

OxOffice Online

technical manual

Provide instructions for installation, configuration, integration and deployment of OxOffice Online

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OxOffice Online main program installation instructions

This document will explain how to install OxOOL (OxOffice Online) from scratch.

Installation guide for CentOS 7 (Community edition)

Please download and install the latest version of CentOS 7.

- Reboot and login as root. Then run the following commands to install needed programs and OxOOL Community edition

```
yum update -y
yum install vim net-tools unzip wget -y
cd /etc/yum.repos.d
wget http://www.oxoffice.com.tw/yum.repo/oxool-community.repo
yum update -y
yum groupinstall "OxOOL Community Group" -y
```

- Turn off SELinux

```
vim /etc/selinux/config # You can choose any preferred text editor to edit this file
# Search "SELinux=enforcing" line, and change "enforcing" to "disabled" or "permissive" then save and quit
```

- Configure firewalld and open the default 9980 port

```
firewall-cmd --zone=public --permanent --add-service=http
firewall-cmd --zone=public --permanent --add-port=9980/tcp
```

- Start OxOOL Community edition service when booting

```
systemctl enable oxool
reboot
```

- Reboot, login as root, and check if OxOOL Community edition starts normally

```
netstat -tlnp
```

You should get some results like this:

```
tcp    0  0  127.0.0.1:9981->0.0.0.0:* LISTEN  644/oxool
tcp6   0  0  :::9980->:::* LISTEN  644/oxool
```

Congratulations and enjoy!

Installation guide for Ubuntu 18.04 (Community edition)

Please download and install the latest version of Ubuntu 18.04.

- Reboot and login as a normal user. Then run the following commands to install needed programs and OxOOL Community edition

```
sudo apt update
sudo apt upgrade -y
sudo apt install vim openssh-server net-tools curl -y
# Choose yes if you get any service restarting prompts

curl http://www.oxoffice.com.tw/apt/ubuntu/oxool-deb.key | sudo apt-key add
echo "deb [arch=amd64] http://www.oxoffice.com.tw/apt/ubuntu/ oxool-v3 main" > ~/oxool.list
sudo mv ~/oxool.list /etc/apt/sources.list.d/
sudo apt update
sudo apt install oxool oxoffice* -y
```

- Start OxOOL Community edition service when booting

```
sudo systemctl enable oxool
sudo reboot
```

- Reboot, login as a normal user, and check if OxOOL Community edition starts normally

```
sudo netstat -tlnp
```

You should get some results like this:

Active Internet connections (only servers)

Proto	Recv-Q	Send-Q	Local Address	Foreign Address	State	PID/Program name
tcp	0	0	127.0.0.1:9981	0.0.0.0:*	LISTEN	22383/oxool
tcp6	0	0	:::9980	:::*	LISTEN	22383/oxool

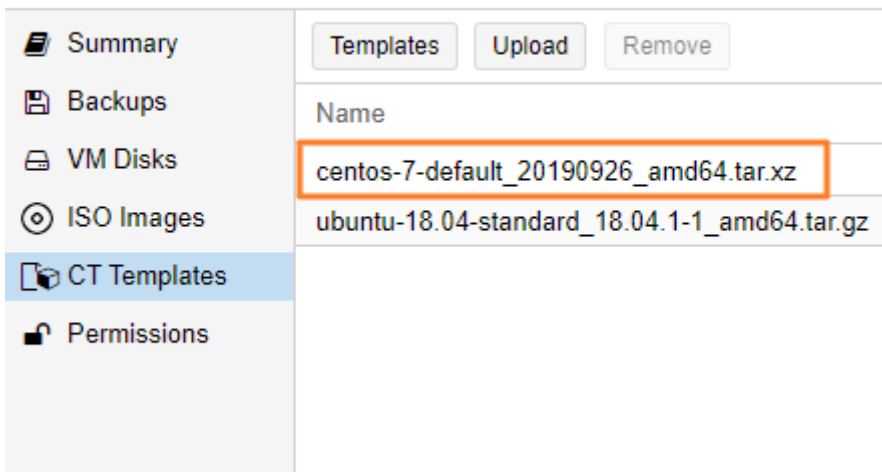
Congratulations and enjoy!

Thanks to Franklin (from ezgo team) to provide installation guide for Ubuntu!

Installation guide for CentOS 7 in PVE LXC (Community edition)

- Please download "centos-7-default_20190926_amd64.tar.xz" LXC template in PVE

Storage 'local' on node 'pve1'



The screenshot shows the PVE web interface for storage 'local' on node 'pve1'. On the left is a sidebar with navigation links: Summary, Backups, VM Disks, ISO Images, CT Templates (highlighted), and Permissions. The main area has buttons for 'Templates', 'Upload', and 'Remove'. Below these is a table with the following content:

Name
centos-7-default_20190926_amd64.tar.xz
ubuntu-18.04-standard_18.04.1-1_amd64.tar.gz

- Create a new CT using "Create CT" button (please uncheck "Unprivileged container" for now, or you may encounter some weird issues)

Create: LXC Container



General

Template

Root Disk

CPU

Memory

Network

DNS

Confirm

Node: pve1

CT ID: 105

Hostname: oxool-lxc-test

Unprivileged
container: ☐

Resource Pool:

Password:

Confirm
password:

SSH public key:

Load SSH Key File

Help

Advanced ☒

Back

Next

Create: LXC Container



General

Template

Root Disk

CPU

Memory

Network

DNS

Confirm

Key ↑	Value
cores	2
hostname	oxool-lxc-test
memory	2048
nameserver	8.8.8.8
net0	bridge=vmbbr0,name=eth0,ip=192.168.3.211/32,gw=192.168.3.1,firewall=1
nodename	pve1
ostemplate	local:vztmpl/centos-7-default_20190926_amd64.tar.xz
pool	
rootfs	OSSIIPVE1:8
searchdomain	8.8.8.8
swap	2048
vmid	105

☐ Start after createdAdvanced ☒

Back

Finish

Task viewer: CT 105 - Create



Output

Status

Stop

```
extracting archive '/var/lib/vz/template/cache/centos-7-default_20190926_amd64.tar.xz'
Total bytes read: 422809600 (404MiB, 54MiB/s)
Detected container architecture: amd64
Creating SSH host key 'ssh_host_ecdsa_key' - this may take some time ...
done: SHA256:8AOqXV4I8q4mspvM5Uh6qpXpAm14LHDFmVK/UovWWO4 root@oxool-lxc-test
Creating SSH host key 'ssh_host_rsa_key' - this may take some time ...
done: SHA256:yVYMj+X8gjZl2vLBR0WfjB/9/9VHfG93JXlSoEg/sA root@oxool-lxc-test
Creating SSH host key 'ssh_host_dsa_key' - this may take some time ...
done: SHA256:Bq91a0h3Veat3Vo2iilk6d2H4uSPWK8vR/mdSHSVgDo root@oxool-lxc-test
Creating SSH host key 'ssh_host_ed25519_key' - this may take some time ...
done: SHA256:lwHfYNvt4UMHQi5t3gakf7jDDKjbTyEyBQsM7iWrfg8 root@oxool-lxc-test
TASK OK
```

- Reboot and login as root. Then run the following commands to install needed programs and OxOOL Community edition

```
yum install vim openssh* net-tools unzip wget -y
cd /etc/yum.repos.d
wget --no-check-certificate http://www.oxoffice.com.tw/yum.repo/oxool-community.repo
yum update -y
yum groupinstall "OxOOL Community Group" -y
```

- Start OxOOL Community edition service when booting

```
systemctl enable oxool
reboot
```

- Reboot, login as root, and check if OxOOL Community edition starts normally

```
netstat -tlnp
```

You should get some results like this:

```
Active Internet connections (only servers)
Proto Recv-Q Send-Q Local Address           Foreign Address         State       PID/Program name
tcp        0      0 127.0.0.1:9981          0.0.0.0:*               LISTEN      1049/oxool
tcp6       0      0 :::9980                 :::*                   LISTEN      1049/oxool
```

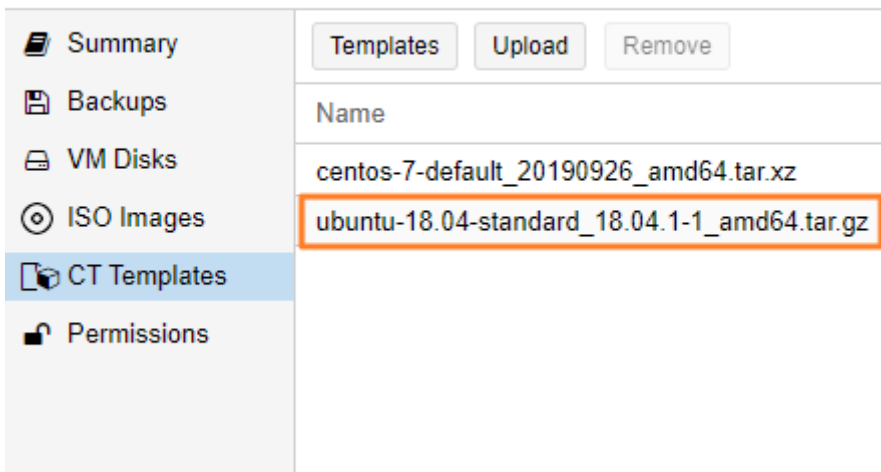
Congratulations and enjoy!

P. S. When steps above are finished, you can use "More"→"Convert to template" to generate new LXC template that contains OxOOL Community edition.

Installation guide for Ubuntu 18.04 in PVE LXC (Community edition)

- Please download "ubuntu-18.04-standard_18.04.1-1_amd64.tar.gz" LXC template in PVE

Storage 'local' on node 'pve1'



The screenshot shows the PVE web interface for storage 'local' on node 'pve1'. On the left is a sidebar with navigation links: Summary, Backups, VM Disks, ISO Images, CT Templates (highlighted), and Permissions. The main area has buttons for 'Templates', 'Upload', and 'Remove'. Below these is a table with a 'Name' header. Two templates are listed: 'centos-7-default_20190926_amd64.tar.xz' and 'ubuntu-18.04-standard_18.04.1-1_amd64.tar.gz', which is highlighted with an orange border.

Name
centos-7-default_20190926_amd64.tar.xz
ubuntu-18.04-standard_18.04.1-1_amd64.tar.gz

- Create a new CT using "Create CT" button (please uncheck "Unprivileged container" for now, or you may encounter some weird issues)

Create: LXC Container



General

Template

Root Disk

CPU

Memory

Network

DNS

Confirm

Node: pve1

CT ID: 105

Hostname: oxool-lxc-test

Unprivileged container: ☐

Resource Pool:

Password:

Confirm password:

SSH public key:

Load SSH Key File

Help

Advanced ☒

Back

Next

Create: LXC Container



General

Template

Root Disk

CPU

Memory

Network

DNS

Confirm

Key ↑	Value
cores	2
hostname	oxool-lxc-test
memory	2048
nameserver	8.8.8.8
net0	bridge=vbr0,name=eth0,ip=192.168.3.211/32,gw=192.168.3.1,firewall=1
nodename	pve1
ostemplate	local:vztmpl/ubuntu-18.04-standard_18.04.1-1_amd64.tar.gz
pool	
rootfs	OSSIIPVE1:8
searchdomain	8.8.8.8
swap	2048
vmid	105

☐ Start after createdAdvanced ☒

Back

Finish

Task viewer: CT 105 - Create



Output

Status

Stop

```
extracting archive '/var/lib/vz/template/cache/ubuntu-18.04-standard_18.04.1-1_amd64.tar.gz'
Total bytes read: 637347840 (608MiB, 69MiB/s)
Detected container architecture: amd64
Creating SSH host key 'ssh_host_dsa_key' - this may take some time ...
done: SHA256:9R+AjXnAq4woELL4sOZiMswxhc1S5l8v54uzrpK2ZmY root@oxool-lxc-test
Creating SSH host key 'ssh_host_ecdsa_key' - this may take some time ...
done: SHA256:1XTgKjIGFBD+N11KxoxvNopuKomircaEp3cAHN/rv7k root@oxool-lxc-test
Creating SSH host key 'ssh_host_rsa_key' - this may take some time ...
done: SHA256:Ho61JnS6zS6jScHprktFOzBNrb/HbC1ei/d7S8VF74o root@oxool-lxc-test
Creating SSH host key 'ssh_host_ed25519_key' - this may take some time ...
done: SHA256:jjpfJtG5l+De4sApaMirIkQnVlQaOrhbZdjN9A5MpOY root@oxool-lxc-test
TASK OK
```

- Reboot and run the following commands to install needed programs and OxOOL Community edition

```
apt update
apt upgrade -y
apt install vim openssh-server net-tools curl gnupg2 -y
# Choose yes if you get any service restarting prompts

curl http://www.oxoffice.com.tw/apt/ubuntu/oxool-deb.key | apt-key add
echo "deb [arch=amd64] http://www.oxoffice.com.tw/apt/ubuntu/ oxool-v3 main" > ~/oxool.list
mv ~/oxool.list /etc/apt/sources.list.d/
apt update
apt install oxool oxoffice* -y
```

- Start OxOOL Community edition service when booting

```
systemctl enable oxool
reboot
```

- Reboot and check if OxOOL Community edition starts normally

```
netstat -tlnp
```

You should get some results like this:

```
Active Internet connections (only servers)
Proto Recv-Q Send-Q Local Address           Foreign Address         State       PID/Program name
tcp        0      0 127.0.0.1:9981          0.0.0.0:*               LISTEN      22383/oxool
tcp6       0      0 :::9980                 :::*                   LISTEN      22383/oxool
```

Congratulations and enjoy!

P. S. When steps above are finished, you can use "More"→"Convert to template" to generate new LXC template that contains OxOOL Community edition.

Installation guide for OxOffice Online v4 Community on CentOS 7

Please download and install the latest version of CentOS 7 (we recommend using Minimal edition), when operating system installation is done, please follow steps to upgrade your system, install required packages and OxOffice Online v4 Community (we recommend executing these commands as normal user, remove sudo prefix if you are executing them as root user).

```
sudo yum upgrade -y
sudo yum install vim net-tools unzip wget -y
cd /etc/yum.repos.d
sudo wget http://www.oxoffice.com.tw/rpm/el/oxool-community-v4-centos7.repo
sudo yum upgrade -y
sudo yum groupinstall "OxOOL Community Group" -y
```

Disable SELinux

```
sudo vim /etc/selinux/config # You can choose any preferred text editor to edit this file
# Search "SELinux=enforcing" line, and change "enforcing" to "disabled" or "permissive" then save and quit
```

Configure firewalld and open the default 9980 port

```
sudo firewall-cmd --zone=public --permanent --add-service=http
sudo firewall-cmd --zone=public --permanent --add-port=9980/tcp
sudo firewall-cmd --reload
```

Check if OxOOL Community edition starts normally

```
sudo netstat -tlnp
```

You should get some results like this:

```
tcp6  0  0  :::9980  :::*  LISTEN  644/oxool
```


Installation guide for OxOffice Online v4 Community on Rocky Linux 8

Please download and install the latest version of Rocky Linux 8, when operating system installation is done, please follow steps to upgrade your system, install required packages and OxOffice Online v4 Community (we recommend executing these commands as normal user, remove sudo prefix if you are executing them as root user).

```
sudo dnf config-manager --set-enabled powertools
sudo dnf upgrade -y
sudo dnf install epel-release -y
sudo dnf install vim net-tools unzip wget -y
cd /etc/yum.repos.d
sudo wget http://www.oxoffice.com.tw/rpm/el/oxool-community-v4-el8.repo
sudo dnf upgrade -y
sudo dnf groupinstall "OxOOL Community Group" -y
```

Disable SELinux

```
sudo vim /etc/selinux/config # You can choose any preferred text editor to edit this file
# Search "SELinux=enforcing" line, and change "enforcing" to "disabled" or "permissive" then save and quit
```

Configure firewalld and open the default 9980 port

```
sudo firewall-cmd --zone=public --permanent --add-service=http
sudo firewall-cmd --zone=public --permanent --add-port=9980/tcp
sudo firewall-cmd --reload
```

Check if OxOOL Community edition starts normally

```
sudo netstat -tlnp
```

You should get some results like this:

```
tcp6    0      0  :::9980          :::*               LISTEN    644/oxool
```

Installation guide for OxOffice Online v4 Community on Ubuntu 20.04

Please download and install the latest version of Ubuntu 20.04, when operating system installation is done, please follow steps to upgrade your system, install required packages and OxOffice Online v4 Community.

```
sudo apt update
sudo apt upgrade -y
sudo apt install vim openssh-server net-tools curl -y
# Choose yes if you get any service restarting prompts
curl http://www.oxoffice.com.tw/deb/OSSII-2022.key | sudo apt-key add
cd /etc/apt/sources.list.d/
sudo wget http://www.oxoffice.com.tw/deb/oxool-community-v4-focal.list
sudo apt update
sudo apt install oxool -y
```

Start OxOOL Community edition service when booting

```
sudo systemctl enable oxool
sudo reboot
```

Check if OxOOL Community edition starts normally

```
sudo netstat -tlnp
```

You should get some results like this:

```
tcp6    0    0  :::9980  :::*  LISTEN  644/oxool
```

Installation guide for OxOffice Online v4 Community on CentOS 7 in PVE LXC

Please download "centos-7-default" LXC template on your PVE first

Templates			
Search			
Type	Package	Version	Description
Section: mail (2 Items)			
lxc	proxmox-mailgateway-6.4-standard	6.4-1	Proxmox Mailgateway 6.4
lxc	proxmox-mailgateway-7.0-standard	7.0-1	Proxmox Mailgateway 7.0
Section: system (19 Items)			
lxc	devuan-3.0-standard	3.0	Devuan 3.0 (standard)
lxc	centos-8-stream-default	20220327	LXC default image for centos 8-stream (20220327)
lxc	debian-11-standard	11.3-1	Debian 11 Bullseye (standard)
lxc	centos-7-default	20190926	LXC default image for centos 7 (20190926)
lxc	opensuse-15.3-default	20210925	LXC default image for opensuse 15.3 (20210925)
lxc	alpine-3.13-default	20210419	LXC default image for alpine 3.13 (20210419)
lxc	ubuntu-16.04-standard	16.04.5-1	Ubuntu Xenial (standard)
lxc	archlinux-base	202104...	ArchLinux base image.
lxc	ubuntu-18.04-standard	18.04.1-1	Ubuntu Bionic (standard)
lxc	rockylinux-8-default	20210929	LXC default image for rockylinux 8 (20210929)
lxc	debian-10-standard	10.7-1	Debian 10 Buster (standard)
lxc	alpine-3.15-default	20211202	LXC default image for alpine 3.15 (20211202)
lxc	centos-8-default	20201210	LXC default image for centos 8 (20201210)
lxc	ubuntu-20.04-standard	20.04-1	Ubuntu Focal (standard)
			Download

You can see CentOS 7 LXC template in "CT templates" section

Summary	<div> <div>Templates</div> <div>Upload</div> <div>Remove</div> </div>
Backups	Name
ISO Images	centos-7-default_20190926_amd64.tar.xz
CT Templates	
Permissions	

Create a new CT using "Create CT" button

Create: LXC Container

General

Template

Root Disk

CPU

Memory

Network

DNS

Confirm

Key ↑	Value
cores	4
hostname	oxool-on-centos7
memory	2048
net0	name=eth0,bridge=vmbro,firewall=1,ip6=dhcp,ip=dhcp
nodename	pvetest
ostemplate	local:vztmpl/centos-7-default_20190926_amd64.tar.xz
pool	
rootfs	PVE3:10
swap	2048
unprivileged	1
vmid	102

☐ Start after created

Advanced ☐

Back

Finish

Output

Status

Stop

```

extracting archive '/var/lib/uz/template/cache/centos-7-default_20190926_amd64.tar.xz'
Total bytes read: 422809600 (404MiB, 63MiB/s)
Detected container architecture: amd64
Creating SSH host key 'ssh_host_rsa_key' - this may take some time ...
done: SHA256:KZpYI1ep4RDzRctkTTUnp5ZnGK8akgCxQmzQIICQ33U root@oxool-on-centos7
Creating SSH host key 'ssh_host_ed25519_key' - this may take some time ...
done: SHA256:vg1ii2I4mfWLpdhWLXoN5yRrmUpM7JBjt5JefBP37zA root@oxool-on-centos7
Creating SSH host key 'ssh_host_dsa_key' - this may take some time ...
done: SHA256:ZtRtzflQ+SdJlpuLSld/U5R6oKlxe7nZelLL/0lUYx0 root@oxool-on-centos7
Creating SSH host key 'ssh_host_ecdsa_key' - this may take some time ...
done: SHA256:u3qCQHd50ZAKfm4IXQ27X47tkvH4V5YJLIC2Io5uXDI root@oxool-on-centos7
TASK OK

```

Start created CT, login as root and excute following commands to install needed programs and OxOOL Community edition:

```

yum install vim openssh* net-tools unzip wget -y
cd /etc/yum.repos.d
wget http://www.oxoffice.com.tw/rpm/el/oxool-community-v4-centos7.repo
yum upgrade -y
yum groupinstall "OxOOL Community Group" -y

```

Start OxOOL Community edition service when booting and reboot

```

systemctl enable oxoolwsd
reboot

```

Check if OxOOL Community edition starts normally

```
netstat -tlnp
```

You should get some results like this:

```
tcp6    0    0  :::9980  :::*  LISTEN  644/oxool
```

P. S. When steps above are finished, you can use "More"→"Convert to template" to generate new LXC template that contains OxOOL Community edition.

Installation guide for OxOffice Online v4 Community on Rocky Linux 8 in PVE LXC

Please download "rockylinux-8-default" LXC template on your PVE first

Templates			
Search			
Type	Package	Version	Description
Section: mail (2 Items)			
lxc	proxmox-mailgateway-6.4-standard	6.4-1	Proxmox Mailgateway 6.4
lxc	proxmox-mailgateway-7.0-standard	7.0-1	Proxmox Mailgateway 7.0
Section: system (19 Items)			
lxc	alpine-3.14-default	20210623	LXC default image for alpine 3.14 (20210623)
lxc	gentoo-current-openrc	20220622	LXC openrc image for gentoo current (20220622)
lxc	centos-8-default	20201210	LXC default image for centos 8 (20201210)
lxc	debian-11-standard	11.3-1	Debian 11 Bullseye (standard)
lxc	fedora-34-default	20210427	LXC default image for fedora 34 (20210427)
lxc	debian-10-standard	10.7-1	Debian 10 Buster (standard)
lxc	archlinux-base	202104...	ArchLinux base image.
lxc	ubuntu-16.04-standard	16.04.5-1	Ubuntu Xenial (standard)
lxc	alpine-3.15-default	20211202	LXC default image for alpine 3.15 (20211202)
lxc	alpine-3.13-default	20210419	LXC default image for alpine 3.13 (20210419)
lxc	centos-7-default	20190926	LXC default image for centos 7 (20190926)
lxc	devuan-4.0-standard	4.0	Devuan 4.0 (standard)
lxc	rockylinux-8-default	20210929	LXC default image for rockylinux 8 (20210929)
lxc	centos-8-stream-default	20220327	LXC default image for centos 8-stream (20220327)
			Download

You can see Rocky Linux 8 LXC template in "CT templates" section

Summary	<div> <div>Templates</div> <div>Upload</div> <div>Remove</div> </div>
Backups	Name
ISO Images	rockylinux-8-default_20210929_amd64.tar.xz
CT Templates	
Permissions	

Create a new CT using "Create CT" button

Create: LXC Container

✕

General

Template

Root Disk

CPU

Memory

Network

DNS

Confirm

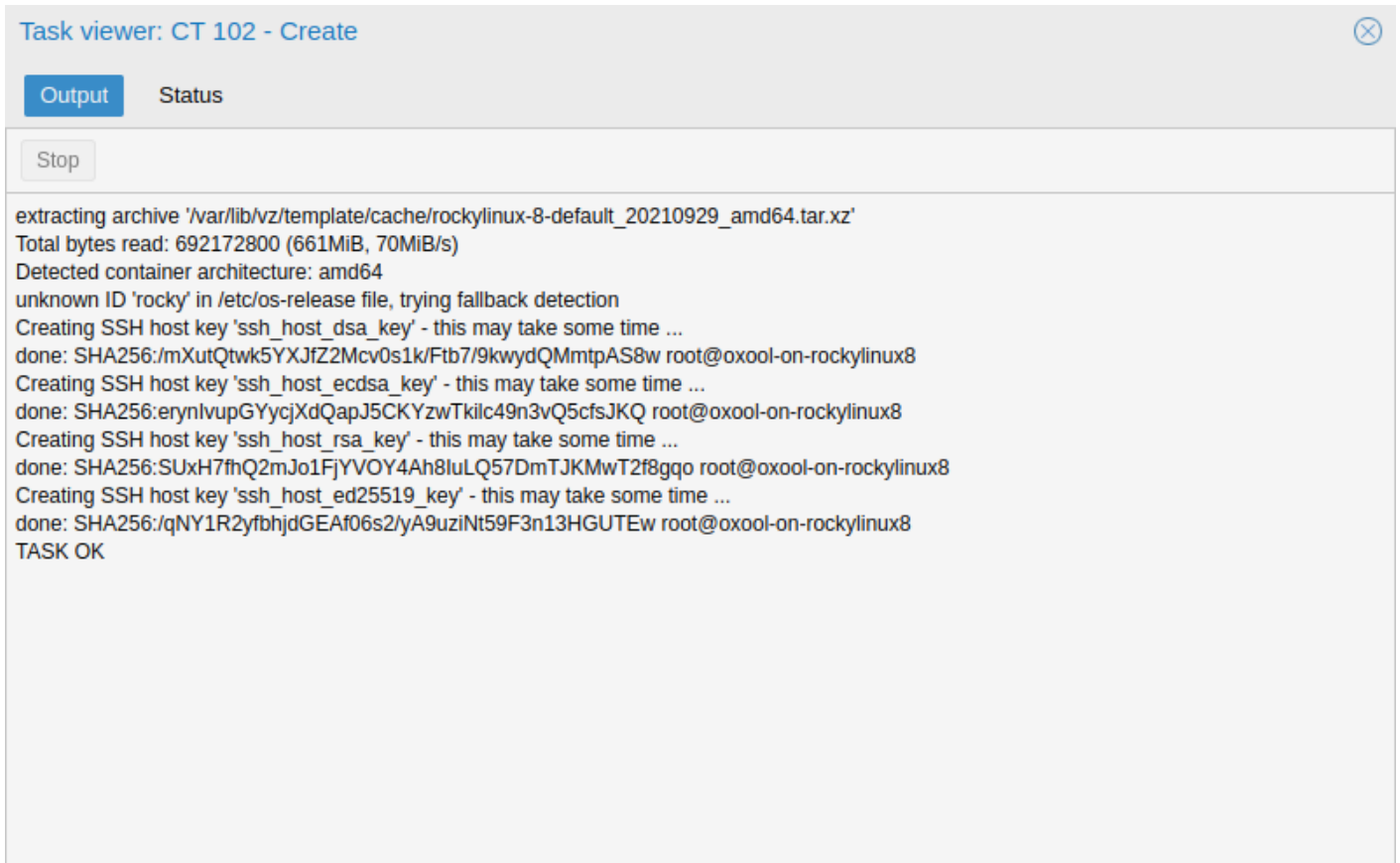
Key ↑	Value
cores	4
hostname	oxool-on-rockylinux8
memory	2048
net0	name=eth0,bridge=vmbro,firewall=1,ip6=dhcp,ip=dhcp
nodename	pvetest
ostemplate	local:vztmpl/rockylinux-8-default_20210929_amd64.tar.xz
pool	
rootfs	PVE3:10
swap	2048
unprivileged	1
vmid	102

☐ Start after created

Advanced ☐

Back

Finish



Start created CT, login as root and excute following commands to install needed programs and OxOOL Community edition:

```
dnf config-manager --set-enabled powertools
dnf install vim openssh* net-tools unzip wget -y
cd /etc/yum.repos.d
wget http://www.oxoffice.com.tw/rpm/el/oxool-community-v4-el8.repo
dnf upgrade -y
dnf groupinstall "OxOOL Community Group" -y
```

Start OxOOL Community edition service when booting and reboot

```
systemctl enable oxoolwsd
reboot
```

Check if OxOOL Community edition starts normally

```
netstat -tlnp
```

You should get some results like this:

```
tcp6    0    0  :::9980  :::*  LISTEN  644/oxool
```

P. S. When steps above are finished, you can use "More"→"Convert to template" to generate new LXC template that contains OxOOL Community edition.

Installation guide for OxOffice Online v4 Community on Ubuntu 20.04 in PVE LXC

Please download "ubuntu-20.04-standard" LXC template on your PVE first

Templates

Search

Type	Package	Version	Description
Section: mail (2 Items)			
lxc	proxmox-mailgateway-7.0-standard	7.0-1	Proxmox Mailgateway 7.0
lxc	proxmox-mailgateway-6.4-standard	6.4-1	Proxmox Mailgateway 6.4
Section: system (19 Items)			
lxc	centos-8-stream-default	20220327	LXC default image for centos 8-stream (20220327)
lxc	rockylinux-8-default	20210929	LXC default image for rockylinux 8 (20210929)
lxc	alpine-3.13-default	20210419	LXC default image for alpine 3.13 (20210419)
lxc	centos-7-default	20190926	LXC default image for centos 7 (20190926)
lxc	devuan-4.0-standard	4.0	Devuan 4.0 (standard)
lxc	almalinux-8-default	20210928	LXC default image for almalinux 8 (20210928)
lxc	ubuntu-20.04-standard	20.04-1	Ubuntu Focal (standard)
lxc	opensuse-15.3-default	20210925	LXC default image for opensuse 15.3 (20210925)
lxc	ubuntu-18.04-standard	18.04.1-1	Ubuntu Bionic (standard)
lxc	devuan-3.0-standard	3.0	Devuan 3.0 (standard)
lxc	alpine-3.14-default	20210623	LXC default image for alpine 3.14 (20210623)
lxc	gentoo-current-openrc	20220622	LXC openrc image for gentoo current (20220622)
lxc	alpine-3.15-default	20211202	LXC default image for alpine 3.15 (20211202)
lxc	archlinux-base	202104...	ArchLinux base image.

Download

You can see Ubuntu 20.04 LXC template in "CT templates" section

Summary	<div> <div>Templates</div> <div>Upload</div> <div>Remove</div> </div>
Backups	Name
ISO Images	ubuntu-20.04-standard_20.04-1_amd64.tar.gz
CT Templates	
Permissions	

Create a new CT using "Create CT" button

Create: LXC Container

General

Template

Root Disk

CPU

Memory

Network

DNS

Confirm

Key ↑	Value
cores	4
hostname	oxool-on-ubuntu2004
memory	2048
net0	name=eth0,bridge=vbr0,firewall=1,ip6=dhcp,ip=dhcp
nodename	pvetest
ostemplate	local:vztmpl/ubuntu-20.04-standard_20.04-1_amd64.tar.gz
pool	
rootfs	PVE3:10
swap	2048
unprivileged	1
vmid	102

☐ Start after created

Advanced ☐

Back

Finish

Task viewer: CT 102 - Create

OutputStatus

Stop

```
extracting archive '/var/lib/vz/template/cache/ubuntu-20.04-standard_20.04-1_amd64.tar.gz'
Total bytes read: 669050880 (639MiB, 102MiB/s)
Detected container architecture: amd64
Creating SSH host key 'ssh_host_ed25519_key' - this may take some time ...
done: SHA256:0SV4PZ6k+U/lo0GadRHaxMRovutiSuih3iu9ufnUlk root@oxool-on-ubuntu2004
Creating SSH host key 'ssh_host_rsa_key' - this may take some time ...
done: SHA256:T5LaiUwgHeUXahN265gljrxge8CGpvibRA6u9IibV4 root@oxool-on-ubuntu2004
Creating SSH host key 'ssh_host_ecdsa_key' - this may take some time ...
done: SHA256:lmumBZUolZbKlwSRi9CohR5d11cHKcmSCJfh+IWgSog root@oxool-on-ubuntu2004
Creating SSH host key 'ssh_host_dsa_key' - this may take some time ...
done: SHA256:svZ/nLw2lyB+NWBSVAR52bfBwuE5Funl79b4Yble97g root@oxool-on-ubuntu2004
TASK OK
```

Start created CT, login as root and excute following commands to install needed programs and OxOOL Community edition:

```
apt update
apt upgrade -y
apt install vim openssh-server net-tools curl gnupg2 wget -y
# Chooese yes if you get any service restarting prompts
curl http://www.oxoffice.com.tw/deb/OSSII-2022.key | sudo apt-key add
cd /etc/apt/sources.list.d/
wget http://www.oxoffice.com.tw/deb/oxool-community-v4-focal.list
apt update
apt install oxool -y
```

Start OxOOL Community edition service when booting and reboot

```
systemctl enable oxool
reboot
```

Check if OxOOL Community edition starts normally

```
netstat -tlnp
```

You should get some results like this:

```
tcp6    0    0  :::9980  :::*  LISTEN  644/oxool
```

P. S. When steps above are finished, you can use "More"→"Convert to template" to generate new LXC template that contains OxOOL Community edition.

OxOOL Module v4 Compiling HOWTO

1. Preparing The Environment

- Follow the instructions of [OxOOL Community Compiling HOWTO](#) to compile oxool-community -- English version coming soon
 - Be noticed that you should use `autogen.sh` and don't directly run configure here. `autogen.sh` by default would add `--enable-debug` and load ModuleTesting module for developing and test modules.
 - Generate `oxool` and `oxool-dev` rpm/deb packages by `rpmbuild` or `debuild`.
- Install `oxool` and `oxool-dev` you just generated into your development environment. `oxool-dev` contains the headers necessary for building modules, module templates and `oxool-module-maker` which will make it a lot easier to start a new module.
 - Notice that you also need to install `oxoffice*` packages before installing `oxool`. This is described in the documents of [OxOOL Community Compiling HOWTO](#)

2. Create an basic module repository by oxool-module-maker

- Run `oxool-module-maker` to create a module git repository from a module template. The parameters are:
 - `--module-name=name` : Module name, used for the git repository name. It must match the regular expression: `^[w\@#]+` which means all the upper and lower case letters, number 0-9, underline `_` and `#` `@` symbols. Notice that dash `-` is not allowed due to C++ class naming issue, and underline `'_'` is better not used.
 - `--serviceURI=serviceURI` : URI used by this module. If it ends with a slash `'/'` it means this module can handle a series of related commands. For example, `"/oxool/user/"` means this module is used to handle requests such as `/oxool/user/add`, `/oxool/user/del`, `/oxool/user/update`, and so on. Without the ending slash means it is a fixed URI.
 - `--version=version` : Version number. Default "0.0.1"

- `--summary=summary` : Specify Summary field, used in Summary fields in generated rpm file.
- `--description=Description` : Specify Description field, used in Description fields in generated deb file.
- `--author=author` : Module author. By default it will use the user.name and user.email in global git settings.
- `--license=license` : Module license. Default "MPLv2.0".
- `--adminPrivilege=true/false` : Does this module URI needs admin privileges? Default "false".
- `--adminIcon=icon` : The icon used in backend administration page (See getbootstrap.com for references.) Default "bug-fill".
- `--adminItem=text` : The text/title used in backend administration page.
- `--template-path=path` : Assign the module template path. The new created module will be generated by copying files from this path. By default the module template is in `/usr/share/oxool-devel/module-template`.
- `--output-path=path` : The path of generated module. By default it will be in user home directory. Notice that it may cause problems if you use symbols like `~` so better use a full path name.
- Example:

```
oxool-module-maker --module-name="samplemod" --serviceURI="/oxool/samplemod/" --summary="A sample
moudle service on OxOOL" --description="A sample module service on OxOOL" --output-path="/home/oxool/git"
```

- A new git repository will be generated in the specified output-path. Inside the folder are all the files from the specified template-path folder.

3. Compile and Test Modules

- Use `autogen.sh` to generate `configure`, then run `configure` to check the environment and generate Makefile.
- Compile with `make`.
- Before testing the module, go to `oxool-community` folder and run `make run` to activate a testing oxool environment. Notice that when you install `oxool` packages in your environment, it will activate a systemd service `oxool.service` and occupy the default port like 9980. So you may need to deactivate this systemd service by `sudo systemctl stop oxool` before running the testing oxool environment.
- After starting the testing environment, go back to the module folder and run `./test.sh <XML file for this module>`. `test.sh` will call `ModuleTesting` module in `oxool` and sent the XML path to it. `ModuleTesting` will then notify `oxool` to load the `.so` file of this module (under `.libs/` of the module folder). Now you can call and run the module by calling the URI specified in `serviceURI`. For example, open your browser with `http://127.0.0.1:9980/oxool/samplemod/`.
- If you change something in the module, you need to re-compile the module and re-run `test.sh` to load the new `.so` into `oxool` to make it effect.

OxOOL Module Development

HOWTO

This manual will simply explain the file structures in a standard OxOOL module repository and how to develop an OxOOL module.

Default OxOOL Module File Structure

When you use `oxool-module-maker` to generate a template module repository, by default it will use the module template defined in the package `oxool-dev`. The important file and folder description in the template is described below:

- `ModuleConfiguration.md` : Description of module configuration.
- `module.xml.in` : Module XML file template, it will be used to generate module XML file when executing `configure`. If you need to change some configurations after generating a module, you should follow the instructions in `ModuleConfiguration.md` to edit this file and re-run `autogen.sh` and `configure`.
- `module.spec.in` : It is used to generate RPM spec file.
- `debian/*` : It is used to generate DEB file.
- `admin/*` : If this module has a backend administration page you should put it in this folder. The name shown in the admin page is defined in the `<adminItem>` tag in `module.xml.in`, or assign `--adminItem` when running `oxool-module-maker`. See README.md in the generated git repository for reference.
- `src/*` : Module C++ source files. It will be compiled generated `.so` file for OxOOL to load.
- `html/*` : Module HTML frontend files. The default page is `index.html`.
- `test.sh` : When developing and testing a module, this file is used to pass the module XML file to OxOOL to load. See "OxOOL Module Compiling Manual" for detail.

C++ Class Methods in an OxOOL module

In the module repo generated by `oxool-module-maker`, by default there is a `Module.cpp` under `src/` folder. In this `Module.cpp` there is the base class of this module, named by the module name. Besides constructors and destructors, there are some methods as well:

- `getVersion()` : Get version number.
- `initialize()` : Initialize.
- `handleRequest()` : Handle requests from client (frontend). You should implement here to handle the requests from the frontend web client.
- `handleAdminRequest()` : Handle requests from admin pages. You should implement here to handle the requests from admin pages.
- `handleAdminMessage()` : Handle websocket messages from backend admin pages.

OxOOL v4 community edition compiling on Ubuntu 20.04 HOWTO

1. First thing first, install a Ubuntu 20.04 server! Can it be run on Ubuntu 20.04 desktop?
Yes, but why bother? :-)
2. Upgrade the system:

```
sudo apt update  
sudo apt upgrade -y
```

3. Make sure you install OpenSSH and Vim (I'm a Vim guy! All right, but remember to install your favorite editor, okay?) and a couple of tools:

```
sudo apt install vim openssh-server net-tools curl git -y
```

4. Import OSSII public key

```
curl http://www.oxoffice.com.tw/deb/OSSII-2022.key | sudo apt-key add
```

5. Set up OxOOL repository

```
cd /etc/apt/sources.list.d/  
sudo wget http://www.oxoffice.com.tw/deb/oxool-community-v4-focal.list
```

6. Install software packages necessary for compiling OxOOL (use option apt install -y if you don't like to be asked everytime)

```
sudo apt update  
sudo apt install oxoffice* libpoco-dev libgumbo-dev  
sudo apt install build-essential libsqlite3-dev libcurl4-openssl-dev libcppunit-dev libcap-dev libcap2-bin libgit2-  
dev libtool libpng-dev automake m4 wget curl autoconf pkg-config openssl libgumbo-dev ccache fontconfig  
libfontconfig1-dev libpam-dev  
sudo apt install devscripts debhelper dh-systemd dh-exec  
sudo apt install libodbc1 libpcre16-3 libpcre3-dev libpcre32-3 libpcrecpp0v5
```

```
sudo apt install hunspell  
sudo apt install python3-polib python3-lxml
```

7. Install and setup Node.js

```
cd ~  
curl -fsSL https://deb.nodesource.com/setup_lts.x | sudo -E bash -  
sudo apt install -y nodejs
```

8. Clone OxOOL-community code from GitHub and switch to branch `v4`

```
cd ~  
git clone https://github.com/OSSII/oxool-community.git  
cd oxool-community  
git switch v4
```

9. For debug and developing, run autogen.sh directly WITHOUT running configure

```
cd oxool-community  
./autogen.sh
```

It will enable debug options so that you can test and debug by running `make run`.

10. For installing, you can build deb packages directly: `debuild -b -uc -us` The built deb packages will be one level up the compiling directory:

```
cd ..  
ls oxool_4.x.x-1.community_amd64.deb
```

The generated deb files can be then installed in the system.