



syslog-ng Store Box 5.3.0

## Packaging Checklist

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### Legend

-  **WARNING:** A WARNING icon indicates a potential for property damage, personal injury, or death.
-  **CAUTION:** A CAUTION icon indicates potential damage to hardware or loss of data if instructions are not followed.
-  **IMPORTANT, NOTE, TIP, MOBILE, or VIDEO:** An information icon indicates supporting information.

SSB Packaging Checklist  
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# Package contents inventory

Carefully unpack all server components from the packing cartons. The following items should be packaged with the syslog-ng Store Box:

- A syslog-ng Store Box appliance, pre-installed with the latest syslog-ng Store Box firmware.
- syslog-ng Store Box accessory kit, including the following:
  - syslog-ng Store Box 5.3.0 Packaging Checklist (this document).
  - GPL v2.0 license.
- Rack mount hardware.
- Power cable.

The default BIOS and IPMI passwords are in the documentation.

## syslog-ng Store Box Hardware Installation Guide

This section describes how to set up the syslog-ng Store Box (SSB) hardware. Refer to the following documents for step-by-step instructions:

- *syslog-ng Store Box T-1*: See the *SC512 Chassis Series User's Manual, Chapter 6: Rack Installation*. The manual is available online at <http://www.supermicro.com/manuals/chassis/1U/SC512.pdf>.
- *syslog-ng Store Box T-4*: See the *SC815 Chassis Series User's Manual, Chapter 6: Rack Installation*. The manual is available online at <http://www.supermicro.com/manuals/chassis/1U/SC815.pdf>.
- *syslog-ng Store Box T-10*: See the *SC219 Chassis Series User's Manual, Chapter 5: Rack Installation*. The manual is available online at <http://www.supermicro.com/manuals/chassis/2U/SC219.pdf>.

The manuals are also available online at the [syslog-ng Store Box Documentation page](#). Note that SSB hardware is built to custom specifications: CPU, memory, network card, and storage options differ from the stock chassis. You can find the hardware specifications in [.Hardware specifications](#)

- For details on how to install a single SSB unit, see [Installing the SSB hardware](#).
- For details on how to install two SSB units in high availability mode, see [Installing two SSB units in HA mode](#).

# Installing the SSB hardware

The following describes how to install a single SSB unit.

## To install a single SSB unit

1. Unpack SSB.
2. *Optional step:* Install SSB into a rack with the slide rails. Slide rails are available for all SSB appliances.
3. Connect the cables.

### a. For general networks:

Connect the Ethernet cable facing your LAN to the Ethernet connector labeled as 1. This is the external interface of SSB. This interface is used for the initial configuration of SSB, and for communication between SSB and the clients. (For details on the roles of the different interfaces, see ["Network interfaces" in the Administration Guide.](#))

### For 10Gbit-only networks:

Connect the cable facing your LAN to the SFP+ connector labeled as A. This is the external interface of SSB. This interface is used for the initial configuration of SSB, and for communication between SSB and the clients. (For details on the roles of the different interfaces, see ["Network interfaces" in the Administration Guide.](#))



#### NOTE:

For a list of compatible connectors, see [Linux\\* Base Driver for 10 Gigabit Intel® Ethernet Network Connection Overview](#). Note that SFP transceivers encoded for non-Intel hosts may be incompatible with the Intel 82599EB host chipset found in SSB.



#### CAUTION:

**Do not leave any unused SFP/SFP+ transceiver in the 10Gbit interface. It may cause network outage.**

- b. Connect an Ethernet cable that you can use to remotely support the SSB hardware to the IPMI interface of SSB. For details, see the following documents:

- For SSB T1, see the [SMT IPMI User's Guide](#).
- For SSB T4 and T10, see the [X9 SMT IPMI User's Guide](#).



#### CAUTION:

**Connect the IPMI before plugging in the power cord. Failing to do so will result in IPMI failure.**

It is not necessary for the IPMI interface to be accessible from the Internet, but the administrator of SSB must be able to access it for support and troubleshooting purposes in case vendor support is needed. The following ports are used by the IMPI interface:

- Port 623 (UDP): IPMI (cannot be changed)
- Port 5123 (UDP): floppy (cannot be changed)
- Port 5901 (TCP): video display (configurable)
- Port 5900 (TCP): HID (configurable)
- Port 5120 (TCP): CD (configurable)
- Port 80 (TCP): HTTP (configurable)

Access to information available only via the IPMI interface is not mandatory, but highly recommended to speed up the support and troubleshooting processes.

- Optional step:* Connect the Ethernet cable to be used for managing SSB after its initial configuration to the Ethernet connector labeled as 2. This is the management interface of SSB. (For details on the roles of the different interfaces, see ["Network interfaces" in the Administration Guide.](#))
  - Optional step:* Connect the Ethernet cable connecting SSB to another SSB node to the Ethernet connector labeled as 4. This is the high availability (HA) interface of SSB. (For details on the roles of the different interfaces, see ["Network interfaces" in the Administration Guide.](#))
4. Power on the hardware.
  5. Change the BIOS password on the syslog-ng Store Box. The default password is ADMIN or changeme, depending on your hardware.
  6. Change the IPMI password on the syslog-ng Store Box. The default password is ADMIN or changeme, depending on your hardware.

**NOTE:**

Ensure that you have the latest version of IPMI firmware installed. You can download the relevant firmware from the One Identity Knowledge Base:

- [IPMI firmware for SSB T1](#)
- [IPMI firmware for SSB T4](#)
- [IPMI firmware for SSB T10](#)

To change the IPMI password, connect to the IPMI remote console.

**NOTE:**

If you encounter issues when connecting to the IPMI remote console, add the DNS name or the IP address of the IPMI interface to the exception list (whitelist) of the Java console. For details on how to do this, see the Java FAQ entry titled [How can I configure the Exception Site List?](#)

7. Following boot, SSB attempts to receive an IP address automatically via DHCP. If it



fails to obtain an automatic IP address, it starts listening for HTTPS connections on the 192.168.1.1 IP address.

To configure SSB to listen for connections on a custom IP address, complete the following steps:

- a. Access SSB from the local console, and log in with username root and password default.
  - b. In the Console Menu, select **Shells > Core shell**.
  - c. Change the IP address of SSB:  
**ifconfig eth0 <IP-address> netmask 255.255.255.0**  
Replace <IP-address> with an IPv4 address suitable for your environment.
  - d. Set the default gateway using the following command:  
**route add default gw <IP-of-default-gateway>**  
Replace <IP-of-default-gateway> with the IP address of the default gateway.
  - e. Type **exit**, then select **Logout** from the Console Menu.
8. Connect to the SSB web interface from a client machine and complete the Welcome Wizard as described in "[The Welcome Wizard and the first login](#)" in the [Administration Guide](#).

**NOTE:**

The syslog-ng Store Box Administrator Guide is available on the [syslog-ng Store Box Documentation page](#).

# Installing two SSB units in HA mode

The following describes how to install SSB with high availability support.

## **To install SSB with high availability support**

1. For the first SSB unit, complete [Installing the SSB hardware](#) on page 7.
2. For the second SSB unit, complete Steps 1-3 of [Installing the SSB hardware](#) on page 7.
3. Connect the two units with an Ethernet cable via the Ethernet connectors labeled as 4.
4. Power on the second unit.
5. Change the BIOS and IPMI passwords on the second unit. The default password is ADMIN or changeme, depending on your hardware.
6. Connect to the SSB web interface of the first unit from a client machine and enable high availability mode. Navigate to **Basic Settings > High Availability** . Click **Convert to Cluster**, then reload the page in your browser.
7. Click **Reboot Cluster**.
8. Wait until the slave unit synchronizes its disk to the master unit. Depending on the size of the hard disks, this may take several hours. You can increase the speed of the synchronization via the SSB web interface at **Basic Settings > High Availability > DRBD sync rate limit**.

## Hardware specifications

SSB appliances are built on high performance, energy efficient, and reliable hardware that are easily mounted into standard rack mounts.

**Table 1: Hardware specifications**

Product	SSB T-1	SSB T-4	SSB T-10
Redundant PSU	No	Yes	Yes
Processor	Intel(R) Xeon(R) X3430 @ 2.40GHz	Intel(R) Xeon(R) E3-1275V2 @ 3.50GHz	2 x Intel(R) Xeon(R) E5-2630V2 @ 2.6GHz
Memory	2 x 4 GB	4 x 4 GB	8 x 4 GB
Capacity	2 x 1 TB	4 x 2 TB	13 x 1 TB
RAID	Software RAID	LSI MegaRAID SAS 9271-4i SGL	LSI 2208 (1GB cache)
IPMI	Yes	Yes	Yes
NIC	2x Intel® 82574L Gigabit Ethernet Controllers (Label 1, 2)  Supermicro AOC-SG-i2 Dual GbE PCI-E x4 (Label 3, 4)	2x Intel® 82574L Gigabit Ethernet Controllers (Label 1, 2)  Supermicro AOC-SG-i2 Dual GbE PCI-E x4 (Label 3, 4)	Intel® i350 Dual Port Gigabit Ethernet (Label 1, 2)  Supermicro AOC-SG-i2 Dual GbE PCI-E x4 (Label 3, 4)  Intel® 82599 Dual Port 10G SFP+ (Label A, B)

The SSB T-10 appliance is equipped with a dual-port 10Gbit interface. This interface has SFP+ connectors (not RJ-45) labeled A and B, and can be found right of the Label 1 and 2 Ethernet interfaces. If you want faster communication, for example, in case of high data load, you can connect up to two 10G SFP+ transceivers. These transceivers are not shipped with the original package and have to be purchased separately.

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Finally, software patents pose a constant threat to the existence of any free program. We wish to make sure that a company cannot effectively restrict the users of a free program by obtaining a restrictive license from a patent holder. Therefore, we insist that any patent license obtained for a version of the library must be consistent with the full freedom of use specified in this license.

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We call this license the Lesser General Public License because it does Less to protect the user's freedom than the ordinary General Public License. It also provides other free software developers Less of an advantage over competing non-free programs. These disadvantages are the reason we use the ordinary General Public License for many libraries. However, the Lesser license provides advantages in certain special circumstances.

For example, on rare occasions, there may be a special need to encourage the widest possible use of a certain library, so that it becomes a de-facto standard. To achieve this, non-free programs must be allowed to use the library. A more frequent case is that a free library does the same job as widely used non-free libraries. In this case, there is little to gain by limiting the free library to free software only, so we use the Lesser General Public License.

In other cases, permission to use a particular library in non-free programs enables a greater number of people to use a large body of free software. For example, permission to use the GNU C Library in non-free programs enables many more people to use the whole GNU operating system, as well as its variant, the GNU/Linux operating system.

Although the Lesser General Public License is Less protective of the users' freedom, it does ensure that the user of a program that is linked with the Library has the freedom and the wherewithal to run that program using a modified version of the Library.

The precise terms and conditions for copying, distribution and modification follow. Pay close attention to the difference between a "work based on the library" and a "work that uses the library". The former contains code derived from the library, whereas the latter must be combined with the library in order to run.

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## Section 0

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(For example, a function in a library to compute square roots has a purpose that is entirely well-defined independent of the application. Therefore, [Subsection 2d](#) requires that any application-supplied function or table used by this function must be optional: if the application does not supply it, the square root function must still compute square roots.)

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This option is useful when you wish to copy part of the code of the Library into a program that is not a library.

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If distribution of object code is made by offering access to copy from a designated place, then offering equivalent access to copy the source code from the same place satisfies the requirement to distribute the source code, even though third parties are not compelled to copy the source along with the object code.

## Section 5

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## Section 6

As an exception to the Sections above, you may also combine or link a "work that uses the Library" with the Library to produce a work containing portions of the Library, and distribute that work under terms of your choice, provided that the terms permit modification of the work for the customer's own use and reverse engineering for debugging such modifications.

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- b. Use a suitable shared library mechanism for linking with the Library. A suitable mechanism is one that (1) uses at run time a copy of the library already present on the user's computer system, rather than copying library functions into the executable, and (2) will operate properly with a modified version of the library, if the user installs one, as long as the modified version is interface-compatible with the version that the work was made with.
- c. Accompany the work with a written offer, valid for at least three years, to give the same user the materials specified in [Subsection 6a](#), above, for a charge no more than the cost of performing this distribution.
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- e. Verify that the user has already received a copy of these materials or that you have already sent this user a copy.

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