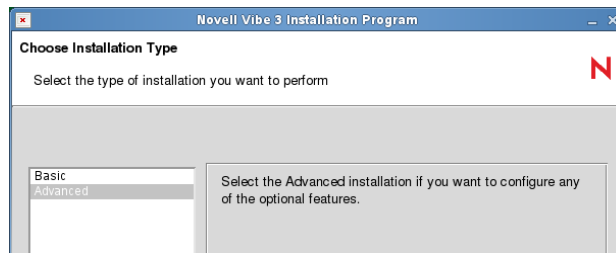
ADVANCED VIBE INSTALLATION SUMMARY SHEET

Under *RSS Configuration*, mark *No*.

9 Performing an Advanced Vibe Installation

You should already have reviewed [Chapter 3, “Planning a Basic Vibe Installation,”](#) on page 31 and filled out the [Basic Vibe Installation Summary Sheet](#). You should also have reviewed [Chapter 8, “Planning an Advanced Vibe Installation,”](#) on page 87 and filled out the [Advanced Vibe Installation Summary Sheet](#) for those aspects of an Advanced installation that you want to implement for your Kablink Vibe site.

- 1 Follow the Basic installation instructions provided in [Chapter 4, “Installing and Setting Up a Basic Vibe Site,”](#) on page 55 for the platform where you are installing Vibe.
- 2 When you run the installation program, select *Advanced* on the Choose Installation Type page.



- 3 Use the information that you have gathered on the [Basic Vibe Installation Summary Sheet](#) and the [Advanced Vibe Installation Summary Sheet](#) to provide the information that the Vibe Installation program prompts you for:

Basic Installation Pages:

[Installation Locations](#)
[Default Locale for Kablink Vibe](#)
[User ID for Kablink Vibe \(Linux only\)](#)
[Network Information](#)
[WebDAV Authentication Method](#)
[Database Selection](#)
[Java JDK Location](#)
[Outbound E-Mail Configuration](#)
[Inbound E-Mail Configuration](#)

Some Basic installation pages have additional options available when you perform an Advanced installation.

Advanced Installation Pages:

[Web Services](#)
[Lucene Configuration](#)
[RSS Configuration](#)

The Installation program stores the information it gathers in the `installer.xml` file in the same directory where you started the Installation program.

- 4 After you have provided all the requested information, click *Install* to begin the Advanced installation.

- 5 When the installation is complete, click *Finish* to exit the Vibe installation program.

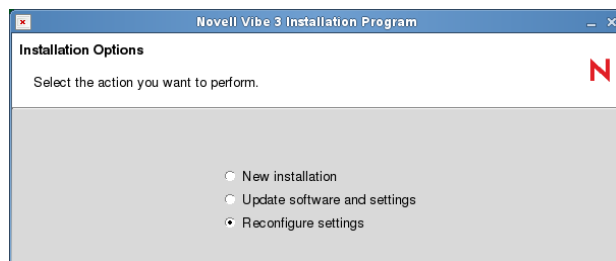
Information about the installation process is written to the `installer.log` file in the same directory where you ran the Installation program. If a problem arises during the installation, the `installer.log` file provides information that can help you resolve the problem.

- 6 After you complete the Advanced installation, continue setting up your Vibe site, as described in [Chapter 5, “Adding Users to Your Vibe Site,”](#) on page 71.

10 Setting Configuration Options after Installation

After you install Kablink Vibe, following the instructions in [Part II, “Basic Installation,” on page 29](#) or [Part III, “Advanced Installation and Reconfiguration,” on page 85](#), you can rerun the Vibe installation program to change configuration options or add new functionality to your Vibe site.

- 1 Stop Vibe.
- 2 Start the Vibe installation program as described in [Section 4.1.2, “Running the Linux Vibe Installation Program,” on page 57](#) and [Section 4.2.2, “Running the Windows Vibe Installation Program,” on page 66](#).

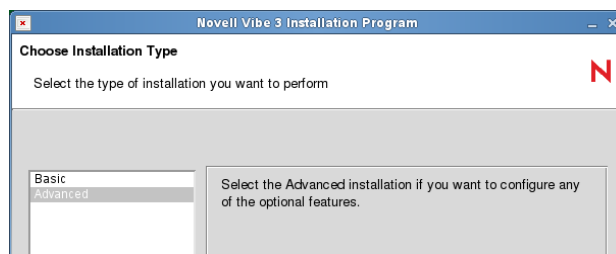


Because the Installation program finds an existing `installer.xml` file, it defaults to *Reconfigure settings*.

- 3 Click *Next*.

The Vibe Installation program asks you to verify that you have stopped Vibe.

- 4 Click *Yes*.



- 5 Select *Basic* or *Advanced*, depending on the configuration settings that you want to change, then click *Next*.
- 6 Click *Next* until you reach an installation page where you want to reconfigure settings.

Basic Installation Pages:

[Installation Locations](#)

[Default Locale for Kablink Vibe](#)

[User ID for Kablink Vibe \(Linux only\)](#)

[Network Information](#)
[WebDAV Authentication Method](#)
[Database Selection](#)
[Java JDK Location](#)
[Outbound E-Mail Configuration](#)
[Inbound E-Mail Configuration](#)

Advanced Installation Pages:

[Web Services](#)
[Lucene Configuration](#)
[RSS Configuration](#)

- 7 When you reach the Ready to Install page, click *Install* to implement the reconfigured settings.
- 8 Start Vibe.

11 Advanced Vibe Installation Summary Sheet

Installation Program Field	Value for Your Vibe Site	Explanation
Data Locations:		See Section 8.2, "Distributing Different Data Types to Different Locations," on page 88.
Linux default:		
<code>/var/opt/novell/teaming</code>		
Windows default:		
<code>c:\Novell\Teaming</code>		
♦ Simple file repository ♦ Jackrabbit repository ♦ Extensions repository ♦ Cache store ♦ Lucene index		
Network Information:		See Section 8.3, "Using Advanced Network Information Settings," on page 89.
♦ Enable Web services: No / Yes ♦ Session timeout Default: 240 minutes ♦ Enable Tomcat access log: No / Yes ♦ Keystore file:		
Network Information:		See Section 8.4, "Configuring Requests and Connections Configuration," on page 90.
♦ Max Threads Default: 200 ♦ Max Active Default: 50 ♦ Max Idle Default: 20		

Installation Program Field	Value for Your Vibe Site	Explanation
WebDAV Authentication Method ♦ basic ♦ digest		See Section 3.5, “Planning the WebDAV Authentication Method,” on page 38.
Web Services: ♦ Enable WSS authentication ♦ Enable Basic authentication ♦ Enable token-based authentication ♦ Enable anonymous access		
Lucene Configuration: Configuration type: all ♦ Max booleans: Default: 10000 ♦ Merge factor: 10		See Section 8.6.2, “Changing Lucene Configuration Settings,” on page 91.
Server Lucene Configuration: Configuration type: server only ♦ Host: ♦ RMI port: Default: 1199		
High Availability Lucene Configuration: Configuration type: high availability only Number of high availability search nodes: ♦ Service name: ♦ Service title: ♦ Host: ♦ RMI port: ♦ Service name: ♦ Service title: ♦ Host: ♦ RMI port:		See Chapter 3, “Running Multiple Lucene Index Servers,” on page HIDDEN.

Installation Program Field	Value for Your Vibe Site	Explanation
RSS Configuration:		See Section 8.7, “Managing RSS Feeds,” on page 92.
Enable RSS: No / Yes		
♦ Max elapsed days: ♦ Max inactive days:		
Presence Configuration:		See Section 0.1, “Configuring Presence,” on page HIDDEN.
Enable presence: No / Yes		
♦ Server address: ♦ Port: ♦ Server user: ♦ Password: ♦ Server Certificate:		
Reverse Proxy Configuration:		
Enable Access Gateway: No / Yes		
♦ Access Gateway address(es): ♦ Logout URL: ♦ Use Access Gateway for WebDav connections: No / Yes ♦ WebDAV Access Gateway address:		
Integration with IIS for Windows Authentication:		See Section 0.3, “Configuring Single Sign-On with Internet Information Services for Windows,” on page HIDDEN.
Enable Integration with IIS for Windows Authentication: No / Yes		
♦ IIS address(es): ♦ Logout URL:		

Installation Program Field	Value for Your Vibe Site	Explanation
Mirrored Folder Resource Driver Configuration:		See Section 0.4, “Configuring Mirrored Folder Resource Drivers,” on page HIDDEN .
Enable file share: No / Yes		
◆ Share type ◆ File ◆ WebDav ◆ Read only: No / Yes ◆ Title ◆ Root path ◆ Allowed users ◆ Allowed groups ◆ User ◆ Password ◆ Host URL		

IV Multi-Server Configurations and Clustering

- ♦ [Chapter 12, “Creating the Vibe Database on a Remote Server,” on page 103](#)
- ♦ [Chapter 13, “Running Multiple Database Servers,” on page 109](#)

12 Creating the Vibe Database on a Remote Server

The default database location for Kablink Vibe is on the same server with the Vibe software, as described in [Section 3.6.3, “Database Location,” on page 40](#). However, for better performance and scalability, you can install the database server (MySQL, Microsoft SQL, or Oracle) on a remote server, then use the scripts that are included with the Vibe software to manually create the Vibe database in any location that you prefer.

- ♦ [Section 12.1, “Preparing to Manually Create a Database,” on page 103](#)
- ♦ [Section 12.2, “Creating a MySQL Database,” on page 104](#)
- ♦ [Section 12.3, “Creating a Microsoft SQL Database,” on page 105](#)
- ♦ [Section 12.4, “Creating an Oracle Database,” on page 106](#)
- ♦ [Section 12.5, “Installing Vibe with a Remote Database,” on page 107](#)

NOTE: This section assumes that you already have a Basic installation of Vibe up and running successfully. We highly recommend that you follow the instructions in [Part II, “Basic Installation,” on page 29](#) before attempting a more complex Vibe configuration.

12.1 Preparing to Manually Create a Database

Kablink Vibe includes scripts for creating the Vibe database on a remote server.

- 1 Copy the `teaming-3.1.n-sql.zip` file from the Vibe server where the Vibe installation program is located and copy it to the database server.
or
Download and unzip the Vibe software onto the database server.
- 2 In the directory where the Vibe Installation program is located on the database server, or in the location where you copied the `teaming-3.1.n-sql.zip` file, unzip the `teaming-3.1.n-sql.zip` file.
This creates two new subdirectories, the `create` subdirectory for database creation scripts and the `update-3.0.n-3.1.n` directory for database update scripts.
- 3 Change to the `create` subdirectory.
- 4 Copy all the scripts for your database type to a convenient temporary location on the server where you want to create the database, and make sure that your database management utility is on your path so that you can run it from that directory

Database	Database Script	Database Management Utility
MySQL	*mysql.sql	mysql
Microsoft SQL	*sqlserver.sql	osql
Oracle	*oracle.sql	sqlplus

5 Continue with the instructions for the type of database that you want to create:

- ♦ [Section 12.2, “Creating a MySQL Database,” on page 104](#)
- ♦ [Section 12.3, “Creating a Microsoft SQL Database,” on page 105](#)
- ♦ [Section 12.4, “Creating an Oracle Database,” on page 106](#)

12.2 Creating a MySQL Database

Before you begin, you should be familiar with standard database maintenance procedures.

For more information about MySQL, see the following references:

- ♦ [MySQL 5.0 Reference Manual](http://dev.mysql.com/doc/refman/5.0/en) (<http://dev.mysql.com/doc/refman/5.0/en>)
- ♦ [MySQL 5.1 Reference Manual](http://dev.mysql.com/doc/refman/5.1/en) (<http://dev.mysql.com/doc/refman/5.1/en>)

The following database tools can be helpful:

- ♦ [MySQL GUI Tools](http://dev.mysql.com/downloads/gui-tools) (<http://dev.mysql.com/downloads/gui-tools>)
- ♦ [SQLyog](http://www.webyog.com) (<http://www.webyog.com>)
- ♦ [Squirrel SQL Client](http://squirrel-sql.sourceforge.net) (<http://squirrel-sql.sourceforge.net>)

- 1 Review the MySQL requirements listed in [Section 2.1, “Vibe Server Requirements,” on page 17](#).
- 2 Make sure that the MySQL database server and client have been installed and configured, as described in [Section A.2, “MySQL Database Server,” on page 163](#).
- 3 Make sure that the MySQL database client is also installed on the Vibe server.

The Vibe installation program needs the MySQL client in order to communicate with the remote MySQL database server.

- 4 Make sure that you know the password for the MySQL root administrator user.
- 5 Make sure that innodb support is enabled.

It is enabled by default. To verify that innodb support is enabled:

- 5a Enter the following command to access the MySQL monitor:

```
mysql -u root -p
```

For information on how to set a password for your MySQL database if you have not already done so, see [“Configuring MySQL” on page 164](#).

- 5b Specify your password.

- 5c From the MySQL prompt, enter the following command to display status information about the server’s storage engines:

```
SHOW ENGINES\G
```

- 5d Locate the InnoDB engine, and ensure that innodb support is enabled.

6 Update the MySQL configuration file:

6a Locate the MySQL configuration file and open it in a text editor.

Linux: /etc/my.cnf

Windows: c:\Program Files\MySQL\MySQL Server *version*\my.ini

6b Under the [client] section, add the following line:

```
default_character_set = utf8
```

6c Under the [mysqld] section, add the following line:

```
character_set_server = utf8
```

Setting the character set to UTF-8 ensures that extended characters are handled correctly in the database.

6d (Conditional) For a system with multiple network interfaces, in the [mysqld] section, add the following line:

```
bind-address = mysql_server_address
```

Replace *mysql_server_address* with the IP address that you want MySQL to bind to and to listen on.

6e Save the updated configuration file, then exit the text editor.

7 In the directory where you copied the database scripts ([Step 4 in Section 12.1, “Preparing to Manually Create a Database,” on page 103](#)), enter the following command to run the MySQL database creation script:

```
mysql -uuser -ppassword < create-database-mysql.sql
```

8 Configure MySQL to allow access from a remote server:

```
mysql -uuser -ppassword
mysql> grant all privileges on *.*
      -> to 'username'@'%'
      -> identified by 'password'
      -> with grant option
      -> ;
```

9 Skip to [Section 12.5, “Installing Vibe with a Remote Database,” on page 107](#).

12.3 Creating a Microsoft SQL Database

Before you begin, you should be familiar with standard database maintenance procedures.

For more information about Microsoft SQL, see the following references:

- ♦ [Microsoft SQL Server 2008 Learning Resources \(http://www.microsoft.com/sqlserver/2008/en/us/learning.aspx\)](http://www.microsoft.com/sqlserver/2008/en/us/learning.aspx)
- ♦ [Microsoft SQL Server 2005 Learning Resources \(http://www.microsoft.com/sqlserver/2005/en/us/learning-resources.aspx\)](http://www.microsoft.com/sqlserver/2005/en/us/learning-resources.aspx)

The following database tool can be helpful:

- ♦ [Squirrel SQL Client \(http://squirrel-sql.sourceforge.net\)](http://squirrel-sql.sourceforge.net)

To create a Microsoft SQL database:

- 1 Review the Microsoft SQL requirements listed in [Section 2.1, “Vibe Server Requirements,” on page 17](#).
- 2 Make sure that the Microsoft SQL Server and Client have been installed and configured properly.

IMPORTANT: Make sure that TCP/IP is enabled for the Microsoft SQL Server.

For more information, see “Microsoft SQL Server” (<http://msdn.microsoft.com/en-us/library/bb545450.aspx>).

- 3 Make sure that the Microsoft SQL database client is also installed on the Vibe server.
The Vibe installation program needs the Microsoft SQL client in order to communicate with the remote Microsoft SQL database server.
- 4 When you install Microsoft SQL Server, select *SQL Server and Windows* for authentication.
The default is *Windows Only*, which is not appropriate for Vibe.
- 5 Immediately establish the database administrator username and password for the SQL database server.
- 6 Change to the directory where you copied the database scripts in [Step 4 in Section 12.1, “Preparing to Manually Create a Database,” on page 103](#).
- 7 Enter the following command to run the Microsoft SQL database creation script:

```
osql -Uuser -Ppassword -i create-database-sqlserver.sql
```
- 8 Skip to [Section 12.5, “Installing Vibe with a Remote Database,” on page 107](#).

12.4 Creating an Oracle Database

When you use an Oracle database, your database administrator must create it for you. The Kablink Vibe installation program cannot create an Oracle database.

BASIC VIBE INSTALLATION SUMMARY SHEET

Under *Database Creation*, make sure you have marked that you want your database administrator to manually create the Oracle database before installation.

Before you begin, you should be familiar with standard database maintenance procedures.

For more information about your Oracle database, see the following references:

- ♦ [Oracle Product Documentation](http://www.oracle.com/technetwork/indexes/documentation/) (<http://www.oracle.com/technetwork/indexes/documentation/>)
- ♦ [Oracle SQL Plus Documentation](http://download.oracle.com/docs/cd/B19306_01/server.102/b14357/toc.htm) (http://download.oracle.com/docs/cd/B19306_01/server.102/b14357/toc.htm)

The following database tool can be helpful:

- ♦ [Squirrel SQL Client](http://squirrel-sql.sourceforge.net) (<http://squirrel-sql.sourceforge.net>)
- 1 Review the Oracle database requirements listed in [Section 2.1, “Vibe Server Requirements,” on page 17](#).
 - 2 Make sure that the Oracle database server software has been installed and configured properly.
For more information, see [Oracle Database](http://www.oracle.com/database) (<http://www.oracle.com/database>).

- 3 Set up the Oracle database character set to support Unicode character encodings.
Vibe requires either the UTF-8 or AL32UTF8 character set for proper operation. Oracle recommends AL32UTF8, because it has increased support for certain Asian languages. For more information, see “Choosing a Character Set” (http://download.oracle.com/docs/cd/B19306_01/server.102/b14225/ch2charset.htm) in the *Oracle Database Globalization Support Guide*.
- 4 Change to the directory where you copied the Oracle database scripts in [Step 4](#) in [Section 12.1](#), “Preparing to Manually Create a Database,” on page 103.
- 5 Edit the `create-database-oracle.sql` script with your Oracle database password.

Original:

```
drop user sitescape cascade;
create user sitescape identified by sitescape;
grant connect, resource to sitescape;
connect sitescape/sitescape;
```

SiteScape is the name of the company that previously owned the Vibe software.

Updated:

```
drop user sitescape cascade;
create user sitescape identified by your_oracle_password;
grant connect, resource to sitescape;
connect sitescape/your_oracle_password;
```

IMPORTANT: Unless you are very familiar with editing scripts, change only the password. Do not attempt to change the name of the database from the legacy default of `sitescape`.

- 6 Enter the following commands to run the database creation script:

```
sqlplus "/ as sysdba"
SQL> spool create-database-oracle.out;
SQL> @create-database-oracle;
SQL> quit
```

- 7 Check the resulting `create-database-oracle.out` file for errors and resolve them.
- 8 If you created the Oracle database on the Vibe server, skip to [Chapter 4](#), “Installing and Setting Up a Basic Vibe Site,” on page 55 or [Chapter 9](#), “Performing an Advanced Vibe Installation,” on page 93.

IMPORTANT: On the Database Selection page in the Installation program, be sure to select *Database already exists or has already been created*.

or

If you created the Oracle database on a remote server, continue with [Installing Vibe with a Remote Database](#).

12.5 Installing Vibe with a Remote Database

- 1 Run the Kablink Vibe installation program, as described in [Chapter 4](#), “Installing and Setting Up a Basic Vibe Site,” on page 55 or [Chapter 9](#), “Performing an Advanced Vibe Installation,” on page 93.
- 2 Fill in the fields on the Database Selection page:

Database type: Select the type of database that you just created.

JDBC URL: Replace `localhost`, with the hostname of the server where you created the Vibe database. If needed, replace the port number with the port that Vibe uses to communicate with the database, and replace the database name with the name of your database.

Credentials: Specify the password for the database administrator user.

Setup: Select *Database already exists or has already been created* so that the installation program does not create one for you.

Encryption algorithm: Set the encryption appropriate for the security needs of the Vibe site. For more information, see [Section 3.6.5, “Database Encryption Algorithm,” on page 42](#).

3 Click *Next*.

The Vibe installation program tries to connect to the database. If it connects successfully, you can continue with the installation. If the Vibe installation program cannot connect to the database, you must resolve the problem with the database before you can continue with the Vibe installation.

4 When the Vibe installation program can successfully connect to the remote database, continue as usual with the installation.

13 Running Multiple Database Servers

Each of the three databases supported by Kablink Vibe (MySQL, Microsoft SQL, and Oracle) has its own approach to clustering the database server. Information about clustering database servers is available on the Internet, for example:

- ♦ MySQL Cluster (<http://www.mysql.com/products/database/cluster>)
- ♦ SQL Server Clustering (http://www.sql-server-performance.com/articles/clustering/clustering_intro_p1.aspx)
- ♦ Oracle Real Application Clusters (<http://www.oracle.com/technology/products/database/clustering>)

NOTE: We highly recommend that you follow the instructions in [Part II, “Basic Installation,”](#) on [page 29](#) before attempting a more complex Vibe configuration.

V Update

- ♦ [Chapter 14, “What’s New in Kablink Vibe 3.x,” on page 113](#)
- ♦ [Chapter 15, “Updating From Kablink Vibe 3.3 to Kablink Vibe 3.4,” on page 117](#)
- ♦ [Chapter 16, “Updating From Kablink Vibe 3.2 to Kablink Vibe 3.3,” on page 123](#)
- ♦ [Chapter 17, “Updating From Kablink Vibe 3.1 to Kablink Vibe 3.3,” on page 131](#)
- ♦ [Chapter 18, “Updating from Kablink Vibe 3 to Kablink Vibe 3.3,” on page 139](#)
- ♦ [Chapter 19, “Updating the Operating System Where Vibe Is Running,” on page 147](#)

14 What's New in Kablink Vibe 3.x

Kablink Vibe is the new name for the product formerly known as Kablink Teaming. This section describes new features that have been added to Kablink Vibe 3.x.

- ♦ [Section 14.1, “Vibe 3.x User Enhancements,” on page 113](#)
- ♦ [Section 14.2, “Vibe 3.x Administration Enhancements,” on page 113](#)

14.1 Vibe 3.x User Enhancements

For a list of Kablink Vibe enhancements and instructions for use, see:

- ♦ [“What's New in Kablink Vibe 3.x” in the *Kablink Vibe 3.4 User Guide*](#)
- ♦ [“What's New in Vibe 3.x” in the *Kablink Vibe 3.4 Advanced User Guide*](#)

14.2 Vibe 3.x Administration Enhancements

- ♦ **External User access (v3.4):** (Applies only to the enterprise version of Vibe.) External users can be added to the Vibe system at no additional cost with Vibe 3.4 and later. See the Novell Software License Agreement for restrictions associated with this feature. For more information about external users, see [“Managing External Users” in the *Kablink Vibe 3.4 Administration Guide*](#).
- ♦ **Licensing Changes for the Guest user (v3.4):** (Applies only to the enterprise version of Vibe.) Guest access is included without the need to purchase a separate license with Vibe 3.4 and later. For more information about the Guest user, see [“Allowing Guest Access to Your Vibe Site” in the *Kablink Vibe 3.4 Administration Guide*](#).
- ♦ **Site Branding Applies to Guest User Workspace (v3.4):** Now when you brand the Vibe site, the site branding is displayed on the Guest User workspace by default. For more information about branding the Vibe site, see [“Creating a Site-Wide Brand” in the *Kablink Vibe 3.4 Administration Guide*](#).
- ♦ **Create dynamic groups (v3.3):** You can create dynamic groups based on LDAP queries directly from Vibe. For more information, see [“Creating Groups of Users” in the *Kablink Vibe 3.4 Administration Guide*](#).
- ♦ **Weekend and Holiday Schedule Used in Workflow Transitions (v3.3):** Users can now transition entries through a workflow after a specified number of business days (excluding weekends and holidays). This functionality is based on the weekend and holiday schedule that you configure, as described in [“Configuring Weekends and Holidays” in the *Kablink Vibe 3.4 Administration Guide*](#).

For more information about transitioning entries through a workflow after a specified number of business days, see [“Transition After Time Elapsed” in “Creating and Managing Workflows” in the *Kablink Vibe 3.4 Advanced User Guide*](#).

- ♦ **Monitor the Vibe Site with JMX (v3.2):** You can now monitor your Vibe site through JMX. For more information, see [“Using JMX to Monitor the Vibe Site”](#) in the *Kablink Vibe 3.4 Administration Guide*.
- ♦ **Disable User Accounts (v3.1):** You can disable user accounts rather than delete them. For more information, see [“Disabling Vibe User Accounts”](#) in the *Kablink Vibe 3.4 Administration Guide*.
- ♦ **E-Mail Report (v3.1):** You can generate reports for all e-mail messages sent from and into the Vibe site, as well as e-mail errors that have been encountered. For more information, see [“E-Mail Report”](#) in the *Kablink Vibe 3.4 Administration Guide*.
- ♦ **Restricting User Access by IP Address (v3.1):** You can restrict what information users can access when they are outside your corporate firewall. For more information, see [“Restricting Access Rights of Users Outside the Firewall”](#) in the *Kablink Vibe 3.4 Administration Guide*.
- ♦ **Workspace and Folder Data Quotas (v3.1):** You can limit the amount of information that can exist in specific workspaces and folders. For more information, see [“Managing Workspace and Folder Data Quotas”](#) in the *Kablink Vibe 3.4 Administration Guide*.
- ♦ **Configuring Search Functionality (v3.1):** Kablink For more information, see [“Understanding and Configuring Search Functionality”](#) in the *Kablink Vibe 3.4 Administration Guide*.
- ♦ **Site-Wide Brand:** You can create a site-wide brand and manage how users can create individual brands on lower-level workspaces. For more information, see [“Creating a Site-Wide Brand”](#) in the *Kablink Vibe 3.4 Administration Guide*.
- ♦ **Default Home Page:** You can set a default home page for all users when they access the Kablink Vibe site. You can create a separate default home page for visitors. For more information, see [“Setting a Default Home Page”](#) in the *Kablink Vibe 3.4 Administration Guide*.
- ♦ **User and Group Management:** When you move or rename users and groups that are being synchronized via LDAP, Vibe now recognizes the change and maintains the association between the user or group that was moved or renamed and the LDAP server. For more information, see [“LDAP Attribute to Identify a User or Group”](#) on page 48.
- ♦ **User Visibility:** You can hide one set of users from another set of users. For example, you might want to do this if your Vibe site has users from more than one company and you want users to see only the users who belong to the same company. For more information, see [“Restricting Groups of Users from Seeing One Another”](#) in the *Kablink Vibe 3.4 Administration Guide*.
- ♦ **Expanded User Profile:** The User Profile section in Vibe 3 has been expanded to rival other professional knowledgebases such as LinkedIn. Now users can include more information to share with their colleagues, such as education, qualifications, and competencies. For more information, see [“Modifying Your Profile”](#) in the *Kablink Vibe 3.4 User Guide*.

For information about how Vibe administrators can modify the information that is displayed in the profile view, see [“Customizing the Default User Profile View”](#) in [“Setting Up Users’ Personal Workspaces”](#) in the *Kablink Vibe 3.4 Administration Guide*.

If you have modified the User Profile definition for your Vibe site, these changes are not displayed when you update to Vibe 3. To display these changes, complete the steps in [Section 18.4.1, “Resetting Your Definitions,”](#) on page 144.

- ♦ **Profile Quick View Dialog Box:** The Profile Quick View dialog box is displayed when users click a user’s Presence icon . It enables them to see information about that user, view the user’s micro-blog or workspace, follow the user, and more.

For information about how Vibe administrators can modify the information that is displayed in the Profile Quick View, see [“Customizing the Default Profile Quick View”](#) in the *Kablink Vibe 3.4 Administration Guide*.

If you have modified the User Profile definition for your Vibe site, this dialog box is not displayed when you update to Vibe 3. To display these changes, complete the steps in [Section 18.4.1, “Resetting Your Definitions,”](#) on page 144.

- ♦ **Ability to Send Vibe Mail Messages from a Custom Address:** You can configure Vibe to send e-mail messages from a zone-specific or site-wide address. In previous versions of Vibe, when a user sends an e-mail message from Vibe, the message can be shown only as being from that specific user.

For more information, see “[Configuring Vibe to Send E-Mail Messages and Notifications from a Custom Address](#)” in the *Kablink Vibe 3.4 Administration Guide*.

15 Updating From Kablink Vibe 3.3 to Kablink Vibe 3.4

This section describes how to update from Kablink Vibe 3.3 to Kablink Vibe 3.4. You must update to Vibe 3.3 if you have not already, as described in [Chapter 16, “Updating From Kablink Vibe 3.2 to Kablink Vibe 3.3,” on page 123](#). You cannot update from a version prior to Vibe 3.3 to Vibe 3.4.

After you update your Vibe system, ensure that you check the Vibe download site where you downloaded the Vibe software for any hot patches that might be available.

- ♦ [Section 15.1, “Understanding the Update Process,” on page 117](#)
- ♦ [Section 15.2, “Updating a Single-Server System from Vibe 3.3 to Vibe 3.4,” on page 118](#)
- ♦ [Section 15.3, “Updating a Multiple-Server System from Vibe 3.3 to Vibe 3.4,” on page 119](#)
- ♦ [Section 15.4, “Performing Post-Update Tasks,” on page 120](#)

15.1 Understanding the Update Process

During the update from Kablink Vibe 3.3 to Vibe 3.4, the following aspects of your Vibe system are modified:

- ♦ The software is updated from Vibe 3.3 to Vibe 3.4.
- ♦ A backup copy of your existing Vibe 3.3 installation is created in the following directory:

Linux: /opt/novell/teaming/teaming-backup

Windows: C:\Program Files\Novell\Teaming\teaming-backup

If your original Vibe system began with version 1.0 (this version of Kablink Vibe is called Kablink Teaming), the backup copy is located in the following directory:

Linux: /opt/icecore

Windows: C:\Program Files\icecore

15.2 Updating a Single-Server System from Vibe 3.3 to Vibe 3.4

When you update a single-server Kablink Vibe installation from Vibe 3.3 to Vibe 3.4, only the Vibe software needs to be updated. The database does not need to be updated because there were no database changes from Vibe 3.3 to Vibe 3.4.

- ♦ [Section 15.2.1, “Backing Up Vibe Data,” on page 118](#)
- ♦ [Section 15.2.2, “Updating the Vibe Database from 3.3 to 3.4,” on page 118](#)
- ♦ [Section 15.2.3, “Updating the Vibe Software,” on page 118](#)

15.2.1 Backing Up Vibe Data

Ensure that your Vibe data is backed up before you begin the update process. For information about the data that needs to be backed up, see [“Backing Up Vibe Data”](#) in the *Kablink Vibe 3.4 Administration Guide*.

15.2.2 Updating the Vibe Database from 3.3 to 3.4

Vibe 3.4 does not contain any database changes, so there is no need to update the database when updating from Vibe 3.3.

15.2.3 Updating the Vibe Software

- 1 Ensure that you have a current backup of your Vibe 3.3 system.
- 2 Stop Vibe.
- 3 Ensure that no application (such as a command prompt or Windows Explorer) is running on the Vibe 3.3 system.
- 4 Copy the `installer.xml` file from the directory where the Vibe 3.3 Installation program is located to the directory where you have extracted the Vibe 3.4 software.

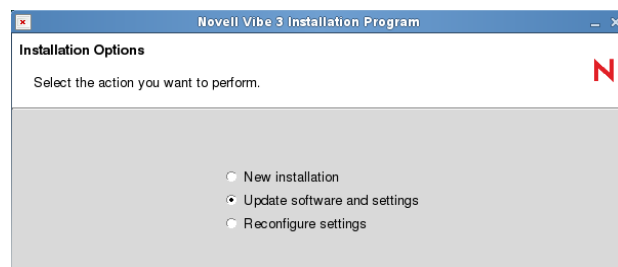
The `installer.xml` file provides default values when you run the Vibe 3.4 Installation program.

- 5 Start the Vibe 3.4 installation program.

If you need assistance with this task, see the detailed installation instructions for the platform where you are updating Vibe:

- ♦ [Section 4.1.2, “Running the Linux Vibe Installation Program,” on page 57](#)
- ♦ [Section 4.2.2, “Running the Windows Vibe Installation Program,” on page 66](#)

- 6 Accept the License Agreement, then click *Next*.



Because you provided your Vibe 3.3 `installer.xml` file in the directory with the Vibe 3.4 installation program, the *Update software and settings* installation option is selected by default.

- 7 Click *Next* to continue.
- 8 Click *Yes* to let the Installation program know that you have stopped Vibe.
- 9 Select the check box to let the installation program know that you have backed up all of your data, then click *Next*.
- 10 Select *Basic* or *Advanced*, depending on the type of Vibe installation you are updating, then click *Next*.

For more information about the differences between basic and advanced installations, see [Section 3.1, “What Is a Basic Vibe Installation?” on page 31](#) and [Section 8.1, “What Is an Advanced Installation?” on page 87](#).

- 11 Continue through the installation process, retaining or changing configuration information depending on the needs of your Vibe 3.4 system.
- 12 Click *Install* when you are ready to perform the update.
- 13 Click *Finish* when the update is completed.
- 14 Start Vibe 3.4 in the same way that you have been starting Vibe 3.3.

When you start Vibe for the first time after the update, it takes longer to start than usual because data in the Vibe database must be updated before the Vibe site is ready to use.

15.3 Updating a Multiple-Server System from Vibe 3.3 to Vibe 3.4

If your Kablink Vibe 3.3 system is distributed across multiple servers, the Vibe 3.4 installation program can update Vibe components on the Vibe server, but you must manually update any Vibe components that you have placed on remote servers. The database does need to be updated because there were no database changes from Vibe 3.3 to Vibe 3.4.

- ♦ [Section 15.3.1, “Backing Up Vibe Data,” on page 119](#)
- ♦ [Section 15.3.2, “Manual Vibe Database Update,” on page 119](#)
- ♦ [Section 15.3.3, “Remote Lucene Index Server Update,” on page 119](#)

15.3.1 Backing Up Vibe Data

Ensure that your Vibe data is backed up before you begin the update process. For information about the data that needs to be backed up, see [“Backing Up Vibe Data”](#) in the *Kablink Vibe 3.4 Administration Guide*.

15.3.2 Manual Vibe Database Update

Vibe 3.4 does not contain any database changes, so there is no need to update the database when updating from Vibe 3.3.

15.3.3 Remote Lucene Index Server Update

To update your index from Kablink Vibe 3.3 to Kablink Vibe 3.4 when the Vibe installation program cannot do it for you, you need to run the Remote Lucene Server installation program.

- 1 Stop Vibe.
- 2 Stop the Lucene Index Server.

- 3 Ensure that no application (such as a command prompt or Windows Explorer) is running on the Vibe 3.3 system.
- 4 Copy the Vibe 3.4 Remote Lucene Server Installation program from the directory where the Vibe 3.4 Installation program is located to a convenient directory on the server where the remote Lucene Index Server is located.

The name of the Remote Lucene Server Installation program varies by platform:

Linux: `lucene-installer.linux`

Windows: `lucene-installer.exe`

- 5 Start the Vibe 3.4 Remote Lucene Server installation program.
- 6 Accept the License Agreement, then click *Next*.
- 7 Select *Update software and settings*.
- 8 Click *Next* to continue.
- 9 Click *Next* to accept the installation location.
- 10 Click *Next* to accept the Java JDK location.
- 11 In the *Host* field, specify the hostname where you are installing the remote Lucene Index Server.
- 12 Change Lucene configuration settings as needed, then click *Next*.
For information about Lucene configuration settings, see [Section 8.6.2, “Changing Lucene Configuration Settings,”](#) on page 91.
- 13 Click *Install* to install the updated Lucene Index Server software.
- 14 Click *Finish* when the update is completed.
- 15 Start the Lucene Index Server.
- 16 Now that all remote Vibe components have been updated, follow the instructions in [Section 15.2, “Updating a Single-Server System from Vibe 3.3 to Vibe 3.4,”](#) on page 118.

15.4 Performing Post-Update Tasks

After you start Kablink Vibe 3.4, you can access your Vibe site as usual. However, you need to reset some aspects of the interface before you allow users to access the updated site. The interface reset affects only those definitions and templates that are included with the Vibe product. If you have created custom definitions and templates, they are unaffected by the interface reset.

- ♦ [Section 15.4.1, “Resetting the Search Index,”](#) on page 120
- ♦ [Section 15.4.2, “Resetting Your Definitions,”](#) on page 121
- ♦ [Section 15.4.3, “Resetting the Standard Templates,”](#) on page 122

15.4.1 Resetting the Search Index

There have been no modifications to search functionality in Vibe 3.4. However, if you missed some of the changes from previous releases, you might want to re-index the search index.

The steps to reset the search index differ depending on whether you have multiple Lucene Index servers.

Depending on the size of your Vibe site, this can be a very time-consuming process.

- ♦ [“Resetting a Single Search Index” on page 121](#)
- ♦ [“Resetting the Search Index with Multiple Index Servers” on page 121](#)

Resetting a Single Search Index

- 1 Log in to the Vibe site as the Vibe administrator.
- 2 Click the *Settings* icon  in the upper right corner of the page, then click the *Administration Console* icon .
- 3 In the *Management* section, click *Search Index*.
- 4 Select *Re-Index Everything*.
- 5 Click *OK*, then click *Close*.

Users can still access the Vibe site during the indexing process, but search results might not be accurate until the index has been completely rebuilt.

A message notifies you when indexing is complete.

Resetting the Search Index with Multiple Index Servers

- 1 Log in to the Vibe site as the Vibe administrator.
- 2 Click the *Settings* icon  in the upper right corner of the page, then click the *Administration Console* icon .
- 3 In the *Search Index* section, click *Index*.
- 4 Select *Re-Index Everything*.
- 5 Select each node that you want to re-index.
- 6 Click *OK*, then click *Close*.

Users can still access the Vibe site during the indexing process, but search results might not be accurate until the index has been completely rebuilt.

A message notifies you when indexing is complete.

15.4.2 Resetting Your Definitions

There have been no modifications to definitions in Vibe 3.4. However, if you missed some of the changes from previous releases, you might want to reset the definitions.

WARNING: The following procedure deletes any custom modifications that you have previously made to the default Vibe definitions. If you want to save any modified definitions before proceeding, you can export the modified definitions. Also, you might want to document exactly what changes you have made in order to make it easier to reconstruct the definition after you reset it. This applies only to definitions that you have modified; definitions that you have created are not affected.

To reset your Vibe definitions:

- 1 Log in to the Vibe site as the Vibe administrator.
- 2 Click the *Settings* icon  in the upper right corner of the page, then click the *Administration Console* icon .

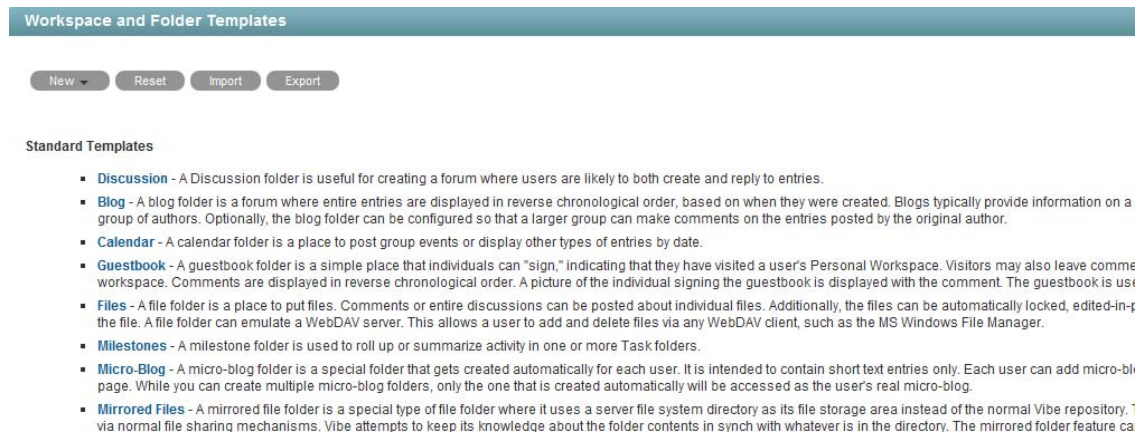
- 3 In the *System* section, click *Form/View Designers* to display the Form and View Designers page.
- 4 Click *Reset*.
The Reset Definitions page is displayed.
- 5 Click *Select All*.
You can expand each definition to ensure that all definitions have been selected.
- 6 Click *OK*.

15.4.3 Resetting the Standard Templates

There have been no modifications to Vibe templates in Vibe 3.4. However, if you missed some of the changes from previous releases, you might want to reset the definitions.

IMPORTANT: The following procedure deletes any custom modifications that you have previously made to the default Vibe templates. If you have manually customized any default Vibe templates, back up the files you have modified before performing the interface reset. This applies only to default templates that you have modified; templates that you have created are not affected.

- 1 Log in to the Vibe site as the Vibe administrator.
- 2 Click the *Settings* icon  in the upper right corner of the page, then click the *Administration Console* icon .
- 3 In the *Management* section, click *Workspace and Folder Templates*.



- 4 Click *Reset*.
- 5 Click *OK* to confirm, then click *Close*.

Your Vibe 3.4 site is now ready for use.

16 Updating From Kablink Vibe 3.2 to Kablink Vibe 3.3

This section describes how to update from Kablink Vibe 3.2 to Kablink Vibe 3.3. If you are updating from a version of Vibe prior to Vibe 3 (Vibe versions prior to Vibe 3 are called Kablink Teaming), you must first update to Vibe 3 before you can update to Vibe 3.3. For information on how to update to Novell Vibe 3, see “Update” in the *Kablink Vibe OnPrem 3 Installation Guide* (http://www.novell.com/documentation/kablinkvibe_onprem3/vibeprem3_inst/data/bookinfo.html).

After you update your Vibe system, ensure that you check the Vibe download site where you downloaded the Vibe software for any hot patches that might be available.

- ♦ [Section 16.1, “Understanding the Update Process,” on page 123](#)
- ♦ [Section 16.2, “Updating a Single-Server System from Vibe 3.2 to Vibe 3.3,” on page 124](#)
- ♦ [Section 16.3, “Updating a Multiple-Server System from Vibe 3.2 to Vibe 3.3,” on page 126](#)
- ♦ [Section 16.4, “Performing Post-Update Tasks,” on page 128](#)

16.1 Understanding the Update Process

During the update from Kablink Vibe 3.2 to Vibe 3.3, the following aspects of your Vibe system are modified:

- ♦ The software is updated from Vibe 3.2 to Vibe 3.3.
- ♦ A backup copy of your existing Vibe 3.2 installation is created in the following directory:

Linux: /opt/novell/teaming/teaming-backup

Windows: C:\Program Files\Novell\Teaming\teaming-backup

If your original Vibe system began with version 1.0 (this version of Kablink Vibe is called Kablink Teaming), the backup copy is located in the following directory:

Linux: /opt/icecore

Windows: C:\Program Files\icecore

16.2 Updating a Single-Server System from Vibe 3.2 to Vibe 3.3

When you update a single-server Kablink Vibe installation from Vibe 3.2 to Vibe 3.3, you need to update the Vibe software and the Vibe database separately. You can update the software and database in whichever order you prefer.

- ♦ [Section 16.2.1, “Backing Up Vibe Data,” on page 124](#)
- ♦ [Section 16.2.2, “Updating the Vibe Database from 3.2 to 3.3,” on page 124](#)
- ♦ [Section 16.2.3, “Updating the Vibe Software,” on page 124](#)

16.2.1 Backing Up Vibe Data

Ensure that your Vibe data is backed up before you begin the update process. For information about the data that needs to be backed up, see [“Backing Up Vibe Data”](#) in the *Kablink Vibe 3.4 Administration Guide*.

16.2.2 Updating the Vibe Database from 3.2 to 3.3

When you update to Vibe 3.3, the Vibe Installation program does not update the database as part of the Vibe software update. Therefore, you must manually run the database update script after you have stopped Vibe:

- 1 Ensure that you have a current backup of your Vibe 3.2 system.
- 2 Stop Vibe.
- 3 Ensure that no application (such as a command prompt or Windows Explorer) is running on the Vibe 3.2 system.
- 4 Change to the directory where the Vibe 3.3 installation program is located.
- 5 Unzip the `teaming-3.3.n-sql.zip` file to create the `update-3.2.0-3.3.n` directory
The `update-3.2.0-3.3.n` directory contains an update script for each type of database (MySQL, Microsoft SQL, and Oracle).
- 6 Use the database utility for your database type to run the script:

MySQL: `mysql -uusername -ppassword < "/path/update-mysql.sql"`

Microsoft SQL: `osql -Uusername -Ppassword -i update-sqlserver.sql`

You can also use the script with the [SQL Server Express Utility \(http://www.microsoft.com/downloads/details.aspx?familyid=fa87e828-173f-472e-a85c-27ed01cf6b02&displaylang=en\)](http://www.microsoft.com/downloads/details.aspx?familyid=fa87e828-173f-472e-a85c-27ed01cf6b02&displaylang=en) to update the database.

Oracle: `sqlplus "/ as sysdba"`
`SQL>spool update-oracle.out;`
`SQL>@update-oracle`
`SQL>quit;`

- 7 Continue with [Section 16.2.3, “Updating the Vibe Software,” on page 124](#).

16.2.3 Updating the Vibe Software

- 1 Ensure that you have a current backup of your Vibe 3.2 system.
- 2 Stop Vibe.

- 3 Ensure that no application (such as a command prompt or Windows Explorer) is running on the Vibe 3.2 system.
- 4 Copy the `installer.xml` file from the directory where the Vibe 3.2 Installation program is located to the directory where you have extracted the Vibe 3.3 software.

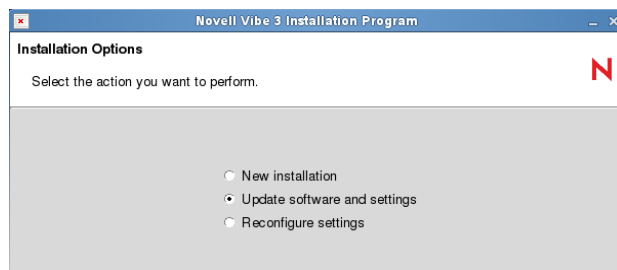
The `installer.xml` file provides default values when you run the Vibe 3.3 Installation program.

- 5 Start the Vibe 3.3 installation program.

If you need assistance with this task, see the detailed installation instructions for the platform where you are updating Vibe:

- ♦ [Section 4.1.2, “Running the Linux Vibe Installation Program,” on page 57](#)
- ♦ [Section 4.2.2, “Running the Windows Vibe Installation Program,” on page 66](#)

- 6 Accept the License Agreement, then click *Next*.



Because you provided your Vibe 3.2 `installer.xml` file in the directory with the Vibe 3.3 installation program, the *Update software and settings* installation option is selected by default.

- 7 Click *Next* to continue.
- 8 Click *Yes* to let the Installation program know that you have stopped Vibe.
- 9 Select the check box to let the installation program know that you have backed up all of your data, then click *Next*.
- 10 Select *Basic* or *Advanced*, depending on the type of Vibe installation you are updating, then click *Next*.

For more information about the differences between basic and advanced installations, see [Section 3.1, “What Is a Basic Vibe Installation?,” on page 31](#) and [Section 8.1, “What Is an Advanced Installation?,” on page 87](#).

- 11 Continue through the installation process, retaining or changing configuration information depending on the needs of your Vibe 3.3 system.
- 12 Click *Install* when you are ready to perform the update.
- 13 Click *Finish* when the update is completed.
- 14 If you have not yet updated the Vibe database, complete [Section 16.2.2, “Updating the Vibe Database from 3.2 to 3.3,” on page 124](#) before you start Vibe.
- 15 Start Vibe 3.3 in the same way that you have been starting Vibe 3.2.

When you start Vibe for the first time after the update, it takes longer to start than usual because data in the Vibe database must be updated before the Vibe site is ready to use.

16.3 Updating a Multiple-Server System from Vibe 3.2 to Vibe 3.3

If your Kablink Vibe 3.2 system is distributed across multiple servers, the Vibe 3.3 installation program can update Vibe components on the Vibe server, but you must manually update any Vibe components that you have placed on remote servers.

- ♦ [Section 16.3.1, “Backing Up Vibe Data,” on page 126](#)
- ♦ [Section 16.3.2, “Manual Vibe Database Update,” on page 126](#)
- ♦ [Section 16.3.3, “Remote Lucene Index Server Update,” on page 127](#)

16.3.1 Backing Up Vibe Data

Ensure that your Vibe data is backed up before you begin the update process. For information about the data that needs to be backed up, see [“Backing Up Vibe Data”](#) in the *Kablink Vibe 3.4 Administration Guide*.

16.3.2 Manual Vibe Database Update

To update a database from Vibe 3.2 to 3.3, you must run the Vibe 3.3 database update script.

- 1 Stop Vibe.
- 2 Ensure that no application (such as a command prompt or Windows Explorer) is running on the Vibe 3.2 system.
- 3 Change to the directory where the Vibe 3.3 installation program is located.
- 4 Unzip the `teaming-3.3.n-sql.zip` file to create the `update-3.2.0-3.3.n` directory.
The `update-3.2.0-3.3.n` directory contains an update script for each type of database (MySQL, Microsoft SQL, and Oracle).
- 5 Copy the script for your database type to the server where the Vibe database is located.
- 6 (Conditional) If you have multiple Oracle databases, you must edit the `update-oracle.sql` script and add `@database_name` to the first line of the script. For example, connect `sitescape/sitescape@vibe`.
- 7 Use the database client utility for your database type to run the script:

MySQL: `mysql -uusername -ppassword < "/path/update-mysql.sql"`

Microsoft SQL: `osql -Uusername -Ppassword -i update-sqlserver.sql`

You can also use the script with the [SQL Server Express Utility \(http://www.microsoft.com/downloads/details.aspx?familyid=fa87e828-173f-472e-a85c-27ed01cf6b02&displaylang=en\)](http://www.microsoft.com/downloads/details.aspx?familyid=fa87e828-173f-472e-a85c-27ed01cf6b02&displaylang=en) to update the database.

Oracle: `sqlplus "/ as sysdba"`
`SQL>spool update-oracle.out;`
`SQL>@update-oracle`
`SQL>quit;`

- 8 After you have updated the database from Vibe 3.2 to Vibe 3.3:

If your Lucene Index Server is also on a remote server, continue with [Section 16.3.3, “Remote Lucene Index Server Update,” on page 127.](#)

or

If all remaining components that need to be updated from Vibe 3.2 to Vibe 3.3 are on the Vibe server, follow the instructions in [Section 16.2, “Updating a Single-Server System from Vibe 3.2 to Vibe 3.3,” on page 124.](#)

16.3.3 Remote Lucene Index Server Update

To update your index from Kablink Vibe 3.2 to Kablink Vibe 3.3 when the Vibe installation program cannot do it for you, you need to run the Remote Lucene Server installation program.

- 1 Stop Vibe.
- 2 Stop the Lucene Index Server.
- 3 Ensure that no application (such as a command prompt or Windows Explorer) is running on the Vibe 3.2 system.
- 4 Copy the Vibe 3.3 Remote Lucene Server Installation program from the directory where the Vibe 3.3 Installation program is located to a convenient directory on the server where the remote Lucene Index Server is located.

The name of the Remote Lucene Server Installation program varies by platform:

Linux: `lucene-installer.linux`

Windows: `lucene-installer.exe`

- 5 Start the Vibe 3.3 Remote Lucene Server installation program.
- 6 Accept the License Agreement, then click *Next*.
- 7 Select *Update software and settings*.
- 8 Click *Next* to continue.
- 9 Click *Next* to accept the installation location.
- 10 Click *Next* to accept the Java JDK location.
- 11 In the *Host* field, specify the hostname where you are installing the remote Lucene Index Server.
- 12 Change Lucene configuration settings as needed, then click *Next*.
For information about Lucene configuration settings, see [Section 8.6.2, “Changing Lucene Configuration Settings,” on page 91.](#)
- 13 Click *Install* to install the updated Lucene Index Server software.
- 14 Click *Finish* when the update is completed.
- 15 Start the Lucene Index Server.
- 16 Now that all remote Vibe components have been updated, follow the instructions in [Section 16.2, “Updating a Single-Server System from Vibe 3.2 to Vibe 3.3,” on page 124.](#)

16.4 Performing Post-Update Tasks

After you start Kablink Vibe 3.3, you can access your Vibe site as usual. However, you need to reset some aspects of the interface before you allow users to access the updated site. The interface reset affects only those definitions and templates that are included with the Vibe product. If you have created custom definitions and templates, they are unaffected by the interface reset.

- ♦ [Section 16.4.1, “Resetting the Search Index,” on page 128](#)
- ♦ [Section 16.4.2, “Resetting Your Definitions,” on page 129](#)
- ♦ [Section 16.4.3, “Resetting the Standard Templates,” on page 129](#)

16.4.1 Resetting the Search Index

There have been no modifications to search functionality in Vibe 3.3. However, if you missed some of the changes from previous releases, you might want to re-index the search index.

The steps to reset the search index differ depending on whether you have multiple Lucene Index servers.

Depending on the size of your Vibe site, this can be a very time-consuming process.

- ♦ [“Resetting a Single Search Index” on page 128](#)
- ♦ [“Resetting the Search Index with Multiple Index Servers” on page 128](#)

Resetting a Single Search Index

- 1 Log in to the Vibe site as the Vibe administrator.
- 2 Click the *Settings* icon  in the upper right corner of the page, then click the *Administration Console* icon .
- 3 In the *Management* section, click *Search Index*.
- 4 Select *Re-Index Everything*.
- 5 Click *OK*, then click *Close*.

Users can still access the Vibe site during the indexing process, but search results might not be accurate until the index has been completely rebuilt.

A message notifies you when indexing is complete.

Resetting the Search Index with Multiple Index Servers

- 1 Log in to the Vibe site as the Vibe administrator.
- 2 Click the *Settings* icon  in the upper right corner of the page, then click the *Administration Console* icon .
- 3 In the *Search Index* section, click *Index*.
- 4 Select *Re-Index Everything*.
- 5 Select each node that you want to re-index.
- 6 Click *OK*, then click *Close*.

Users can still access the Vibe site during the indexing process, but search results might not be accurate until the index has been completely rebuilt.

A message notifies you when indexing is complete.

16.4.2 Resetting Your Definitions

In Vibe 3.3, two changes were made to the User Profile definition: the Phone element was added and the Conferencing Name and Conferencing Password elements were removed. It is likely that neither of these changes are critical for your Vibe site. However, if you do want to see these changes on your Vibe site, you can complete the steps in this section, or add the elements manually to your User Profile definition.

WARNING: The following procedure deletes any custom modifications that you have previously made to the default Vibe definitions. If you want to save any modified definitions before proceeding, you can export the modified definitions. Also, you might want to document exactly what changes you have made in order to make it easier to reconstruct the definition after you reset it. This applies only to definitions that you have modified; definitions that you have created are not affected.

To reset your Vibe definitions:

- 1 Log in to the Vibe site as the Vibe administrator.
- 2 Click the *Settings* icon  in the upper right corner of the page, then click the *Administration Console* icon .
- 3 In the *System* section, click *Form/View Designers* to display the Form and View Designers page.
- 4 Click *Reset*.
The Reset Definitions page is displayed.
- 5 Click *Select All*.
You can expand each definition to ensure that all definitions have been selected.
- 6 Click *OK*.

16.4.3 Resetting the Standard Templates

There have been no modifications to Vibe templates in Vibe 3.3. However, if you missed some of the changes from previous releases, you might want to reset the definitions.

IMPORTANT: The following procedure deletes any custom modifications that you have previously made to the default Vibe templates. If you have manually customized any default Vibe templates, back up the files you have modified before performing the interface reset. This applies only to default templates that you have modified; templates that you have created are not affected.

- 1 Log in to the Vibe site as the Vibe administrator.
- 2 Click the *Settings* icon  in the upper right corner of the page, then click the *Administration Console* icon .
- 3 In the *Management* section, click *Workspace and Folder Templates*.

Workspace and Folder Templates

New ▾

Reset

Import

Export

Standard Templates

- **Discussion** - A Discussion folder is useful for creating a forum where users are likely to both create and reply to entries.
- **Blog** - A blog folder is a forum where entire entries are displayed in reverse chronological order, based on when they were created. Blogs typically provide information on a group of authors. Optionally, the blog folder can be configured so that a larger group can make comments on the entries posted by the original author.
- **Calendar** - A calendar folder is a place to post group events or display other types of entries by date.
- **Guestbook** - A guestbook folder is a simple place that individuals can "sign," indicating that they have visited a user's Personal Workspace. Visitors may also leave comments in the workspace. Comments are displayed in reverse chronological order. A picture of the individual signing the guestbook is displayed with the comment. The guestbook is used for signing.
- **Files** - A file folder is a place to put files. Comments or entire discussions can be posted about individual files. Additionally, the files can be automatically locked, edited-in-place, or deleted. A file folder can emulate a WebDAV server. This allows a user to add and delete files via any WebDAV client, such as the MS Windows File Manager.
- **Milestones** - A milestone folder is used to roll up or summarize activity in one or more Task folders.
- **Micro-Blog** - A micro-blog folder is a special folder that gets created automatically for each user. It is intended to contain short text entries only. Each user can add micro-blog entries to the page. While you can create multiple micro-blog folders, only the one that is created automatically will be accessed as the user's real micro-blog.
- **Mirrored Files** - A mirrored file folder is a special type of file folder where it uses a server file system directory as its file storage area instead of the normal Vibe repository. It is used via normal file sharing mechanisms. Vibe attempts to keep its knowledge about the folder contents in synch with whatever is in the directory. The mirrored folder feature can be used to mirror a local file system or a remote file system.

4 Click *Reset*.

5 Click *OK* to confirm, then click *Close*.

Your Vibe 3.3 site is now ready for use.

17 Updating From Kablink Vibe 3.1 to Kablink Vibe 3.3

This section describes how to update from Kablink Vibe 3.1 to Kablink Vibe 3.3. If you are updating from a version of Vibe prior to Vibe 3 (Vibe versions prior to Vibe 3 are called Kablink Teaming), you must first update to Vibe 3 before you can update to Vibe 3.3. For information on how to update to Novell Vibe 3, see “Update” in the *Kablink Vibe OnPrem 3 Installation Guide* (http://www.novell.com/documentation/kablinkvibe_onprem3/vibeprem3_inst/data/bookinfo.html).

After you update your Vibe system, ensure that you check the Vibe download site where you downloaded the Vibe software for any hot patches that might be available.

- ♦ [Section 17.1, “Understanding the Update Process,” on page 131](#)
- ♦ [Section 17.2, “Updating a Single-Server System from Vibe 3.1 to Vibe 3.3,” on page 132](#)
- ♦ [Section 17.3, “Updating a Multiple-Server System from Vibe 3.1 to Vibe 3.3,” on page 134](#)
- ♦ [Section 17.4, “Performing Post-Update Tasks,” on page 136](#)

17.1 Understanding the Update Process

During the update from Kablink Vibe 3.1 to Vibe 3.3, the following aspects of your Vibe system are modified:

- ♦ The software is updated from Vibe 3.1 to Vibe 3.3.
- ♦ A backup copy of your existing Vibe 3.1 installation is created in the following directory:

Linux: /opt/novell/teaming/teaming-backup

Windows: C:\Program Files\Novell\Teaming\teaming-backup

If your original Vibe system began with version 1.0 (this version of Kablink Vibe is called Kablink Teaming), the backup copy is located in the following directory:

Linux: /opt/icecore

Windows: C:\Program Files\icecore

17.2 Updating a Single-Server System from Vibe 3.1 to Vibe 3.3

When you update a single-server Kablink Vibe installation from Vibe 3.1 to Vibe 3.3, you need to update the Vibe software and the Vibe database separately. You can update the software and database in whichever order you prefer.

- ♦ [Section 17.2.1, “Backing Up Vibe Data,” on page 132](#)
- ♦ [Section 17.2.2, “Updating the Vibe Database from 3.1 to 3.3,” on page 132](#)
- ♦ [Section 17.2.3, “Updating the Vibe Software,” on page 133](#)

17.2.1 Backing Up Vibe Data

Ensure that your Vibe data is backed up before you begin the update process. For information about the data that needs to be backed up, see [“Backing Up Vibe Data”](#) in the *Kablink Vibe 3.4 Administration Guide*.

17.2.2 Updating the Vibe Database from 3.1 to 3.3

When you update to Vibe 3.3, the Vibe Installation program does not update the database as part of the Vibe software update. Therefore, you must manually run the database update script after you have stopped Vibe:

- 1 Ensure that you have a current backup of your Vibe 3.1 system.
- 2 Stop Vibe.
- 3 Ensure that no application (such as a command prompt or Windows Explorer) is running on the Vibe 3.1 system.
- 4 Change to the directory where the Vibe 3.3 installation program is located.
- 5 Unzip the `teaming-3.3.n-sql.zip` file to create the `update-3.1.0-3.2.n` directory and the `update-3.2.0-3.3.n` directory.

The `update-3.1.0-3.2.n` directory and the `update-3.2.0-3.3.n` directory contain an update script for each type of database (MySQL, Microsoft SQL, and Oracle).

- 6 Use the database utility for your database type to run the corresponding script from both the `update-3.1.0-3.2.n` directory and the `update-3.2.0-3.3.n` directory:

MySQL: `mysql -uusername -ppassword < "/path/update-mysql.sql"`

Microsoft SQL: `osql -Uusername -Ppassword -i update-sqlserver.sql`

You can also use the script with the [SQL Server Express Utility \(http://www.microsoft.com/downloads/details.aspx?familyid=fa87e828-173f-472e-a85c-27ed01cf6b02&displaylang=en\)](http://www.microsoft.com/downloads/details.aspx?familyid=fa87e828-173f-472e-a85c-27ed01cf6b02&displaylang=en) to update the database.

Oracle: `sqlplus "/ as sysdba"`
`SQL>spool update-oracle.out;`
`SQL>@update-oracle`
`SQL>quit;`

NOTE: You must run each database update script in the correct order: first run the update script for Vibe 3.1 to 3.2, then run the script for Vibe 3.2 to Vibe 3.3.

- 7 Continue with [Section 17.2.3, “Updating the Vibe Software,” on page 133](#).

17.2.3 Updating the Vibe Software

- 1 Ensure that you have a current backup of your Vibe 3.1 system.
- 2 Stop Vibe.
- 3 Ensure that no application (such as a command prompt or Windows Explorer) is running on the Vibe 3.1 system.
- 4 Copy the `installer.xml` file from the directory where the Vibe 3.1 Installation program is located to the directory where you have extracted the Vibe 3.3 software.

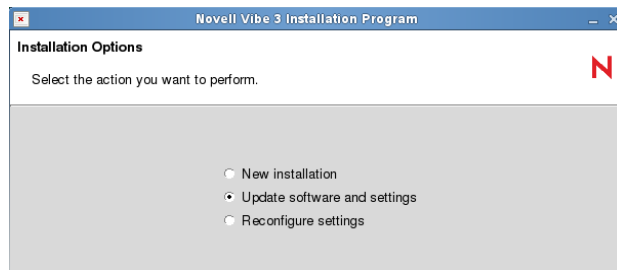
The `installer.xml` file provides default values when you run the Vibe 3.3 Installation program.

- 5 Start the Vibe 3.3 installation program.

If you need assistance with this task, see the detailed installation instructions for the platform where you are updating Vibe:

- ♦ [Section 4.1.2, “Running the Linux Vibe Installation Program,” on page 57](#)
- ♦ [Section 4.2.2, “Running the Windows Vibe Installation Program,” on page 66](#)

- 6 Accept the License Agreement, then click *Next*.



Because you provided your Vibe 3.1 `installer.xml` file in the directory with the Vibe 3.3 installation program, the *Update software and settings* installation option is selected by default.

- 7 Click *Next* to continue.
- 8 Click *Yes* to let the Installation program know that you have stopped Vibe.
- 9 Select the check box to let the installation program know that you have backed up all of your data, then click *Next*.
- 10 Select *Basic* or *Advanced*, depending on the type of Vibe installation you are updating, then click *Next*.

For more information about the differences between basic and advanced installations, see [Section 3.1, “What Is a Basic Vibe Installation?,” on page 31](#) and [Section 8.1, “What Is an Advanced Installation?,” on page 87](#).

- 11 Continue through the installation process, retaining or changing configuration information depending on the needs of your Vibe 3.3 system.
- 12 Click *Install* when you are ready to perform the update.
- 13 Click *Finish* when the update is completed.
- 14 If you have not yet updated the Vibe database, complete [Section 17.2.2, “Updating the Vibe Database from 3.1 to 3.3,” on page 132](#) before you start Vibe.
- 15 Start Vibe 3.3 in the same way that you have been starting Vibe 3.1.

When you start Vibe for the first time after the update, it takes longer to start than usual because data in the Vibe database must be updated before the Vibe site is ready to use.

17.3 Updating a Multiple-Server System from Vibe 3.1 to Vibe 3.3

If your Kablink Vibe 3.1 system is distributed across multiple servers, the Vibe 3.3 installation program can update Vibe components on the Vibe server, but you must manually update any Vibe components that you have placed on remote servers.

- ♦ [Section 17.3.1, “Backing Up Vibe Data,” on page 134](#)
- ♦ [Section 17.3.2, “Manual Vibe Database Update,” on page 134](#)
- ♦ [Section 17.3.3, “Remote Lucene Index Server Update,” on page 135](#)

17.3.1 Backing Up Vibe Data

Ensure that your Vibe data is backed up before you begin the update process. For information about the data that needs to be backed up, see [“Backing Up Vibe Data”](#) in the *Kablink Vibe 3.4 Administration Guide*.

17.3.2 Manual Vibe Database Update

To update a database from Vibe 3.1 to 3.3, you must run the Vibe 3.3 database update script.

- 1 Stop Vibe.
- 2 Ensure that no application (such as a command prompt or Windows Explorer) is running on the Vibe 3.1 system.
- 3 Change to the directory where the Vibe 3.3 installation program is located.
- 4 Unzip the `teaming-3.3.n-sql.zip` file to create the `update-3.1.0-3.2.n` directory and the `update-3.2.0-3.3.n` directory.

The `update-3.1.0-3.2.n` directory and the `update-3.2.0-3.3.n` directory contain an update script for each type of database (MySQL, Microsoft SQL, and Oracle).
- 5 Copy the script for your database type to the server where the Vibe database is located.
- 6 (Conditional) If you have multiple Oracle databases, you must edit the `update-oracle.sql` script and add `@database_name` to the first line of the script. For example, connect `sitescape/sitescape@vibe`.
- 7 Use the database utility for your database type to run the corresponding script from both the `update-3.1.0-3.2.n` directory and the `update-3.2.0-3.3.n` directory:

MySQL: `mysql -uusername -ppassword < "/path/update-mysql.sql"`

Microsoft SQL: `osql -Uusername -Ppassword -i update-sqlserver.sql`

You can also use the script with the [SQL Server Express Utility \(http://www.microsoft.com/downloads/details.aspx?familyid=fa87e828-173f-472e-a85c-27ed01cf6b02&displaylang=en\)](http://www.microsoft.com/downloads/details.aspx?familyid=fa87e828-173f-472e-a85c-27ed01cf6b02&displaylang=en) to update the database.

Oracle: `sqlplus "/ as sysdba"`
`SQL>spool update-oracle.out;`
`SQL>@update-oracle`
`SQL>quit;`

- 8 After you have updated the database from Vibe 3.1 to Vibe 3.3:

If your Lucene Index Server is also on a remote server, continue with [Section 17.3.3, “Remote Lucene Index Server Update,”](#) on page 135.

or

If all remaining components that need to be updated from Vibe 3.1 to Vibe 3.3 are on the Vibe server, follow the instructions in [Section 17.2, “Updating a Single-Server System from Vibe 3.1 to Vibe 3.3,”](#) on page 132.

17.3.3 Remote Lucene Index Server Update

To update your index from Kablink Vibe 3.1 to Kablink Vibe 3.3 when the Vibe installation program cannot do it for you, you need to run the Remote Lucene Server installation program.

- 1 Stop Vibe.
- 2 Stop the Lucene Index Server.
- 3 Ensure that no application (such as a command prompt or Windows Explorer) is running on the Vibe 3.1 system.
- 4 Copy the Vibe 3.3 Remote Lucene Server Installation program from the directory where the Vibe 3.3 Installation program is located to a convenient directory on the server where the remote Lucene Index Server is located.

The name of the Remote Lucene Server Installation program varies by platform:

Linux: `lucene-installer.linux`

Windows: `lucene-installer.exe`

- 5 Start the Vibe 3.3 Remote Lucene Server installation program.
- 6 Accept the License Agreement, then click *Next*.
- 7 Select *Update software and settings*.
- 8 Click *Next* to continue.
- 9 Click *Next* to accept the installation location.
- 10 Click *Next* to accept the Java JDK location.
- 11 In the *Host* field, specify the hostname where you are installing the remote Lucene Index Server.
- 12 Change Lucene configuration settings as needed, then click *Next*.
For information about Lucene configuration settings, see [Section 8.6.2, “Changing Lucene Configuration Settings,”](#) on page 91.
- 13 Click *Install* to install the updated Lucene Index Server software.
- 14 Click *Finish* when the update is completed.
- 15 Start the Lucene Index Server.
- 16 Now that all remote Vibe components have been updated, follow the instructions in [Section 17.2, “Updating a Single-Server System from Vibe 3.1 to Vibe 3.3,”](#) on page 132.

17.4 Performing Post-Update Tasks

After you start Kablink Vibe 3.3, you can access your Vibe site as usual. However, you need to reset some aspects of the interface before you allow users to access the updated site. The interface reset affects only those definitions and templates that are included with the Vibe product. If you have created custom definitions and templates, they are unaffected by the interface reset.

- ♦ [Section 17.4.1, “Resetting Your Definitions,” on page 136](#)
- ♦ [Section 17.4.2, “Resetting the Search Index,” on page 136](#)
- ♦ [Section 17.4.3, “Resetting the Standard Templates,” on page 137](#)

17.4.1 Resetting Your Definitions

Various aspects of the Vibe interface have been redesigned and enhanced since Vibe 3.1. Some of these enhancements affect entries, folders, user profiles, and user workspaces. If you have made customizations to these areas of Vibe, you must reset these definitions in order to see the enhancements, as described in this section.

WARNING: The following procedure deletes any custom modifications that you have previously made to the default Vibe definitions. If you want to save any modified definitions before proceeding, you can export the modified definitions. Also, you might want to document exactly what changes you have made in order to make it easier to reconstruct the definition after you reset it. This applies only to definitions that you have modified; definitions that you have created are not affected.

To reset your Vibe definitions:

- 1 Log in to the Vibe site as the Vibe administrator.
- 2 Click the *Settings* icon  in the upper right corner of the page, then click the *Administration Console* icon .
- 3 In the *System* section, click *Form/View Designers* to display the Form and View Designers page.
- 4 Click *Reset*.
The Reset Definitions page is displayed.
- 5 Click *Select All*.
You can expand each definition to ensure that all definitions have been selected.
- 6 Click *OK*.

17.4.2 Resetting the Search Index

Search functionality has been improved since Vibe 3.1. For optimal search performance, you need to re-index the search index after you update to Vibe 3.3.

The steps to reset the search index differ depending on whether you have multiple Lucene Index servers.

Depending on the size of your Vibe site, this can be a very time-consuming process.

- ♦ [“Resetting a Single Search Index” on page 137](#)
- ♦ [“Resetting the Search Index with Multiple Index Servers” on page 137](#)

Resetting a Single Search Index

- 1 Log in to the Vibe site as the Vibe administrator.
- 2 Click the *Settings* icon  in the upper right corner of the page, then click the *Administration Console* icon .
- 3 In the *Management* section, click *Search Index*.
- 4 Select *Re-Index Everything*.
- 5 Click *OK*, then click *Close*.

Users can still access the Vibe site during the indexing process, but search results might not be accurate until the index has been completely rebuilt.

A message notifies you when indexing is complete.

Resetting the Search Index with Multiple Index Servers

- 1 Log in to the Vibe site as the Vibe administrator.
- 2 Click the *Settings* icon  in the upper right corner of the page, then click the *Administration Console* icon .
- 3 In the *Search Index* section, click *Index*.
- 4 Select *Re-Index Everything*.
- 5 Select each node that you want to re-index.
- 6 Click *OK*, then click *Close*.

Users can still access the Vibe site during the indexing process, but search results might not be accurate until the index has been completely rebuilt.

A message notifies you when indexing is complete.

17.4.3 Resetting the Standard Templates

IMPORTANT: The following procedure deletes any custom modifications that you have previously made to the default Vibe templates. If you have manually customized any default Vibe templates, back up the files you have modified before performing the interface reset. This applies only to default templates that you have modified; templates that you have created are not affected.

- 1 Log in to the Vibe site as the Vibe administrator.
- 2 Click the *Settings* icon  in the upper right corner of the page, then click the *Administration Console* icon .
- 3 In the *Management* section, click *Workspace and Folder Templates*.

Workspace and Folder Templates

New ▾

Reset

Import

Export

Standard Templates

- **Discussion** - A Discussion folder is useful for creating a forum where users are likely to both create and reply to entries.
- **Blog** - A blog folder is a forum where entire entries are displayed in reverse chronological order, based on when they were created. Blogs typically provide information on a group of authors. Optionally, the blog folder can be configured so that a larger group can make comments on the entries posted by the original author.
- **Calendar** - A calendar folder is a place to post group events or display other types of entries by date.
- **Guestbook** - A guestbook folder is a simple place that individuals can "sign," indicating that they have visited a user's Personal Workspace. Visitors may also leave comments in the workspace. Comments are displayed in reverse chronological order. A picture of the individual signing the guestbook is displayed with the comment. The guestbook is used for signing.
- **Files** - A file folder is a place to put files. Comments or entire discussions can be posted about individual files. Additionally, the files can be automatically locked, edited-in-place, or deleted. A file folder can emulate a WebDAV server. This allows a user to add and delete files via any WebDAV client, such as the MS Windows File Manager.
- **Milestones** - A milestone folder is used to roll up or summarize activity in one or more Task folders.
- **Micro-Blog** - A micro-blog folder is a special folder that gets created automatically for each user. It is intended to contain short text entries only. Each user can add micro-blog entries to the page. While you can create multiple micro-blog folders, only the one that is created automatically will be accessed as the user's real micro-blog.
- **Mirrored Files** - A mirrored file folder is a special type of file folder where it uses a server file system directory as its file storage area instead of the normal Vibe repository. It is used via normal file sharing mechanisms. Vibe attempts to keep its knowledge about the folder contents in synch with whatever is in the directory. The mirrored folder feature can be used to mirror a local file system or a remote file system.

4 Click *Reset*.

5 Click *OK* to confirm, then click *Close*.

Your Vibe 3.3 site is now ready for use.

18 Updating from Kablink Vibe 3 to Kablink Vibe 3.3

This section describes how to update from Kablink Vibe 3 to Kablink Vibe 3.3. If you are updating from a version of Vibe prior to Vibe 3 (Vibe versions prior to Vibe 3 are called Kablink Teaming), you must first update to Vibe 3 before you can update to Vibe 3.3. For information on how to update to Novell Vibe 3, see “Update” in the *Kablink Vibe OnPrem 3 Installation Guide* (http://www.novell.com/documentation/kablinkvibe_onprem3/vibeprem3_inst/data/bookinfo.html).

After you update your Vibe system, ensure that you check the Vibe download site where you downloaded the Vibe software for any hot patches that might be available.

- ♦ [Section 18.1, “Understanding the Update Process,” on page 139](#)
- ♦ [Section 18.2, “Updating a Single-Server System from Vibe 3 to Vibe 3.3,” on page 140](#)
- ♦ [Section 18.3, “Updating a Multiple-Server System from Vibe 3 to Vibe 3.3,” on page 142](#)
- ♦ [Section 18.4, “Performing Post-Update Tasks,” on page 144](#)

18.1 Understanding the Update Process

During the update from Kablink Vibe 3 to Vibe 3.3, the following aspects of your Vibe system are modified:

- ♦ The software is updated from Vibe 3 to Vibe 3.3.
- ♦ A backup copy of your existing Vibe 3 installation is created in the following directory:

Linux: /opt/novell/teaming/teaming-backup

Windows: C:\Program Files\Novell\Teaming\teaming-backup

If your original Vibe system began with version 1.0 (this version of Kablink Vibe is called Kablink Teaming), the backup copy is located in the following directory:

Linux: /opt/icecore

Windows: C:\Program Files\icecore

18.2 Updating a Single-Server System from Vibe 3 to Vibe 3.3

When you update a single-server Kablink Vibe installation from Vibe 3 to Vibe 3.3, you need to update the Vibe software and the Vibe database separately. You can update the software and database in whichever order you prefer.

- ♦ [Section 18.2.1, “Backing Up Vibe Data,” on page 140](#)
- ♦ [Section 18.2.2, “Updating the Vibe Database,” on page 140](#)
- ♦ [Section 18.2.3, “Updating the Vibe Software,” on page 141](#)

18.2.1 Backing Up Vibe Data

Ensure that your Vibe data is backed up before you begin the update process. For information about the data that needs to be backed up, see [“Backing Up Vibe Data”](#) in the *Kablink Vibe 3.4 Administration Guide*.

18.2.2 Updating the Vibe Database

When you update to Vibe 3.3, the Vibe Installation program does not update the database as part of the Vibe software update. Therefore, you must manually run the database update scripts after you have stopped Vibe:

- 1 Ensure that you have a current backup of your Vibe 3 system.
- 2 Stop Vibe.
- 3 Ensure that no application (such as a command prompt or Windows Explorer) is running on the Vibe 3 system.
- 4 Change to the directory where the Vibe 3.3 installation program is located.
- 5 Unzip the `teaming-3.3.n-sql.zip` file to create the `update-3.0.0-3.1.n`, `update-3.1.0-3.2.n`, and `update-3.2.0-3.3.n` directories.

The `update-3.0.0-3.1.0`, `update-3.1.0-3.2.n` and `update-3.2.0-3.3.n` directories contain update scripts for each type of database (MySQL, Microsoft SQL, and Oracle).

- 6 Use the database utility for your database type to run the corresponding script for your database from the `update-3.0.0-3.1.0`, `update-3.1.0-3.2.n` and `update-3.2.0-3.3.n` directories:

MySQL: `mysql -uusername -ppassword < "/path/update-mysql.sql"`

Microsoft SQL: `osql -Uusername -Ppassword -i update-sqlserver.sql`

You can also use the script with the [SQL Server Express Utility \(http://www.microsoft.com/downloads/details.aspx?familyid=fa87e828-173f-472e-a85c-27ed01cf6b02&displaylang=en\)](http://www.microsoft.com/downloads/details.aspx?familyid=fa87e828-173f-472e-a85c-27ed01cf6b02&displaylang=en) to update the database.

Oracle: `sqlplus "/ as sysdba"`
`SQL>spool update-oracle.out;`
`SQL>@update-oracle`
`SQL>quit;`

NOTE: You must run each database update script in the correct order: first run the update script for Vibe 3 to 3.1, then run the script for Vibe 3.1 to Vibe 3.2, then run the script for Vibe 3.2 to Vibe 3.3.

- 7 Continue with [Section 17.2.3, “Updating the Vibe Software,” on page 133](#).

18.2.3 Updating the Vibe Software

- 1 Make sure you have a current backup of your Vibe 3 system.
- 2 Stop Vibe.
- 3 Ensure that no application (such as a command prompt or Windows Explorer) is running on the Vibe 3 system.
- 4 Copy the `installer.xml` file from the directory where the Vibe 3 Installation program is located to the directory where you have extracted the Vibe 3.3 software.

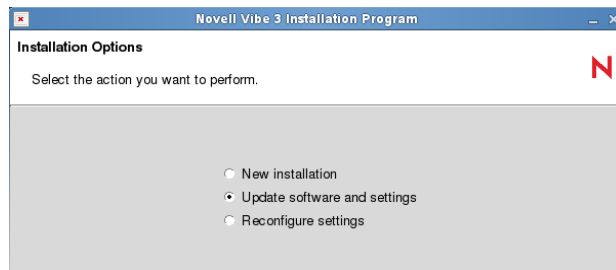
The `installer.xml` file provides default values when you run the Vibe 3.3 Installation program.

- 5 Start the Vibe 3.3 installation program.

If you need assistance with this task, see the detailed installation instructions for the platform where you are updating Vibe:

- ♦ [Section 4.1.2, “Running the Linux Vibe Installation Program,” on page 57](#)
- ♦ [Section 4.2.2, “Running the Windows Vibe Installation Program,” on page 66](#)

- 6 Accept the License Agreement, then click *Next*.



Because you provided your Vibe 3 `installer.xml` file in the directory with the Vibe 3.3 installation program, the *Update software and settings* installation option is selected by default.

- 7 Click *Next* to continue.
- 8 Click *Yes* to let the Installation program know that you have stopped Vibe.
- 9 Select the check box to let the installation program know that you have backed up all of your data, then click *Next*.
- 10 Select *Basic* or *Advanced*, depending on the type of Vibe installation you are updating, then click *Next*.

For more information about the differences between basic and advanced installations, see [Section 3.1, “What Is a Basic Vibe Installation?,” on page 31](#) and [Section 8.1, “What Is an Advanced Installation?,” on page 87](#).

- 11 Continue through the installation process, retaining or changing configuration information depending on the needs of your Vibe 3.3 system.
- 12 Click *Install* when you are ready to perform the update.
- 13 Click *Finish* when the update is completed.
- 14 If you have not yet updated the Vibe database, complete [Section 17.2.2, “Updating the Vibe Database from 3.1 to 3.3,” on page 132](#) before you start Vibe.
- 15 Start Vibe 3.3 in the same way that you have been starting Vibe 3.

When you start Vibe for the first time after the update, it takes longer to start than usual because data in the Vibe database must be updated before the Vibe site is ready to use.

18.3 Updating a Multiple-Server System from Vibe 3 to Vibe 3.3

If your Kablink Vibe 3 system is distributed across multiple servers, the Vibe 3.3 installation program can update Vibe components on the Vibe server, but you must manually update any Vibe components that you have placed on remote servers.

- ♦ [Section 18.3.1, “Backing Up Vibe Data,” on page 142](#)
- ♦ [Section 18.3.2, “Manual Vibe Database Update,” on page 142](#)
- ♦ [Section 18.3.3, “Remote Lucene Index Server Update,” on page 143](#)

18.3.1 Backing Up Vibe Data

Ensure that your Vibe data is backed up before you begin the update process. For information about the data that needs to be backed up, see “[Backing Up Vibe Data](#)” in the *Kablink Vibe 3.4 Administration Guide*.

18.3.2 Manual Vibe Database Update

To update a database from Vibe 3 to 3.3, you must run the Vibe 3.2 database update scripts.

- 1 Ensure that you have a current backup of your Vibe 3 system.
- 2 Stop Vibe.
- 3 Ensure that no application (such as a command prompt or Windows Explorer) is running on the Vibe 3 system.
- 4 Change to the directory where the Vibe 3.3 installation program is located.
- 5 Unzip the `teaming-3.3.n-sql.zip` file to create the `update-3.0.0-3.1.n`, `update-3.1.0-3.2.n`, and `update-3.2.0-3.3.n` directories.
The `update-3.0.0-3.1.0`, `update-3.1.0-3.2.n` and `update-3.2.0-3.3.n` directories contain update scripts for each type of database (MySQL, Microsoft SQL, and Oracle).
- 6 Copy the scripts for your database type to the server where the Vibe database is located.
- 7 (Conditional) If you have multiple Oracle databases, you must edit the `update-oracle.sql` scripts in each directory and add `@database_name` to the first line of the scripts. For example, `connect sitescape/sitescape@vibe`.
- 8 Use the database utility for your database type to run the corresponding script for your database from the `update-3.0.0-3.1.0`, `update-3.1.0-3.2.n` and `update-3.2.0-3.3.n` directories:

MySQL: `mysql -uusername -ppassword < "/path/update-mysql.sql"`

Microsoft SQL: `osql -Uusername -Ppassword -i update-sqlserver.sql`

You can also use the script with the [SQL Server Express Utility \(http://www.microsoft.com/downloads/details.aspx?familyid=fa87e828-173f-472e-a85c-27ed01cf6b02&displaylang=en\)](http://www.microsoft.com/downloads/details.aspx?familyid=fa87e828-173f-472e-a85c-27ed01cf6b02&displaylang=en) to update the database.

Oracle: `sqlplus "/ as sysdba"`
`SQL>spool update-oracle.out;`
`SQL>@update-oracle`
`SQL>quit;`

NOTE: You must run each database update script in the correct order: first run the update script for Vibe 3 to 3.1, then run the script for Vibe 3.1 to Vibe 3.2, then run the script for Vibe 3.2 to Vibe 3.3.

- 9 After you have updated the database from Vibe 3 to Vibe 3.3:

If your Lucene Index Server is also on a remote server, continue with [Section 17.3.3, “Remote Lucene Index Server Update,”](#) on page 135.

or

If all remaining components that need to be updated from Vibe 3 to Vibe 3.3 are on the Vibe server, follow the instructions in [Section 18.2, “Updating a Single-Server System from Vibe 3 to Vibe 3.3,”](#) on page 140.

18.3.3 Remote Lucene Index Server Update

To update your index from Kablink Vibe 3.0 to Kablink Vibe 3.3 when the Vibe installation program cannot do it for you, you need to run the Remote Lucene Server installation program.

- 1 Stop Vibe.
- 2 Stop the Lucene Index Server.
- 3 Ensure that no application (such as a command prompt or Windows Explorer) is running on the Vibe 3 system.
- 4 Copy the Vibe 3.3 Remote Lucene Server Installation program from the directory where the Vibe 3.3 Installation program is located to a convenient directory on the server where the remote Lucene Index Server is located.

The name of the Remote Lucene Server Installation program varies by platform:

Linux: `lucene-installer.linux`

Windows: `lucene-installer.exe`

- 5 Start the Vibe 3.3 Remote Lucene Server installation program.
- 6 Accept the License Agreement, then click *Next*.
- 7 Select *Update software and settings*.
- 8 Click *Next* to continue.
- 9 Click *Next* to accept the installation location.
- 10 Click *Next* to accept the Java JDK location.
- 11 In the *Host* field, specify the hostname where you are installing the remote Lucene Index Server.
- 12 Change Lucene configuration settings as needed, then click *Next*.
For information about Lucene configuration settings, see [Section 8.6.2, “Changing Lucene Configuration Settings,”](#) on page 91.
- 13 Click *Install* to install the updated Lucene Index Server software.
- 14 Click *Finish* when the update is completed.
- 15 Start the Lucene Index Server.
- 16 Now that all remote Vibe components have been updated, follow the instructions in [Section 17.2, “Updating a Single-Server System from Vibe 3.1 to Vibe 3.3,”](#) on page 132.

18.4 Performing Post-Update Tasks

After you start Kablink Vibe 3.3, you can access your Vibe site as usual. However, you need to reset some aspects of the interface before you allow users to access the updated site. The interface reset affects only those definitions and templates that are included with the Vibe product. If you have created custom definitions and templates, they are unaffected by the interface reset.

- ♦ [Section 18.4.1, “Resetting Your Definitions,” on page 144](#)
- ♦ [Section 18.4.2, “Resetting the Search Index,” on page 144](#)
- ♦ [Section 18.4.3, “Resetting the Standard Templates,” on page 145](#)

18.4.1 Resetting Your Definitions

Various aspects of the Vibe interface have been redesigned and enhanced since Vibe 3. Some of these enhancements affect entries, folders, user profiles, and user workspaces. If you have made customizations to these areas of Vibe, you must reset these definitions in order to see enhancements, as described in this section.

WARNING: The following procedure deletes any custom modifications that you have previously made to the default Vibe definitions. If you want to save any modified definitions before proceeding, you can export the modified definitions. Also, you might want to document exactly what changes you have made in order to make it easier to reconstruct the definition after you reset it. This applies only to definitions that you have modified; definitions that you have created are not affected.

To reset your Vibe definitions:

- 1 Log in to the Vibe site as the Vibe administrator.
- 2 Click the *Settings* icon  in the upper right corner of the page, then click the *Administration Console* icon .
- 3 In the *System* section, click *Form/View Designers* to display the Form and View Designers page.
- 4 Click *Reset*.
The Reset Definitions page is displayed.
- 5 Click *Select All*.
You can expand each definition to ensure that all definitions have been selected.
- 6 Click *OK*.

18.4.2 Resetting the Search Index

Search functionality has been improved since Vibe 3. For optimal search performance, you need to re-index the search index after you update to Vibe 3.3.

The steps to reset the search index differ depending on whether you have multiple Lucene Index servers.

Depending on the size of your Vibe site, this can be a very time-consuming process.

- ♦ [“Resetting a Single Search Index” on page 145](#)
- ♦ [“Resetting the Search Index with Multiple Index Servers” on page 145](#)

Resetting a Single Search Index

- 1 Log in to the Vibe site as the Vibe administrator.
- 2 Click the *Settings* icon  in the upper right corner of the page, then click the *Administration Console* icon .
- 3 In the *Management* section, click *Search Index*.
- 4 Select *Re-Index Everything*.
- 5 Click *OK*, then click *Close*.

Users can still access the Vibe site during the indexing process, but search results might not be accurate until the index has been completely rebuilt.

A message notifies you when indexing is complete.

Resetting the Search Index with Multiple Index Servers

- 1 Log in to the Vibe site as the Vibe administrator.
- 2 Click the *Settings* icon  in the upper right corner of the page, then click the *Administration Console* icon .
- 3 In the *Search Index* section, click *Index*.
- 4 Select *Re-Index Everything*.
- 5 Select each node that you want to re-index.
- 6 Click *OK*, then click *Close*.

Users can still access the Vibe site during the indexing process, but search results might not be accurate until the index has been completely rebuilt.

A message notifies you when indexing is complete.

18.4.3 Resetting the Standard Templates

IMPORTANT: If you have manually customized any templates that are included with the Vibe product, back up the files you have modified before performing the interface reset.

- 1 Log in to the Vibe site as the Vibe administrator.
- 2 Click the *Settings* icon  in the upper right corner of the page, then click the *Administration Console* icon .
- 3 In the *Management* section, click *Workspace and Folder Templates*.

Workspace and Folder Templates

New -- Reset Import Export

Standard Templates

- **Discussion** - A Discussion folder is useful for creating a forum where users are likely to both create and reply to entries.
- **Blog** - A blog folder is a forum where entire entries are displayed in reverse chronological order, based on when they were created. Blogs typically provide information on a group of authors. Optionally, the blog folder can be configured so that a larger group can make comments on the entries posted by the original author.
- **Calendar** - A calendar folder is a place to post group events or display other types of entries by date.
- **Guestbook** - A guestbook folder is a simple place that individuals can "sign," indicating that they have visited a user's Personal Workspace. Visitors may also leave comments in the workspace. Comments are displayed in reverse chronological order. A picture of the individual signing the guestbook is displayed with the comment. The guestbook is used for a variety of purposes.
- **Files** - A file folder is a place to put files. Comments or entire discussions can be posted about individual files. Additionally, the files can be automatically locked, edited-in-place, or deleted. A file folder can emulate a WebDAV server. This allows a user to add and delete files via any WebDAV client, such as the MS Windows File Manager.
- **Milestones** - A milestone folder is used to roll up or summarize activity in one or more Task folders.
- **Micro-Blog** - A micro-blog folder is a special folder that gets created automatically for each user. It is intended to contain short text entries only. Each user can add micro-blog entries to the page. While you can create multiple micro-blog folders, only the one that is created automatically will be accessed as the user's real micro-blog.
- **Mirrored Files** - A mirrored file folder is a special type of file folder where it uses a server file system directory as its file storage area instead of the normal Vibe repository. It is used via normal file sharing mechanisms. Vibe attempts to keep its knowledge about the folder contents in synch with whatever is in the directory. The mirrored folder feature can be used to create a backup of a workspace or to share files with other users.

4 Click *Reset*.

5 Click *OK* to confirm, then click *Close*.

Your Vibe 3.3 site is now ready for use.

19 Updating the Operating System Where Vibe Is Running

You can update the operating system where Vibe is running.

- 1 Update the Linux or Windows operating system to a version that Vibe supports.

For information about which versions are supported, see [Section 2.1, “Vibe Server Requirements,” on page 17](#).

For information about how to update the operating system, view the appropriate documentation for your operating system.

- 2 (Conditional) If you updated a Linux server, the TrueType font path that Vibe uses for document conversion might be broken after the update. To fix this problem, you need to re-run the Vibe installation after upgrading the Linux operating system.

For information on how to run the Vibe installation, see [Section 4.1, “Linux: Installing and Setting Up a Basic Vibe Site,” on page 55](#) for a basic installation, or [Chapter 9, “Performing an Advanced Vibe Installation,” on page 93](#) for an advanced installation.

VI Migrate

- ♦ [Chapter 20, “Migrating Existing Kablink Vibe Data into a New Vibe 3.4 System,” on page 151](#)

20 Migrating Existing Kablink Vibe Data into a New Vibe 3.4 System

This section describes how to migrate data from an existing Vibe server to a new Vibe server. You might want to do this for any of the following reasons:

- ♦ Your existing Kablink Vibe system has outgrown the server where you originally set it up
 - ♦ You want to move your existing Vibe system to a different operating system
- In this case, you can install Vibe 3.4 on a new server, then migrate your existing Vibe 3.4 data (or data from a previous version of Vibe) to your new Vibe 3.4 system
- If you are migrating from a Teaming 2.1 server, follow the instructions in “Update” in the *Kablink Vibe OnPrem 3 Installation Guide* (http://www.novell.com/documentation/kablinkvibe_onprem3/vibeprem3_inst/data/bookinfo.html).
- ♦ You want to preserve your old system in its current state
 - ♦ You created your Vibe system by using the *Virtual Eval version of the Novell Vibe Starter Pack* (<http://download.novell.com/Download?buildid=Y7J2HFucjfw~>)
 - ♦ You are upgrading from Kablink Vibe to Novell Vibe

Complete the following sections to migrate your Vibe data:

- ♦ [Section 20.1, “Linux Migration with a MySQL Database,” on page 151](#)
- ♦ [Section 20.2, “Windows Migration with an MS SQL Database,” on page 154](#)

NOTE: In these instructions, “target server” refers to the server where you install the Vibe 3.4 software, and “source server” refers to the existing server from which you are migrating Vibe data.

The instructions in this section are based on a single-server Vibe configuration. If you have a multi-server Vibe configuration, the single-server instructions can serve as a foundation to get you started with your more complex migration process.

This section does not include instructions for migrating an Oracle database. Use the instructions for your Vibe platform as a guideline for the tasks that are involved in migrating Vibe data, then apply these guidelines to your Oracle database migration.

20.1 Linux Migration with a MySQL Database

- ♦ [Section 20.1.1, “Preparing the Target Linux Server,” on page 152](#)
- ♦ [Section 20.1.2, “Preparing the Source Linux Server,” on page 152](#)
- ♦ [Section 20.1.3, “Transferring Data from the Source Server to the Target Server,” on page 152](#)
- ♦ [Section 20.1.4, “Importing the Vibe Database to the Target Server,” on page 153](#)
- ♦ [Section 20.1.5, “Updating the Vibe Database on the Target Server,” on page 153](#)

- ♦ [Section 20.1.6, “Verifying the Default Zone Name,” on page 153](#)
- ♦ [Section 20.1.7, “Finalizing Your New Vibe 3.4 Site,” on page 154](#)

20.1.1 Preparing the Target Linux Server

On the target server:

- 1 Install the Vibe 3.4 software on the target server, as described in [Part II, “Basic Installation,” on page 29](#), paying special attention to these important details:
 - ♦ Set up the same Linux user to run the Vibe software that has been used to run the Vibe software in the source Vibe server.
 - ♦ Select the same encryption algorithm for the Vibe database that was used for the source Vibe server.

IMPORTANT: If the database encryption algorithms do not match between the source and target Vibe systems, you cannot log in to the new Vibe 3.4 site.

- 2 Start Vibe on the target server.
- 3 Verify that the new Vibe site is working as expected.
- 4 Stop Vibe on the target server.
- 5 Rename the `teaming` directory to `teaming_backup`. In a future step you will copy the `teaming` directory from the source server to the target server.

The location of the `teaming` directory varies by platform:

Linux: `/var/opt/novell/teaming`

Windows: `c:\novell\teaming`

- 6 Continue with [Section 20.1.2, “Preparing the Source Linux Server,” on page 152](#).

20.1.2 Preparing the Source Linux Server

On the source server:

- 1 Stop Vibe.
- 2 Back up your existing database:

```
mysqldump -uusername -ppassword sitescape > sitescape.sql
```

This creates a file named `sitescape.sql` in the directory where you executed the `mysqldump` command.

- 3 Ensure that you have a recent backup of your entire Vibe system.
- 4 Continue with [Section 20.1.3, “Transferring Data from the Source Server to the Target Server,” on page 152](#).

20.1.3 Transferring Data from the Source Server to the Target Server

On the source server:

- 1 Mount the target server to the source server so that data can be copied from one server to the other.

- 2 In a terminal window on the source server, become the Linux user that runs the Vibe software.
- 3 Copy the database backup of your existing Vibe database (`sitescape.sql` file) that you created in [Step 2 in Section 20.1.2, “Preparing the Source Linux Server,” on page 152](#) to a convenient temporary location on the target server.
- 4 Copy the entire data area from `/var/opt/novell/teaming` on the source server to the same location on the target server.
- 5 (Conditional) If you are using secure LDAP (LDAPS), you need to copy the `cacerts` file to the same location on the target server.
- 6 Continue with [Section 20.1.4, “Importing the Vibe Database to the Target Server,” on page 153](#).

20.1.4 Importing the Vibe Database to the Target Server

On the target server:

- 1 Remove the empty Vibe database that was created when you installed the Vibe 3.4 software:

```
mysql>drop database sitescape;
```

- 2 Change to the directory where you copied the `sitescape.sql` file in [Step 3 in Section 20.1.3, “Transferring Data from the Source Server to the Target Server,” on page 152](#).

- 3 Create an empty database called `sitescape`:

```
mysql -uusername -ppassword -e "create database sitescape"
```

- 4 Manually re-create the Vibe database with the data that you copied from the source server:

```
mysql -uusername -ppassword sitescape < sitescape.sql
```

20.1.5 Updating the Vibe Database on the Target Server

You must complete this section only if you are updating from Vibe 3.2 or earlier to Vibe 3.4. (Vibe 3.4 does not contain any database changes, so there is no need to run the update script when updating from Vibe 3.3 to 3.4.)

On the target server:

- 1 Unzip the `teaming-3.4.n.sql.zip` file.
- 2 In the `teaming-3.4.n-sql` folder, change to the resulting `update-3.2.0-3.3.n` directory, then run the update script to update the database from Vibe 3.2 to Vibe 3.3:

```
mysql -uusername -ppassword < update-mysql.sql
```

If you are updating from a version prior to 3.2, you need to run the appropriate update scripts in addition to the update script found in the `update-3.2.0-3.3.n` directory.

For more complete database update instructions, refer to [Section 16.3.2, “Manual Vibe Database Update,” on page 126](#).

- 3 Continue with [Section 20.1.7, “Finalizing Your New Vibe 3.4 Site,” on page 154](#).

20.1.6 Verifying the Default Zone Name

The default zone name of the target server must match the default zone name of the source server.

To verify that the name of the target server is the same as the zone name of the source server:

- 1 On the source server, navigate to the `zone-ext.cfg.xml` file and view the default zone name.

The `zone-ext.cfg.xml` file is located in the following directory:

`/opt/novell/teaming/apache-tomcat/webapps/ssf/WEB-INF/classes/config/`

- 2 On the target server, navigate to the `zone-ext.cfg.xml` file, and view the default zone name.
- 3 (Conditional) If the name on the target server is different than the name on the source server, change the name on the target server so that it matches the name of the source server.

A Vibe site that originated as Teaming 1.0 has the default zone name of `liferay.com`. In this case, you need to change the default zone name on the target server to `liferay.com`.

- 4 Save and close the `zone-ext.cfg.xml` file on the target server.

20.1.7 Finalizing Your New Vibe 3.4 Site

- 1 Start Vibe 3.4, as described in [Section 4.1.8, “Starting Vibe on Linux,” on page 63](#).
- 2 Reindex the Vibe site, as described in [“Rebuilding the Lucene Index” in “Site Maintenance” in the *Kablink Vibe 3.4 Administration Guide*](#).

Your Vibe site should now function just as it did on the original source server.

20.2 Windows Migration with an MS SQL Database

- [Section 20.2.1, “Preparing the Target Windows Server,” on page 154](#)
- [Section 20.2.2, “Preparing the Source Windows Server,” on page 155](#)
- [Section 20.2.3, “Transferring Data from the Source Server to the Target Server,” on page 155](#)
- [Section 20.2.4, “Importing the Database to the Target Server,” on page 156](#)
- [Section 20.2.5, “Updating the Vibe Database on the Target Server,” on page 156](#)
- [Section 20.2.6, “Verifying the Default Zone Name,” on page 156](#)
- [Section 20.2.7, “Finalizing Your New Vibe 3.4 Site,” on page 157](#)

20.2.1 Preparing the Target Windows Server

On the target server:

- 1 Install the Vibe 3.4 software, as described in [Part II, “Basic Installation,” on page 29](#).

IMPORTANT: Select the same encryption algorithm for the Vibe 3.4 database that you selected for the source Vibe server. If the database encryption algorithms do not match between the source and target systems, you cannot log in to the new Vibe 3.4 site.

- 2 Start Vibe on the target server.
- 3 Verify that the new Vibe site is working as expected.
- 4 Stop Vibe on the target server.
- 5 Rename the `teaming` directory to `teaming_backup`. In a future step you will copy the `teaming` directory from the source server to the target server.

The location of the `teaming` directory varies by platform:

Linux: /var/opt/novell/teaming
Windows: c:\Program Files\Novell\Teaming

- 6 Continue with [Section 20.2.2, “Preparing the Source Windows Server,”](#) on page 155.

20.2.2 Preparing the Source Windows Server

On the source server:

- 1 Stop Vibe.
- 2 Back up your existing database:
 - 2a In Microsoft SQL Server Management Studio, browse to and right-click the existing database (named `sitescape`), then click *Tasks > Back Up*.
 - 2b For *Backup type*, select *Full*.
 - 2c Set other backup options as desired, then click *OK*.

This creates a file named `sitescape.bak` in the following directory:

`c:\Program Files\Microsoft SQL Server\MSSQL\Backup`

- 3 Make sure that you have a recent backup of your entire system.
- 4 Continue with [Section 20.2.3, “Transferring Data from the Source Server to the Target Server,”](#) on page 155.

20.2.3 Transferring Data from the Source Server to the Target Server

On the source server:

- 1 Map a drive from the target server to the source server so that data can be copied from one server to the other.
- 2 Copy your existing software extensions to the target server:

From:	<code>c:\home\icecoredata\extensions</code>
To:	<code>c:\novell\teaming\extensions</code>

Beginning with Vibe 3, the `extensions` directory now contains `kablink` and `liferay.com` directories.

- 3 Delete the empty `kablink` directory.
- 4 Delete or rename the following directories to make room for the corresponding directories that you are copying from the source server:

`c:\novell\teaming`
`c:\novell\teaming\lucene`
`c:\novell\teaming\extensions`

- 5 Copy the entire data area from `c:\novell\teaming` on the source server to the same location on the target server.
- 6 (Conditional) If you are using secure LDAP (LDAPS), you need to copy the `cacerts` file to the same location on the target server.
- 7 Continue with [Section 20.2.4, “Importing the Database to the Target Server,”](#) on page 156.

20.2.4 Importing the Database to the Target Server

On the target server:

- 1 In Microsoft SQL Server Management Studio, browse to and right-click the existing Vibe database (named `sitescape`) that was created when you installed the Vibe 3.4 software, then click *Delete*.
- 2 To import the data from your source database, browse to and right-click *Databases*, then click *Tasks > Restore*.
- 3 In the *To database* field, specify `sitescape`.
- 4 In the *From device* field, browse to and select the `sitescape.bak` file that you transferred to the target server.
- 5 Set other restore options as desired, then click *OK*.

This creates the `sitescape` database in the following directory on the target server:

```
c:\Program Files\Microsoft SQL Server\MSSQL
```

Backed-up data from the source database is imported into the database for your new Vibe 3.4 system.

20.2.5 Updating the Vibe Database on the Target Server

You must complete this section only if you are updating from Vibe 3.2 or earlier to Vibe 3.4. (Vibe 3.4 does not contain any database changes, so there is no need to run the update script when updating from Vibe 3.3 to 3.4.)

On the target server:

- 1 Unzip the `teaming-3.3.n-sql.zip` file, change to the resulting `update-3.2.0-3.3.n` directory, then run the update script to update the database from Vibe 3.2 to Vibe 3.3:

```
osql -Uusername -Ppassword -i update-sqlserver.sql
```

If you are updating from a version prior to 3.2, you need to run the appropriate update scripts in addition to the update script found in the `update-3.2.0-3.3.n` directory.

For more complete database update instructions, refer to [Section 16.3.2, “Manual Vibe Database Update,” on page 126](#).

- 2 Continue with [Section 20.2.7, “Finalizing Your New Vibe 3.4 Site,” on page 157](#).

20.2.6 Verifying the Default Zone Name

The default zone name of the target server must match the default zone name of the source server.

To verify that the name of the target server is the same as the zone name of the source server:

- 1 On the source server, navigate to the `zone-ext.cfg.xml` file and view the default zone name.
The `zone-ext.cfg.xml` file is located in the following directory:

```
C:\Program Files\Novell\Teaming\apache-tomcat\webapps\ssf\WEB-INF\classes\config
```
- 2 On the target server, navigate to the `zone-ext.cfg.xml` file, and view the default zone name.
- 3 (Conditional) If the name on the target server is different than the name on the source server, change the name on the target server so that it matches the name of the source server.

A Vibe site that originated as Teaming 1.0 has the default zone name of `liferay.com`. In this case, you need to change the default zone name on the target server to `liferay.com`.

- 4 Save and close the `zone-ext.cfg.xml` file on the target server.

20.2.7 Finalizing Your New Vibe 3.4 Site

- 1 Start Vibe 3.4, as described in [Section 4.1.8, “Starting Vibe on Linux,”](#) on page 63.
- 2 Reindex the Vibe site, as described in “[Rebuilding the Lucene Index](#)” in “[Site Maintenance](#)” in the [Kablunk Vibe 3.4 Administration Guide](#).

Your Vibe site should now function just as it did on the original source server.

VII Appendixes

- ♦ [Appendix A, “Vibe System Requirements Assistance,” on page 161](#)
- ♦ [Appendix B, “Memcached Caching with Novell Vibe,” on page 167](#)
- ♦ [Appendix C, “Third-Party Materials,” on page 171](#)

A Vibe System Requirements Assistance

The system requirements for Kablink Vibe include supporting components that might or might not be already installed on your Vibe server. This section helps you meet the Vibe system requirements if you are not familiar with how to install these supporting components.

- ♦ [Section A.1, “Java Development Kit,” on page 161](#)
- ♦ [Section A.2, “MySQL Database Server,” on page 163](#)

A.1 Java Development Kit

The Kablink Vibe software runs inside a Java Virtual Machine (JVM). At present, Vibe requires a Java Development Kit (JDK), not a Java Runtime Environment (JRE), in order to run properly. You can use either the Oracle JDK or the IBM JDK. Follow the instructions in the section below for your operating system and JDK preference:

If you want to use an SSL connection between your Novell Vibe site and a WebDAV server, and if the WebDAV server has a self-signed certificate rather than a certificate provided by a certificate authority, you must use the Oracle JDK. The existing Vibe functionality for handling self-signed certificates is not compatible with the way the IBM JDK handles self-signed certificates.

Oracle JDK 6.0 is supported on both Windows and Linux; Oracle JDK 7.0 is supported only on Windows. IBM JDK 6.0 and 7.0 are supported only on Linux.

- ♦ [Section A.1.1, “Oracle JDK on Linux,” on page 161](#)
- ♦ [Section A.1.2, “IBM JDK on Linux,” on page 162](#)
- ♦ [Section A.1.3, “Oracle JDK on Windows,” on page 163](#)

A.1.1 Oracle JDK on Linux

- 1 Go to the following URL:

[Java SE Downloads \(http://www.oracle.com/technetwork/java/javase/downloads/index.html\)](http://www.oracle.com/technetwork/java/javase/downloads/index.html)

The update you need is listed as “Java SE 6 Update *nn*.”

- 2 Click *Download* next to this update.
- 3 Accept the License Agreement.
- 4 Click the `jdk-6unn-linux-version-rpm.bin` file in the *Download* column, then save the file to an empty temporary directory on your Linux server.
- 5 As the root user, change to that temporary directory, then use the following command to make sure that the download arrived safely:

```
ls -l
```

You should see a file named `jdk-6unn-linux-version-rpm.bin`.

- 6 Change the permissions on the file to include execute permissions:

```
chmod +x jdk-6unn-linux-version-rpm.bin
```

- 7 Run the self-extracting file:

```
./jdk-6unn-linux-version-rpm.bin
```

This creates a file named `jdk-6unn-linux-version.rpm`, and a directory named `/usr/java/jdk.1.6.0_nn` with the Oracle JDK software in it.

The Oracle JDK is now installed on your Linux server.

BASIC VIBE INSTALLATION SUMMARY SHEET

Under *Java JDK Location* on the [Basic Vibe Installation Summary Sheet](#), specify the directory where you install the JDK. The Vibe installation program prompts you for this location.

A.1.2 IBM JDK on Linux

- ♦ [“Installing the IBM JDK on SUSE Linux Enterprise Server 11” on page 162](#)
- ♦ [“Installing the IBM JDK on Open Enterprise Server 2 and SUSE Linux Enterprise Server 10” on page 162](#)

Installing the IBM JDK on SUSE Linux Enterprise Server 11

The IBM JDK 6.0 is available with SUSE Linux Enterprise Server (SLES) 11, which is used for Open Enterprise Server (OES) 2. You can install it by using YaST.

- 1 In YaST, click *Software > Software Management*.
- 2 In the *Search* field, type `ibm`, then click *Search*.
- 3 Select *Java 6 SDK, Standard Edition* (`java-1_6_0-ibm-devel`), then click *Accept*.
- 4 Click *Continue* to accept the suggested dependencies, then click *No* because you don't need any more packages.
- 5 Exit YaST.

This creates a directory named `/usr/lib/jvm/java-1_6_0-ibm-1.6.0_sr3` with the IBM JDK software in it.

BASIC VIBE INSTALLATION SUMMARY SHEET

Under *Java JDK Location* on the [Basic Vibe Installation Summary Sheet](#), specify the directory where you install the JDK. The Vibe installation program prompts you for this location.

Installing the IBM JDK on Open Enterprise Server 2 and SUSE Linux Enterprise Server 10

The IBM JDK 6.0 is not included with SUSE Linux Enterprise Server (SLES) 10.

To download the IBM JDK 6.0:

- 1 Go to the following URL:
[Java SE Downloads \(http://www.ibm.com/developerworks/java/jdk/linux/download.html\)](http://www.ibm.com/developerworks/java/jdk/linux/download.html)

- 2 In the *Java SE Version 6* table, in the *Download* column, click the appropriate link for your operating system.
- 3 Sign in using your IBM account. If you don't have an account, create one.
- 4 Agree to IBM's License Agreement, then continue.
- 5 Download the `ibm-java-1386-sdk-6.0-n.n.i386.rpm` file to an empty temporary directory on your Linux server.
- 6 Change to that directory, then run the downloaded file.
This creates a directory named `opt\ibm` with the IBM JDK in it.
The IBM JDK is now installed on your Linux server.

BASIC VIBE INSTALLATION SUMMARY SHEET

Under *Java JDK Location* on the [Basic Vibe Installation Summary Sheet](#), specify the directory where you install the JDK. The Vibe installation program prompts you for this location.

A.1.3 Oracle JDK on Windows

- 1 Go to the following URL:
[Java SE Downloads \(http://www.oracle.com/technetwork/java/javase/downloads/index.html\)](http://www.oracle.com/technetwork/java/javase/downloads/index.html)
The update you need is listed as "Java SE 6 Update *nn*."
- 2 Click *Download* next to this update.
- 3 Accept the license agreement.
- 4 Click the `jdk-6unn-windows-version.exe` file in the *Download* column, then save the file to an empty temporary directory on your Windows server.
- 5 Change to that temporary directory, then run the downloaded executable.
This creates a directory named `c:\Program Files\Java\jdk6unn` with the Oracle JDK software in it.
The Oracle JDK is now installed on your Windows server.

BASIC VIBE INSTALLATION SUMMARY SHEET

Under *Java JDK Location* on the [Basic Vibe Installation Summary Sheet](#), specify the directory where you install the JDK. The Vibe installation program prompts you for this location.

A.2 MySQL Database Server

- ♦ [Section A.2.1, "MySQL on Linux,"](#) on page 163
- ♦ [Section A.2.2, "MySQL on Windows,"](#) on page 165

A.2.1 MySQL on Linux

Depending on the options you select when installing Open Enterprise Server 2 and SUSE Linux Enterprise Server (SLES), the MySQL database server might be installed along with the operating system. Check for the following directory:

```
/usr/bin/mysql
```

If the `/usr/bin/mysql` directory does not exist, you need to install the MySQL database server. If MySQL is already installed, you still need to configure it for use with Vibe.

- ♦ [“Installing MySQL” on page 164](#)
- ♦ [“Configuring MySQL” on page 164](#)
- ♦ [“Learning More about MySQL” on page 165](#)

Installing MySQL

- 1 Make sure you have access to your operating system installation media.
- 2 In YaST, click *Software > Software Management*.
- 3 In the *Search* field, type `mysql`, then click *Search*.
- 4 Select *mysql*, then click *Accept*.
- 5 Click *Continue* to resolve dependencies.
- 6 Click *Continue* to acknowledge package support status.
MySQL is then installed from the SLES media.
- 7 Continue with [“Configuring MySQL” on page 164](#).

Configuring MySQL

When MySQL is initially installed, it is not configured with an administrator password, nor is it configured to start automatically. Follow the steps below to set up the MySQL database server for use with Vibe:

- 1 In YaST, click *System > System Services*.
- 2 Scroll to and select the MySQL service, then click *Enable*.
- 3 Click *Continue* to install dependencies, then click *OK* to close the status box.
- 4 Click *OK > Yes* to finish the installation, then exit YaST.
- 5 In a terminal window, become the `root` user.
- 6 To verify that the MySQL database server has started, use the following command:

```
ps -eaf | grep mysql
```

You should see MySQL processes running.

- 7 Set the administrator password for the MySQL database server:

```
mysqladmin -u root password new_password
```

This command changes the password for the MySQL `root` user, which is the default administrator username for the MySQL database server. This command is part of the MySQL client package.

IMPORTANT: The MySQL `root` username is not the same as the Linux `root` user. The Linux `root` user has a password established for it when you install Linux. In a parallel fashion, the MySQL `root` user needs to have a password established for it when you install MySQL.

BASIC VIBE INSTALLATION SUMMARY SHEET

Under *Database Credentials* on the [Basic Vibe Installation Summary Sheet](#), specify the MySQL administrator password. The Vibe installation program prompts you for this information.

Learning More about MySQL

The following table includes some basic and useful MySQL commands:

Action	Command
Stop MySQL	<code>/etc/initd/mysql stop</code>
Start MySQL	<code>/etc/initd/mysql start</code>
Show MySQL status	<code>mysqladmin -u root -p extended-status</code>

If you want to administer MySQL through a GUI interface, you can download tools from:

[MySQL GUI Tools Downloads \(http://dev.mysql.com/downloads/gui-tools/5.0.html\)](http://dev.mysql.com/downloads/gui-tools/5.0.html)

For more information about MySQL, see:

[MySQL Documentation \(http://dev.mysql.com/doc\)](http://dev.mysql.com/doc)

A.2.2 MySQL on Windows

- 1 In your Web browser, go to the following URL:
[MySQL 5.1 Downloads \(http://dev.mysql.com/downloads/mysql/5.1.html\)](http://dev.mysql.com/downloads/mysql/5.1.html)
- 2 Scroll down if necessary, then click the type of Windows operating system you are using (32-bit or 64-bit).
- 3 On the *Windows Essentials* line, click *Download*.
- 4 Click *Save File*, browse to and select a convenient temporary directory, then click *Save*.
- 5 In Windows Explorer, browse to the directory where you saved the MySQL .exe file.
- 6 Double-click the MySQL .exe file to start the MySQL Setup Wizard.
- 7 Follow the online instructions to install the MySQL software on the Windows server, then continue with [Step 8](#) to configure the server.
- 8 Unless you are already familiar with configuring MySQL on a Windows server, select *Standard Configuration*, then click *Next*.
- 9 Select *Include Bin Directory in Windows PATH*, then click *Next*.
- 10 Set the MySQL root user password, then click *Next*.

BASIC VIBE INSTALLATION SUMMARY SHEET

Under *Database Credentials* on the [Basic Vibe Installation Summary Sheet](#), specify the MySQL administrator password. The Vibe installation program prompts you for this information.

- 11 Click *Execute* to configure the MySQL database server, then click *Finish*.
Some messages report the status of your MySQL installation.
- 12 To monitor the MySQL database server, click *Start > All Programs*, then click *MySQL > MySQL Server 5.1 > MySQL Command Line Client*.

B Memcached Caching with Novell Vibe

Novell Vibe contains two caching options for the hibernate caching provider: ehcache and memcached. Kablink Vibe contains only one caching option: ehcache. For more information about ehcache, see [Ehcache \(http://ehcache.sourceforge.net\)](http://ehcache.sourceforge.net).

- ♦ [Section B.1, “About Memcached,” on page 167](#)
- ♦ [Section B.2, “Downloading and Installing Memcached,” on page 168](#)
- ♦ [Section B.3, “Configuring Memcached,” on page 168](#)
- ♦ [Section B.4, “Configuring Memcached in the Vibe Installation Program,” on page 169](#)
- ♦ [Section B.5, “Memcached Logging,” on page 170](#)

B.1 About Memcached

Memcached is a high-performance, distributed memory object caching system used by a number of large Internet sites such as Wikipedia, Flickr, Twitter, Youtube, and Craigslist, as well as enterprise systems.

- ♦ [Section B.1.1, “Advantages for Using Memcached,” on page 167](#)
- ♦ [Section B.1.2, “Hardware Requirements and Configurations,” on page 167](#)

B.1.1 Advantages for Using Memcached

Memcached offers the following advantages over other caching systems:

- ♦ Better utilization of memory resources from the server farm.
- ♦ No replication (and therefore no overhead involved in replication). This results in a reduction of 60 or more threads per Vibe node in a two-node cluster.
- ♦ The number of servers and the size of data scale together.
- ♦ Scales out much better than replication-based cluster cache.

B.1.2 Hardware Requirements and Configurations

Novell Vibe supports memcached only on the SUSE Linux operating system. For detailed hardware requirements and layouts, see [Memcached Hardware Requirements and Layouts \(http://code.google.com/p/memcached/wiki/NewHardware\)](http://code.google.com/p/memcached/wiki/NewHardware).

B.2 Downloading and Installing Memcached

NOTE: You should run memcached only on a SUSE Linux operating system. 64-bit is recommended.

Memcached is included with the SUSE Linux Enterprise High Availability Extension. You simply need to install it on each Vibe Tomcat node as you would any other Linux package.

If you do not have the SUSE Linux Enterprise High Availability Extension, you can download and install memcached by completing the following steps on each node in the Vibe cluster.

- 1 Navigate to the [openSUSE Software Download page \(http://software.opensuse.org\)](http://software.opensuse.org).
- 2 In the *Search* field, type memcached, then click *Search*.
- 3 Download the RPM file after it is returned in the search results.
- 4 Install the downloaded RPM file.
- 5 Repeat [Step 1](#) through [Step 4](#) on each Vibe node in the cluster.
- 6 Continue with [Section B.3, “Configuring Memcached,”](#) on page 168.

B.3 Configuring Memcached

After you have downloaded and installed memcached on each Vibe Tomcat node in the cluster, as described in [Section B.2, “Downloading and Installing Memcached,”](#) on page 168, you need to configure it on each node.

You configure memcached by adding the desired switches to the MEMCACHED_PARAMS variable.

- 1 Navigate to the `etc/sysconfig` directory.
- 2 Open the `memcached` file in a text editor.
- 3 Uncomment the `MEMCACHED_PARAMS` variable and add any switches that you feel are appropriate. When you uncomment the `MEMCACHED_PARAMS` variable, the following switches are already present:
 - ♦ **-d:** Runs as a daemon. This is recommended.
 - ♦ **-l:** Determines the interface to listen on. The default value is the localhost. You should either delete this switch with its default address (this is recommended for a simple setup), or change the default address to the address that you want memcached to listen on. For example, `-l 172.17.2.3`.

To see a complete list of switches that are available with memcached, type `memcached -h` from the command line of a machine where memcached is installed.

- 4 (Recommended) Increase the maximum memory to use for items to 1024 MB. You do this by adding the `-m` switch to the `MEMCACHED_PARAMS` variable. For example:

```
-m 1024
```

- 5 (Recommended) You should configure memcached to start automatically each time you reboot the Linux server where Vibe is running. To configure memcached to start automatically, enter the following command from the command line:

```
chkconfig --add memcached
```

To verify that automatic startup is enabled, enter the following command from the command line:

```
chkconfig memcached
```

- 6 Validate that memcached is running from the local server by typing the following command:

```
netstat -ap|grep memcached
```

- 7 After you have verified that memcached is running on the local server, log in to a remote server, then validate that memcached is running to ensure that no networking problems exist:

- 7a From the command line of a remote server, make a network connection to the server where memcached is running. For example, you can use the telnet command.

```
telnet 172.17.2.3 11211
```

- 7b Type a simple memcached command, such as stats and stats settings.

- 7c After you have verified that memcached is running as expected, type quit to exit telnet.

Following is an example of what you see:

```
07309:~/Desktop # telnet xxx.xxx.xxx.xx 11211
Trying xxx.xxx.xxx.xx...
Connected to xxx.xxx.xxx.xx.
Escape character is '^]'.
stats
STAT pid 2486
STAT uptime 313
STAT time 1334337169
STAT version 1.2.6
STAT pointer_size 64
STAT rusage_user 0.028001
STAT rusage_system 0.000000
STAT curr_items 10
STAT total_items 17
STAT bytes 7971
STAT curr_connections 4
STAT total_connections 6
STAT connection_structures 5
STAT cmd_get 79
STAT cmd_set 17
STAT get_hits 62
STAT get_misses 17
STAT evictions 0
STAT bytes_read 14249
STAT bytes_written 67674
STAT limit_maxbytes 67108864
STAT threads 1
END
quit
Connection closed by foreign host.
07309:~/Desktop #
```

- 8 Repeat [Step 1](#) through [Step 7](#) for each Vibe node in the cluster.
- 9 Continue with [Section B.4, “Configuring Memcached in the Vibe Installation Program,”](#) on [page 169](#).

B.4 Configuring Memcached in the Vibe Installation Program

After you have installed and configured memcached, you need to configure the Vibe installation program to use memcached as the hibernate caching provider. For more information, see [Section 4.1.2, “Running the Linux Vibe Installation Program,”](#) on [page 57](#).

B.5 Memcached Logging

To trace activities on the Vibe server that are related to memcached:

- 1 Navigate to the following `/opt/novell/teaming/apache-tomcat/webapps/ssf/WEB-INF` directory.
- 2 Open the `log4j.properties` file in a text editor.
- 3 Uncomment the following lines in the `log4j.properties` file:

```
# Tracing of memcached
#log4j.category.net.spy.memcached=DEBUG
#log4j.category.net.rubyeye.xmemcached=DEBUG
#log4j.category.com.googlecode.hibernate.memcached=DEBUG
#log4j.category.com.novell.teaming.memcached=DEBUG
#log4j.category.com.novell.teaming.hibernate.memcached=DEBUG
```

- 4 Save and close the `log4j.properties` file.
- 5 Restart the Vibe server.

C Third-Party Materials

- ♦ [Section C.1, “ANTLR 3 License,” on page 171](#)
- ♦ [Section C.2, “Colt License Agreement,” on page 172](#)
- ♦ [Section C.3, “Dom4j License,” on page 172](#)
- ♦ [Section C.4, “iCal4j License,” on page 173](#)
- ♦ [Section C.5, “ICU4J license \(ICU4J 1.3.1 and later\),” on page 173](#)
- ♦ [Section C.6, “JAXEN License,” on page 174](#)
- ♦ [Section C.7, “Jung,” on page 174](#)
- ♦ [Section C.8, “ASM,” on page 175](#)
- ♦ [Section C.9, “Firebug Lite,” on page 176](#)

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C.7 Jung

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C.8 ASM

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C.9 Firebug Lite

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