

Elastix 2.5

Installation

Prerequisites:

- **Minimum Storage Capacity:** 80 GB
- **RAM:** 2 GB
- **CPU:** Core i3 or better

Step 1:

Download ISO Image of Elastix Unified Communication Server from Following Link:

- <http://www.elastix.com/en/downloads/>

Make a bootable usb or burn iso image to DVD, Boot from device and Install.

Step 2:

At the boot prompt, press Enter.

File



- To install or upgrade in graphical mode, press the <ENTER> key.
- To install or upgrade in text mode, type: linux text <ENTER>.
- Use the function keys listed below for more information.

[F1-Main] [F2-Options] [F3-General] [F4-Kernel] [F5-Rescue]

boot: _

To grab input, press Ctrl+G



Step 3:

Change the default language, press enter.

Welcome to Elastix

Choose a Language

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

Catalan

Chinese(Simplified)

Chinese(Traditional)

Croatian

Czech

Danish

Dutch

English

OK

<Tab>/<Alt-Tab> between elements | <Space> selects | <F12> next screen

Step 4:

We have selected us pattern, press enter.

Welcome to Elastix

Keyboard Type

What type of keyboard do you have?

sg-latin1

sk-qwerty

slovene

sv-latin1

trq

ua-utf

uk

us

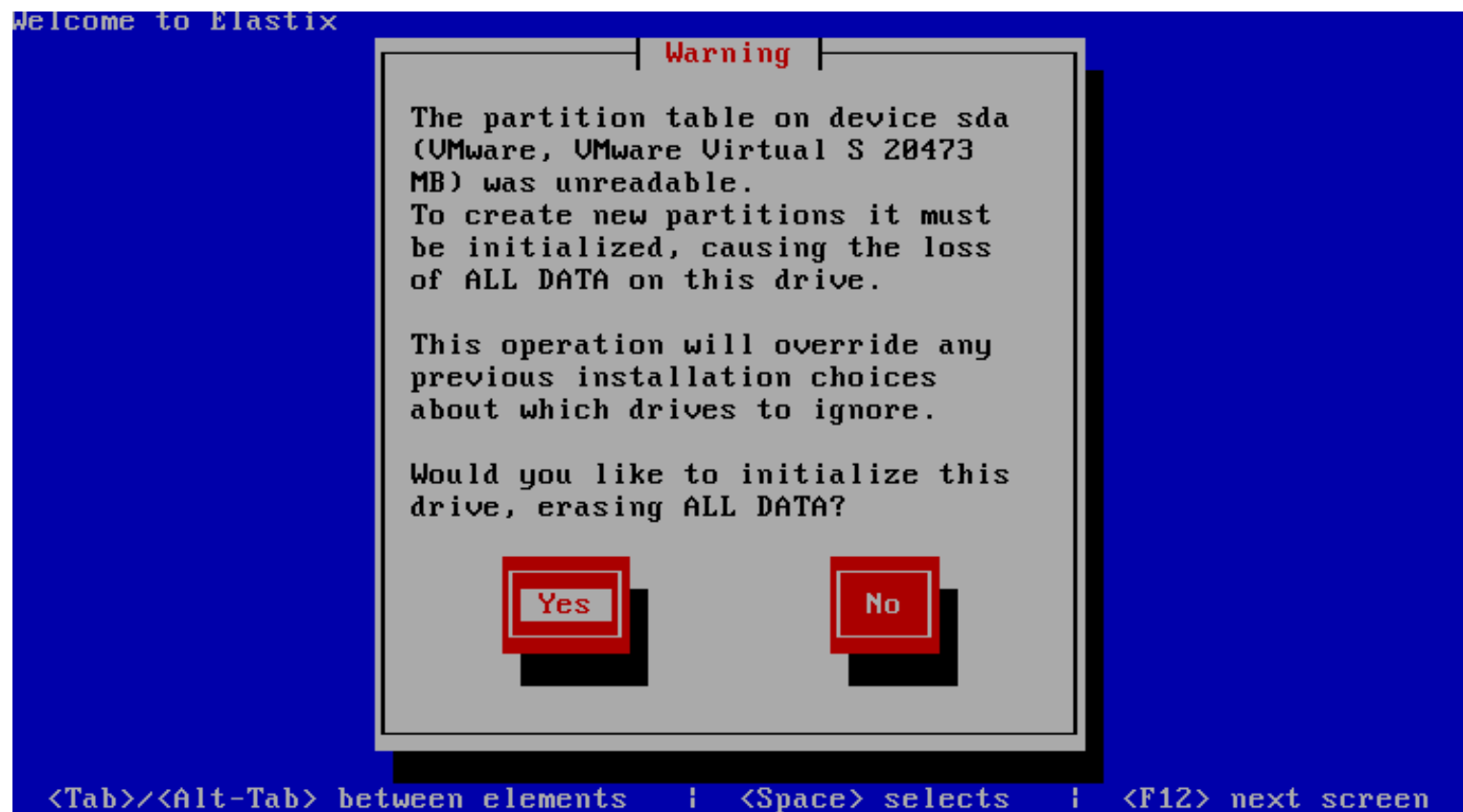
OK

Back

<Tab>/<Alt-Tab> between elements | <Space> selects | <F12> next screen

Step 5:

Recreate partitions, press yes and then press enter.



Step 6:

Select Installed Hard Disk, press enter.

Welcome to Elastix

Partitioning Type

Installation requires partitioning of your hard drive. The default layout is reasonable for most users. You can either choose to use this or create your own.

Remove all partitions on selected drives and create default layout.
Remove linux partitions on selected drives and create default layout.
Use free space on selected drives and create default layout.
Create custom layout.

Which drive(s) do you want to use for this installation?

[*] sda 20473 MB (VMware, VMware Virtual S) ■

OK

Back

<Space>,<+>,<-> selection | <F2> Add drive | <F12> next screen

Step 7:

Apply Changes and review your partition table.

Welcome to Elastix

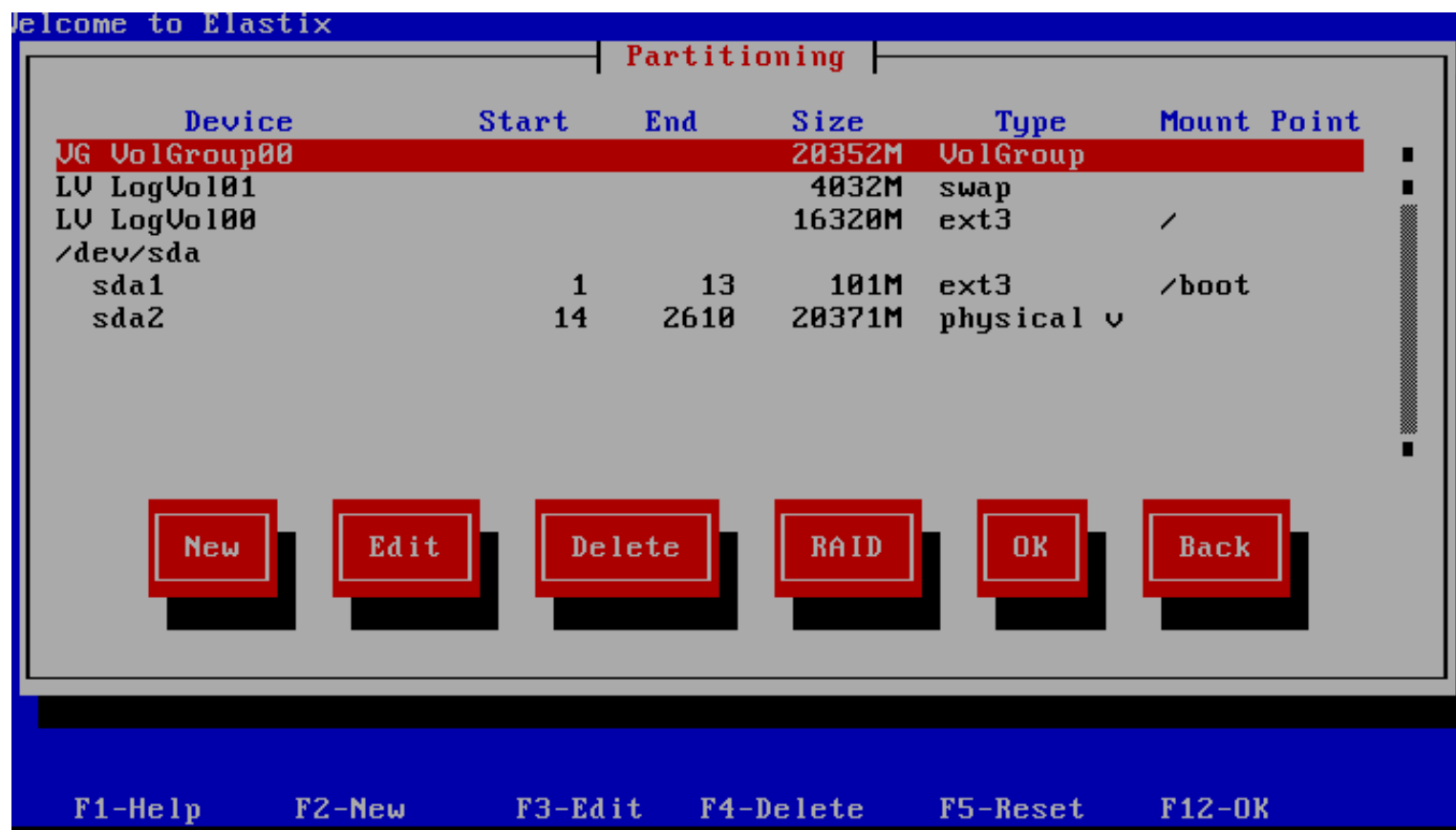
Review Partition Layout

Review and modify partitioning layout?

Yes

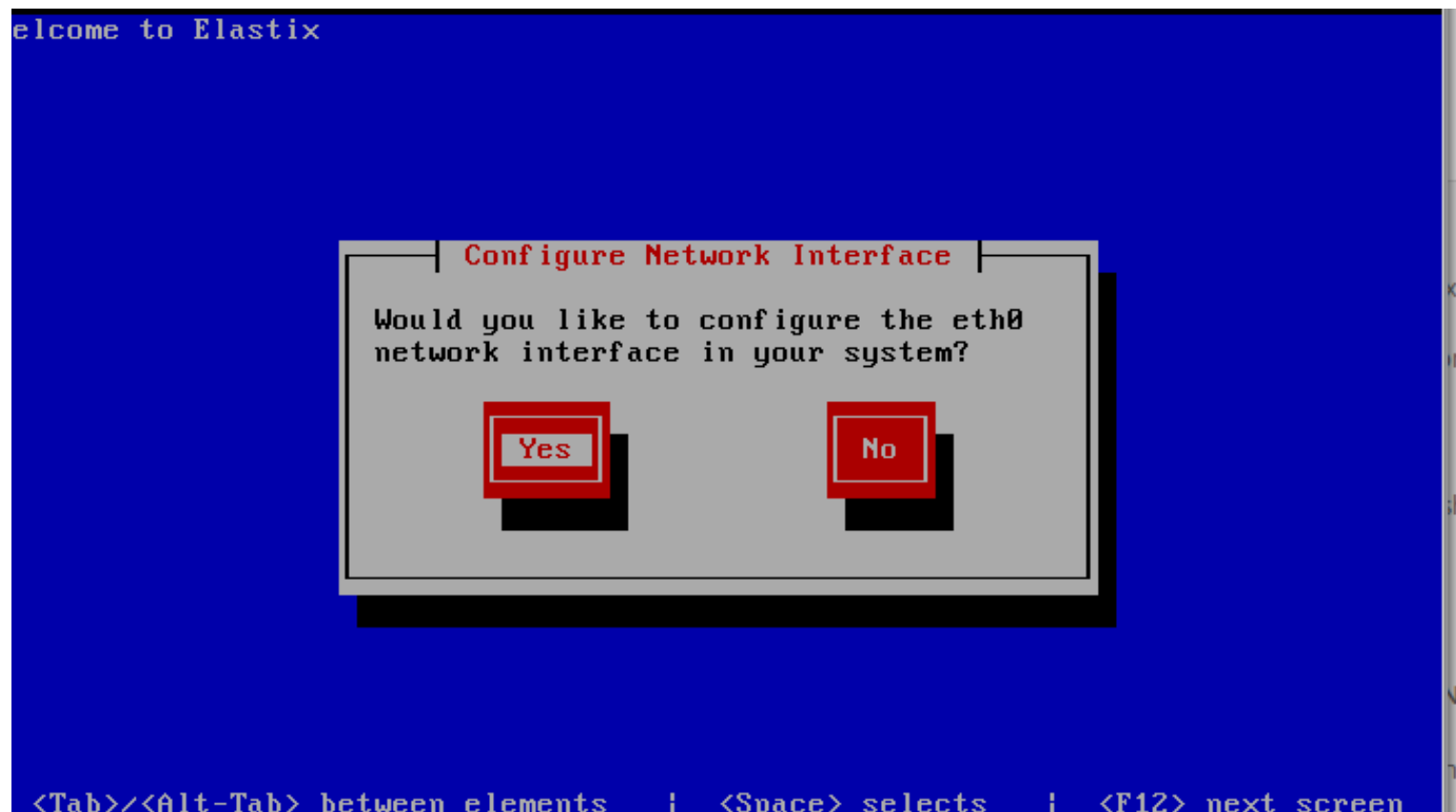
No

<Tab>/<Alt-Tab> between elements | <Space> selects | <F12> next screen



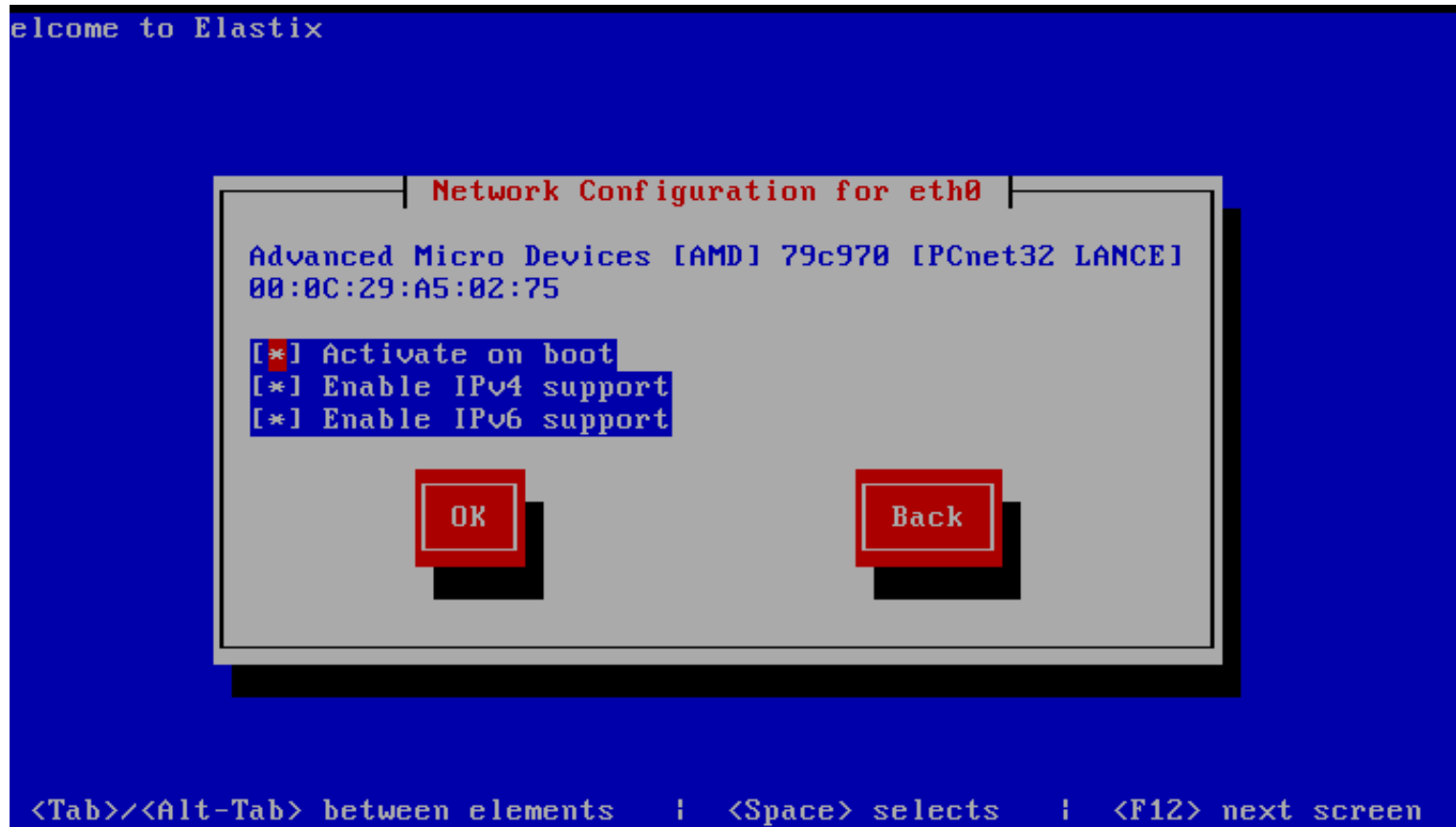
Step 8:

Configure Network Interface, press Yes.



Step 9:

Select protocols you want to have with your VoIP Server.



Step 10:

Assign IP address, in our scenario it will be 192.168.1.5.

Welcome to Elastix

IPv4 Configuration for eth0

Advanced Micro Devices [AMD] 79c970 [PCnet32 LANCE]
00:0C:29:A5:02:75

☐ Dynamic IP configuration (DHCP)

☒ Manual address configuration

IP Address

Prefix (Netmask)

192.168.1.5 / 255.255.255.0

OK

Back

<Tab>/<Alt-Tab> between elements | <Space> selects | <F12> next screen

Step 11:

Latest Elastix Distro also support IPv6, leave it as default.

Welcome to Elastix

IPv6 Configuration for eth0

Advanced Micro Devices [AMD] 79c970 [PCnet32 LANCE]
00:0C:29:A5:02:75

☒ Automatic neighbor discovery

☐ Dynamic IP configuration (DHCPv6)

☐ Manual address configuration

IP Address

192.168.1.0

Prefix

/ 24

OK

Back

<Tab>/<Alt-Tab> between elements | <Space> selects | <F12> next screen

Step 12:

Provide Gateway IP Address and DNS Address, press OK.

Welcome to Elastix

Miscellaneous Network Settings

Gateway: 192.168.1.1
Primary DNS: 8.8.8.8
Secondary DNS:

OK **Back**

<Tab>/<Alt-Tab> between elements | <Space> selects | <F12> next screen

Step 13:

Provide hostname, in out case it will be 'voip.unixmen.com', press ok.

Welcome to Elastix

Hostname Configuration

If your system is part of a larger network where hostnames are assigned by DHCP, select automatically via DHCP. Otherwise, select manually and enter a hostname for your system. If you do not, your system will be known as 'localhost.'

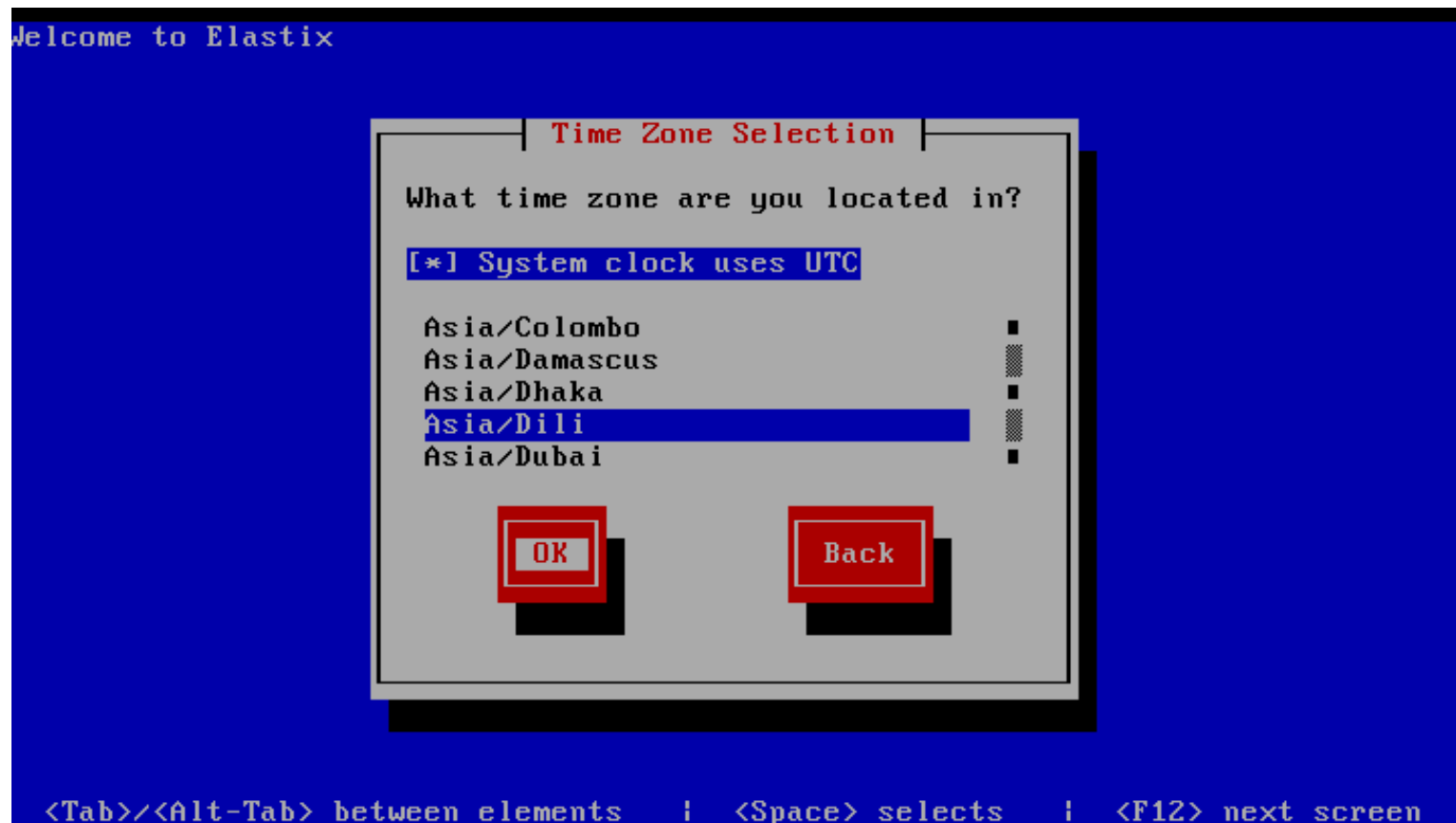
☐ automatically via DHCP
☒ manually voip.unixmen.com

OK **Back**

<Tab>/<Alt-Tab> between elements | <Space> selects | <F12> next screen

Step 14:

Select your time zone, press ok.



Step 15:

Provide password to the root user, our will be 'P@ssw0rd'.

Welcome to Elastix

Root Password

Pick a root password. You must type it twice to ensure you know what it is and didn't make a mistake in typing. Remember that the root password is a critical part of system security!

Password: *****

Password (confirm): *****

OK

Back

<Tab>/<Alt-Tab> between elements | <Space> selects | <F12> next screen

Step 16:

The System will check dependencies, Then it will start installation packages automatically.

Welcome to Elastix

Dependency Check

Checking dependencies in packages selected for installation...

13%

<Tab>/<Alt-Tab> between elements | <Space> selects | <F12> next screen

Package Installation

Name : glibc-common-2.5-107.el5_9.5-i386

Size : 65142k

Summary: Common binaries and locale data for glibc

38%

	Packages	Bytes	Time
Total :	476	1264M	0:20:45
Completed:	3	2M	0:00:02
Remaining:	473	1262M	0:20:43

0%

<Tab>/<Alt-Tab> between elements | <Space> selects | <F12> next screen

Step 17:

This step may take some time during installation process, System will automatically reboot after completion of this step, do not interrupt this boot process, Server will automatically ask for Mysql password, assign that password (our password is 'P@ssw0rd').

The Elastix system uses the open-source database engine MySQL for storage of important telephony information. In order to protect your data, a master password must be set up for the database.

This screen will now ask for a password for the 'root' account of MySQL.

Please enter your new MySQL root password:

[-

< OK >

Step 18:

In next step it will ask for admin password, this password will be required when you have to log in server via web browser (our is 'P@ssw0rd').

Step 19:

After completion of installation process, server will be prompted with a terminal, login with username 'root' and provide password for root user.

```
CentOS release 5.9 (Final)
Kernel 2.6.18-348.6.1.el5 on an i686
```

```
voip login: root
Password:
```

```
Welcome to Elastix
```

```
-----

Elastix is a product meant to be configured through a web browser.
Any changes made from within the command line may corrupt the system
configuration and produce unexpected behavior; in addition, changes
made to system files through here may be lost when doing an update.
```

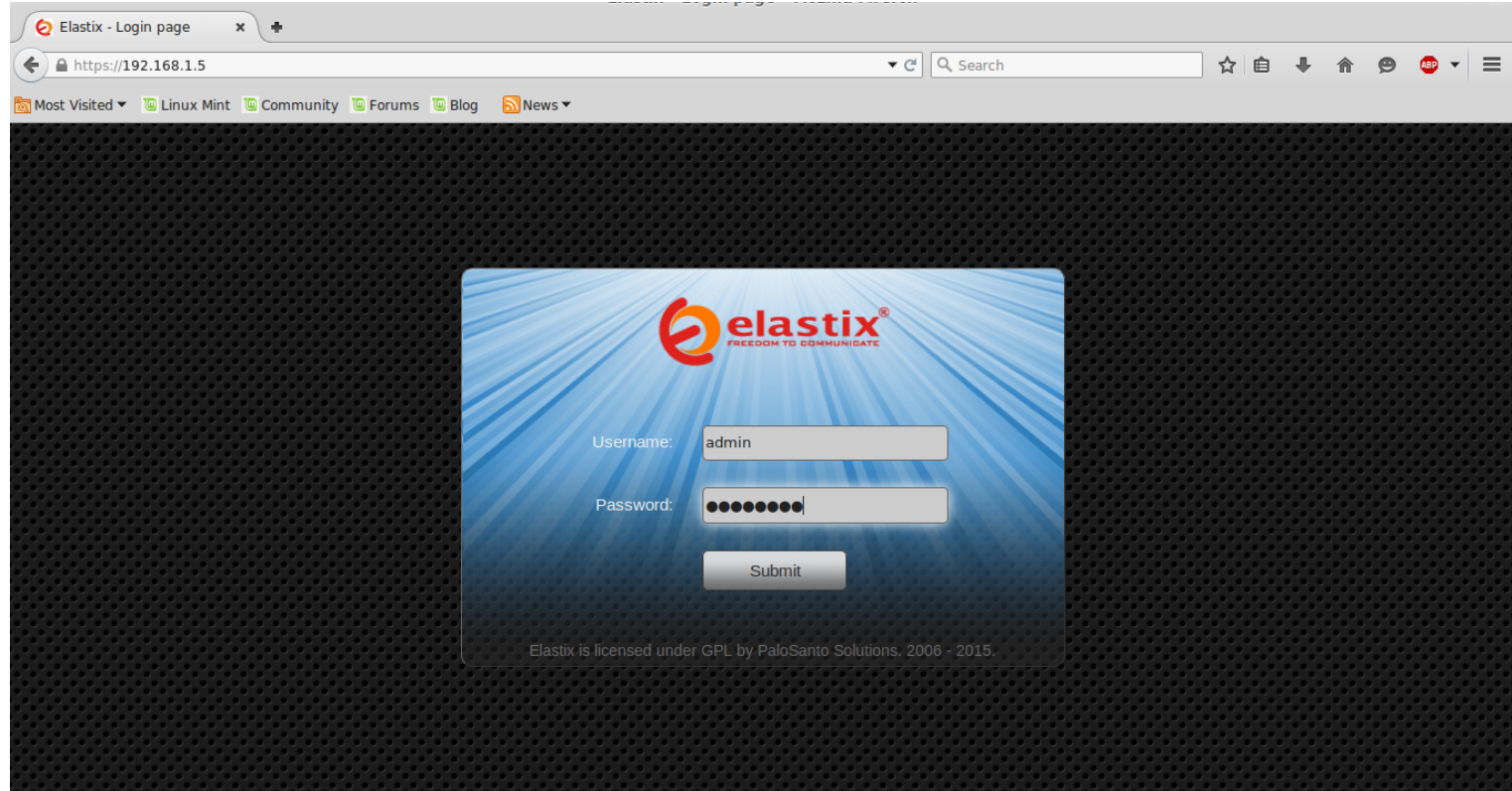
```
To access your Elastix System, using a separate workstation (PC/MAC/Linux)
Open the Internet Browser using the following URL:
http://192.168.1.5
```

```
[root@voip ~]# _
```

Step 19:

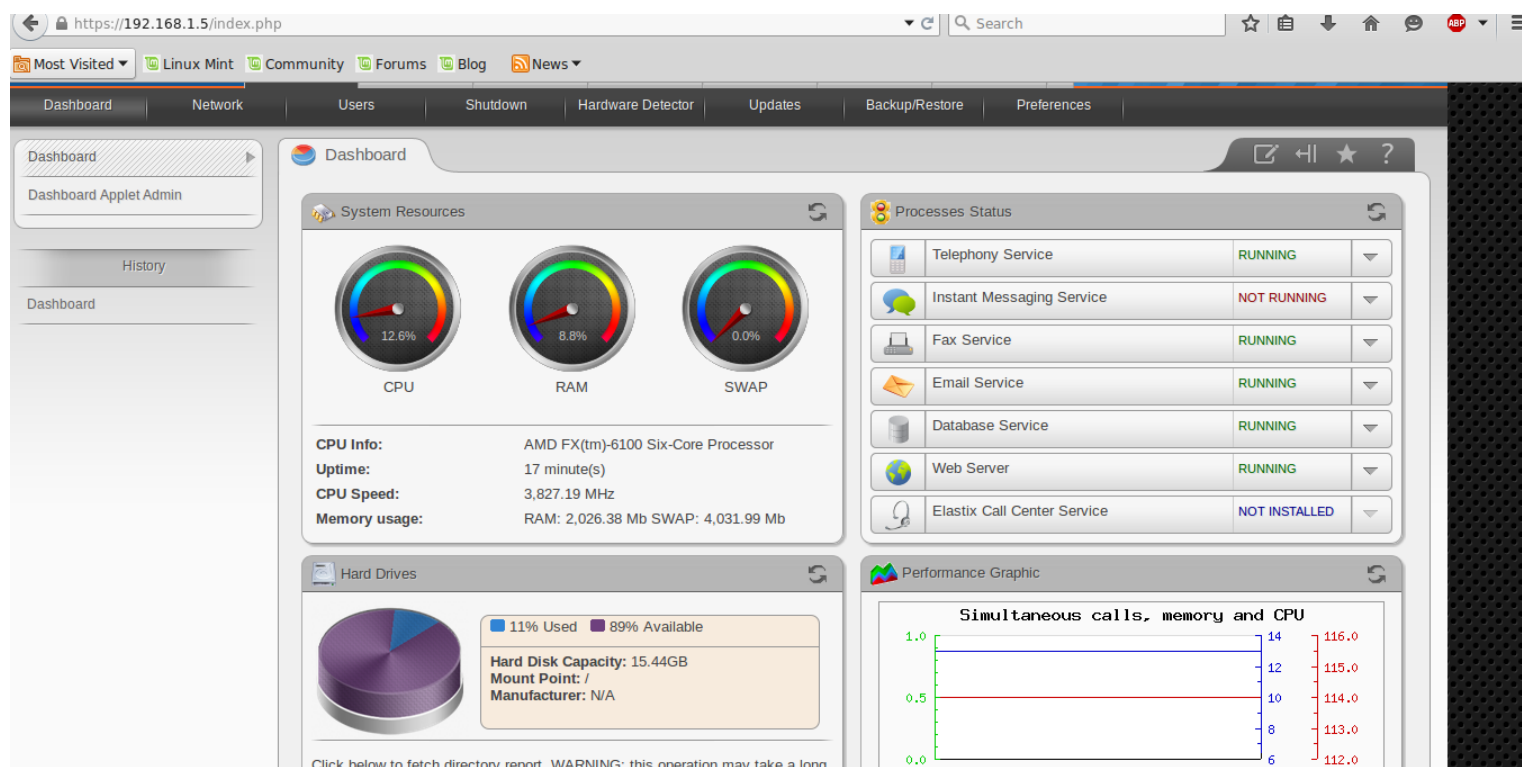
Congratulation! installation is done.

Now open browser from remote system and type ip_address of elastix to open management console of server. (our scenario ip will be 192.168.1.5).

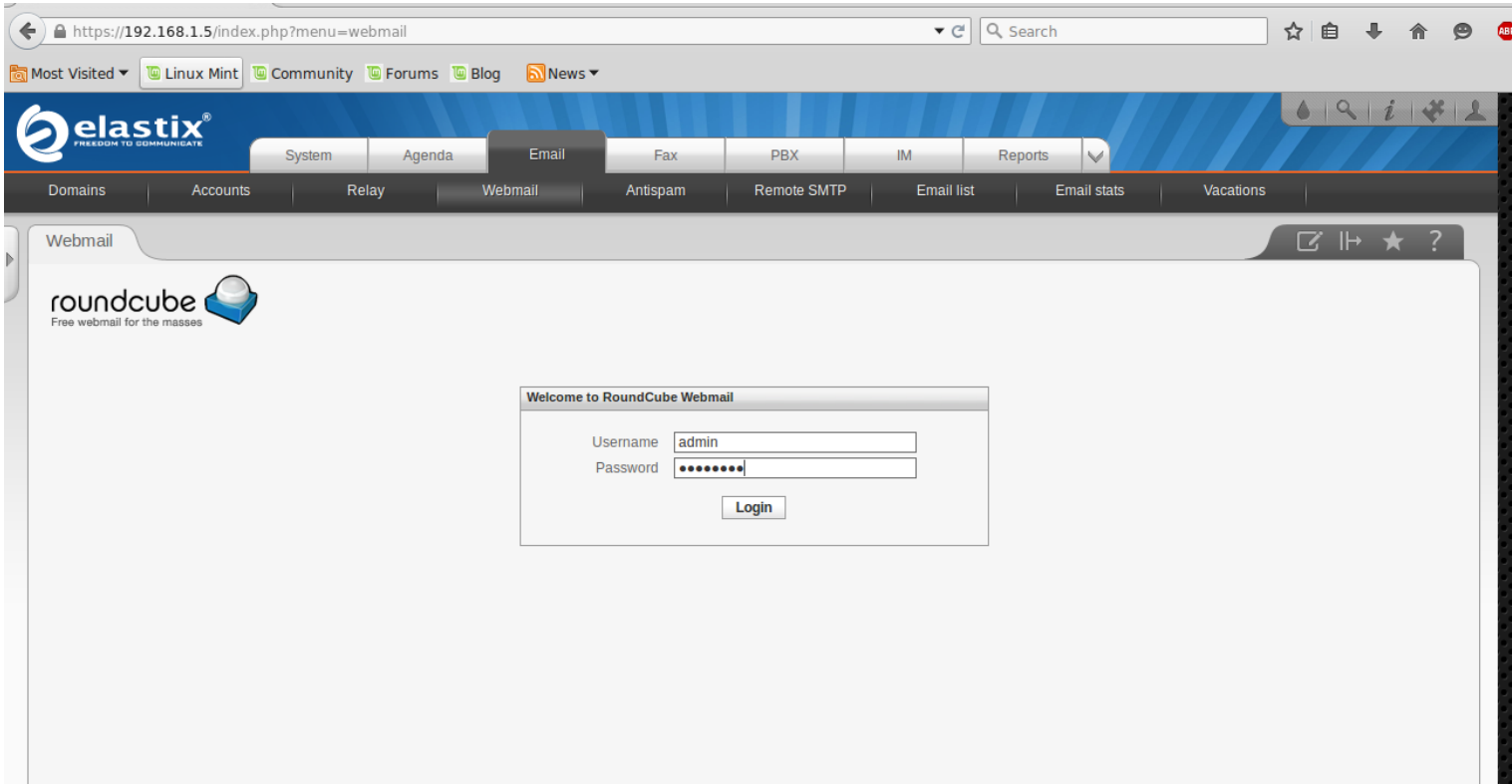


Step 20:

Login with 'admin' user and provide password then login, a dash board will appear, now you can manage all of your messaging, VoIP, Mail Services.



Congratulations!! you have installed Elastix unified Communication Service, Explore all of the available service, with Mail Services you can add domains, can configure mail accounts, and provide mail addresses as per your need, similarly you can handle your PBX or FAX etc. services.



That’s it. Have Fun!!

-----XXXXXXXXXXXXX-----

Elastix 5

Install Elastix 5 PBX

Let's start your Elastix5 virtual machine, you will see the Elastix 5 Debian Installation Boot Menu, choose the Install from the main boot screen and hit Enter key as shown below to continue.



Debian GNU/Linux installer boot menu

Install
Graphical install
Help

Press ENTER to boot or TAB to edit a menu entry

The installation process will start from scanning CD-ROM to setting up additional components required for the smooth installation setup. After running the initial setup, you will get into the Network Configurations, Select Configure Network Manually to set a static IP address on the system.

[!!] Configure the network

From here you can choose to retry DHCP network autoconfiguration (which may succeed if your DHCP server takes a long time to respond) or to configure the network manually. Some DHCP servers require a DHCP hostname to be sent by the client, so you can also choose to retry DHCP network autoconfiguration with a hostname that you provide.

Network configuration method:

Retry network autoconfiguration

Retry network autoconfiguration with a DHCP hostname

Configure network manually

Do not configure the network at this time

<Go Back>

<Tab> moves; <Space> selects; <Enter> activates buttons

Configure the static IP address for your server and click to continue to the next option to configure the netmask and gateway. After that, you need to set the DNS IP and hostname for your server. Then choose your domain name and click on the 'Continue' button to move to the next option. Select your preferred language to be used for during the installation process.

!!! Select a language

Choose the language to be used for the installation process. The selected language will also be the default language for the installed system.

Language:

C	- No localization	↑
Albanian	- Shqip	
Arabic	- عربي	
Asturian	- Asturianu	
Basque	- Euskara	
Belarusian	- Беларуская	
Bosnian	- Bosanski	
Bulgarian	- Български	
Catalan	- Català	
Chinese (Simplified)	- 中文(简体)	
Chinese (Traditional)	- 中文(繁體)	
Croatian	- Hrvatski	
Czech	- Čeština	
Danish	- Dansk	
Dutch	- Nederlands	
English	- English	
Esperanto	- Esperanto	
Estonian	- Eesti	
Finnish	- Suomi	
French	- Français	
Galician	- Galego	
German	- Deutsch	
Greek	- Ελληνικά	↓

<Go Back>

<Tab> moves; <Space> selects; <Enter> activates buttons

Next, choose your location considering your country where you are residing, that will be used for the time zone and other locale settings.

[!!] Select your location

The selected location will be used to set your time zone and also for example to help select the system locale. Normally this should be the country where you live.

This is a shortlist of locations based on the language you selected. Choose "other" if your location is not listed.

Country, territory or area:

- Antigua and Barbuda
- Australia
- Botswana
- Canada
- Hong Kong
- India
- Ireland
- New Zealand
- Nigeria
- Philippines
- Singapore
- South Africa
- United Kingdom**
- United States
- Zambia
- Zimbabwe
- other

<Go Back>

<Tab> moves; <Space> selects; <Enter> activates buttons

After that, you will be asked to setup the root password for your server, which is necessary to be used for the system administrative tasks.

!!! Set up users and passwords

You need to set a password for 'root', the system administrative account. A malicious or unqualified user with root access can have disastrous results, so you should take care to choose a root password that is not easy to guess. It should not be a word found in dictionaries, or a word that could be easily associated with you.

A good password will contain a mixture of letters, numbers and punctuation and should be changed at regular intervals.

The root user should not have an empty password. If you leave this empty, the root account will be disabled and the system's initial user account will be given the power to become root using the "sudo" command.

Note that you will not be able to see the password as you type it.

Root password:

<Go Back>

<Continue>

<Tab> moves; <Space> selects; <Enter> activates buttons

That's it for the initial server's setup. In the next session, you will be asked to partition your disk, let's Select "Guided – use entire disk".

!!! Partition disks

The installer can guide you through partitioning a disk (using different standard schemes) or, if you prefer, you can do it manually. With guided partitioning you will still have a chance later to review and customise the results.

If you choose guided partitioning for an entire disk, you will next be asked which disk should be used.

Partitioning method:

- Guided - use entire disk
- Guided - use entire disk and set up LVM
- Guided - use entire disk and set up encrypted LVM
- Manual

<Go Back>

<Tab> moves; <Space> selects; <Enter> activates buttons

Then select your attached disks to be used for partitioning, make sure that all the data will be removed from the drives. Next, choose the partitioning scheme to be used for your disks, like we are going to select "All files in one partition".

[!] Partition disks

Selected for partitioning:

SCSI3 (0,0,0) (sda) - VMware Virtual disk: 42.9 GB

The disk can be partitioned using one of several different schemes. If you are unsure, choose the first one.

Partitioning scheme:

All files in one partition (recommended for new users)

Separate /home partition

Separate /home, /var, and /tmp partitions

<Go Back>

<Tab> moves; <Space> selects; <Enter> activates buttons

Confirm the disk partitioning, after reviewing your selected settings and then click on "Finish Partitioning and Write changes to Disk" and then to 'Yes' for writing changes to disk as shown.

!!! Partition disks

If you continue, the changes listed below will be written to the disks. Otherwise, you will be able to make further changes manually.

The partition tables of the following devices are changed:
SCSI3 (0,0,0) (sda)

The following partitions are going to be formatted:
partition #1 of SCSI3 (0,0,0) (sda) as ext4
partition #5 of SCSI3 (0,0,0) (sda) as swap

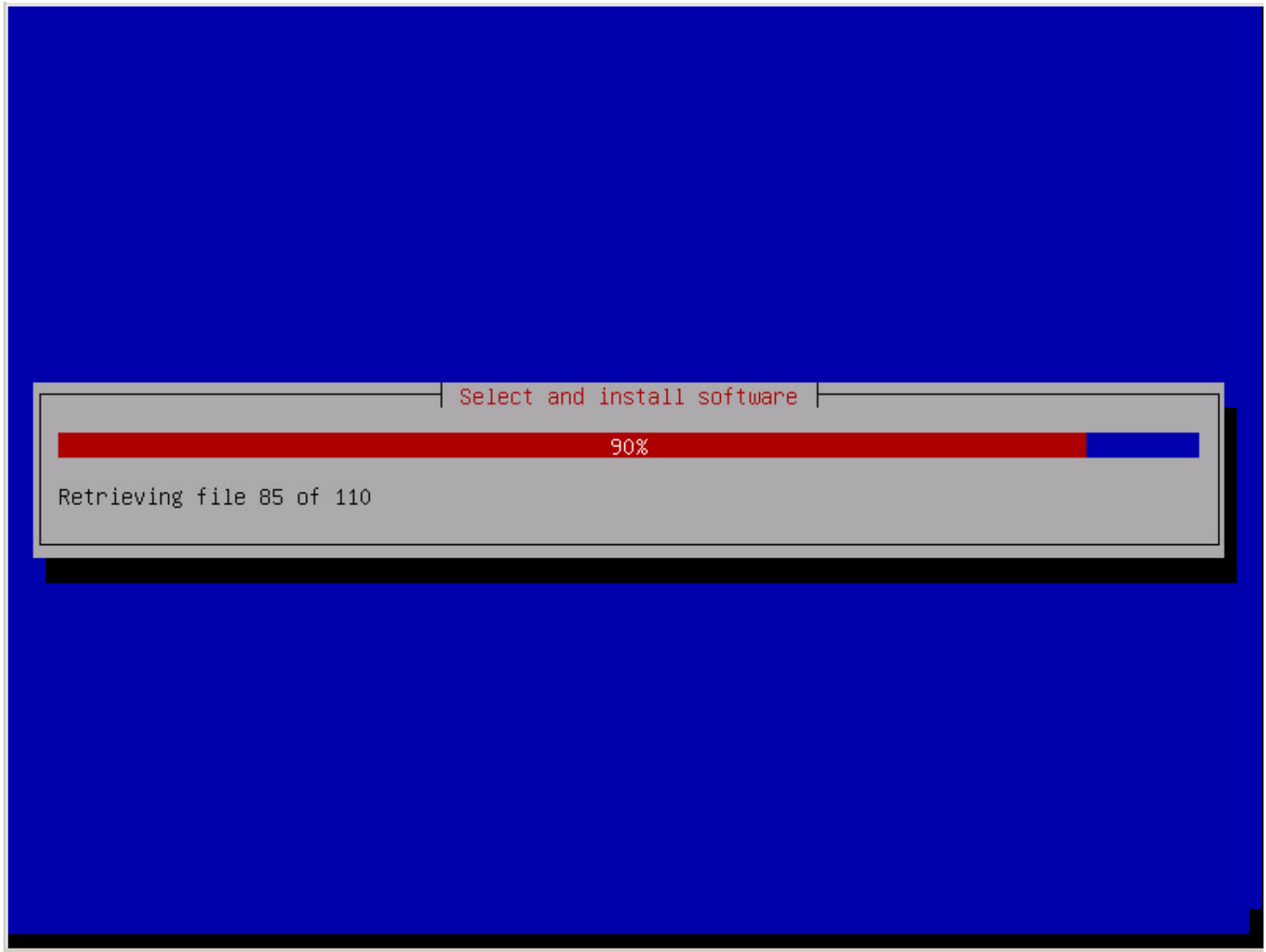
Write the changes to disks?

<Yes>

<No>

<Tab> moves; <Space> selects; <Enter> activates buttons

The system will format your partitions and start installing the base Operating System. This will take some time to configure 'apt' and to install the software packages.



At the end of the installation, it will install the grub boot loader and reboot your system to complete the installation process.

Once your system is back after reboot, Elastix 5 will be installed automatically – you don't need to log in. After the installation is complete you will be asked if you want to run the PBX configurator tool from a web browser or from the command line. Let's select option "1" to use a web browser.



Select installation type

☒ Create new install of 3CX Phone System

License key. Get your free PBX Edition license key from here <http://www.3cx.com/voip-ip-pbx/>

T05K-RG7A-8PF9-HI52

☐ Restore an existing backup configuration

☐ Upload a configuration setup file

Next→

If you already own a 3CX license, copy and paste the key here, unless you are restoring a backup, in which case the key will be restored automatically. If you don't own a license, copy and paste the free PBX edition license key that was sent to you by e-mail. Enter your license key and click on the 'Next' button to continue.

Next, specify the username and password to access the 3CX Management Console. Make sure to use a strong password to prevent unauthorized access to your PBX.



Enter 3CX Management Console credentials

Username:

admin

Password:

Repeat Password:

←Prev

Next→

Confirm your Public IP Address by entering "1" to confirm, or 2 to specify another one.



We detected your Public IP Address as 4.175.234.24

- ☒ Yes my public IP Address is 4.175.234.24
- ☐ No, I want to enter it manually

←Prev

Next→

Specify whether your public IP is static or dynamic. For professional use, a static IP is required. For residential use or evaluation purposes, you can use a dynamic IP. A dynamic IP will change at certain intervals. Although 3CX will detect the IP change and update the FQDN accordingly, your calls will not route until it does so.



Type of Public IP

Is this a STATIC IP (reliable because ISP does not change your IP) or a DYNAMIC IP (unreliable residential connection where ISP may change your IP without warning). If you are not sure ask your Internet Service Provider.

- ☒ Static IP
- ☐ Dynamic IP

←Prev

Next→

3CX requires a fully resolvable FQDN and a matching SSL certificate for security. This allows 3CX to work seamlessly in and out of the office. To ease setup, you can choose a 3CX supplied FQDN and Let's encrypt certificate.



Configure FQDN

An FQDN with a trusted SSL certificate is required. Do you want a FREE 3CX FQDN with trusted SSL or you want to use YOUR OWN FQDN and matching trusted certificate? (Note Self-signed certificates will NOT work)

- ☒ I need a 3CX FQDN
- ☐ I have my own FQDN

←Prev

Next→

If you wish, you can configure your own FQDN and upload your own SSL certificate.
IMPORTANT: the FQDN/Subdomain you choose will be linked to your license key. If using a trial key be sure to leave your eventual subdomain of choice free.



Select your preferred Subdomain/FQDN

Enter a name:

Select a 3CX Domain:

←Prev Next→

Select the network interface which is connected to the internet / public IP you specified. If you have multiple interfaces ensure this interface is the one with the default gateway configured.



Select the default network adapter

Do you want to address your phones using a local IP or using an FQDN?

☒ Local IP

☐ Enter your local FQDN (if you have a managed DNS)

←Prev Next→

The PBX configuration tool will now detect whether you are using NAT or not based on your IP. If it's Local IP, and thus you are behind a NAT, you will have to configure your firewall/router accordingly.

Select which web ports you wish to use for the management console. Use alternative ports only if 80 or 443 are already in use.



Enter HTTPS and HTTP ports

HTTPS port:

HTTP port:

[< Prev](#)[Finish](#)

The configuration tool will now configure 3CX and start the services. This may take some time. Once done, a confirmation page will be shown with important information. Make a screenshot and/or print this information - it can not be retrieved afterward!



Congratulations

Your 3CX Installation is ready

You can access the 3CX Management console from this URL: <https://elastix5.3cx.co.uk:5001> or via IP: [https:// 4.1.5.2.4.24 :5001](https://4.1.5.2.4.24:5001)

Username: admin

Password:

Public IP: 4.175.234.24

FQDN: elastix5.3cx.co.uk

License key is T 3 -R 7A-7 W9-H 2

Copy and paste this information to a secure location! This dialog is displayed only ONE TIME! If you lose this information, you lose access to your installation.

Once you have installed 3CX, or else obtained a hosted instance of 3CX, you will need to go through a number of steps to prepare 3CX for your company to Run the 3CX Setup Wizard, Create Extensions, Configure a SIP Trunk or VoIP Gateway and Deploy IP Phones.

Youtube LINK

https://www.youtube.com/watch?time_continue=385&v=NVgLoHcXCCM

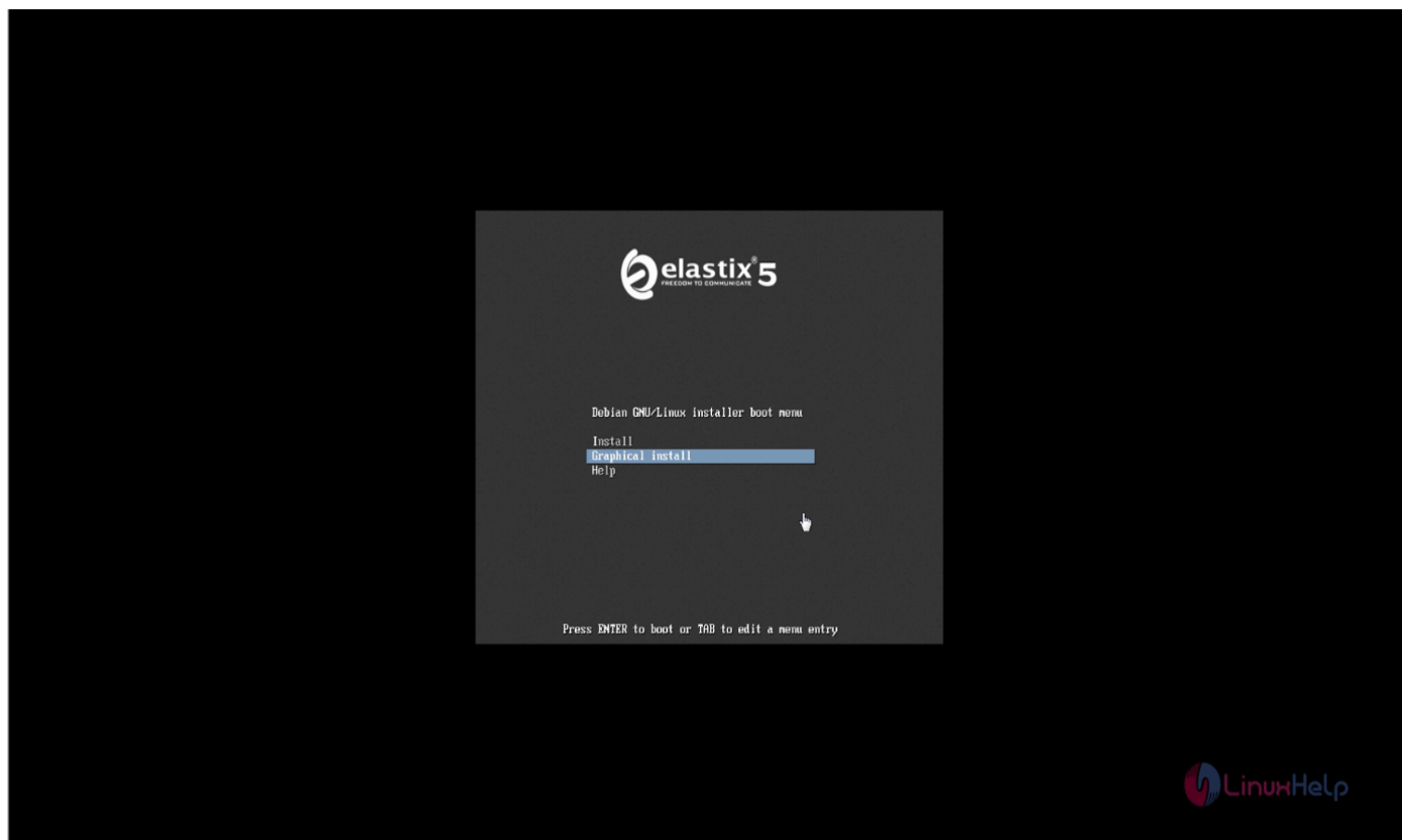
install Elastix 5

Youtube LINK

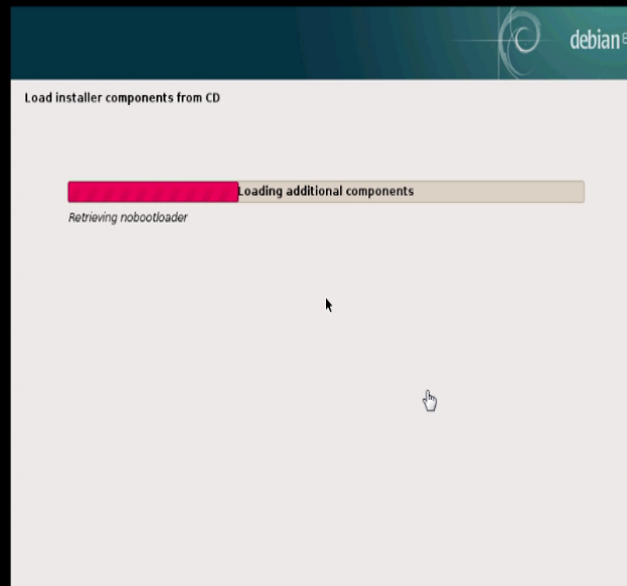
https://www.youtube.com/watch?time_continue=385&v=NVgLoHcXCCM

Elastix 5 is a recent version of the most sought after unified communication server. It features a secure 3CX telephony engine . Also, it combines IP PBX, email, IM, faxing and collaboration functionality in it. In this article, you will learn the method to install and configure Elastix 5.

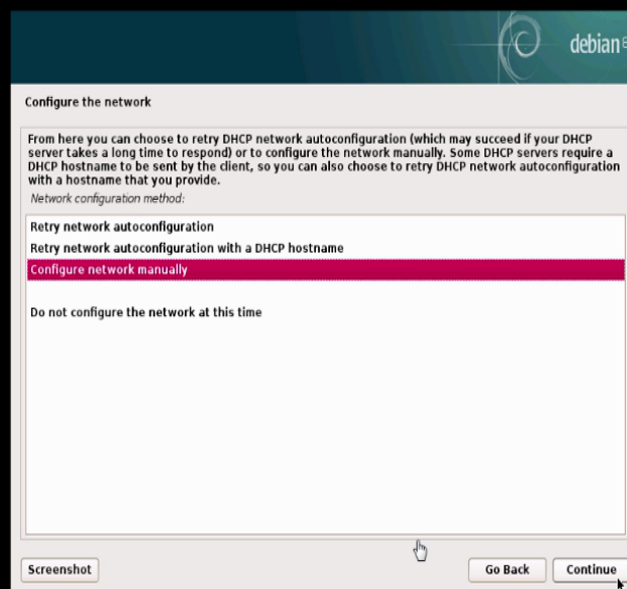
Download the ISO image file from the Elastix official site and use a bootable DVD or a Pendrive to run the installation. Once the following installer screen appears, choose the graphical install mode.



The additional components are getting loaded now.



Once it is loaded, configure the network as follows and click on *Continue*.



Now, enter your IP address and click on *Continue*.



Configure the network

The IP address is unique to your computer and may be:

- * four numbers separated by periods (IPv4);
- * blocks of hexadecimal characters separated by colons (IPv6).

You can also optionally append a CIDR netmask (such as "/24").

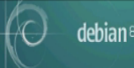
If you don't know what to use here, consult your network administrator.

IP address:

Screenshot

Go Back Continue

Enter the Netmask and click on *Continue*.



Configure the network

The netmask is used to determine which machines are local to your network. Consult your network administrator if you do not know the value. The netmask should be entered as four numbers separated by periods.

Netmask:

Screenshot

Go Back Continue

After that enter the Gateway and click on *Continue*.



Configure the network

The gateway is an IP address (four numbers separated by periods) that indicates the gateway router, also known as the default router. All traffic that goes outside your LAN (for instance, to the Internet) is sent through this router. In rare circumstances, you may have no router; in that case, you can leave this blank. If you don't know the proper answer to this question, consult your network administrator.

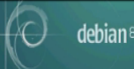
Gateway:

192.168.7.1

Screenshot

Go Back Continue

Now enter the Nameserver, and click on *Continue*.



Configure the network

The name servers are used to look up host names on the network. Please enter the IP addresses (not host names) of up to 3 name servers, separated by spaces. Do not use commas. The first name server in the list will be the first to be queried. If you don't want to use any name server, just leave this field blank.

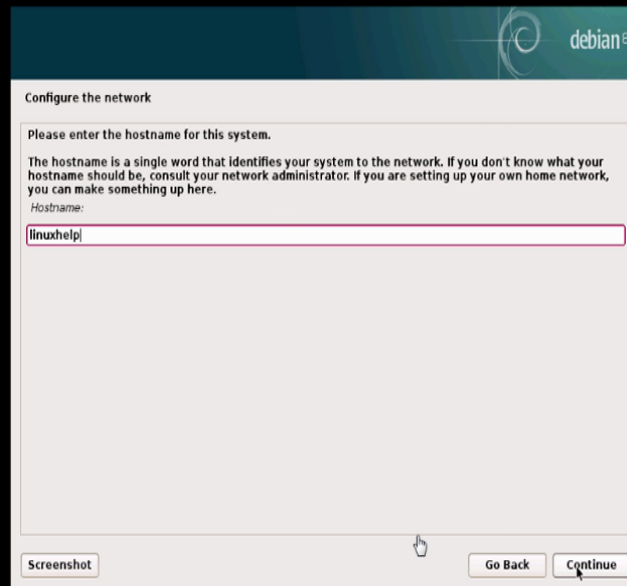
Name server addresses:

8.8.8.8

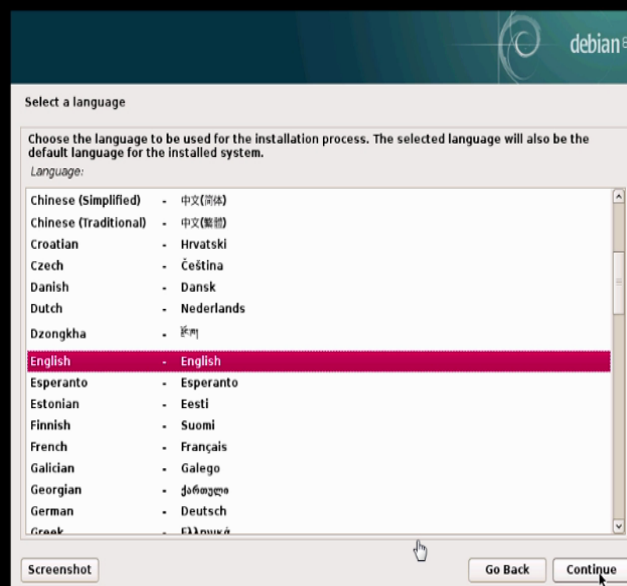
Screenshot

Go Back Continue

Enter your Hostname and click on *Continue*. Here the hostname is linuxhelp.



Now, Select a language of your choice and click on *Continue*.



Select your location and setup users and passwords. Click on *Continue*.



Set up users and passwords

You need to set a password for 'root', the system administrative account. A malicious or unqualified user with root access can have disastrous results, so you should take care to choose a root password that is not easy to guess. It should not be a word found in dictionaries, or a word that could be easily associated with you.

A good password will contain a mixture of letters, numbers and punctuation and should be changed at regular intervals.

The root user should not have an empty password. If you leave this empty, the root account will be disabled and the system's initial user account will be given the power to become root using the "sudo" command.

Note that you will not be able to see the password as you type it.

Root password:

••••••

Please enter the same root password again to verify that you have typed it correctly.

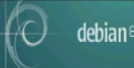
Re-enter password to verify:

••••••

Screenshot

Go Back Continue

Choose the Partition Disks and click on *Continue*.



Partition disks

The installer can guide you through partitioning a disk (using different standard schemes) or, if you prefer, you can do it manually. With guided partitioning you will still have a chance later to review and customise the results.

If you choose guided partitioning for an entire disk, you will next be asked which disk should be used.

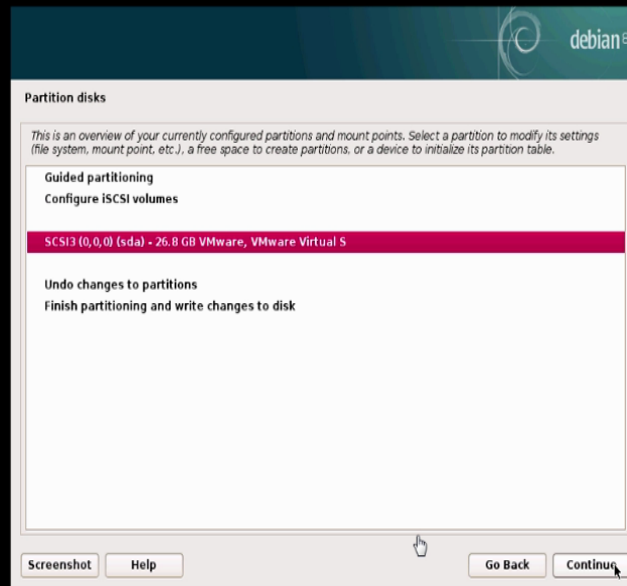
Partitioning method:

- Guided - use entire disk
- Guided - use entire disk and set up LVM
- Guided - use entire disk and set up encrypted LVM
- Manual**

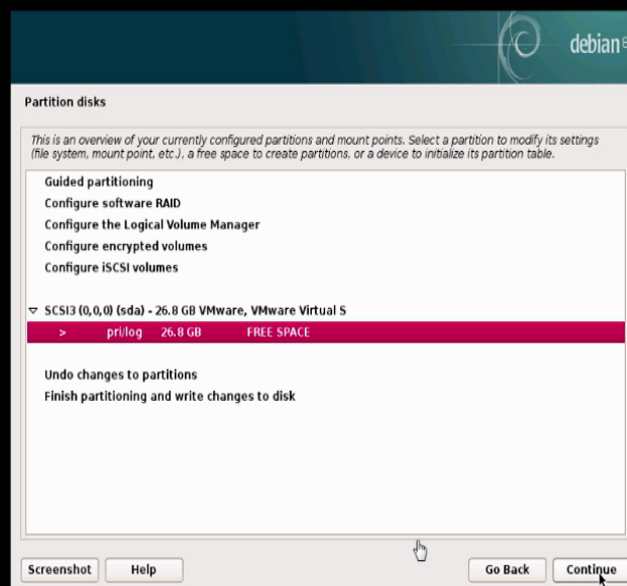
Screenshot

Go Back Continue

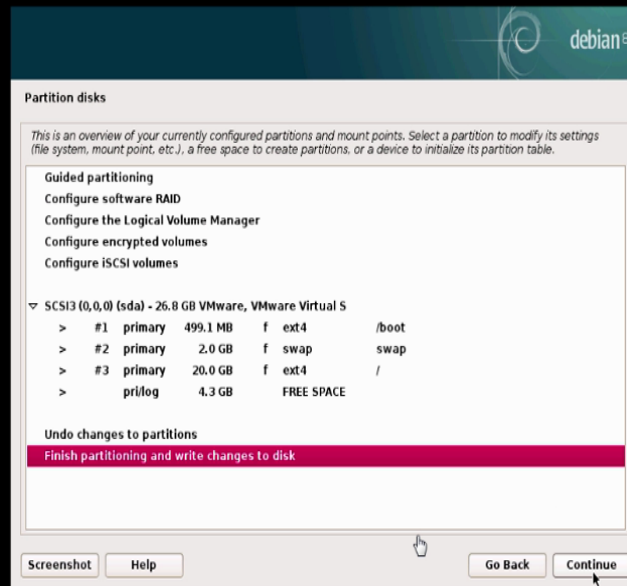
Choose your hddisk now. And then click on *Continue*.



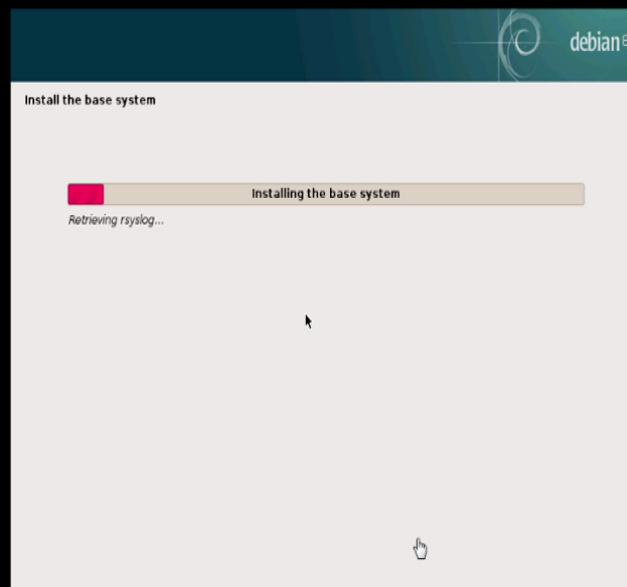
Select the free space to create partitions.



Finish partitioning and write changes to disk as follows. Click on continue after that.



The base system is now getting installed.

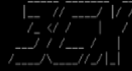


3CX has been installed. but it is not over yet as you need to configure 3CX. You can do that using a web browser.

```

Created symlink from /etc/systemd/system/3CXPhoneSystem01.service to /lib/systemd/system/3CXPhoneSystem01.service.
Created symlink from /etc/systemd/system/multi-user.target.wants/3CXPhoneSystem01.service to /lib/systemd/system/3CXPhoneSystem01.service.
Created symlink from /etc/systemd/system/3CXIVR01.service to /lib/systemd/system/3CXIVR01.service.
Created symlink from /etc/systemd/system/multi-user.target.wants/3CXIVR01.service to /lib/systemd/system/3CXIVR01.service.
Created symlink from /etc/systemd/system/3CXQueueManager01.service to /lib/systemd/system/3CXQueueManager01.service.
Created symlink from /etc/systemd/system/multi-user.target.wants/3CXQueueManager01.service to /lib/systemd/system/3CXQueueManager01.service.
Created symlink from /etc/systemd/system/3CXSystemService01.service to /lib/systemd/system/3CXSystemService01.service.
Created symlink from /etc/systemd/system/multi-user.target.wants/3CXSystemService01.service to /lib/systemd/system/3CXSystemService01.service.
Created symlink from /etc/systemd/system/3CXTunnel01.service to /lib/systemd/system/3CXTunnel01.service.
Created symlink from /etc/systemd/system/multi-user.target.wants/3CXTunnel01.service to /lib/systemd/system/3CXTunnel01.service.

```



Welcome to the 3CX Configuration Tool
Help <https://www.3cx.com>

Press ESC to go back.

Select how to run the tool:
(1) Using a Web Browser
(2) From Command Line
Enter option:



Note the port number you need to enter on the browser.

Press ESC to go back.

Select how to run the tool:
(1) Using a Web Browser
(2) From Command Line
Enter option:

Select how to run the tool:
(1) Using a Web Browser
(2) From Command Line
Enter option: 4
Invalid option selected

Select how to run the tool:
(1) Using a Web Browser
(2) From Command Line
Enter option: ~
Invalid option selected

Select how to run the tool:
(1) Using a Web Browser
(2) From Command Line
Enter option: 1

```

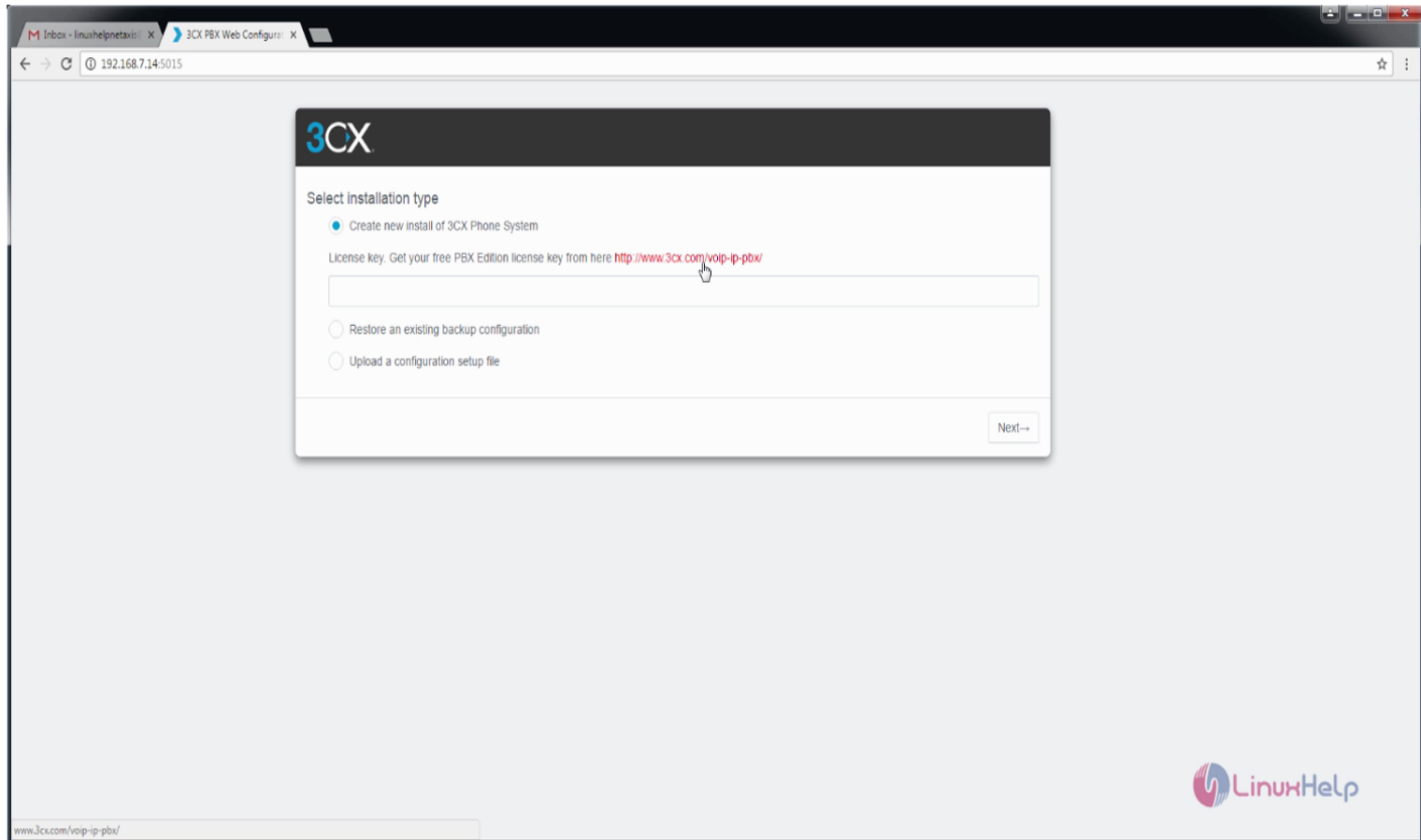
Starting PbxWebConfigTool...
LAUNCH HTTP://192.168.7.14:5015 FROM A BROWSER ON ANOTHER MACHINE.
TIP: If this is a cloud machine and the link shows a local IP address then you need to replace the local ip with your public IP Address.
ON WINDOWS THE BROWSER WILL BE LAUNCHED AUTOMATICALLY.
To run this tool again use command line:
sudo /usr/sbin/3CXMizard --cleanup

```

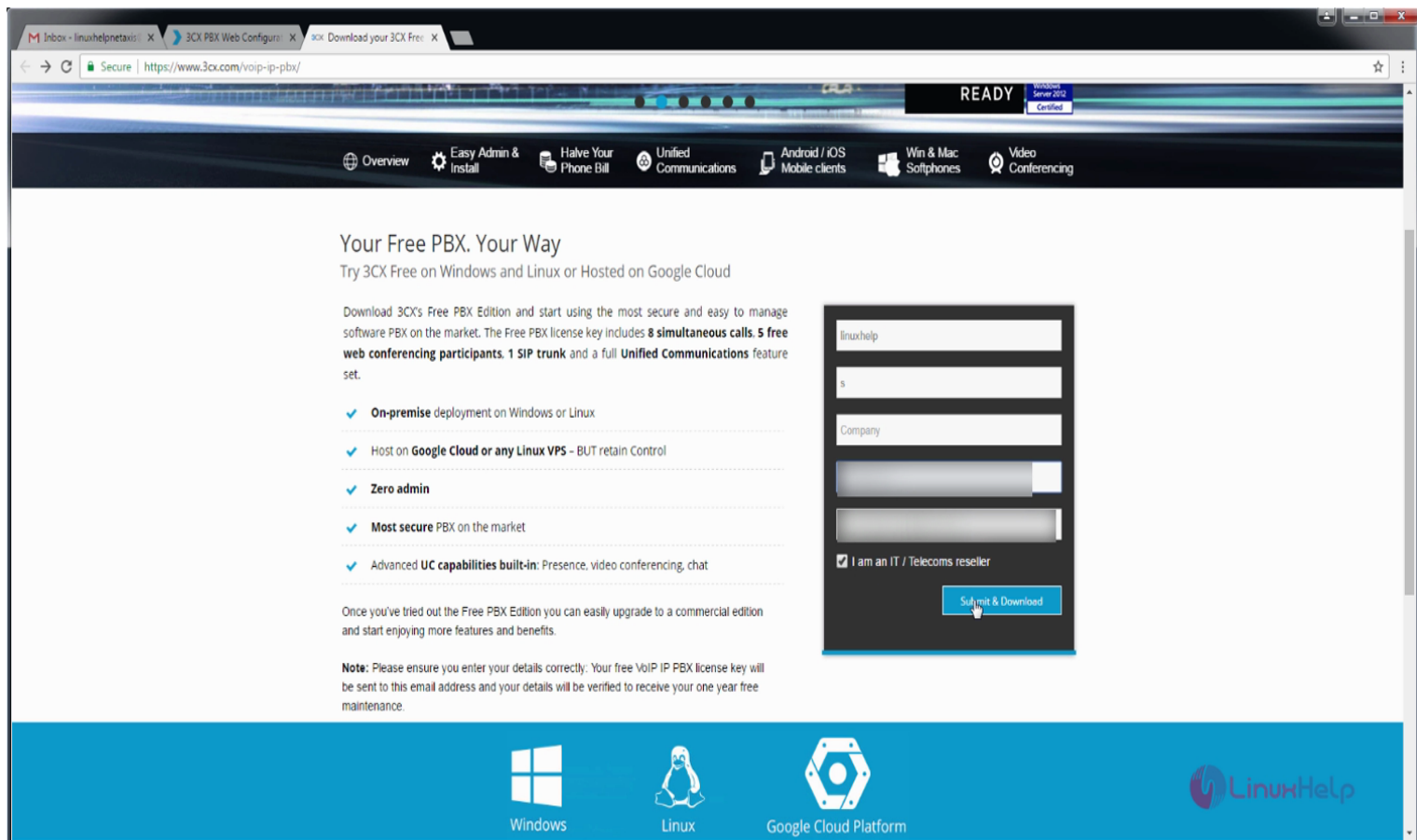
Processing triggers for libc-bin (2.19-18+deb8u7) ...



Get the PBX license key from the browser.



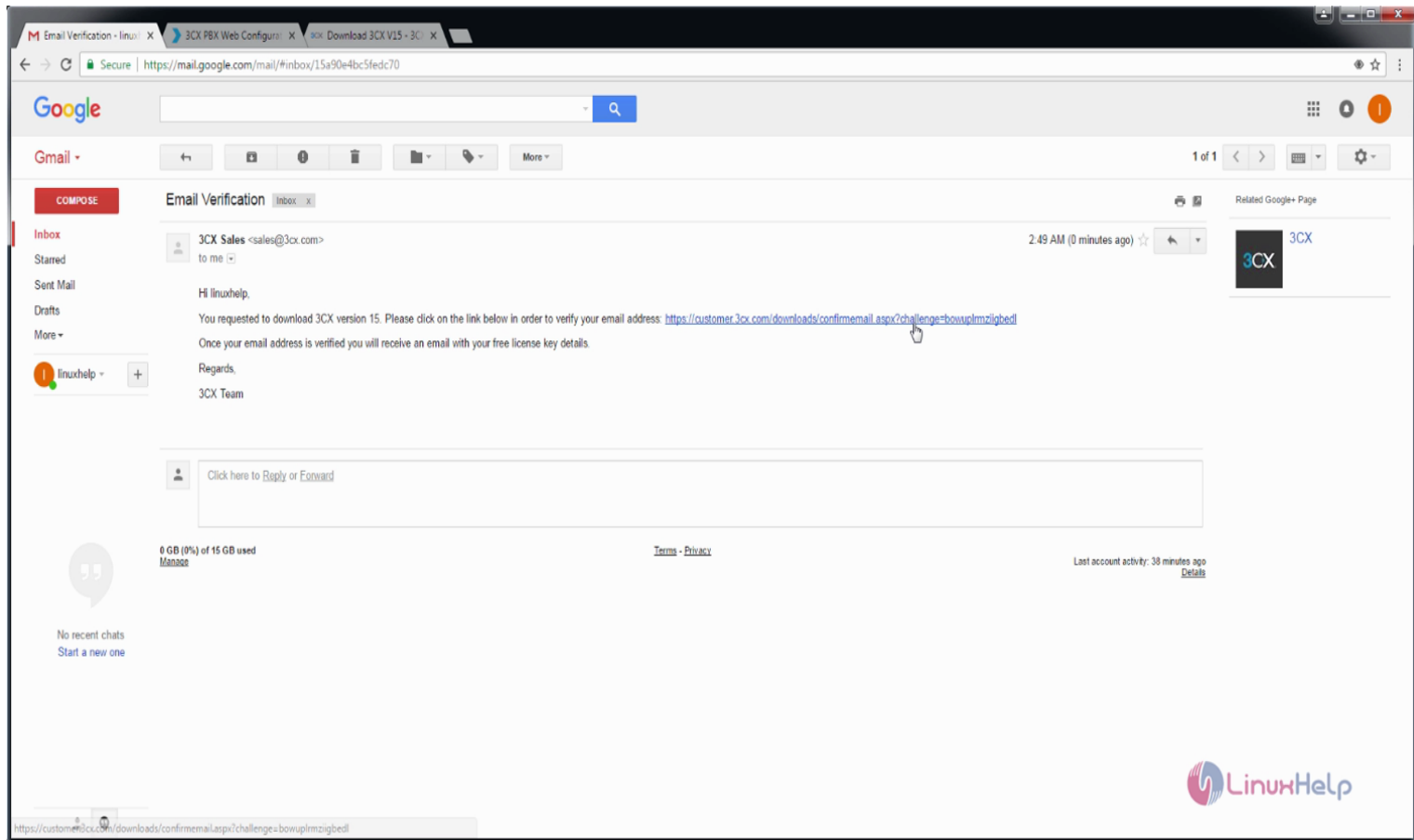
Enter your details and click submit



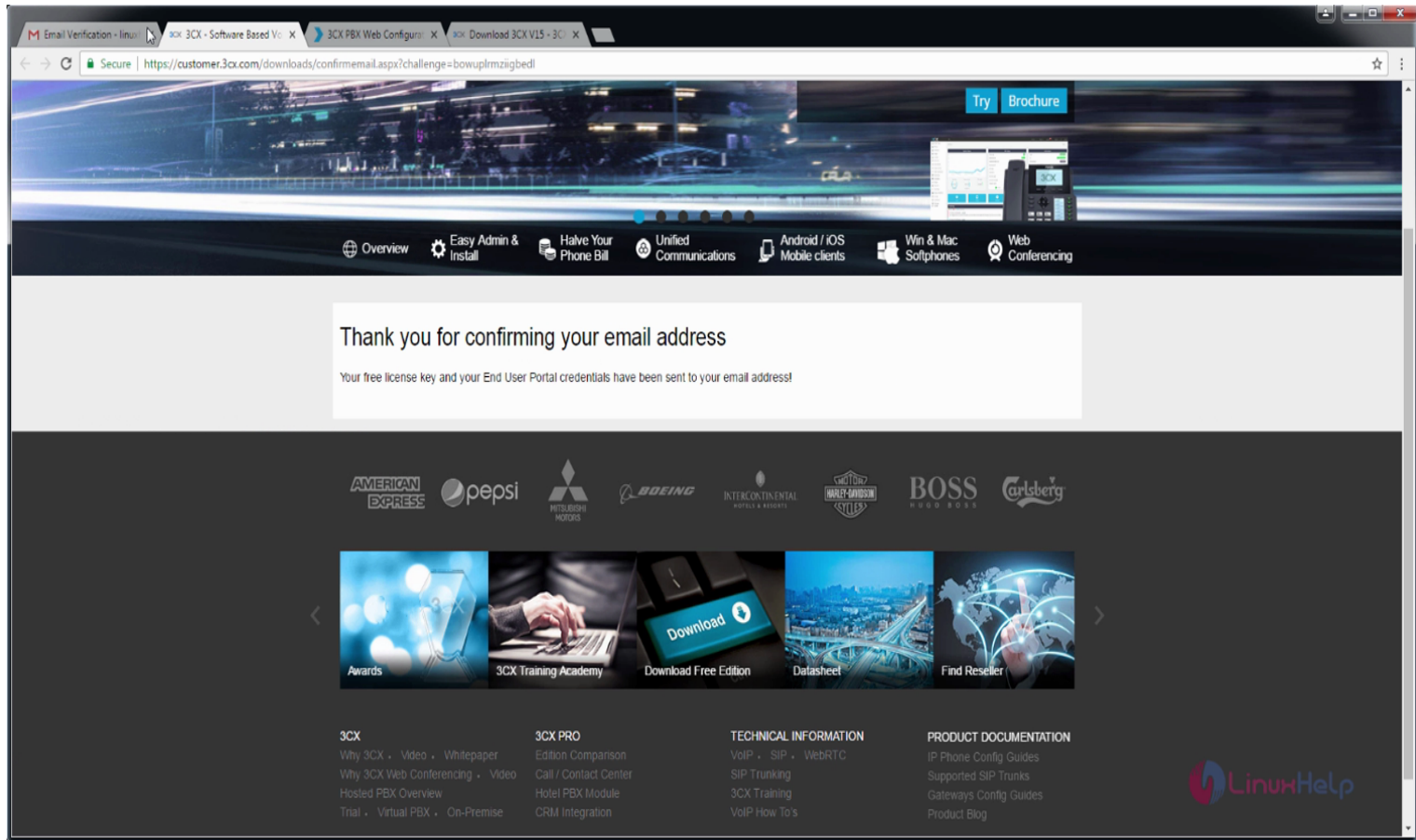
Check your e-mail address for license key details.



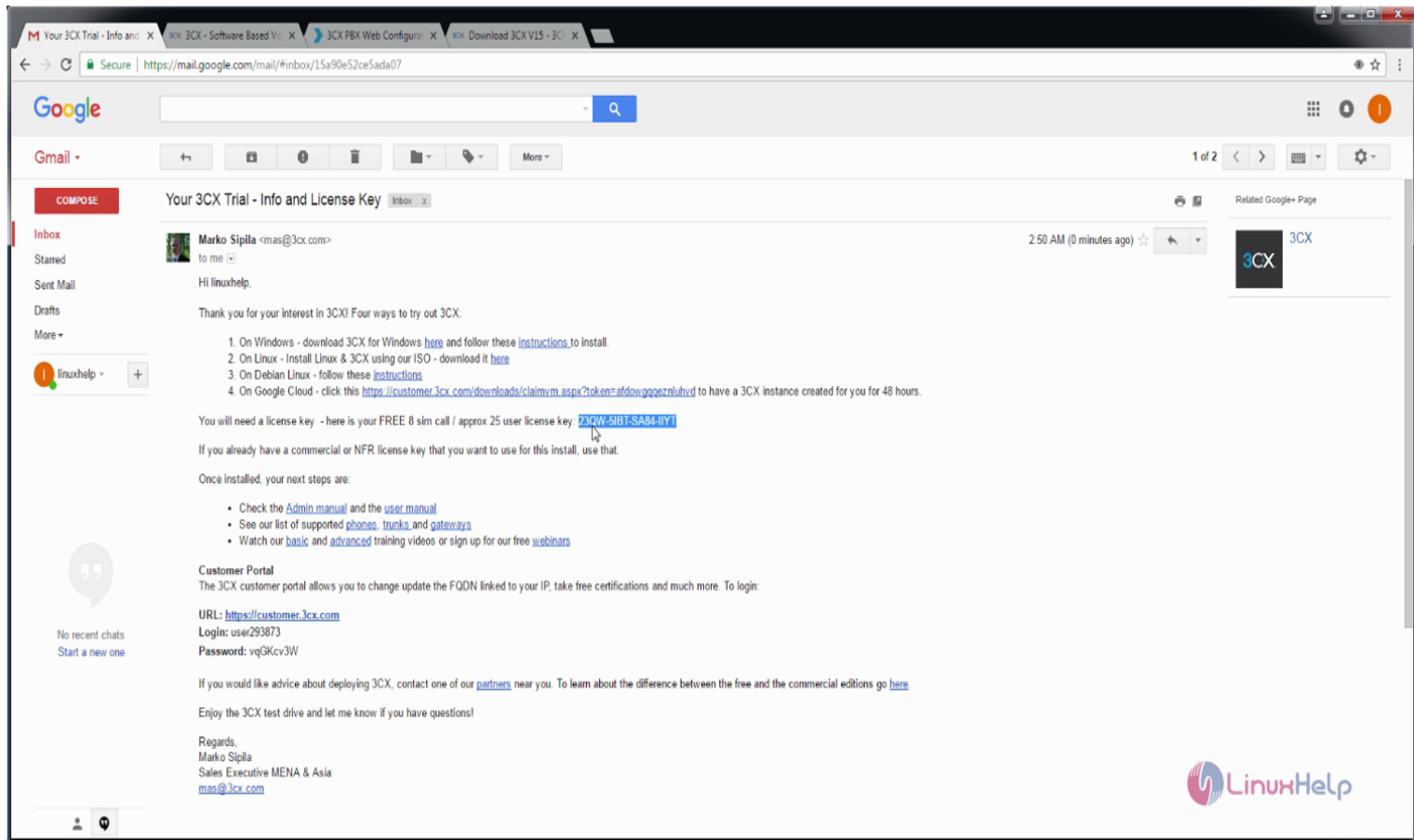
Verify your e-mail address



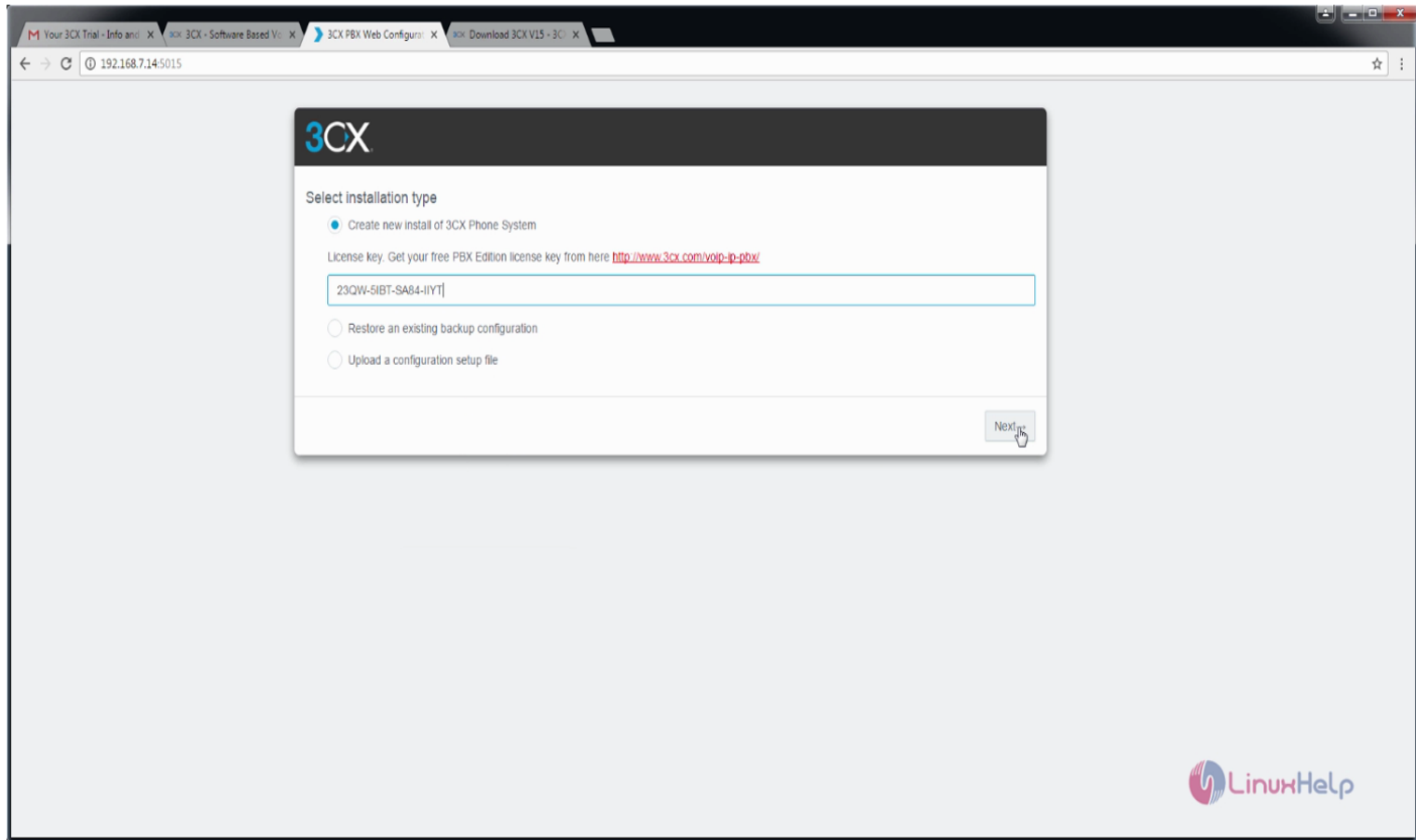
e-mail address has been verified.



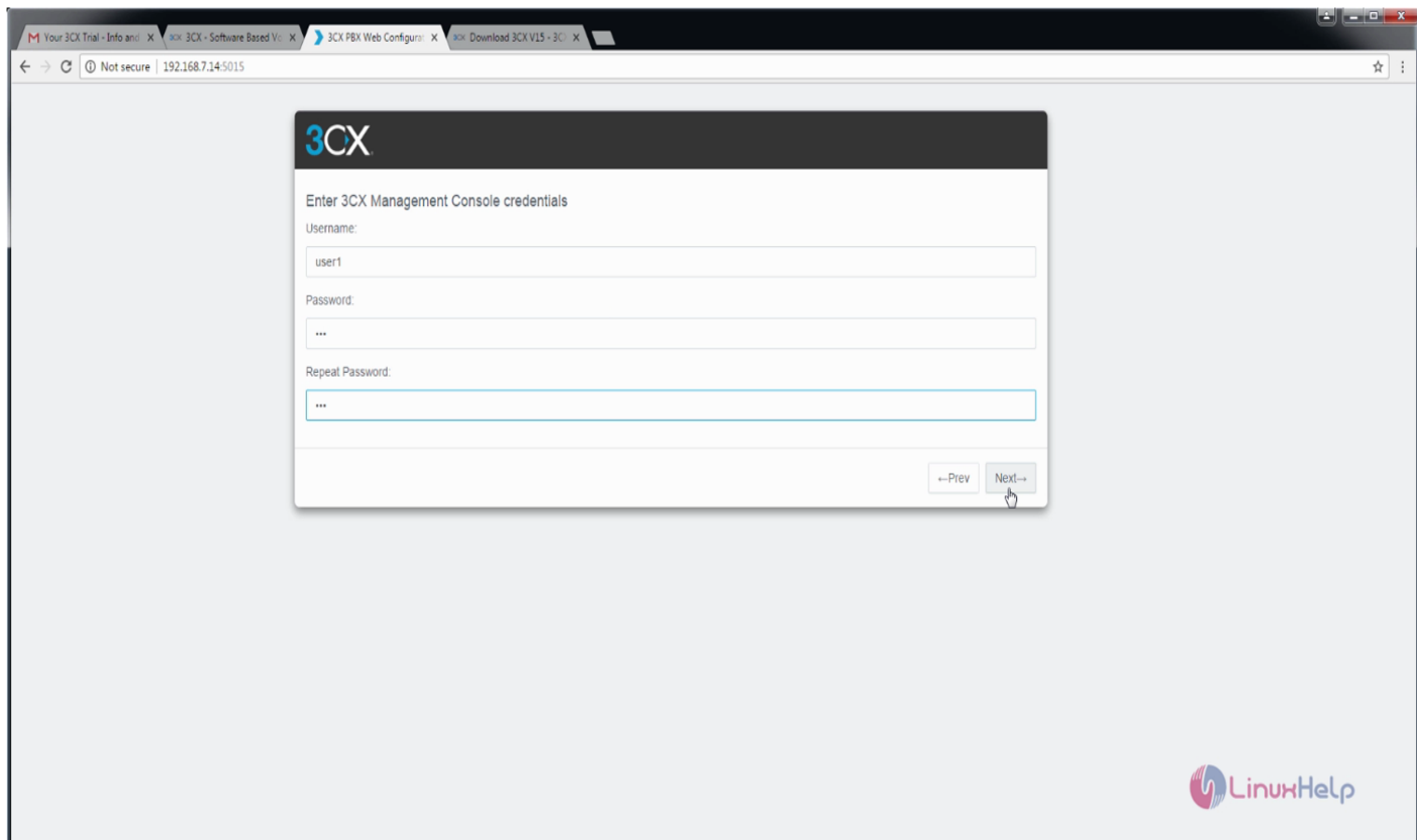
Copy the license key from your email.



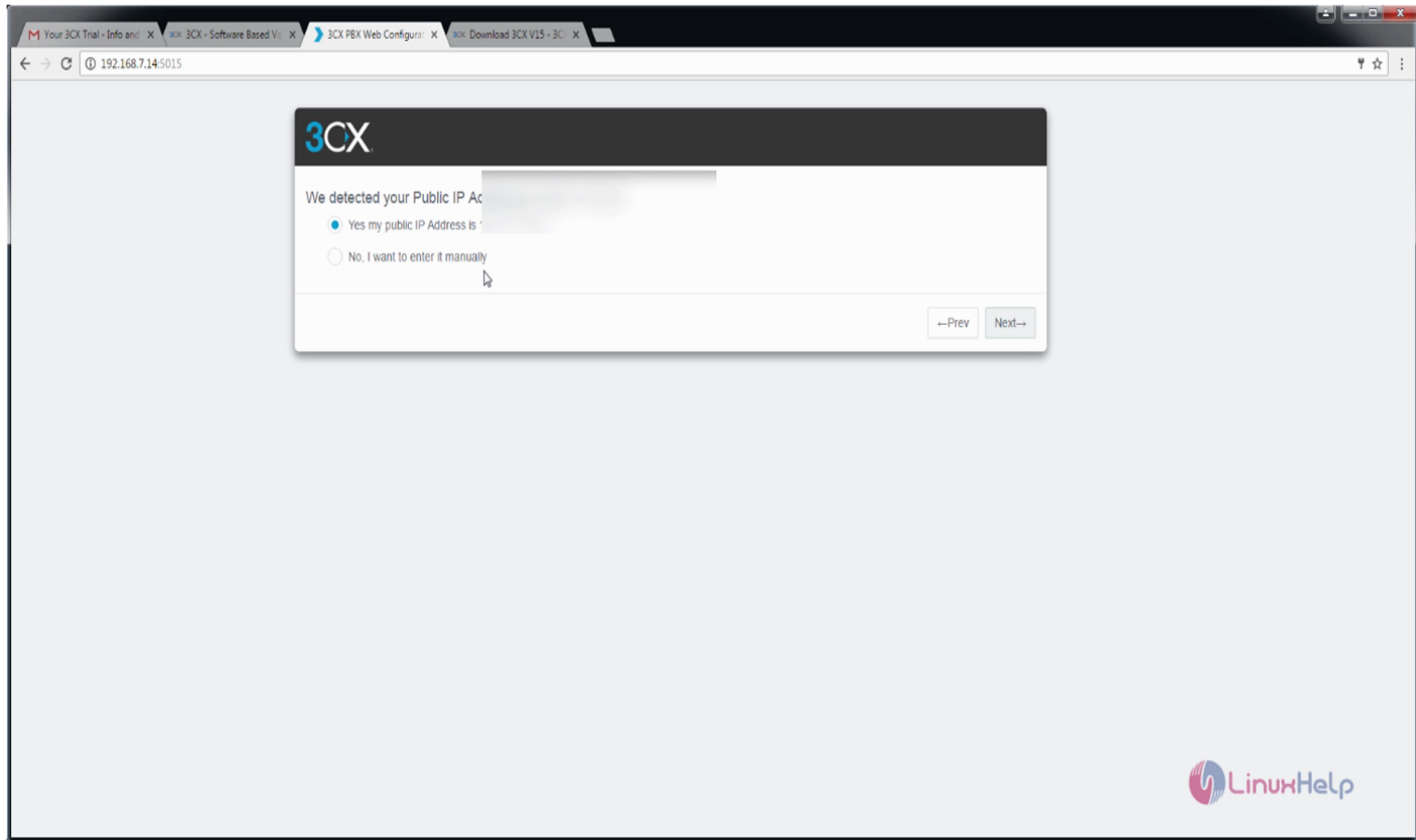
Paste it on the required field and click on Next.



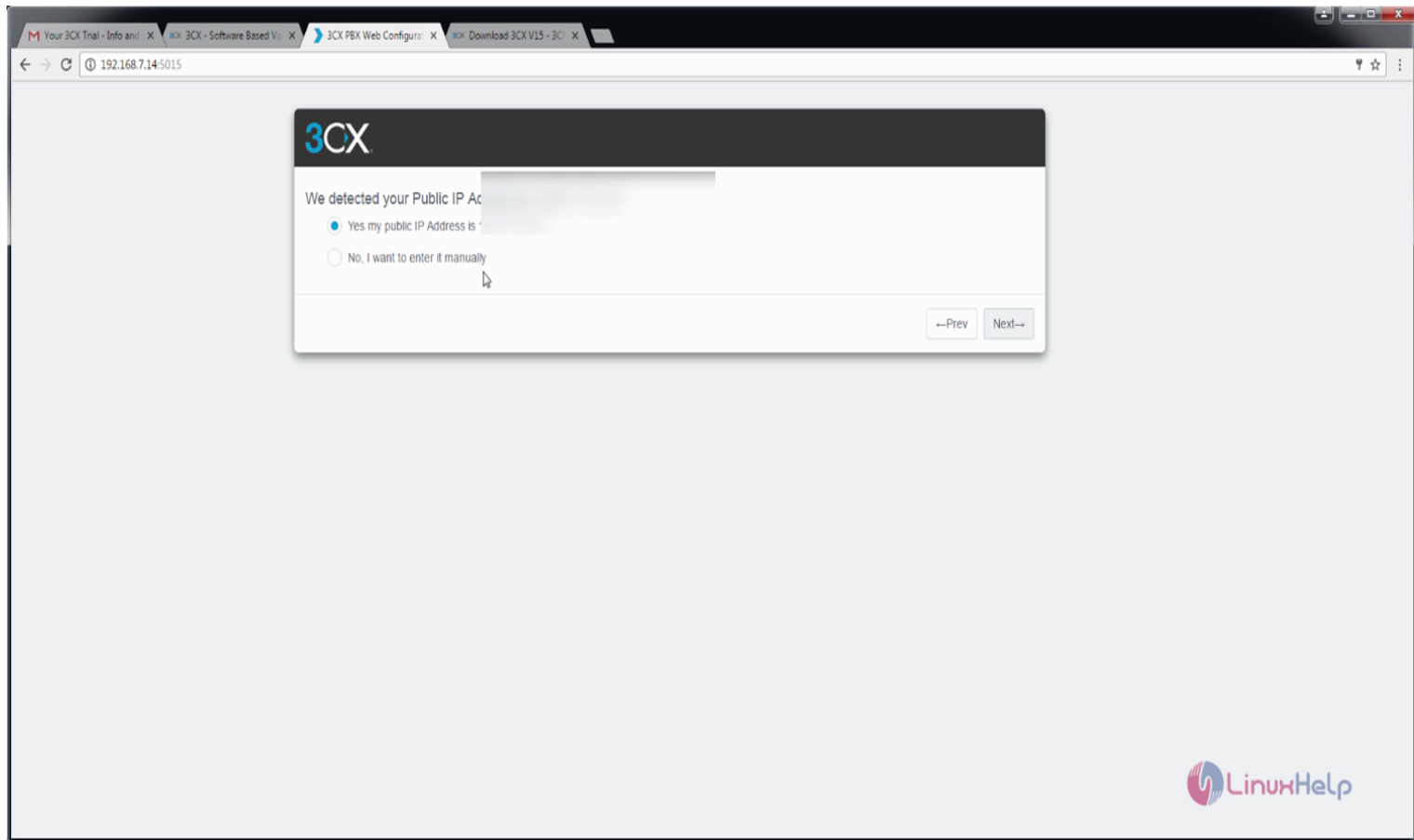
You will be asked to enter the 3CX management console credentials. Enter them and click on *Continue*.



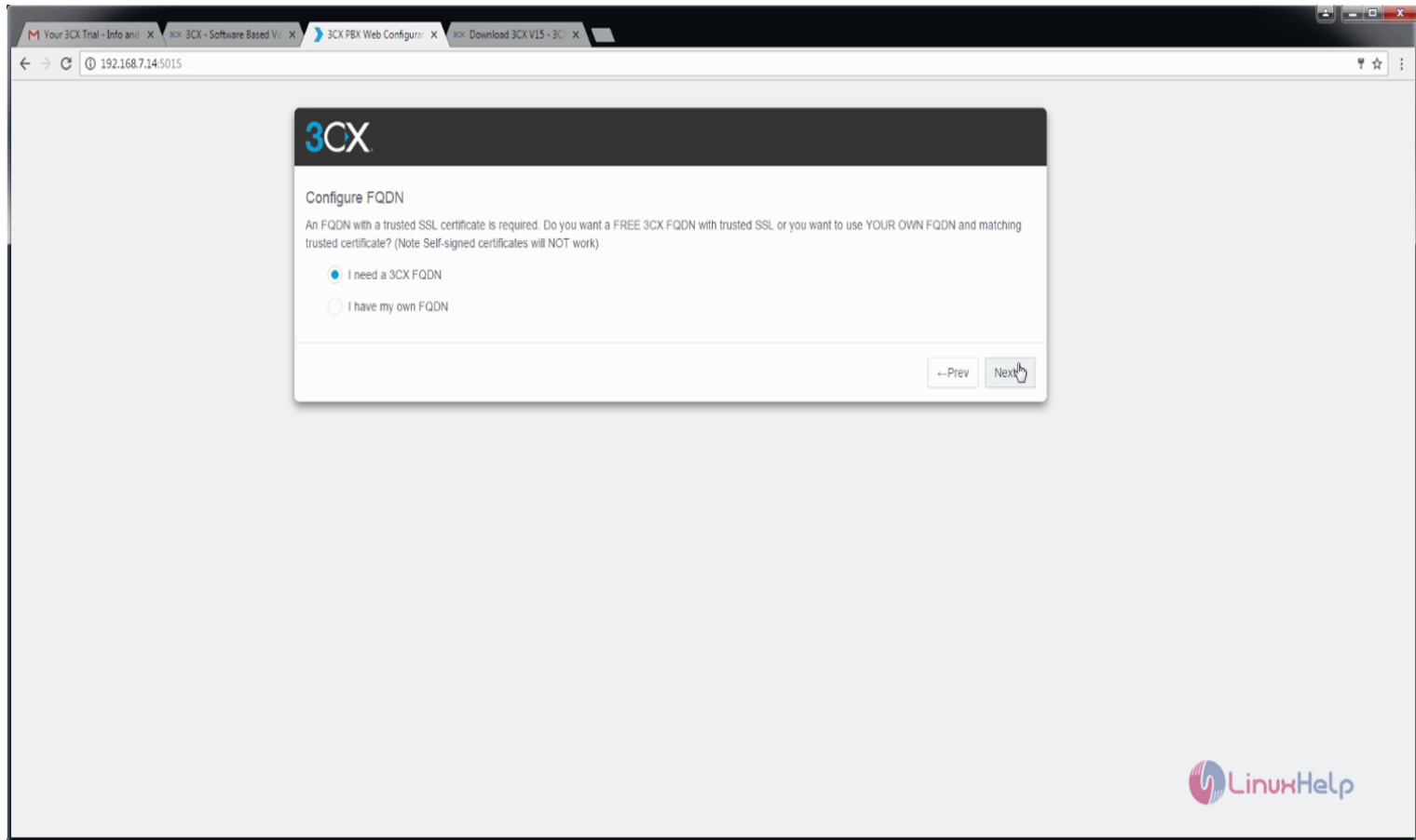
Enter your public IP.



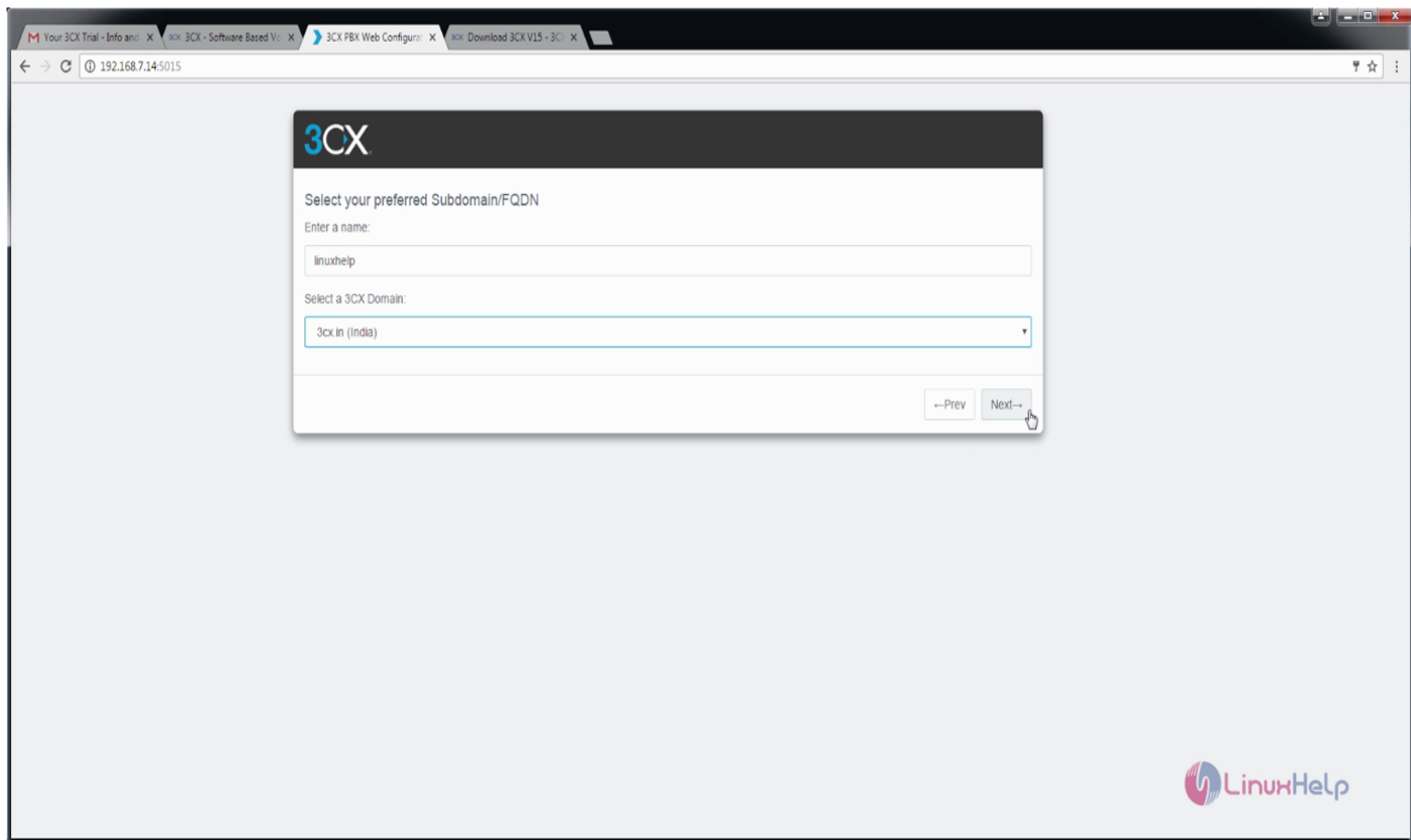
Select the type of your public IP



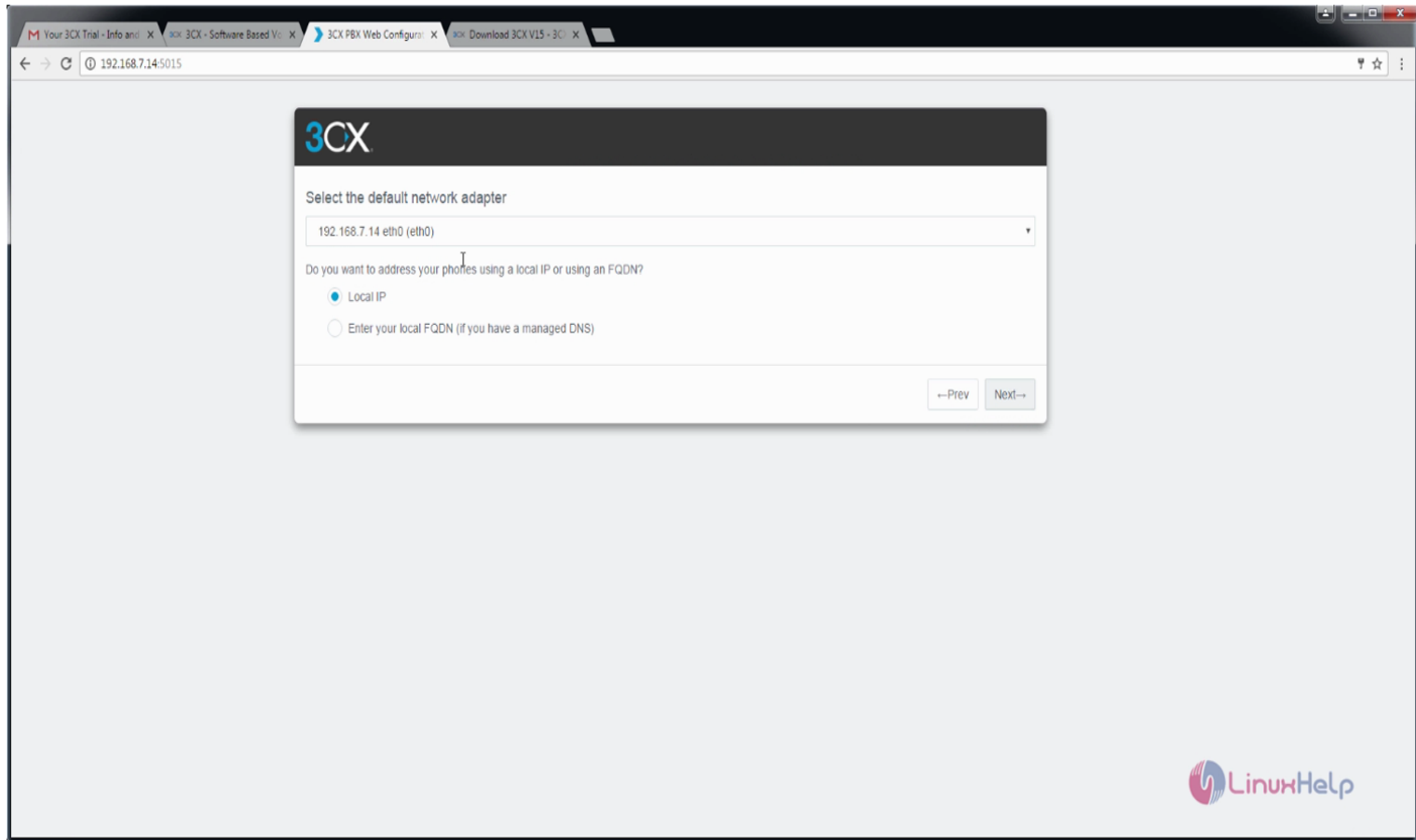
Once it is done Configure FQDN as follows.



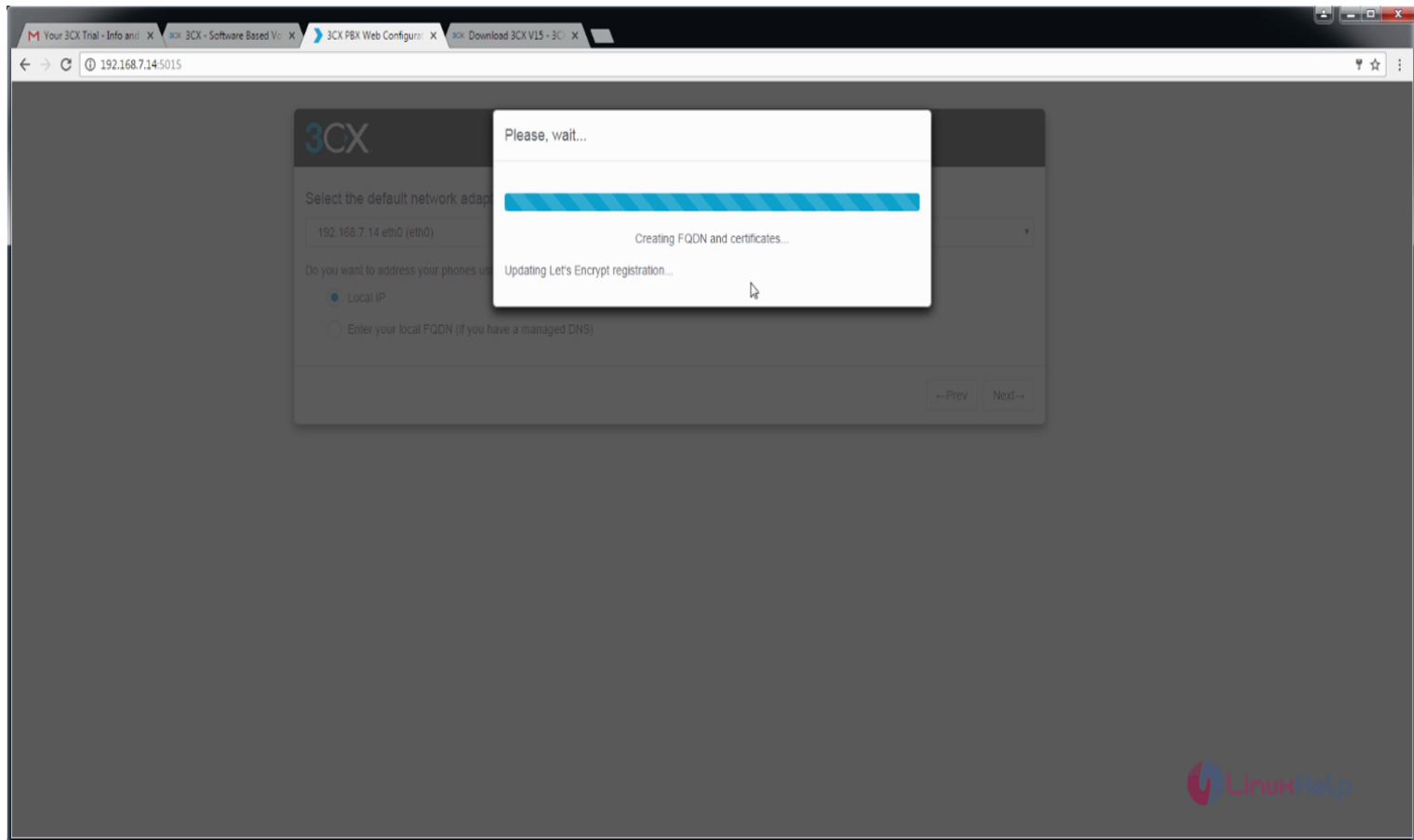
Click on Next.



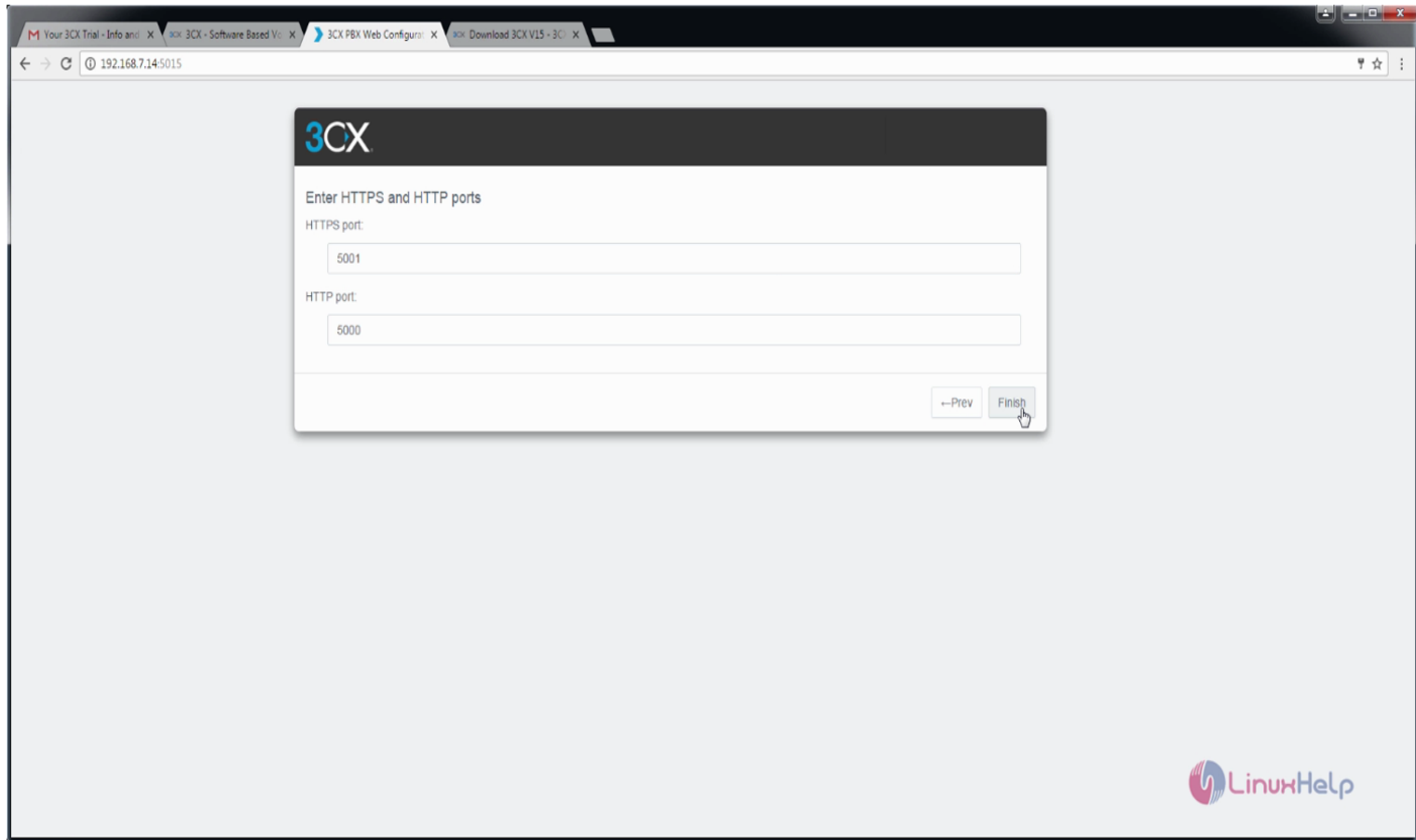
Select the network adapter and click on *next*.



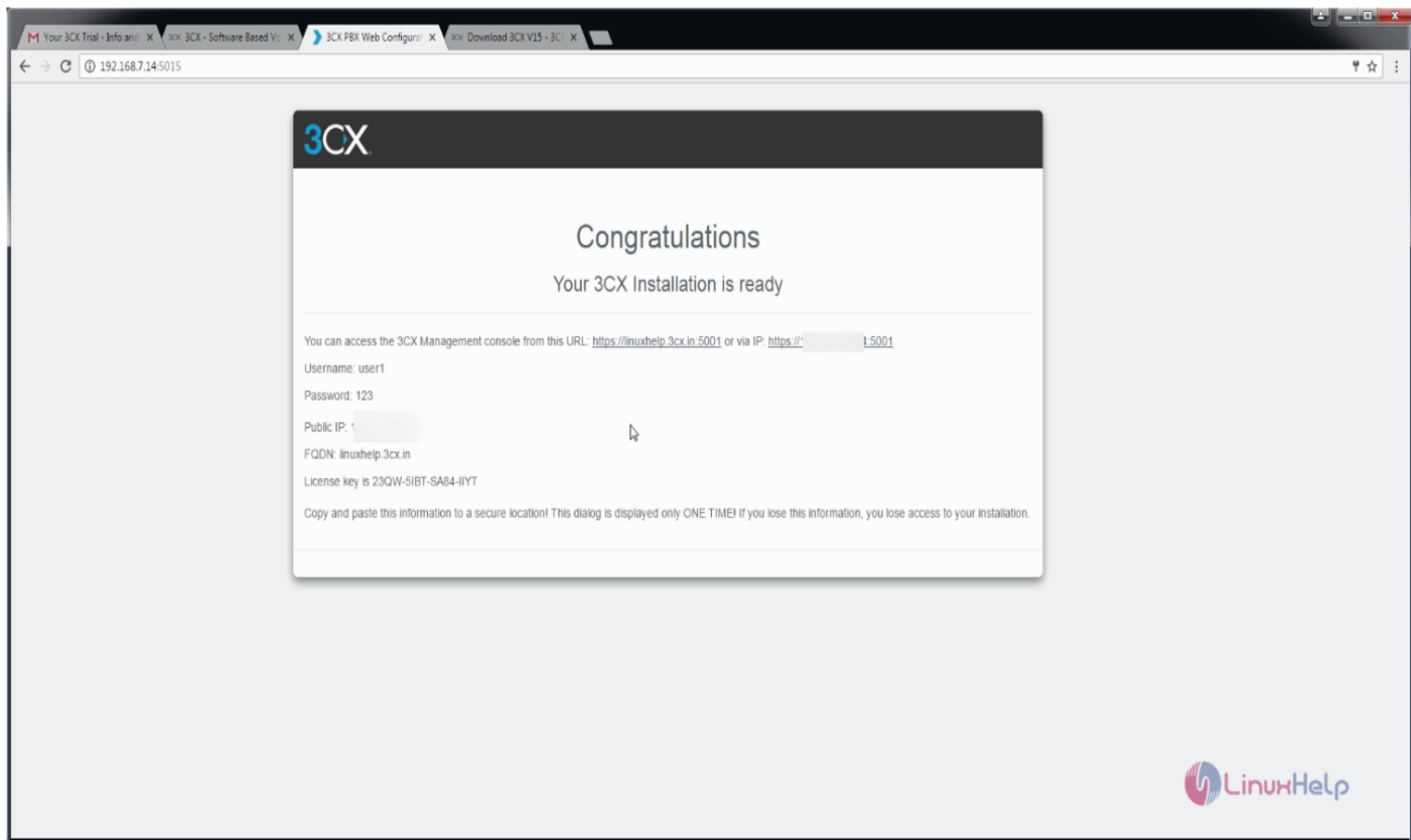
Creating FQDN and certificates.



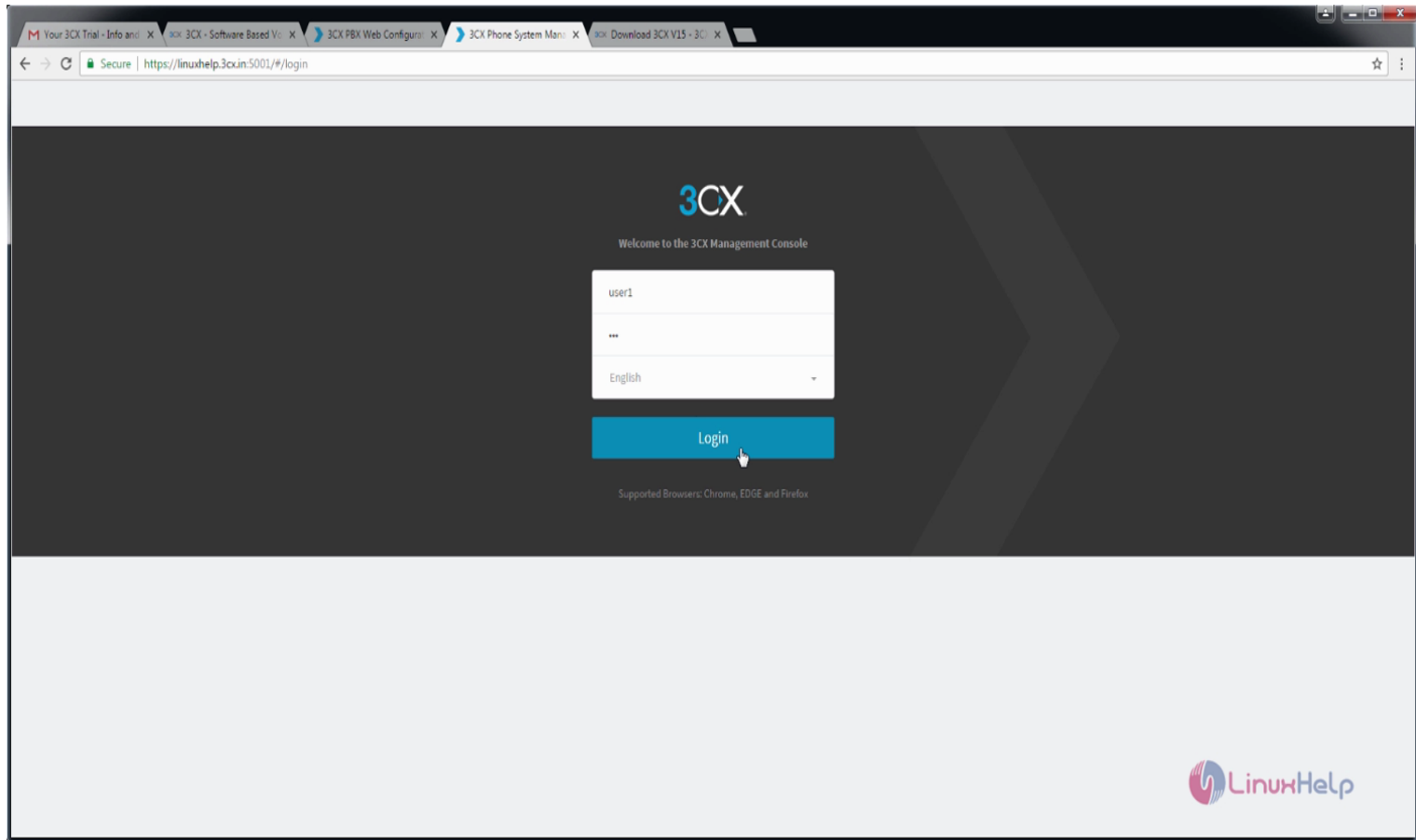
Once it is done, enter HTTP and HTTPS ports and finally click on Finish.



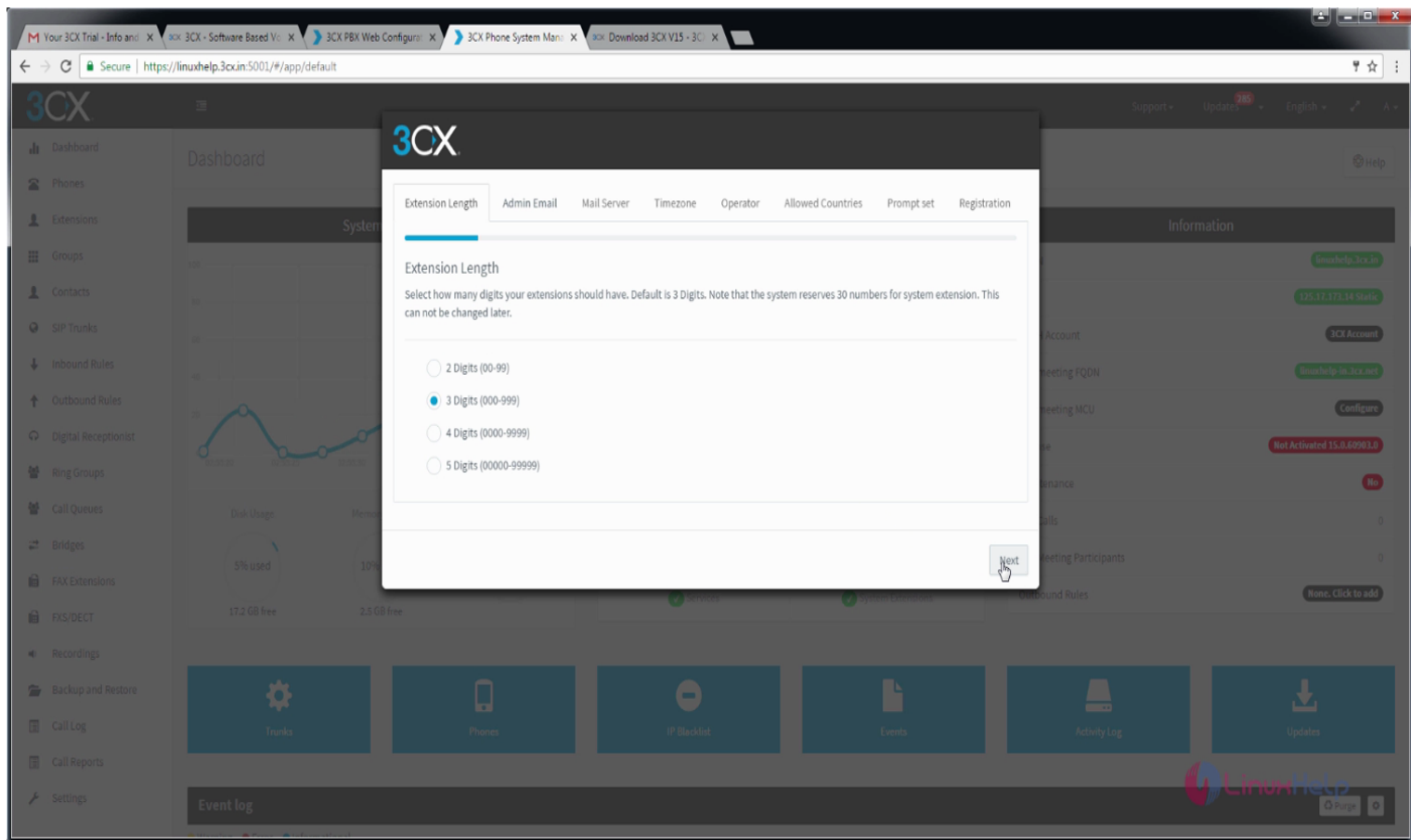
3CX installation has been completed.



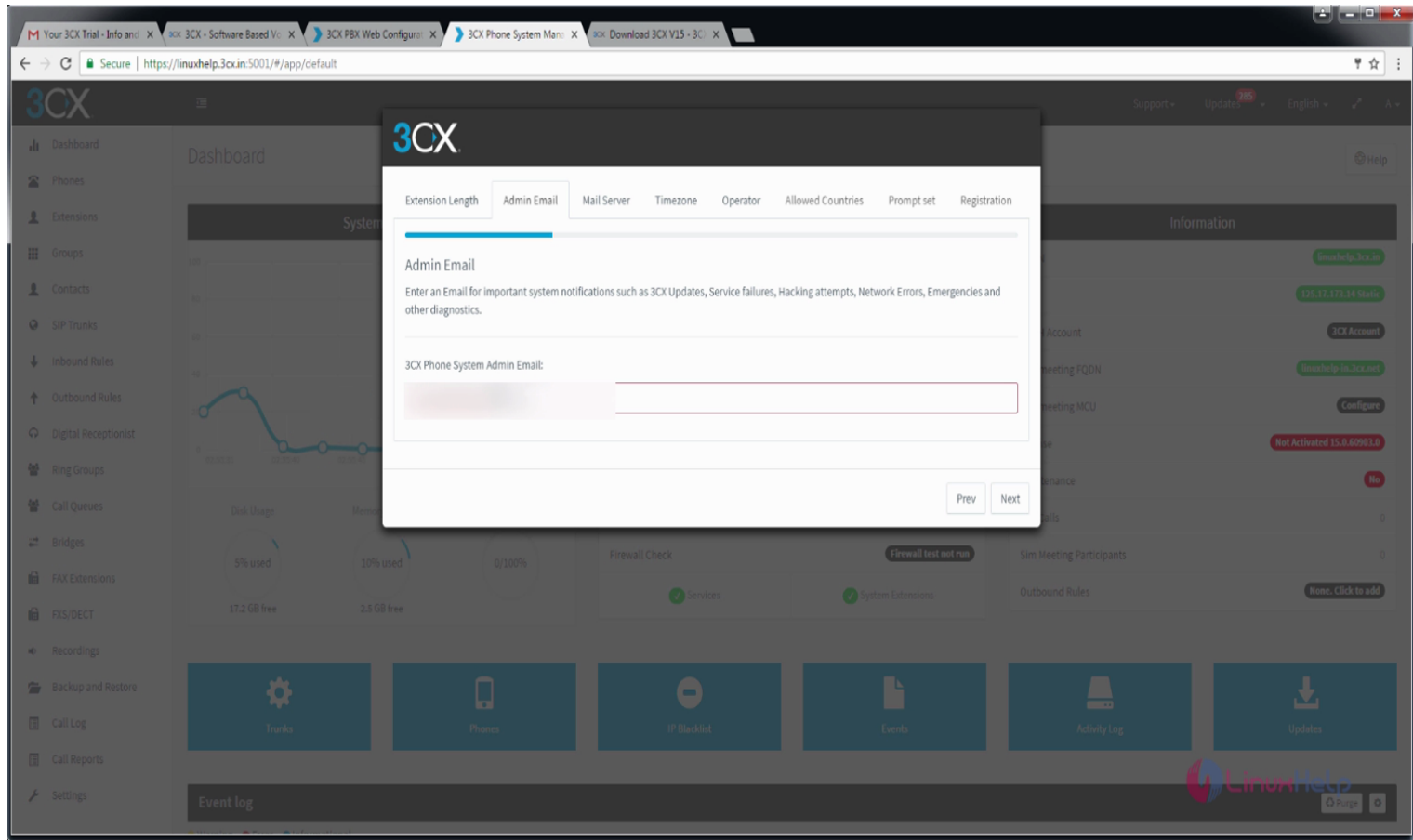
3CX management console login page appears on your screen.



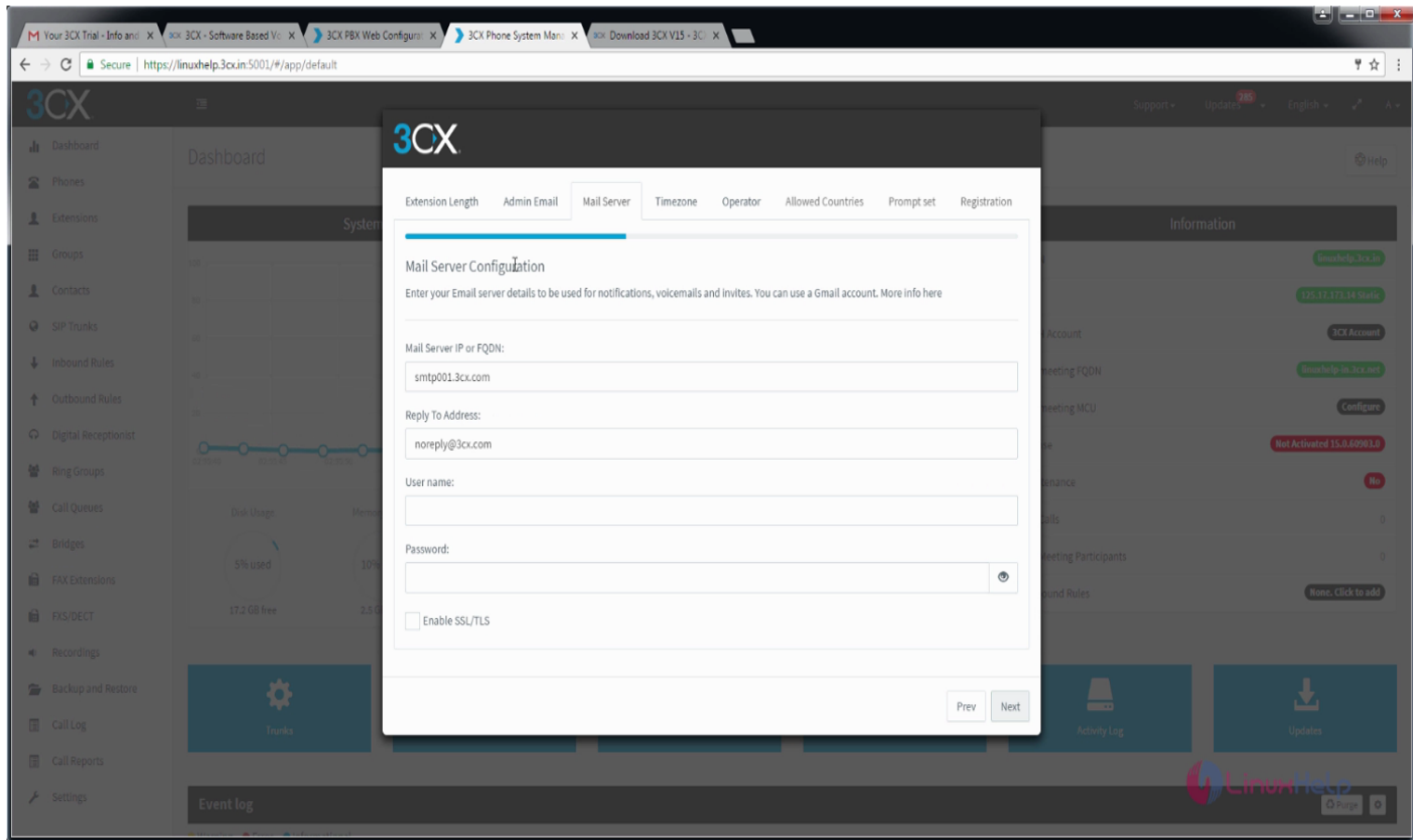
Once logged in, choose the extension length and click on *Next*.



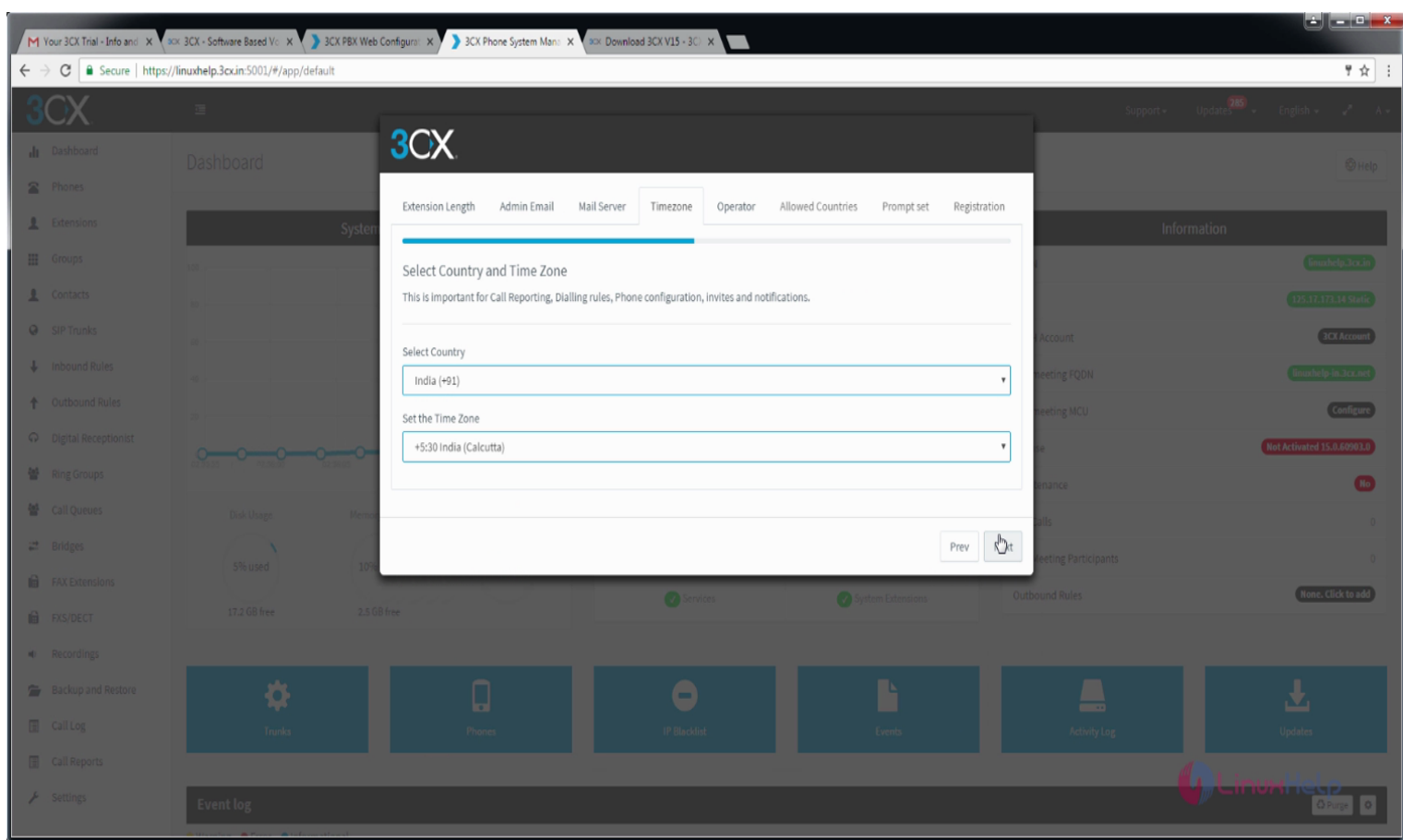
Then add Admin E-mail and click on *Next*.



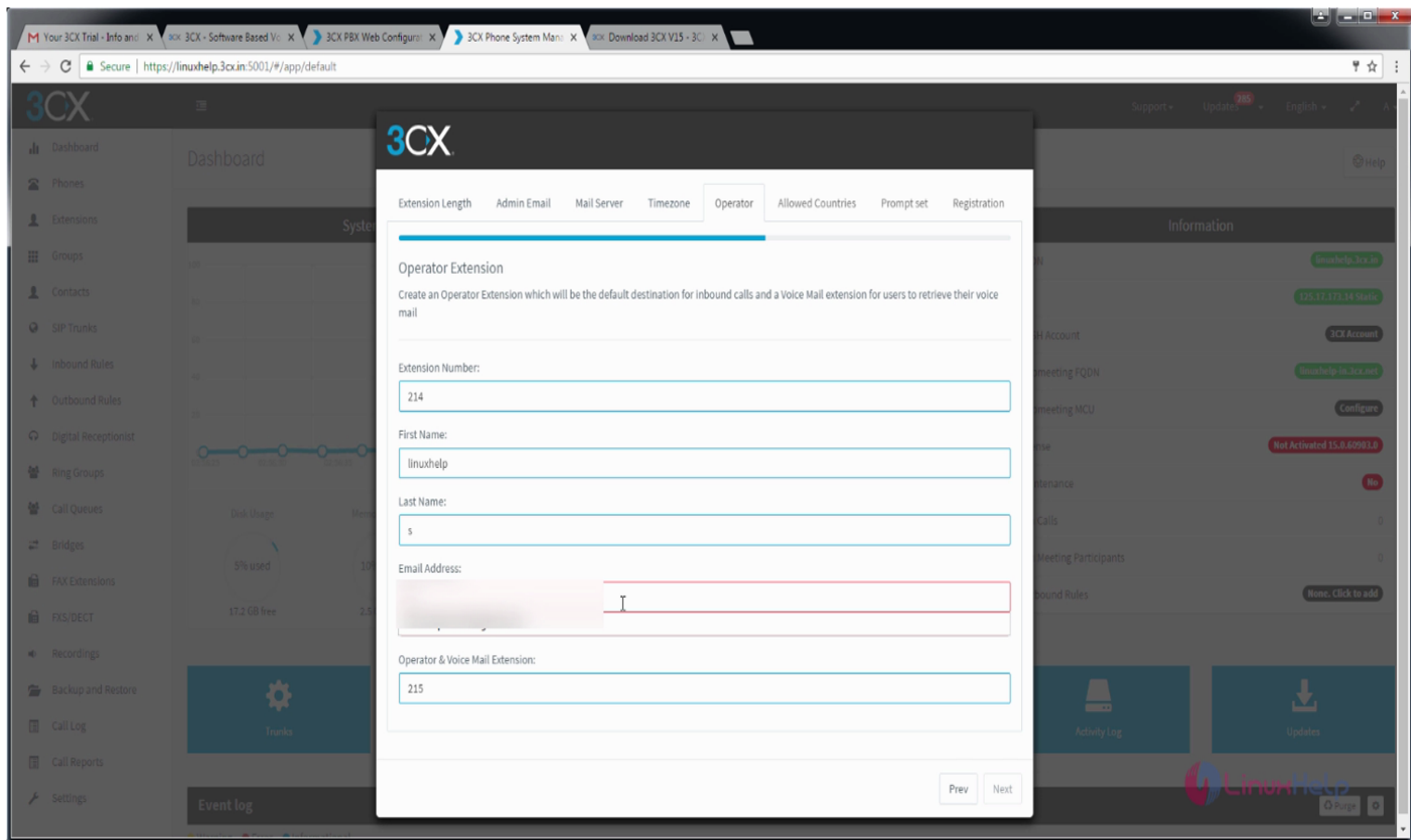
Once it is done, configure the Mail Server, and click on **Next**.



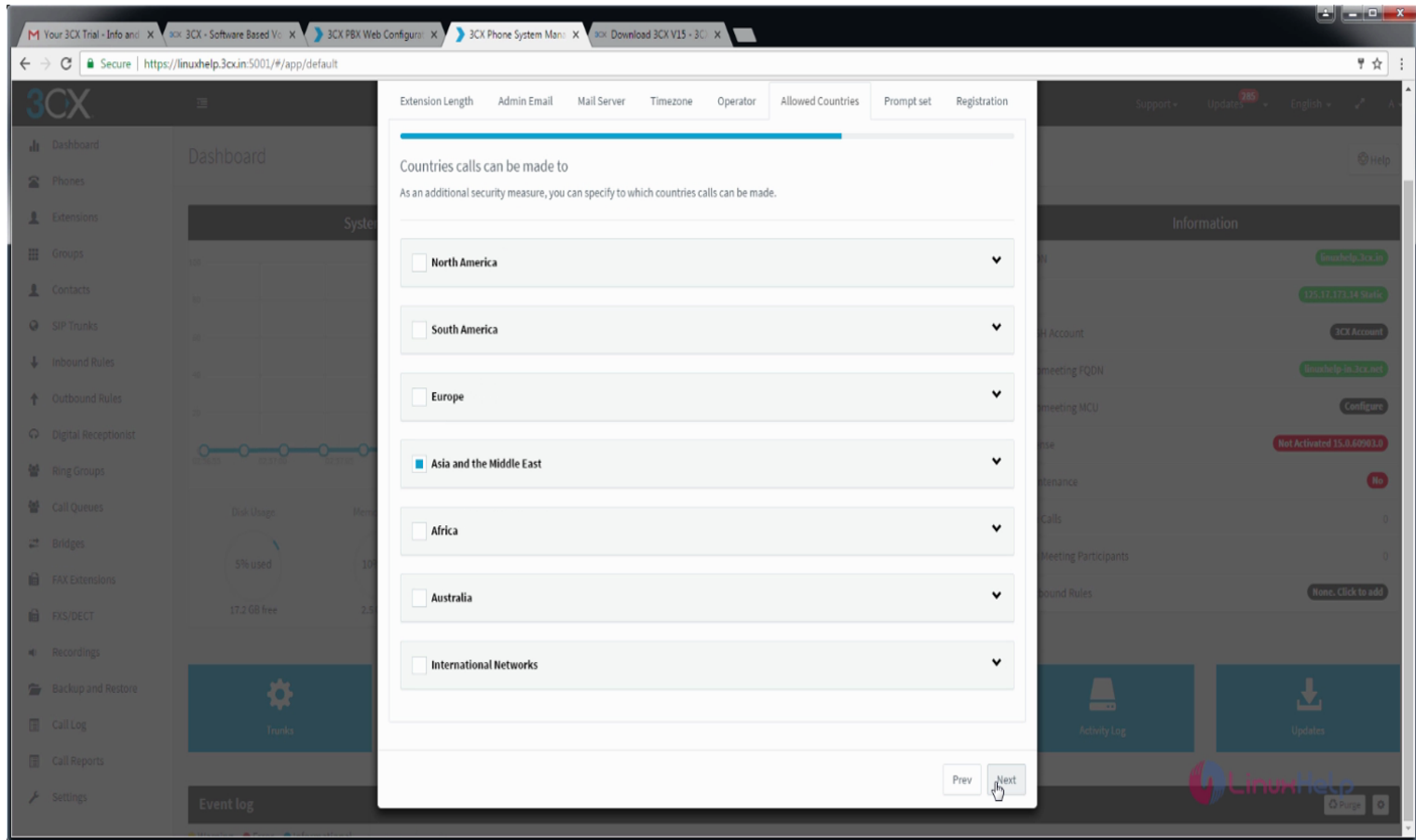
Select your country and time zone.



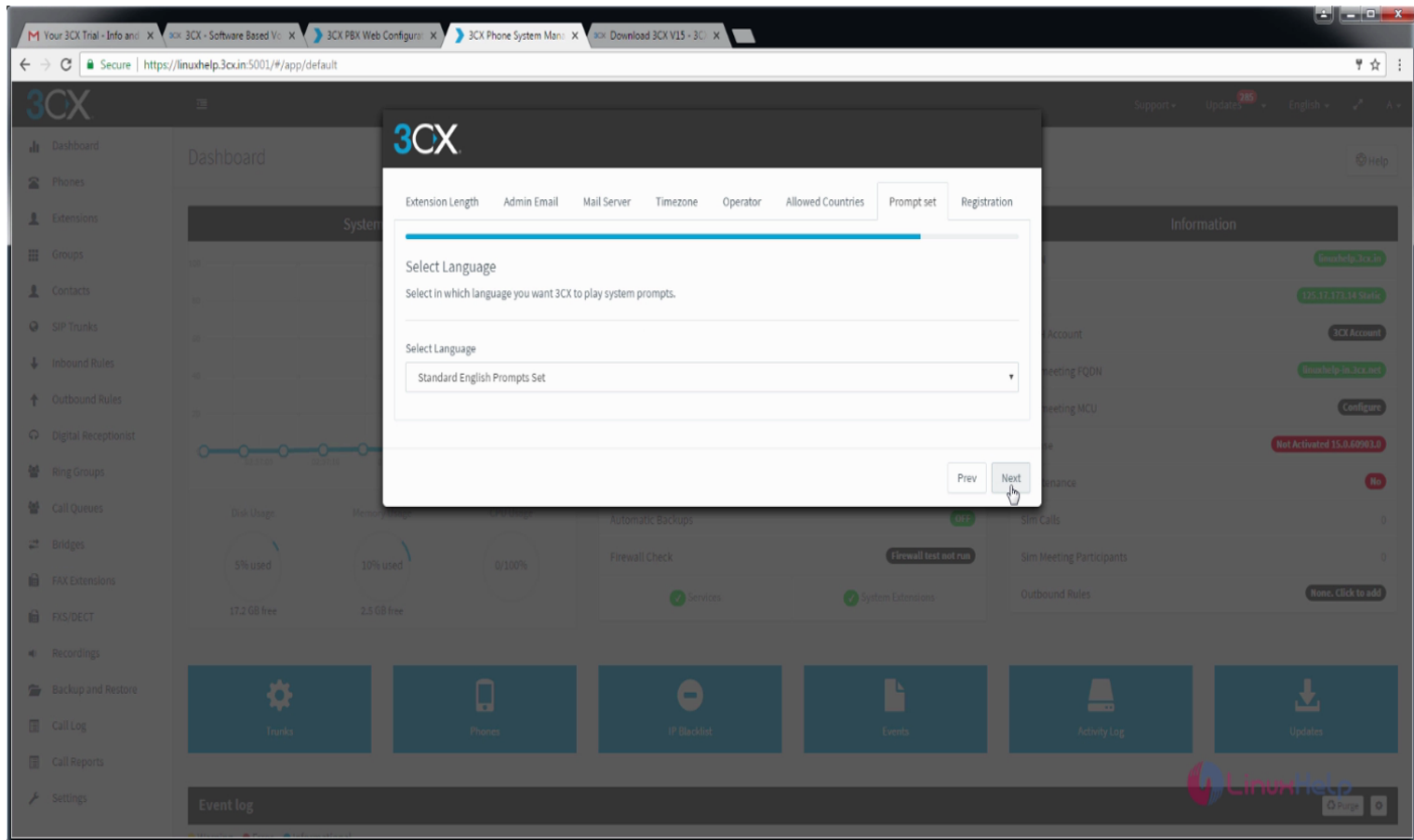
Once it is done, configure your operator extension and click *next*.



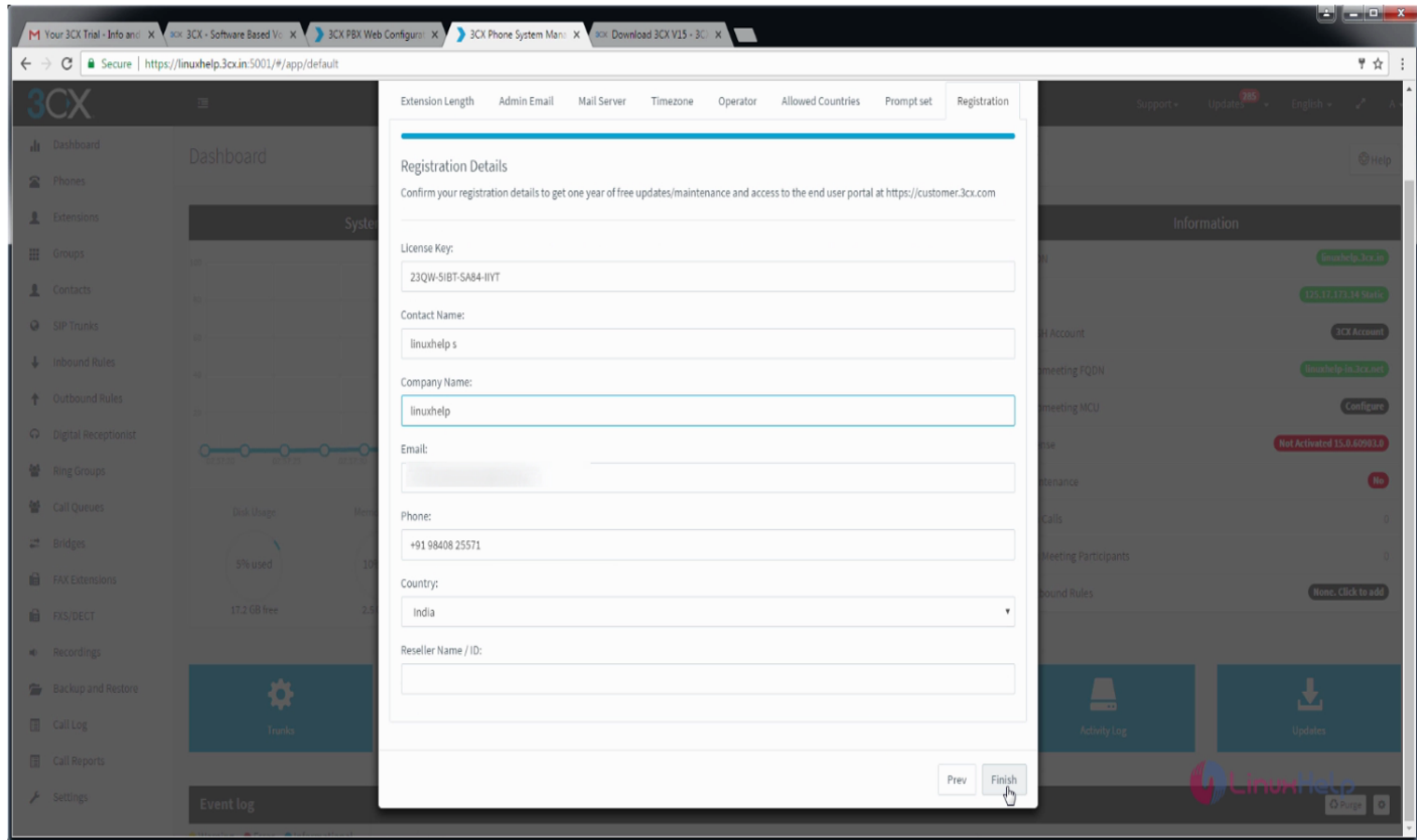
Configure allowed countries and click on *Next*.



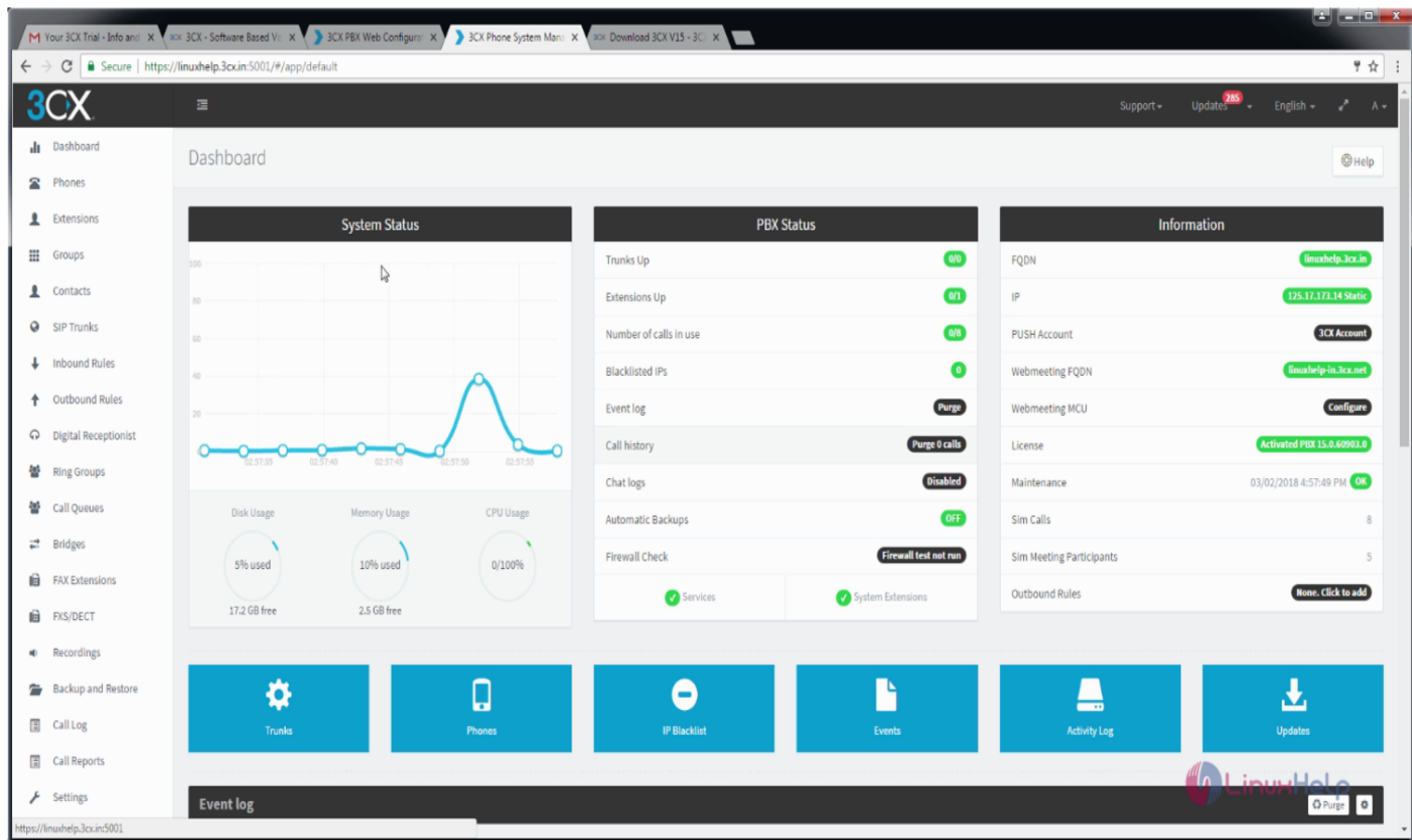
Now select language and click on *Next*.



Enter registration details and finally click on *finish*.



Elastix 5 installation has been completed successfully.



Thank you!

X-----X-----X

reset the root password of CentOS, Redhat or Elastix box

In nutshell, we need to boot the OS into single user and execute a reset password command at the bash shell.

1. Boot the system and press any key after you see the "Press any key to enter the menu" message. This will take you to the GRUD menu.

```
Press any key to enter the menu
```

```
Booting CentOS (2.6.18-371.8.1.el5) in 1 seconds...
```

2. Press **"e"** to edit the boot commands before booting.

GNU GRUB version 0.97 (636K lower / 522112K upper memory)

CentOS (2.6.18-371.8.1.el5)
Elastix (2.6.18-348.1.1.el5)

Use the ↑ and ↓ keys to select which entry is highlighted.
Press enter to boot the selected OS, 'e' to edit the
commands before booting, 'a' to modify the kernel arguments
before booting, or 'c' for a command-line.



3. Select and highlight the item with vmlinuz using the arrow keys and press "e" to edit the line.

GNU GRUB version 0.97 (636K lower / 522112K upper memory)

```
root (hd0,0)
kernel /vmlinuz-2.6.18-348.1.1.el5 ro root=/dev/VolGroup00/LogVol00
initrd /initrd-2.6.18-348.1.1.el5.img
```

Use the ↑ and ↓ keys to select which entry is highlighted.
Press 'b' to boot, 'e' to edit the selected command in the
boot sequence, 'c' for a command-line, 'o' to open a new line
after ('O' for before) the selected line, 'd' to remove the
selected line, or escape to go back to the main menu.



4. At the end of the line press space bar and type **"single"**.

[Minimal BASH-like line editing is supported. For the first word, TAB lists possible command completions. Anywhere else TAB lists the possible completions of a device/filename. ESC at any time cancels. ENTER at any time accepts your changes.]

<0/LogUo100 single



5. Press enter. This will bring you back to **GRUD** menu.

GNU GRUB version 0.97 (636K lower / 522112K upper memory)

```
root (hd0,0)
kernel /vmlinuz-2.6.18-348.1.1.el5 ro root=/dev/VolGroup00/LogVol00 s→
initrd /initrd-2.6.18-348.1.1.el5.img
```

Use the ↑ and ↓ keys to select which entry is highlighted.
Press 'b' to boot, 'e' to edit the selected command in the
boot sequence, 'c' for a command-line, 'o' to open a new line
after ('O' for before) the selected line, 'd' to remove the
selected line, or escape to go back to the main menu.



6. If vmlinuz is not selected or highlighted, select it using the arrow key. Now **press "b"** to boot the system and wait for the bash shell.
7. Execute the password reset command by **typing "passwd"** and press Enter. Now type your new password at the command prompt.

```

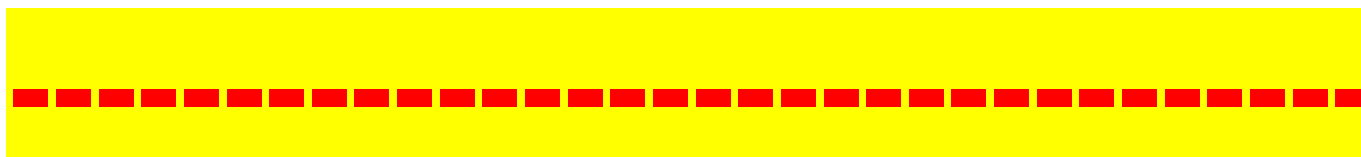
Press 'I' to enter interactive startup.
Setting clock (localtime): Fri May 16 01:06:19 PHT 2014 [ OK ]
Starting udev: [ OK ]
Loading default keymap (us): [ OK ]
Setting hostname localhost.localdomain: [ OK ]
Setting up Logical Volume Management: 2 logical volume(s) in volume group "VolGroup00" now active [ OK ]

Checking filesystems
/dev/VolGroup00/LogVol00: clean, 103706/4956416 files, 756687/4956160 blocks
/boot: clean, 42/26104 files, 23444/104388 blocks [ OK ]

Remounting root filesystem in read-write mode: [ OK ]
Mounting local filesystems: [ OK ]
Enabling local filesystem quotas: [ OK ]
Enabling /etc/fstab swaps: [ OK ]
sh-3.2# passwd
Changing password for user root.
New UNIX password:
BAD PASSWORD: it is based on a dictionary word
Retype new UNIX password:
passwd: all authentication tokens updated successfully.
sh-3.2# _

```

8. Type **"reboot"** to reboot the system.



Elastix 4

"CentOS 7" template and is meant to work on our self-managed virtual private servers.

0. Preliminary requirements:

"CentOS 7 64-bit" template installed on server.

1. Downloading install scripts:

`wget -O Elastix4onCentos7vz.tar.gz --no-check-certificate`

`https://github.com/thpryrchn/Elastix4onCentos7vz/tarball/master`

`tar zxvf Elastix4onCentos7vz.tar.gz --strip-components=1`

2. Installation process

The first script you have to launch is:

`./elastix-install-p1.sh`

After installation process you have to reboot your server. Now you can launch the second installation script:

```
./elastix-install-p2.sh
```

In this step you will be asked to setup MySQL password and your Elastic admin user password. And after this setup you have to reboot your server once again.

And that's it. Now you can login to your Elastic web interface with password you have entered and manage your Elastix instance:

```
http://yourhostname
```