



Installation Instruction

Local Management Server Software

Thank you for purchasing this Panasonic product.
Please read this manual carefully before using this product and save this manual for future use.

Document Description

This document describes in detail the installation of local management software server and the Linux system. You can follow the relevant instructions in this document to complete the configuration of related products.

This document is mainly aimed at engineering installation personnel, system configuration and joint debugging personnel, after-sales maintenance personnel and actual system management personnel. Relevant personnel should read this manual carefully first and then carry out actual engineering construction and device configuration.

Version Update List

Version	Date & Time	Description
V1.0	17-Jun-2026	Published the first version



Version	v1.0
Operation System	Ubuntu 24.04 LTS
Date	17 Jun 2026

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Section 3 Install the Local Management Server Software

This manual guides you through the complete installation of Ubuntu 24.04, from creating a bootable USB drive to the first system startup. Please follow the steps in order and do not skip any sections.

- Step 1: Create a bootable USB drive (write the ISO image to a USB drive using Etcher)
- Step 2: Configure the computer to boot from USB (enter BIOS/UEFI to modify the boot order)
- Step 3: Launch the Ubuntu installer and configure basic settings such as keyboard layout and network connection
- Step 4: Wait for the installation to be completed, then restart into the new system
- Step 5: Configure network and time zone parameters

Pre-Installation Requirements

ISO	ubuntu-24.04-live-server-amd64.iso (Have been downloaded)
USB Drive Capacity	Minimum 8 GB; 16 GB or more recommended
USB Drive Status	Back up all data on the USB drive before proceeding (Creating a bootable USB drive will erase all existing data on the drive)
Etcher Software	Downloaded and installed from the official website: https://etcher.balena.io
Target Computer	Hard drive data has been backed up (the installation process will remove all existing partitions)
Memory (RAM)	Minimum 4 GB required; 8 GB or more recommended.
Storage	At least 25 GB of free space required; 50 GB or more recommended.
Power Supply	The computer must connect to a power source to prevent shutdown during installation.

IMPORTANT — Back Up Your Data Before Installing

The Ubuntu installer will erase all partitions and data on the target hard drive. This operation is irreversible.

Before starting the installation:
Back up all important files (documents, photos, videos, etc.) from the target drive to a separate storage device (external disk, USB, or cloud storage).

If you are unsure whether your data has been fully backed up, contact technical support before proceeding.

Step 1 Creating a Bootable USB Drive (Using Etcher)

Balena Etcher (commonly referred to as Etcher) is a free, cross-platform utility designed specifically for writing operating system ISO images to USB drives. With its intuitive interface and straightforward workflow, it is suitable for users of all experience levels.

1.1 Launch Etcher

Double-click the balenaEtcher icon on your desktop or on the Start menu to launch the application. The main program window is shown below:

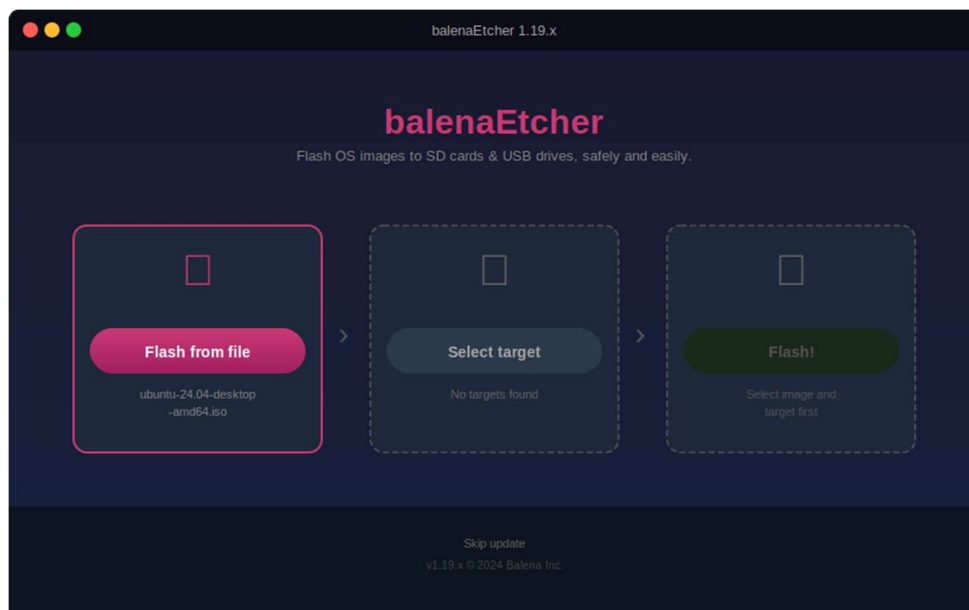


Figure 1-1: BalenaEtcher Main Interface — Three-Step Workflow: Select Image → Select Target → Flash!

The Etcher interface consists of three simple steps:

- **Flash from file** — Select your Ubuntu ISO image file.
- **Select target** — Choose your USB flash drive.
- **Flash** — Begin writing the ISO image to the USB drive.

1.2 Selecting the ISO Image File

1. Click the Flash from file button on the left side of the window.
2. In the file browser dialog that appears, navigate to and locate the downloaded file named ubuntu-24.04-desktop-amd64.iso.
3. Select the file and click Open to confirm your selection.

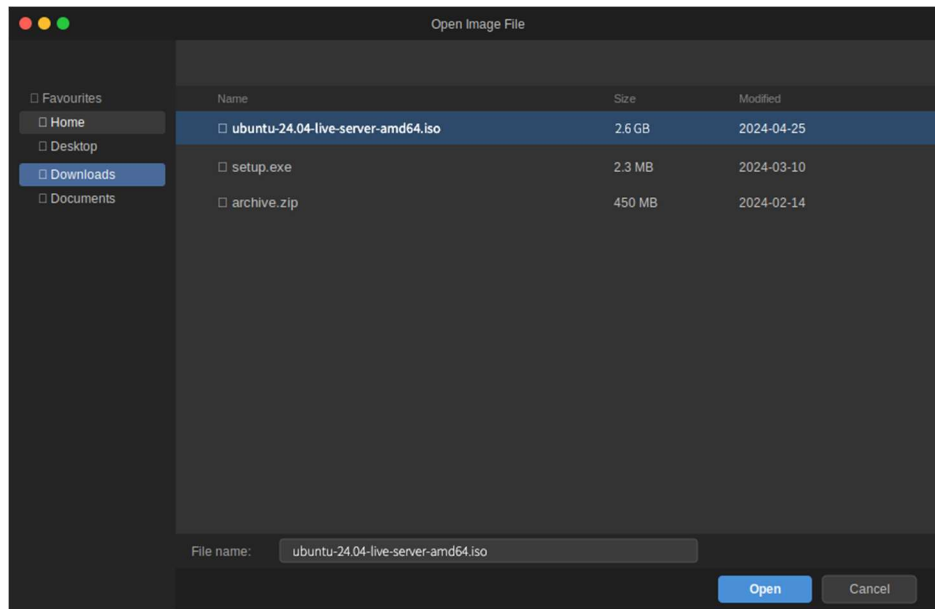


Figure 1-2: File Browser — ubuntu-24.04-live-server-amd64.iso selected (approx. 2.6 GB)

i Note: Verify the ISO Filename

The Ubuntu 24.04 ISO image filename follows this format:

ubuntu-24.04-live-server-amd64.iso.

The file size is typically around 2.6 GB — ensure the download is not corrupted.

1.3 Select Target USB Drive

1. Ensure the USB drive is plugged into a computer USB port.
2. Click the Select target button in the middle.
3. Select the USB drive you want to use from the list, check its capacity, then click Select.

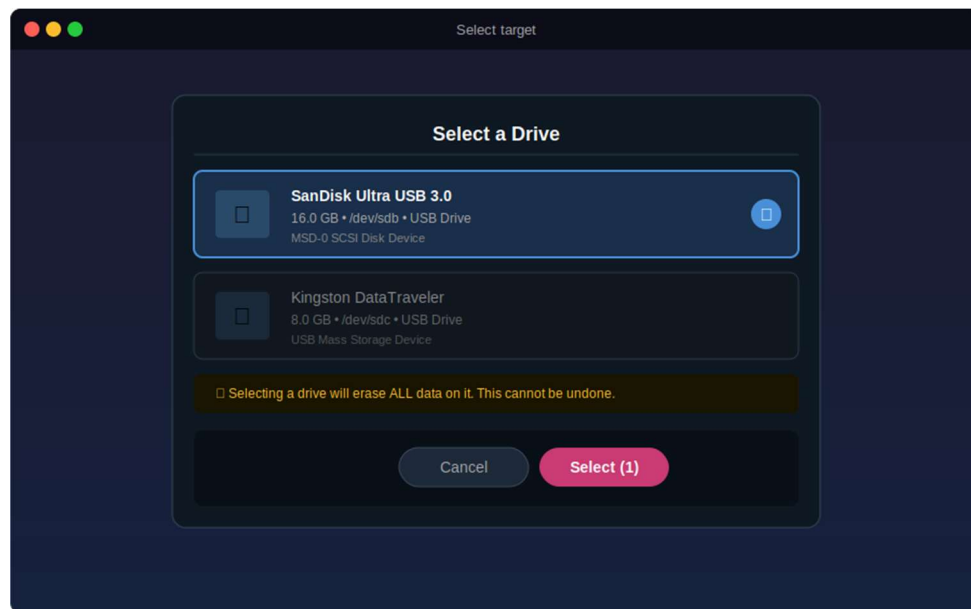


Figure 1-3: Target Device Selection – SanDisk Ultra USB Drive Selected (Blue Checkmark), Another Device Unselected

⚠ WARNING: Make sure you select the correct USB drive!

Etcher will erase all data on the selected device. Please carefully verify the device's name and capacity.

Never select your system hard drive or any other storage device containing important data.

1.4 Start Flash

1. After confirming the ISO file and USB drive are correctly selected, click the Flash! button on the right.
2. The system may pop up a permission request window. Please enter your administrator's password to confirm.
3. The flashing process starts, and the interface displays a progress bar and current writing speed. Do not remove the USB drive during flashing!
4. After flashing completes, Etcher will automatically perform validation to ensure data is written correctly.

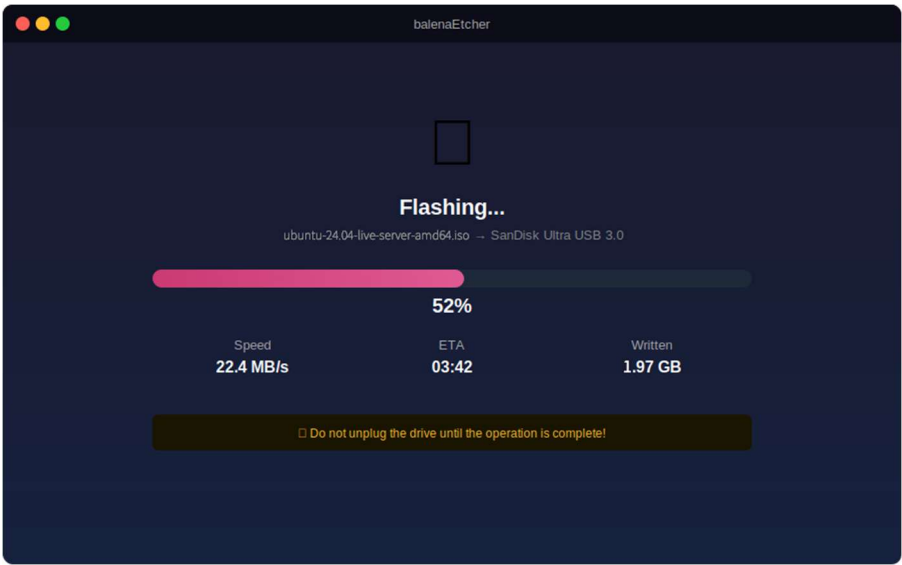


Figure 1-4: Flashing Progress – Current Progress: 52%, Write Speed: 22.4 MB/s, Estimated Remaining Time: 3 min 42 sec

After validation finishes, the interface shows a green success prompt reading Flash Complete!

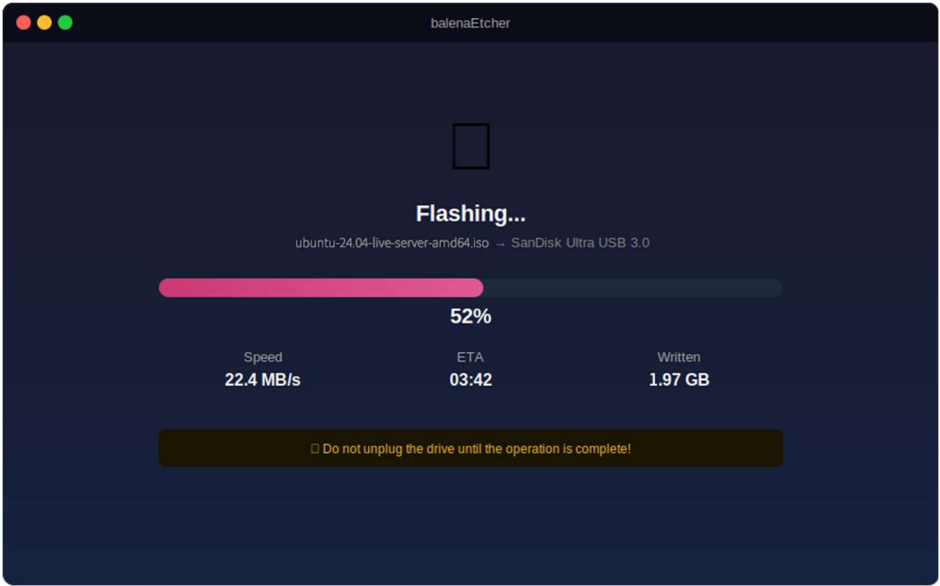


Figure 1-5: Flashing Complete – Flash Complete! indicates successful writing, total size: 5.74 GB, total time elapsed: 7 min 12 sec

✓ **USB boot drive creation completed!**

Flashing usually takes 5 to 15 minutes, depending on the write speed of the USB drive.

Windows may pop up a prompt stating "The USB drive needs to be formatted". Click Cancel and do NOT format it!

Close Etcher now and plug the USB drive into the target computer for installation.

Step 2 Set the computer to boot from USB drive (BIOS/UEFI Settings)

To boot the Ubuntu installer from the USB drive, enter BIOS (or UEFI firmware settings) to set the USB drive as the primary boot device, or temporarily select USB boot via the boot menu.

2.1 Quick Reference of BIOS Hotkeys for Various Computer Brands

The shortcut keys to enter BIOS vary by computer brand. Press the corresponding key as soon as the brand logo appears during startup:

PC Brand	BIOS Key	Boot Menu Key
Dell	F2	F12
HP	F10 / Esc	F9 / Esc
Lenovo	F1 / F2	F12
ASUS	F2 / Del	F8 / Esc
Acer	F2 / Del	F12
Others	Del / F2 / F10	F12 / F8 / Esc

i Recommended method: Use the Boot Menu

Compared with modifying BIOS settings, using the boot menu is simpler and safer, and it will not change the computer's default boot order.

Quickly press the boot menu key (usually F12) when turning on the computer to bring up the boot device selection screen.

2.2 Method 1: Via Boot Menu (Recommended)

1. Plug the prepared USB drive into the USB port of the target computer.
2. Restart or power on the computer and quickly press the boot menu key when the brand logo appears on the screen.
3. The boot device selection menu will appear on the screen, showing options such as USB Drive or UEFI: SanDisk.
4. Use the arrow keys on the keyboard to select your USB drive option and press Enter to confirm.

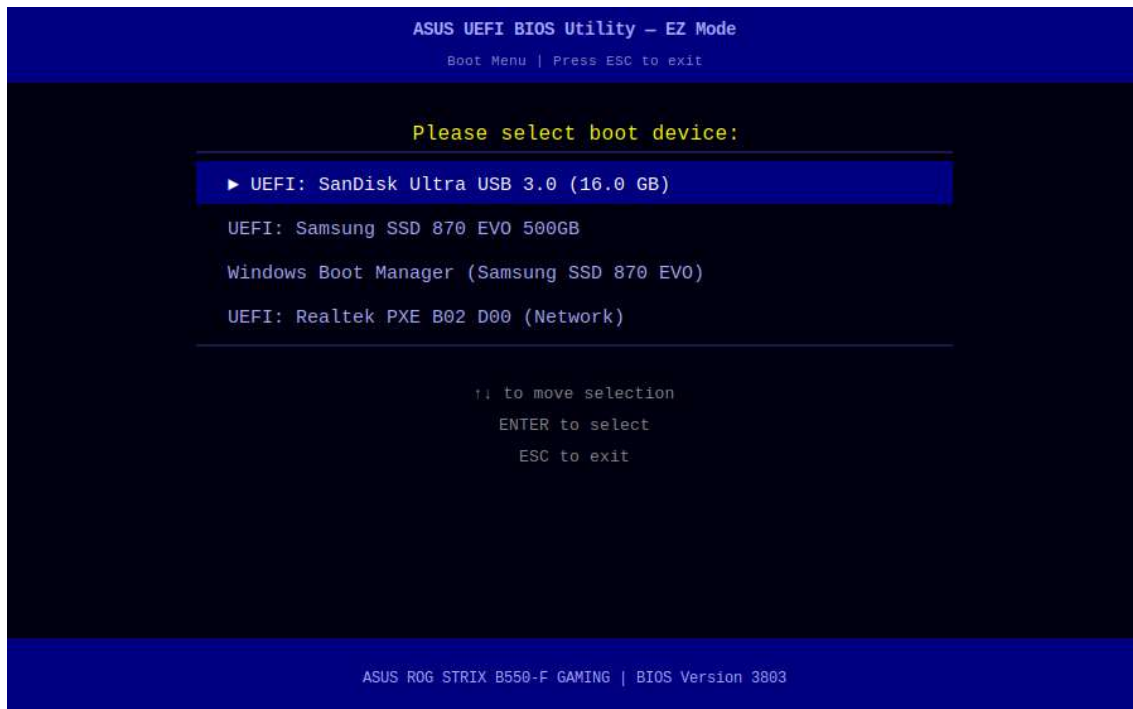


Figure 2-1: BIOS Boot Menu – "UEFI: SanDisk Ultra USB 3.0" is highlighted as the first option; press Enter to boot from the USB drive.

2.3 Method 2: Modify BIOS Boot Order

1. Rapidly tap the BIOS entry key repeatedly during startup to enter the BIOS setup interface.
2. Use the arrow keys to locate the Boot or Boot Order tab.
3. Move USB Drive to the first position (usually via the +/- keys or F5/F6 keys).
4. Press F10 to save changes and exit (Save and Exit). The computer will restart and boot from the USB drive.

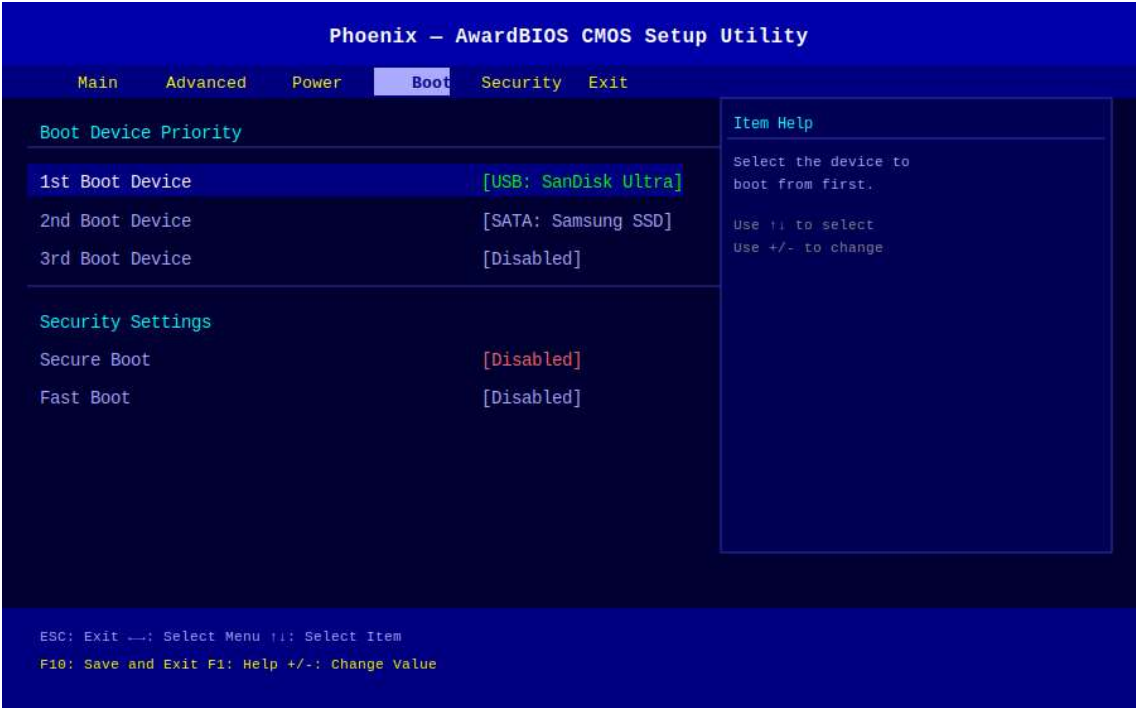


Figure 2-2: BIOS Boot Order Settings Interface – The first boot device is set to "USB: SanDisk Ultra", and Secure Boot is set to Disabled.


Note: Disable Secure Boot

Some computers enable Secure Boot by default, which may prevent booting Ubuntu from the USB drive.

Go to the Security tab in BIOS and set Secure Boot to Disabled.

After finishing Ubuntu installation, you may re-enable Secure Boot as needed.

Step 3 Enter the Ubuntu installer

After successful booting from the USB drive, the computer will load the Ubuntu installation environment. Wait for about 10 to 20 seconds, then the installation interface will appear.

3.1 Start installation via USB boot

After booting from the USB drive, the Ubuntu installation splash screen will display on the screen.



Figure 3-1: Ubuntu Installation Splash Screen

Use the Up/Down arrow keys on the keyboard to select "**Try or Install Ubuntu Server**", then press Enter.

3.2 Initialization of installation environment

After selecting to start installation, initialization information of the installation environment will be displayed. No operation is required during this process; wait until the initialization is completed.

```

Starting systemd-update-utmp.service...record System Boot/Shutdown in UTM...
Starting cloud-init-local.service ... cloud-init job (pre-networking)...
[ OK ] Finished systemd-journal-catalog-update.service - Rebuild Journal Catalog.
[ OK ] Finished systemd-update-utmp.service...record System Boot/Shutdown in UTM.
Mounting proc-sys-fs-binfmt_misc.mountable File Formats File System...
[ OK ] Mounted proc-sys-fs-binfmt_misc.mountable File Formats File System.
[ OK ] Finished systemd-binfmt.service - Set Up Additional Binary Formats.
[ OK ] Started systemd-timesyncd.service - Network Time Synchronization.
[ OK ] Reached target time-set.target - System Time Set.
[ OK ] Finished snapd.apparmor.service - Profiles managed internally by snapd.
[ OK ] Started systemd-resolved.service - Network Name Resolution.
[ OK ] Reached target nss-lookup.target - Host and Network Name Lookups.
[ OK ] Listening on systemd-rfkill.socket...ll Switch Status /dev/rfkill Watch.
[ 9.360864] vmwgfx 0000:00:02.0: [drm] *ERROR* vmwgfx seems to be running on
an unsupported hypervisor.
[ 9.360865] vmwgfx 0000:00:02.0: [drm] *ERROR* This configuration is likely b
roken.
[ 9.360866] vmwgfx 0000:00:02.0: [drm] *ERROR* Please switch to a supported g
raphics device to avoid problems.
[ OK ] Finished console-setup.service - Set console font and keymap.

```

Figure 3-2: Ubuntu Installation Environment Initialization Screen

3.3 Language Selection

1. Use the Up/Down keys to select "English" from the language list.
2. Press Enter to start the installation.

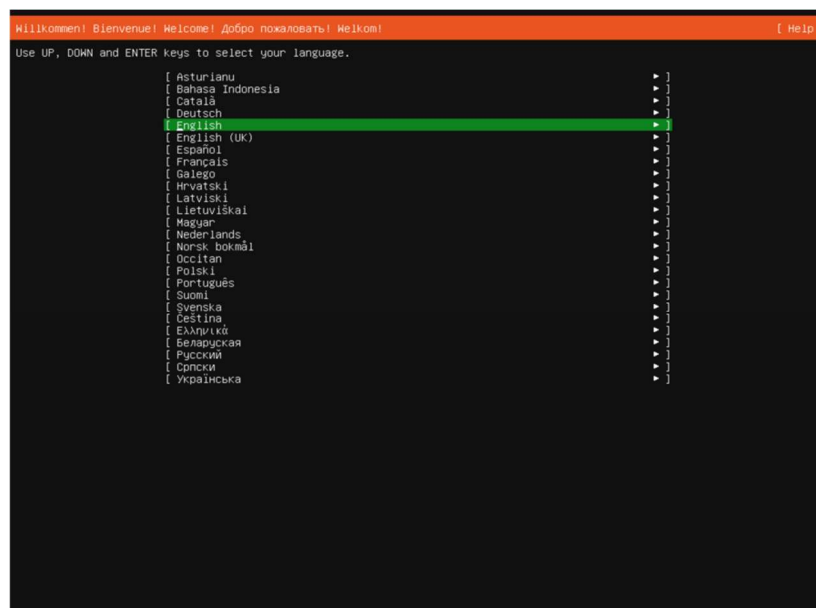


Figure 3-3: Select the corresponding language

3.4 Configuration of Latest Version Upgrade Options

1. The installer will prompt information about the latest version.
2. Use the Up/Down keys to select "**Continue without updating**".
3. Press Enter to proceed with direct installation without updating.

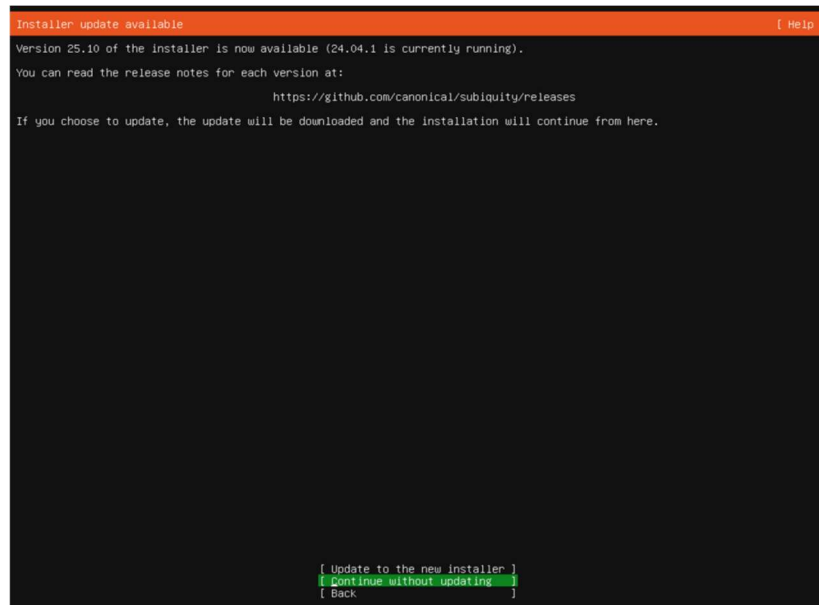


Figure 3-4: Upgrade Option Configuration

3.5 Keyboard Layout Configuration

The installation wizard will prompt keyboard configuration. You may select your keyboard layout type; English keyboard is generally used.

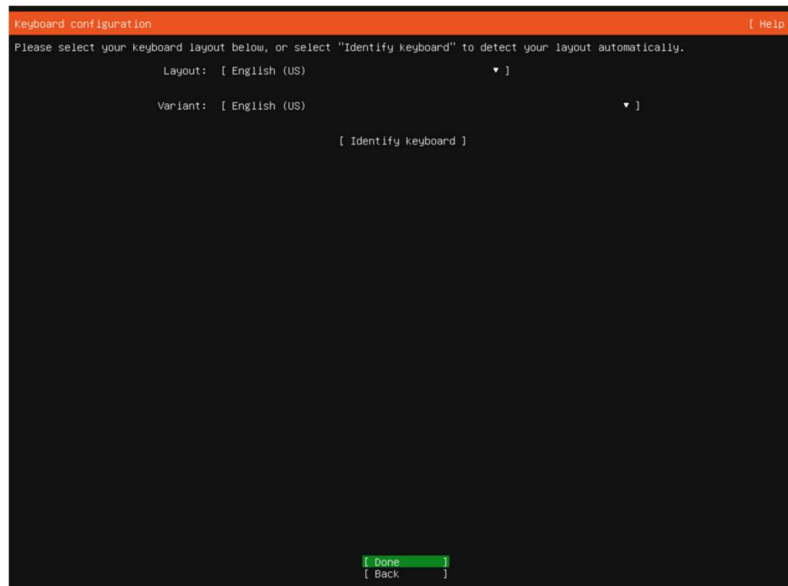


Figure 3-5: Keyboard Layout Configuration Options

3.6 Type of Installation

In the installation type selection configuration, use the Up/Down keys to select the "**Ubuntu Server**" item, press the Space key to deselect this option. Next, use the Up/Down keys to select the "**Done**" button below, then press Enter to proceed to the next step.

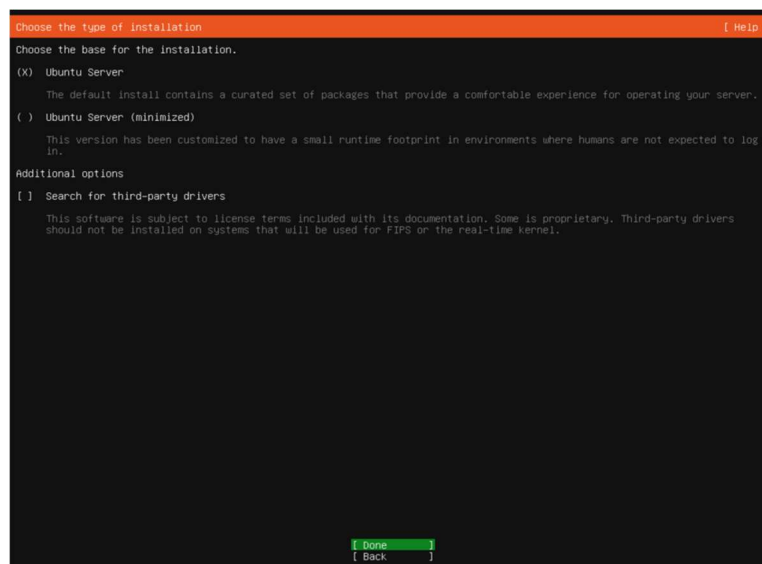


Figure 3-6: Installation Type Selection

3.7 Network Parameter Configuration

In the network parameter configuration page, use the Up/Down keys to select the network adapter (Type: eth), then press Enter to modify IPv4 parameters.

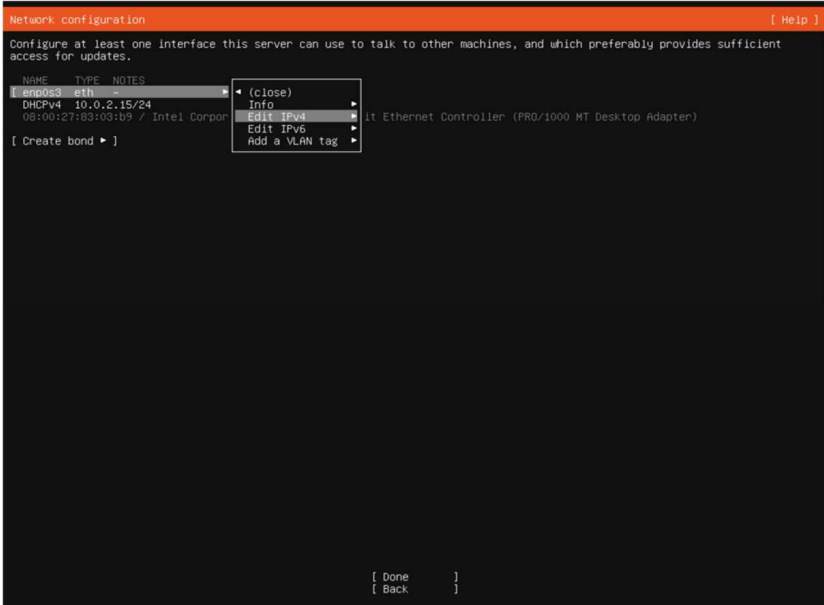


Figure 3-7: Modify IPv4 Parameters of Network Adapter

In the pop-up window, set the IPv4 Method to "Manual", then press Enter.

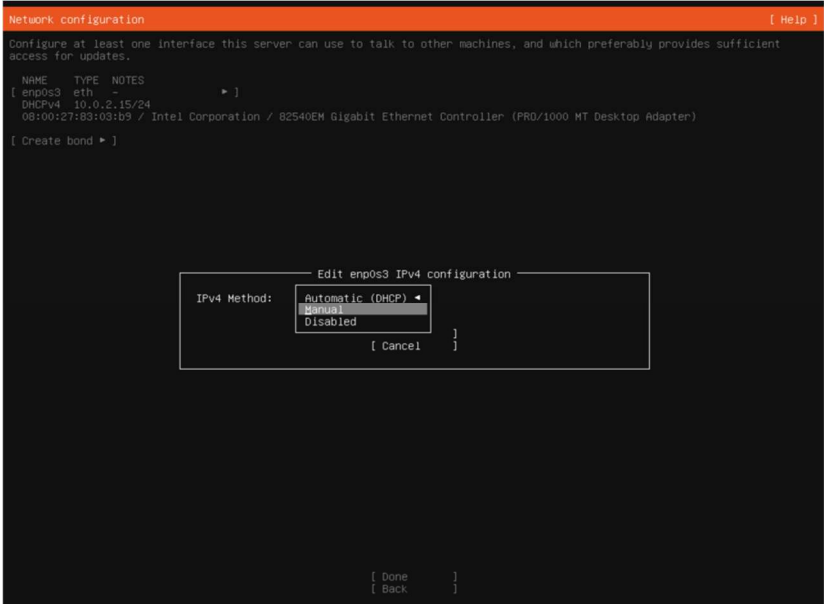


Figure 3-8: Change IPv4 Method to Manual

In the new pop-up window, set the server IP address according to the actual project requirements.

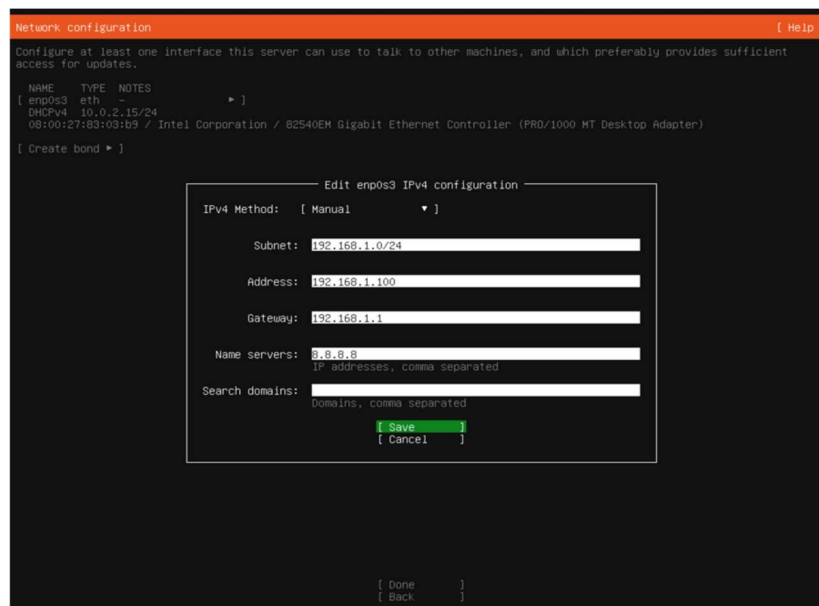


Figure 3-9: Set IP Address

1. The **Subnet** data consists of the network segment plus prefix length. For example, 192.168.1.0 means the device belongs to the 192.168.1.0 network segment with a subnet mask of 255.255.255.0.
2. Address refers to the **IP Address** of the server.
3. Gateway stands for the **Gateway** address.
4. Name Server refers to the **DNS** address.
5. The Search domains field can be left blank.

After completing the above settings, use the Up/Down keys to select "**Done**" and press Enter to finish the network parameter configuration.

3.8 Internet Proxy Configuration

If the server requires a proxy to access the Internet, you may configure proxy server parameters in this step.

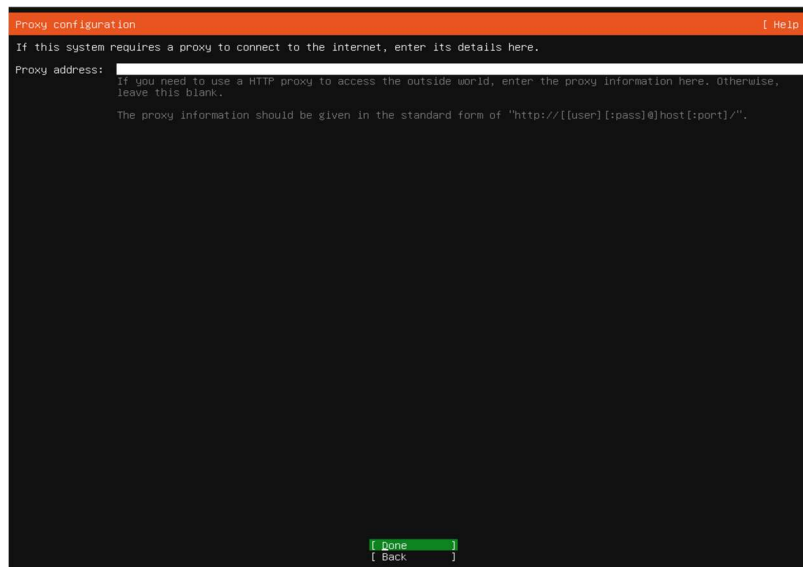


Figure 3-10: Proxy Parameter Configuration

3.9 Archive Mirror Configuration

Users can configure the address of the Ubuntu archive mirror server in the archive mirror service configuration. The default mirror server is used under normal circumstances. Professionals may modify the mirror server address according to actual requirements.

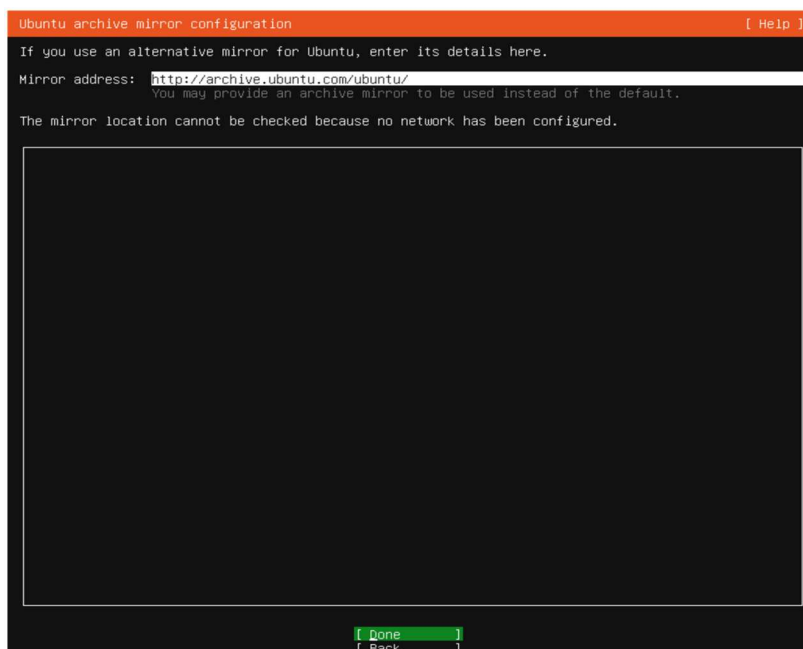


Figure 3-11: Archive Mirror Configuration

3.10 Hard Disk Space Configuration

At this step, users can configure hard disk space allocation. For ordinary users, the default configuration is sufficient.

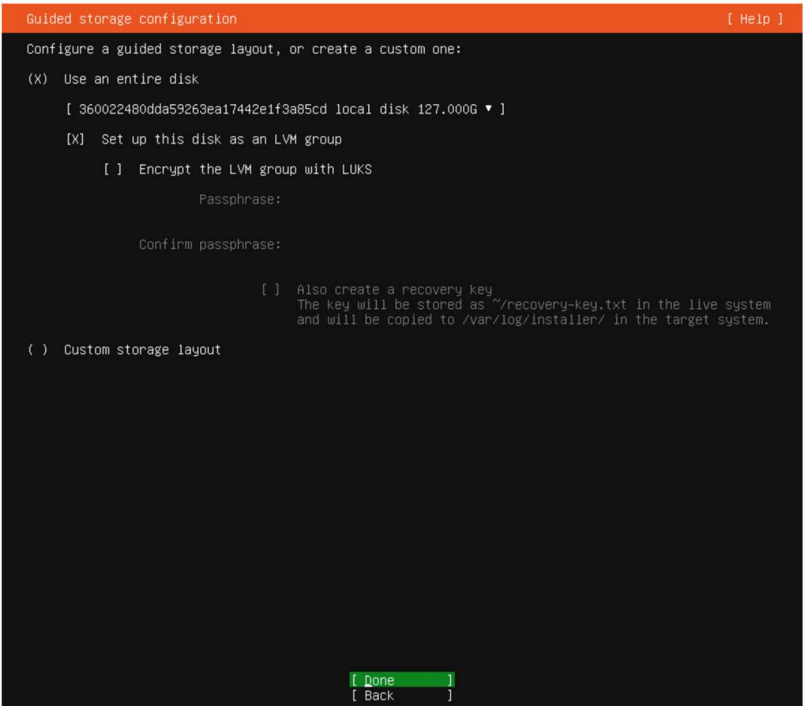


Figure 3-12: Hard Disk Space Configuration, default parameters selected (Use an entire disk & set up this disk as an LVM group are checked)

After selecting "Done" and pressing Enter, the system will display the configured hard disk space information.

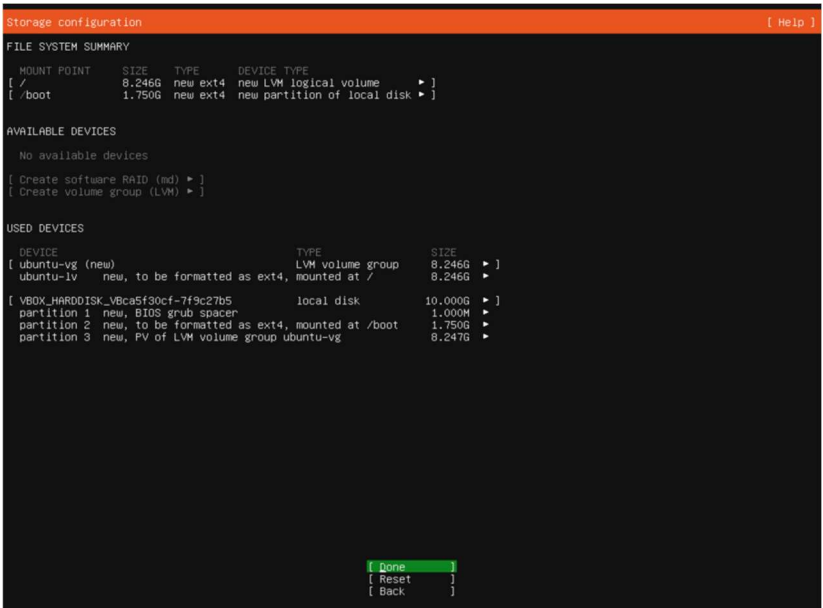


Figure 3-13: Hard Disk Space Configuration Information

On the hard disk space information screen, select the **"Done"** button, then the system will pop up confirmation prompts. Choose the **"Continue"** button to confirm the hard disk space configuration.

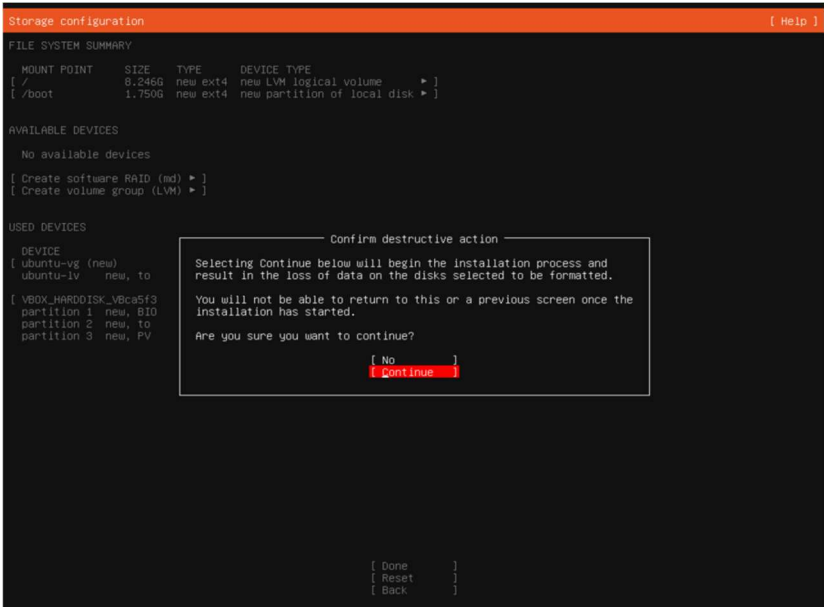


Figure 3-14: Hard Disk Space Configuration Confirmation Information

3.11 Login Information Configuration

At this step, users can configure the login username and password for the Ubuntu operating system.

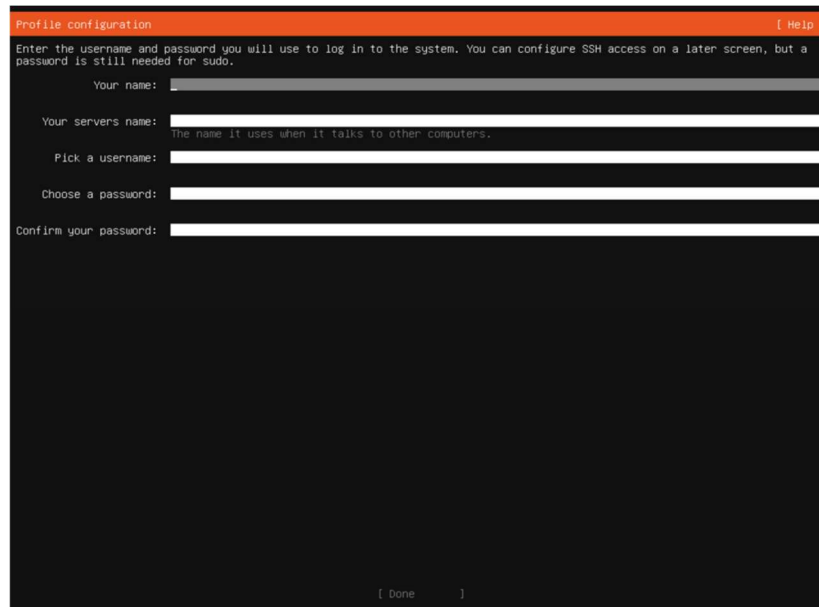
The image shows a terminal window titled "Profile configuration" with a red header bar containing a "[Help]" link. The text inside the terminal reads: "Enter the username and password you will use to log in to the system. You can configure SSH access on a later screen, but a password is still needed for sudo." Below this, there are five input fields: "Your name:", "Your servers name:" (with a subtext "The name it uses when it talks to other computers."), "Pick a username:", "Choose a password:", and "Confirm your password:". At the bottom center, there is a "[Done]" button.

Figure 3-15: Login Name and Password Configuration

In this step, you can configure the full username, server hostname, login username and login password.

⚠ Important Warning: Please safely store your login username and password.

When setting the login password, you must create a strong password containing uppercase and lowercase letters, numbers, and symbols (such as @#!). The password length should preferably be no less than 8 characters.

Be sure to record the set login username and password on paper and store them in a secure password management tool. Do not disclose the username and password to anyone.

If you forget your login username and password, you will not be able to proceed with subsequent service deployment and maintenance operations, and the system will need to be reinstalled, resulting in complete loss of all original data on this system.

3.12 Upgrade to Ubuntu Pro Configuration

This step is to set whether to upgrade the server to Ubuntu Pro. Generally, select **"Skip for now"** at this step and click the **"Continue"** button to proceed to the next operation.

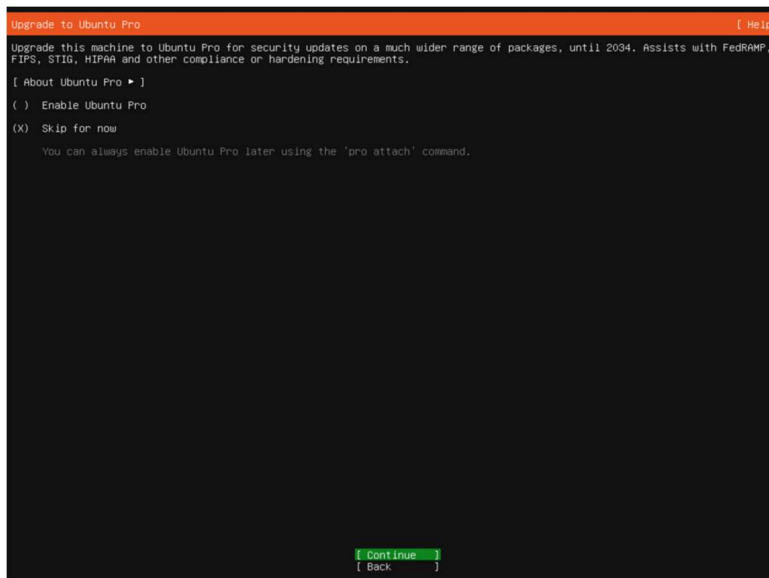


Figure 3-16: Upgrade to Ubuntu Pro Configuration

3.13 SSH Configuration

This step mainly covers importing SSH keys, which allow users to remotely log in to the server. Select to **"Install Open SSH Server"** and proceed to the next step.

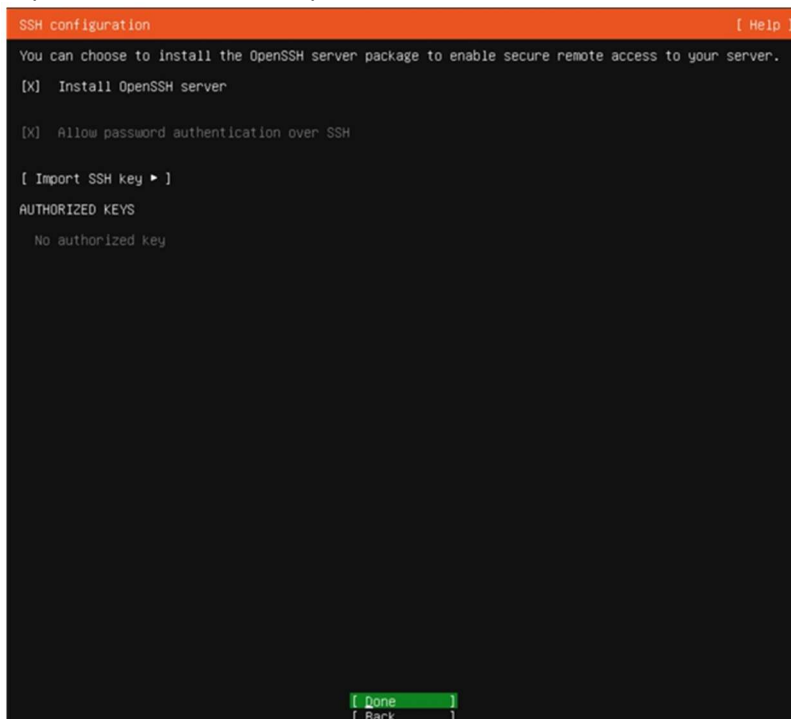


Figure 3-17: SSH Configuration

3.14 Additional Package Configuration

This step is used to configure officially recommended snap packages of service software that may be required by the server. Pre-configured and optimized, these snaps are suitable for rapid deployment in server environments and simplify the installation and management of server software.

Normally, no snap packages need to be selected. Simply click the "**Done**" button to move on to the next step.

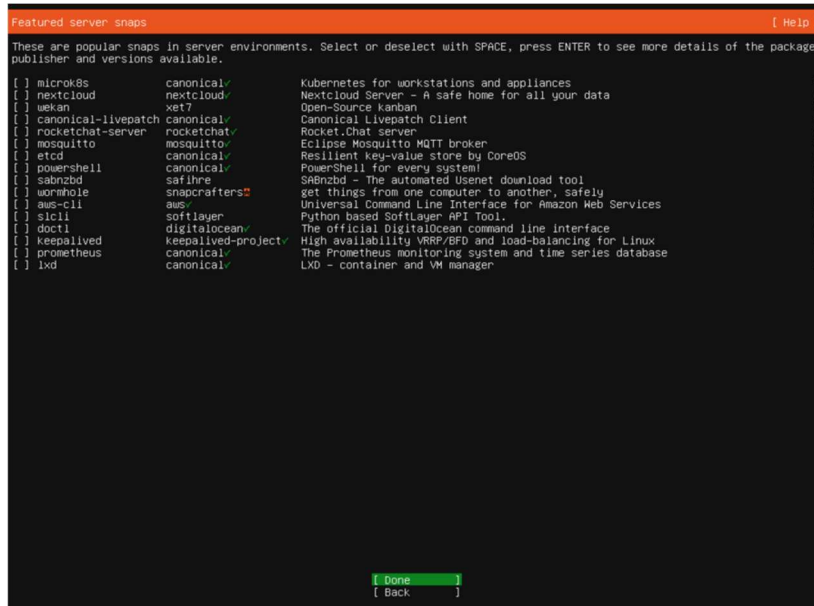


Figure 3-18: Snap Package Configuration

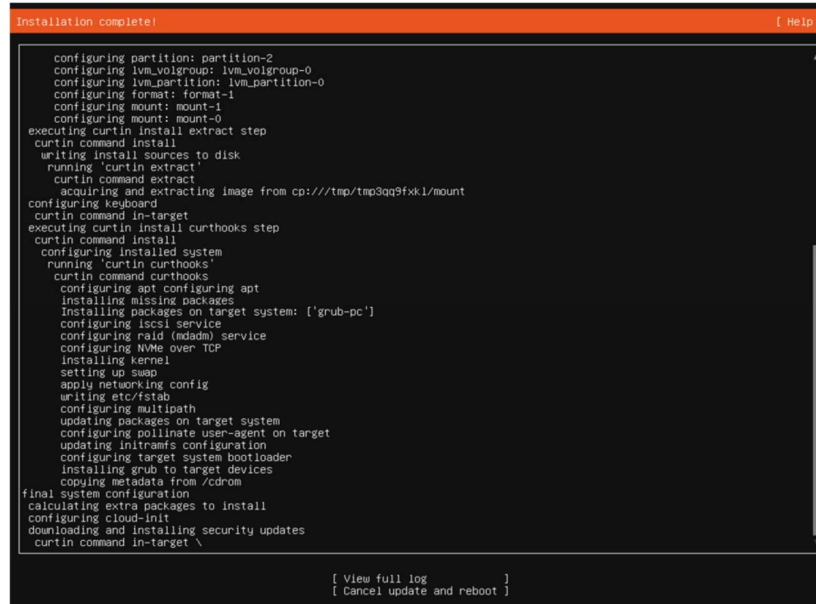
Note: The system will start installation immediately after clicking "**Done**".

Step 4 Wait for the installation to be completed and the system to restart

4.1 System Installation and Waiting

After the installation starts, the system will default to update from the mirror server. Under normal circumstances, you may select **"Cancel update and reboot"**.

After clicking this button, the system will stop updating and continue the installation process, then restart automatically once the installation is finished.



```

Installation complete! [ Help ]

configuring partition: partition-2
configuring lvm_voigroup: lvm_voigroup-0
configuring lvm_partition: lvm_partition-0
configuring format: format-1
configuring mount: mount-1
configuring mount: mount-0
executing curtin install extract step
curtin command install
writing install sources to disk
running 'curtin extract'
curtin command extract
acquiring and extracting image from cp:///tmp/tp3qg9fxk1/mount
configuring keyboard
curtin command in-target
executing curtin install curthooks step
curtin command install
configuring installed system
running 'curtin curthooks'
curtin command curthooks
configuring apt configuring apt
installing missing packages
installing packages on target system: ['grub-pc']
configuring iscsi service
configuring raid (mdadm) service
configuring NVMe over TCP
installing kernel
setting up swao
apply networking config
writing etc/fstab
configuring multipath
updating packages on target system
configuring pollinate user-agent on target
updating initramfs configuration
configuring target system bootloader
installing grub to target devices
copying metadata from /cdrom
final system configuration
calculating extra packages to install
configuring cloud-init
downloading and installing security updates
curtin command in-target \

[ View full log ]
[ Cancel update and reboot ]

```

Figure 4-1: Installation Process

Please wait patiently during this process until the system finishes installation and restarts.

i Installation Notes

The installation usually takes 10 to 30 minutes, depending on the computer hardware performance.

Installation on SSD solid-state drives is much faster, while mechanical hard drives (HDDs) are comparatively slower.

Keep the USB drive plugged in and do not cut off the power supply.

After installation is completed and the system restarts automatically, remove the USB drive immediately to ensure the computer boots from the installed hard disk and enters the Ubuntu operating system.

4.2 System Restart and Login

After the system boots, the login screen will appear. Enter the **username and password** set in **Step 3.12** to log into the system.

A terminal window with a black background and white text. The first line shows the system prompt 'Ubuntu 24.04 LTS ununtuserver tty1'. The second line shows the login prompt 'ununtuserver login:'.

```
Ubuntu 24.04 LTS ununtuserver tty1
ununtuserver login:
```

Figure 4-2: Boot Interface

Step 5 Other Configuration Instructions

After Ubuntu installation is complete, you need to configure the time zone. If the network connection is abnormal, you may also reconfigure network parameters.

5.1 Configure Time Zone

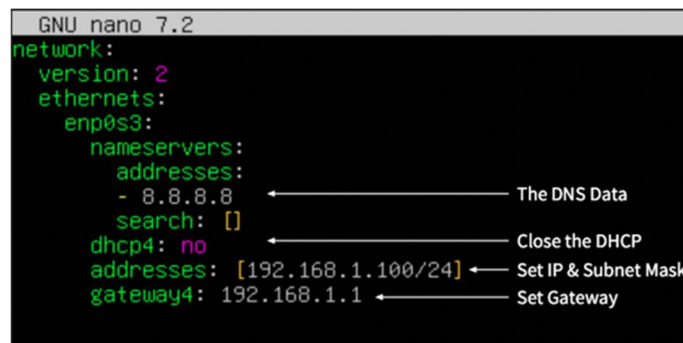
After logging in with your username and password on the login screen, run the following command to configure the time zone:

1. Check whether the current time zone is correct: Type `"timedatectl"` on the keyboard and press Enter. The system will display the time zone information of this machine for verification.
2. If the time zone is incorrect, enter `"timedatectl list-timezones"` and press Enter. The system will list all time zones in the format of Continent/City. As there are numerous time zones, press the Space key to scroll through pages.
3. After locating the required time zone, press the `"q"` key directly to exit the time zone list page.
4. Then run `"sudo timedatectl set-timezone xxx/xxx"` to modify the time zone, and you will be prompted to enter your password. For example, for Singapore, the command is `sudo timedatectl set-timezone Asia/Singapore`

5.2 Modify Network Parameters

After installing Ubuntu, users can modify the network configuration file via commands to adjust the device's network parameters. The detailed steps are as follows:

1. After logging in, run the command `"ls /etc/netplan/"` to list network adapter files. It will normally display network configuration files with the `".yaml"` extension.
2. After confirming the network adapter in use, execute `"sudo nano /etc/netplan/[network-config-file-name]"`. You will be required to enter your password, then the editing interface will pop up.
3. Normally, you need to set the device's IP address, subnet mask, gateway and DNS parameters according to project requirements. Refer to the configuration below:



```
GNU nano 7.2
network:
  version: 2
  ethernets:
    enp0s3:
      nameservers:
        addresses:
          - 8.8.8.8
      search: []
      dhcp4: no
      addresses: [192.168.1.100/24]
      gateway4: 192.168.1.1
```

Figure 5-1: Network Parameter Configuration Page

4. After modifying the parameters, press `Ctrl+X` to exit the editor, then select to save the file when prompted.
5. Finally, run the command `"sudo netplan apply"` to make the network parameters take effect

Section 4 Install the Local Manager Software

After the Ubuntu system is installed, the local management software can be installed as the following steps.

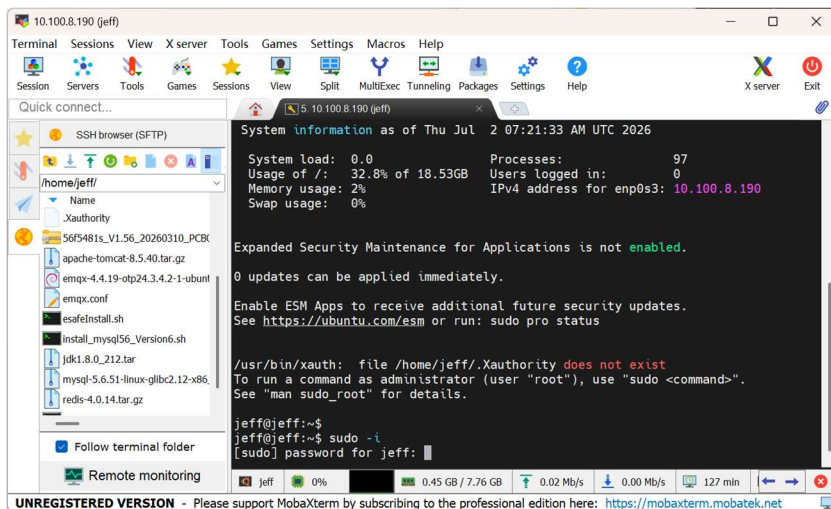
Prepare a PC with Windows operating system and pre-installed MobaXterm software. Ensure that the PC can connect to the local management server and the local management server can connect to the Internet. If the construction site does not have an environment connected to the Internet, it is recommended that the local management server be installed in the office in advance and then transported to the site for commissioning.

Note: The MobaXterm Tool can be downloaded from <https://mobaxterm.mobatek.net>.

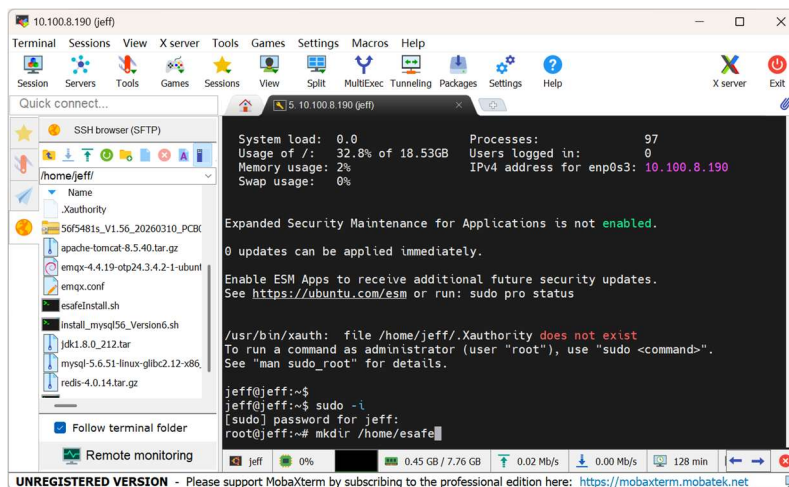
1.1 Install eSafe Manager

The user can install the eSafe Manager software with the following steps:

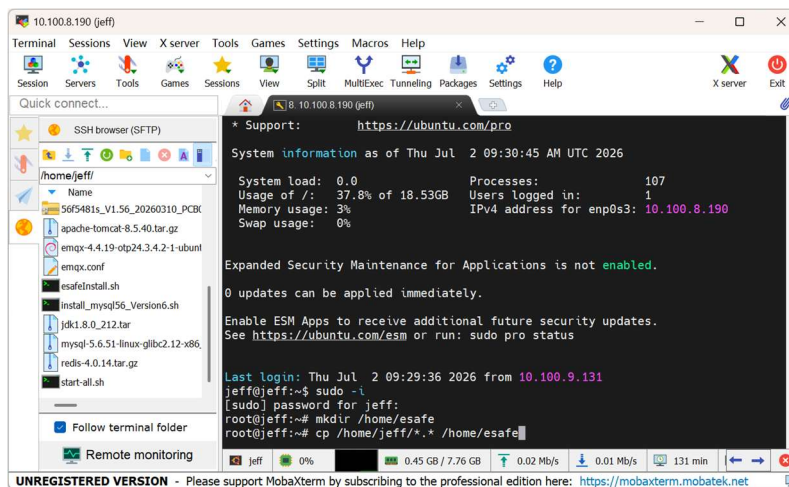
1. Input "**sudo -i**" command and press "Enter" key in the command line input area and input the passwords so that enter the root mode.



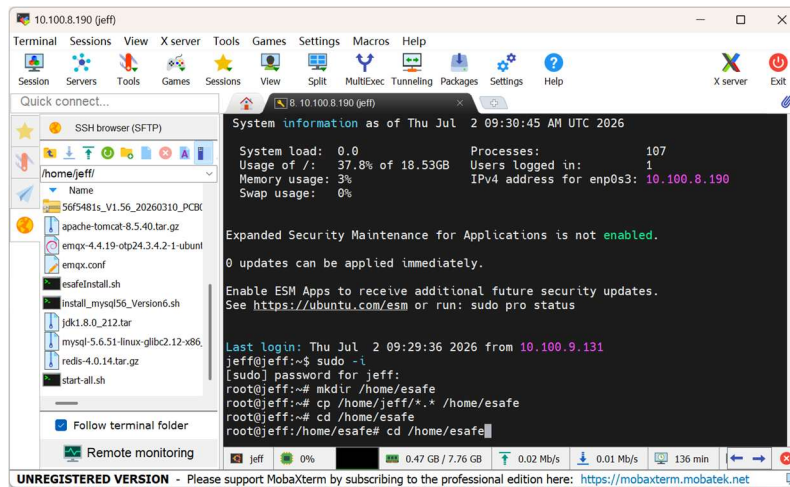
- Input "**mkdir /home/esafe**" command and press "Enter" key in the command line input area to create the "**esafe**" directory in the "**home/**" directory.



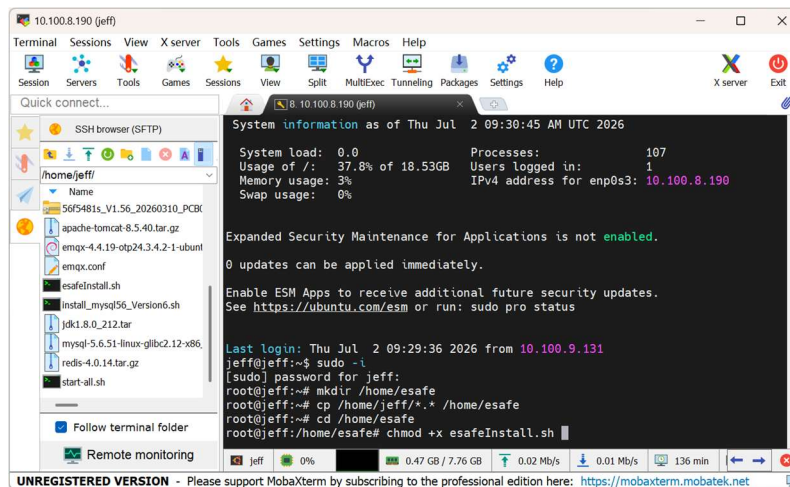
- Input "**cp /home/xxx/*.* /home/esafe**" command and press "Enter" key in the command line input area to copy all files from /home/xxx to /home/esafe (**xxx is the username**).



4. Input "**cd /home/esafe**" command and press "Enter" key in the command line input area to enter the /home/esafe directory.



5. Input "**chmod +x esafeInstall.sh**" command and press "Enter" key in the command line input area to set the "esafeInstall.sh" file to be executable.



- Input `./esafeInstall` and press "Enter" key to start installing the eSafe Manager software (Before inputting this command, please confirm that the Ubuntu server computer is connected to the internet and the date time, time zone is set complete).

```

System load: 0.0      Processes:    107
Usage of /: 37.8% of 18.53GB   Users logged in: 1
Memory usage: 3%      IPv4 address for enp0s3: 10.100.8.190
Swap usage: 0%

Expanded Security Maintenance for Applications is not enabled.

0 updates can be applied immediately.

Enable ESM Apps to receive additional future security updates.
See https://ubuntu.com/esm or run: sudo pro status

Last login: Thu Jul 2 09:29:36 2026 from 10.100.9.131
jeff@jeff:~$ sudo -i
root@jeff:~# mkdir /home/esafe
root@jeff:~# cp /home/jeff/*.* /home/esafe
root@jeff:~# cd /home/esafe
root@jeff:/home/esafe# chmod +x esafeInstall.sh
root@jeff:/home/esafe# ./esafeInstall.sh
  
```

```

Expanded Security Maintenance for Applications is not enabled.

0 updates can be applied immediately.

Enable ESM Apps to receive additional future security updates.
See https://ubuntu.com/esm or run: sudo pro status

Last login: Thu Jul 2 09:29:36 2026 from 10.100.9.131
jeff@jeff:~$ sudo -i
root@jeff:~# mkdir /home/esafe
root@jeff:~# cp /home/jeff/*.* /home/esafe
root@jeff:~# cd /home/esafe
root@jeff:/home/esafe# chmod +x esafeInstall.sh
root@jeff:/home/esafe# ./esafeInstall.sh
=====
Get:1 http://mirrors.aliyun.com/ubuntu noble InRelease [256 kB]
Get:2 http://mirrors.aliyun.com/ubuntu noble-updates InRelease [126 kB]
Get:3 http://mirrors.aliyun.com/ubuntu noble-backports InRelease [126 kB]
Get:4 http://mirrors.aliyun.com/ubuntu noble/main amd64 Packages [1,401 kB]
Get:5 http://security.ubuntu.com/ubuntu noble-security InRelease [126 kB]
0% [4 Packages 152 kB/1,401 kB 11%] [5 InRelease 31.5 kB/126 kB 25%]
  
```

- After installation is finished, the "All eSafe Service Have Started Successfully" information will be shown.

```

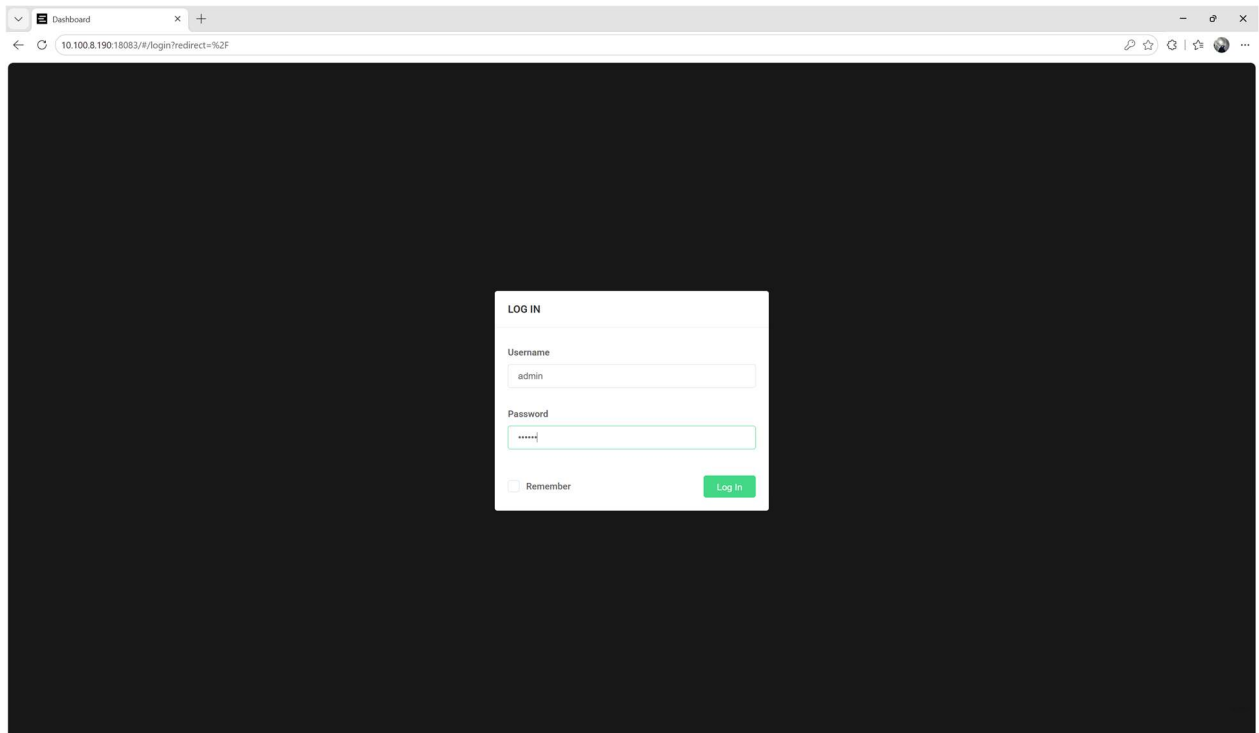
Using CLASSPATH: /home/esafe/tomcat/bin/bootstrap.jar:/home/esafe/tomcat/
bin/tomcat-juli.jar
Using CATALINA_BASE: /home/esafe/tomcat
Using CATALINA_HOME: /home/esafe/tomcat
Using CATALINA_TMPDIR: /home/esafe/tomcat/temp
Using JRE_HOME: /home/esafe/jdk8/jre
Using CLASSPATH: /home/esafe/tomcat/bin/bootstrap.jar:/home/esafe/tomcat/
bin/tomcat-juli.jar
Tomcat started.

===== Start All Service =====
===== Start All The eSafe Services =====
[INFO] MySQL is running
[INFO] Redis is running
[INFO] EMQX is running
[INFO] Tomcat is running
[INFO] ===== All eSafe Services Have Started Successfully =====
===== Create auto run =====
Created symlink /etc/systemd/system/multi-user.target.wants/esafe-startup.servi
ce → /etc/systemd/system/esafe-startup.service.
===== Install Finished =====
you can run command: [systemctl status esafe-startup] to view the service sta
tus
root@jeff:/home/esafe#
  
```

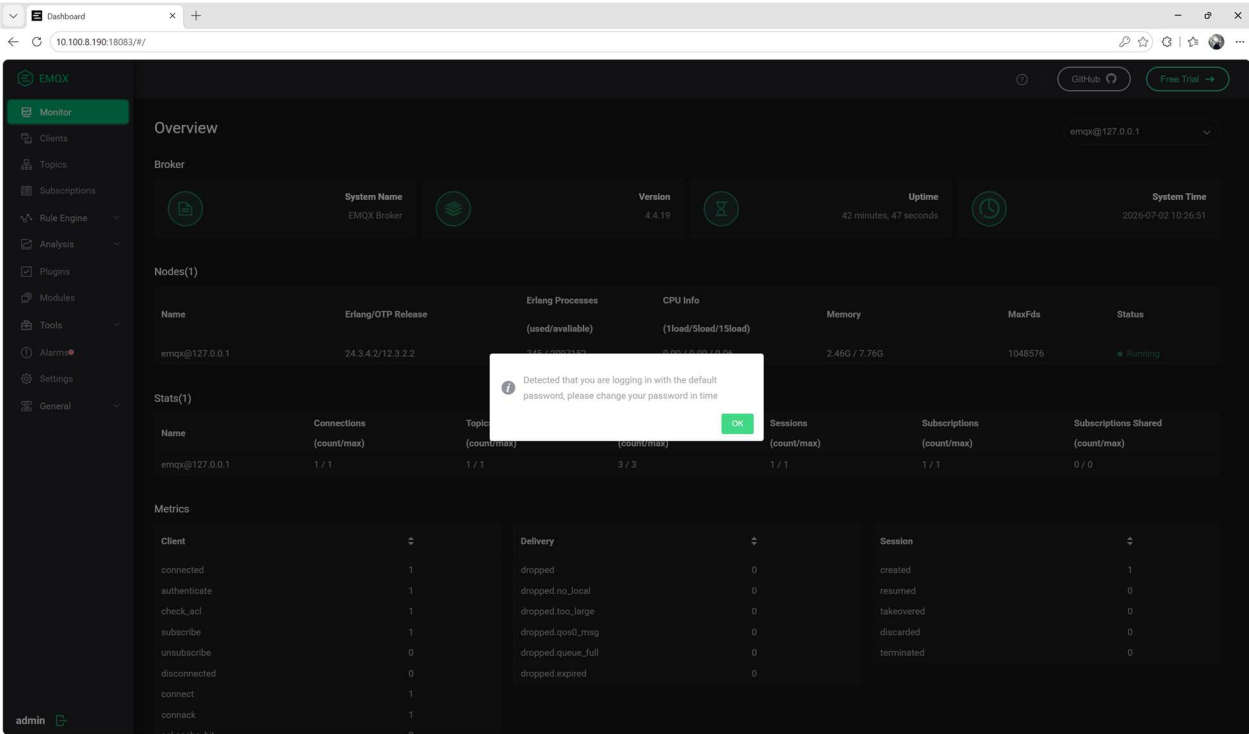
2.1 Enable EMQ environment

After the installation is finished, the user should set the emq environment with the followed steps:

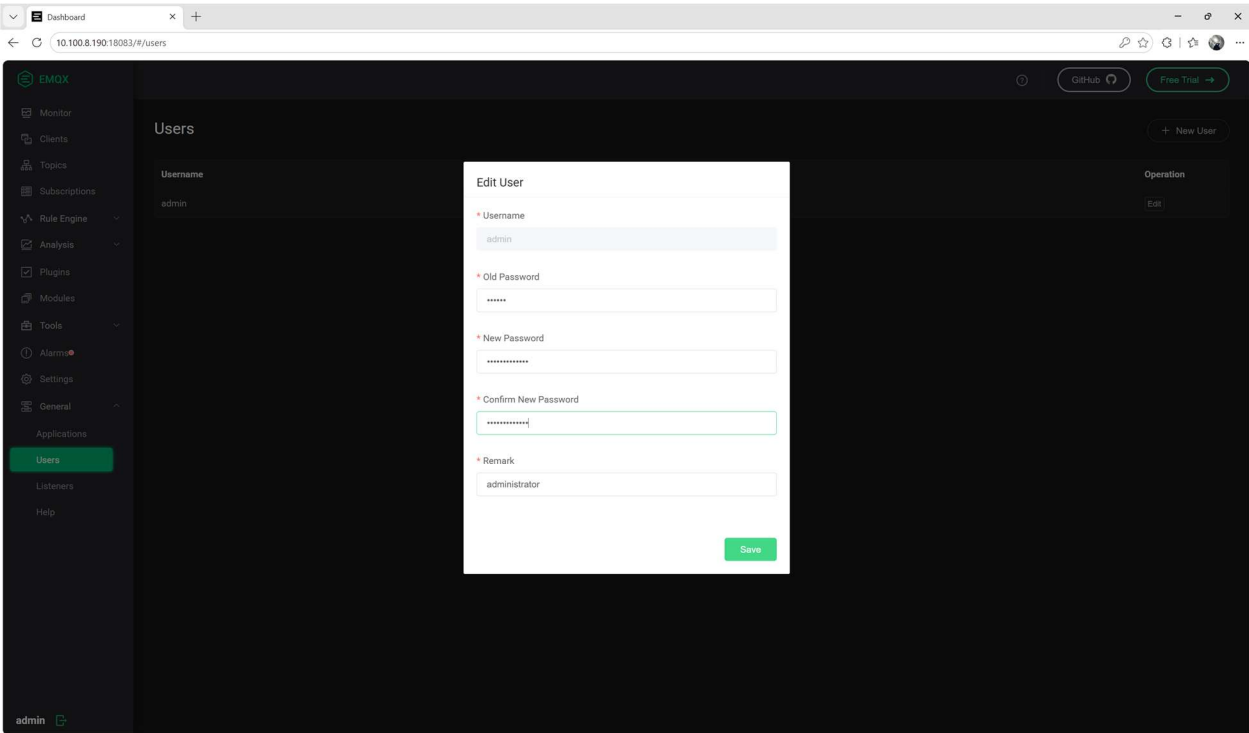
1. Open the web browser and input the "**xx.xx.xx.xx:18083**" (The xx.xx.xx.xx is the IP address of the Ubuntu computer) in the navigator input box and press the "Enter" key, then the emqx login page will be shown.
2. In the login page, input the "**admin**" as the username and "**public**" as the passwords and press the "Login" button.



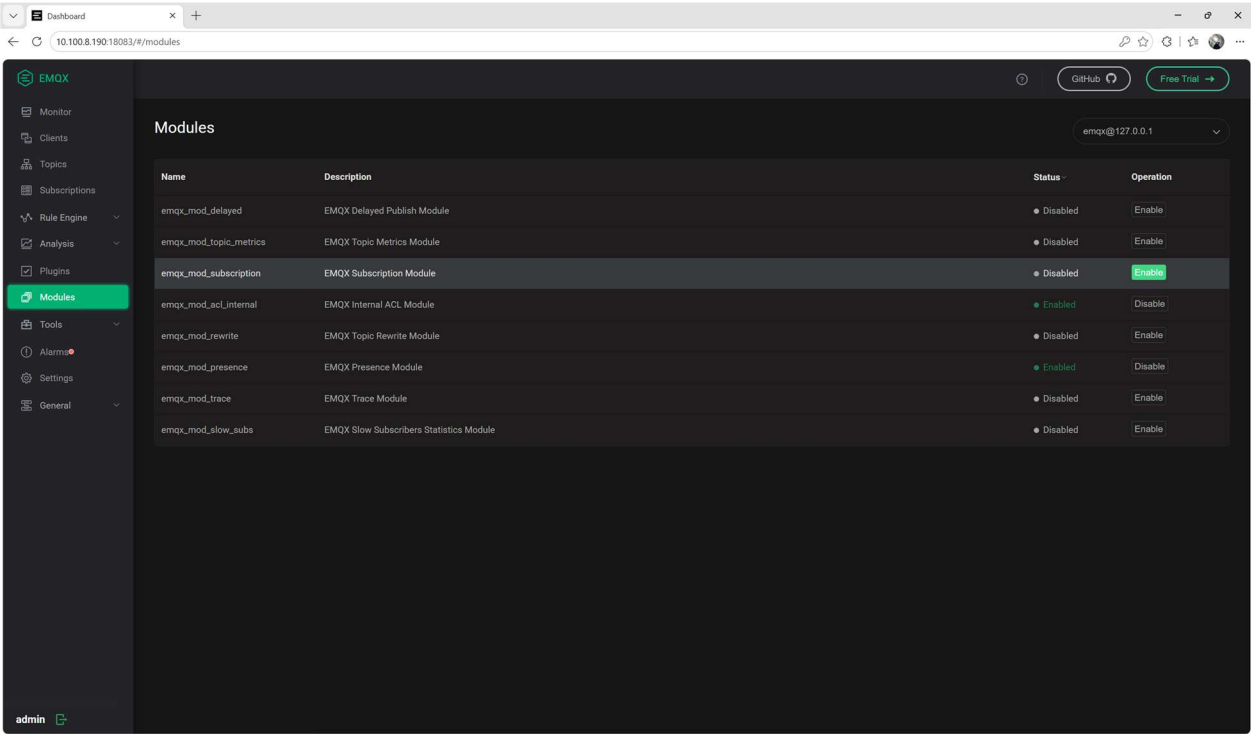
- After logging in, the system will detect that it is the logging with the default passwords, and will pop a window, the user should click on "OK" button to set the new passwords.



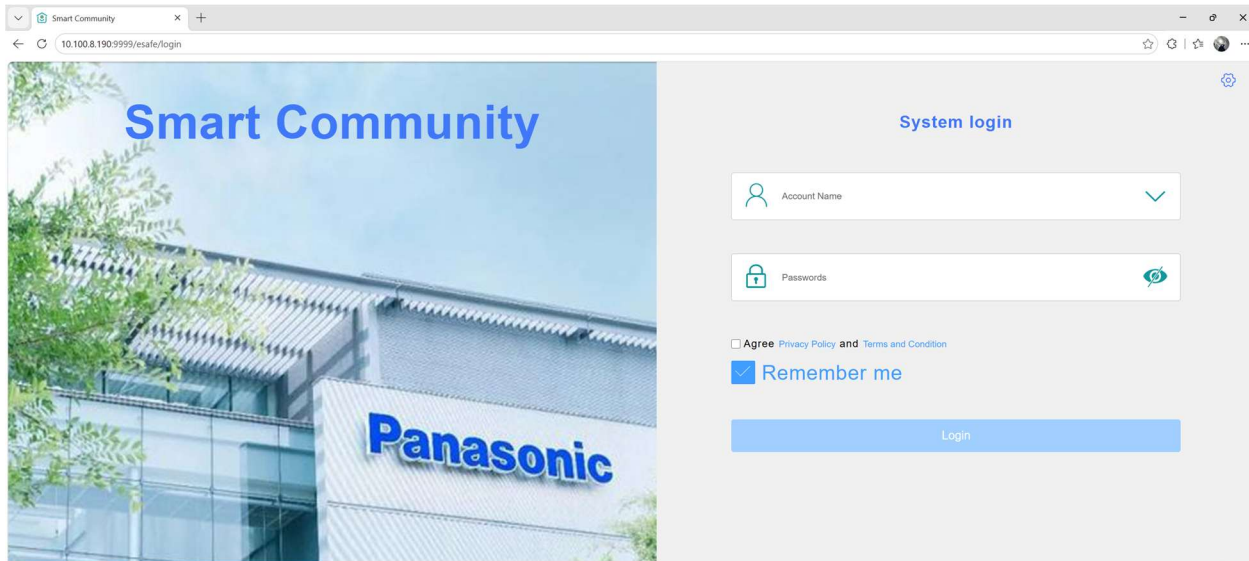
- After click on "OK" button, the set new password page will be showed, the user can input the old passwords ("public"), input the new passwords (must be "vic@Panasonic") and re-input the new passwords and click on the "Save" button.



- After the passwords are set, the system will log out automatically and will show the login page again. In the login page, input the username ("**admin**") and passwords ("**vic@Panasonic**") and click on "Login" button to re-login.
- After re-login, the system will show the emqx configuration page. In this page, click on "**Modules**" button in the main function list (Left area), when the module list is showed, click on "**Enable**" button on the "**emqx_mod_subscription**" item to enable this function.



- After the "emqx_mod_subscription" is enabled, the user can close the web browser and the Emqx environment set is finished.
- Open the web browser, and input "**xx.xx.xx.xx:9999/esafe**" (The xx.xx.xx.xx is the IP address of the Ubuntu computer) in the navigator input box and press the "Enter" key, then the eSafe Manager System login page will be showed, it means the system is installed successfully and finished.



Attention:

If you input the username and password to login, the system will show system authorization certification failed. For this step, please check the "**Local eSafe Smart Community Client**" document.