Kerio Workspace

Step-by-Step

Kerio Technologies

This guide provides detailed description on *Kerio Workspace*, version *1.1.0*. All additional modifications and updates reserved.

For current versions of the product and related manuals, check http://www.kerio.com/workspace/download/.

Contents

Chapter 1

Introduction

Kerio Workspace is a server software for companies which wish their employees spend less time looking for documents and more time collaborating. Use your standard web browser to work with *Kerio Workspace*. With an easy and intuitive web interface, you can create and organize pages for sharing documents, texts, multimedia and so on. Kerio Workspace will increase the productivity by creating one central place for saving and sharing common documents, discussion forums and access point for secure remote access to files from anywhere and any device.

Why Kerio Workspace? Because *Kerio Workspace* simplifies collaboration among people in your team. You can edit documents in programs you like and share them with your colleagues at the same time — just by clicking the *Save* button. The search function helps you find information in files, on pages and in commentaries. And the best thing: you can access all the documents and necessary information anytime and anywhere. Open your web browser on any computer or mobile device. As soon as you get familiar with this new secure and easy way to access to files and collaboration, you will start to wonder how you could have lived without Kerio Workspace before.

Chapter 2

Installation

You can get and install *Kerio Workspace* as standard installation packages for Windows, Mac OS X, Linux RPM and Debian or as a pre-installed VMware Appliance (Linux Debian with pre-installed Kerio Workspace).

For hardware and software requirements, check

http://www.kerio.com/workspace/technical-specifications.

2.1 Windows

A standard wizard is used for the installation which:

- installs the product
- starts the Kerio Workspace services (`KerioWorkspaceApplicationServer` and `KerioWorkspaceRenderingServer`)
- opens configuration wizard in your web browser

. The last step of the installation lets you run a configuration wizard where you can configure the administration account for login to the server and the path to the data store (see section 2.6).

2.2 Mac OS X

New installation

A standard wizard is used for the installation. The last step of the installation lets you run a configuration wizard where you can configure the administration account for login to the server and the path to the data store (see section 2.6).

Starting and stopping the server

During installation, `kerio.workspace.application` and `kerio.workspace.rendering` files are created. They will automatically start services upon system restart. You can manually start and stop both services using the following commands:
Use the following commands to start the service:

```
launchctl load -w

/Library/LaunchDaemons/com.kerio.workspace.application.plist
```

```
launchctl load -w

/Library/LaunchDaemons/com.kerio.workspace.rendering.plist
```

Use the following commands to stop the service:

```
launchctl unload -w

/Library/LaunchDaemons/com.kerio.workspace.application.plist

launchctl unload -w

/Library/LaunchDaemons/com.kerio.workspace.rendering.plist
```

Note:
The `-w` parameter in all the commands saves the settings (enable/disable) into your system. If you stop the service without using this parameter, it will be started automatically again after the system restart.

Uninstallation

1. Open *Terminal* (in the *Applications* folder, open *Utilities* and start the *Terminal* application) and send the following command:

   ```
   open /usr/local/kerio/workspace/utils/Uninstall.app
   ```

2. In the opened dialog, confirm the removal message (*This script will remove Kerio Workspace from the disk. Do you want to continue?*) by clicking on *Yes*
3. Log in as Administrator. Enter your password or login as an administrator if you do not have rights to remove the Kerio Workspace application.
4. If you wish to delete the product including the data store, licences, settings, logs, statistics and certificates, confirm the *Do you also want to remove the whole Kerio Workspace product folder including documents, licenses, configuration files, SSL certificates, log files and statistics?* option. If you wish to retain these items, click on *No*.
5. Upon successful removal, the following message is displayed: *Kerio Workspace was successfully removed from this computer*. Click on *OK* to close the dialog.

2.3 Linux — Debian

For supported distribution, check http://www.kerio.com/workspace/technical-specifications.

New installation

Download the appropriate installation package and launch the installation.
Use the following instructions to install the product under the `root` user:

```
# dpkg -i kerio-workspace-1.x.x-1270.deb
```

In case of missing dependencies, the installation indicates an error. To fix it, use the following command:

```
# apt-get -f install
```

This command installs the missing dependencies and finishes the installation. You are then offered the possibility to run a configuration wizard where you can configure the administration account for login to the server and the path to the data store (see section 2.6).

Starting and stopping the server

In folder `/etc/init.d`, the `kerio-workspace-application` and `kerio-workspace-rendering` scripts are created. They ensure the automatic start of the services after the system start. You can manually start and stop both services using the following commands:

```
/etc/init.d/kerio-workspace-application start

/etc/init.d/kerio-workspace-rendering start

/etc/init.d/kerio-workspace-application stop

/etc/init.d/kerio-workspace-rendering stop

B/etc/init.d/kerio-workspace-application restart

/etc/init.d/kerio-workspace-rendering restart
```

> ***Warning:***
> The scripts must be run under user root.

Uninstallation

If you need to uninstall the product, use the following commands:
`apt-get remove kerio-workspace`
If you also use the `--purge` parameter, all configuration files and data store will be removed.

2.4 Linux — RPM

For supported distribution, check http://www.kerio.com/workspace/technical-specifications.

> ***Warning:***
> For installations, Kerio Workspace uses the RPM application. All functions are available except the option of changing the Kerio Workspace location.

The installation must be performed by a user with `root` rights. Kerio Workspace is installed to the `/opt/kerio/workspace` directory.

New installation

Start installation using this command:

```
# rpm -i <installation_file_name>
```

Example:

```
# rpm -i kerio-workspace-1.x.x-1270.linux.rpm
```

When the installation is completed successfully, run the configuration wizard to set the administrator's account and data store path. Open your web browser and enter the following URL:

```
https://localhost:4060/setup
```

Starting and stopping the server

Once all settings are finished successfully in the configuration wizard, Kerio Workspace is ready to be started.

In folder `/etc/init.d`, the `kerio-workspace-application` and `kerio-workspace-rendering` scripts are created. They ensure the automatic start of the services after the system start. You can manually start and stop the services using the following commands:

```
/etc/init.d/kerio-workspace-application start

/etc/init.d/kerio-workspace-rendering start

/etc/init.d/kerio-workspace-application stop

/etc/init.d/kerio-workspace-rendering stop

B/etc/init.d/kerio-workspace-application restart

/etc/init.d/kerio-workspace-rendering restart
```

> ***Warning:***
> The scripts must be run under user root.

Upgrade

To upgrade, use the following command:

```
# rpm -U kerio-workspace-*.rpm
```

Uninstallation

To downgrade, use the following command:

```
# rpm -e kerio-workspace
```

After uninstall, you must delete all data and configuration files manually.

2.5 VMware Virtual Appliance

VMware Virtual Appliance is a virtual device (Debian Linux with pre-installed Kerio Workspace) can be used in *VMware* products. http://www.kerio.com/workspace/technical-specifications.

Use an installation package in accordance with the type of your *VMware* product (see above):

- In case of products *VMware Server, Workstation* and *Fusion*, download the compressed *VMX* distribution file (`*.zip`), unpack it and open it in the *VMware* product.
- You can import a virtual appliance directly to *VMware ESX/ESXi* from the URL of the *OVF* file — for example:

  ```
  http://download.kerio.com/dwn/workspace/
  kerio-workspace-appliance-1.x.x-1270-linux.ovf
  ```

  VMware ESX/ESXi automatically downloads the *OVF* configuration file and a corresponding disk image (`.vmdk`).

If you import virtual appliance in the *OVF* format, bear in mind the following specifics:

- In the imported virtual appliance, time synchronization between the host and the virtual appliance is disabled. However, *Kerio Workspace* features a proprietary mechanism for synchronization of time with public Internet time servers. Therefore, it is not necessary to enable synchronization with the host.
- Tasks for shutdown or restart of the virtual machine will be set to default values after the import. These values can be set to "hard" shutdown or "hard" reset. However, this may cause loss of data on the virtual appliance. *Kerio Workspace VMware Virtual Appliance* supports so called *Soft Power Operations* which allow to shutdown or restart hosted operating system properly. Therefore, it is recommended to set shutdown or restart of the hosted operating system as the value.

After login

When you run the virtual computer, Workspace graphical console is displayed. The console is protected by the root password. The password is at first set to: `kerio`

the console allows you to configure the network, restart or shut down the computer (figure 2.1).

The network configuration allows you to:

1. Viewing network adapters — MAC address, name and IP address of the adapter
2. Setting network adapters
   - DHCP
   - static IP address
   - multiple static IP addresses

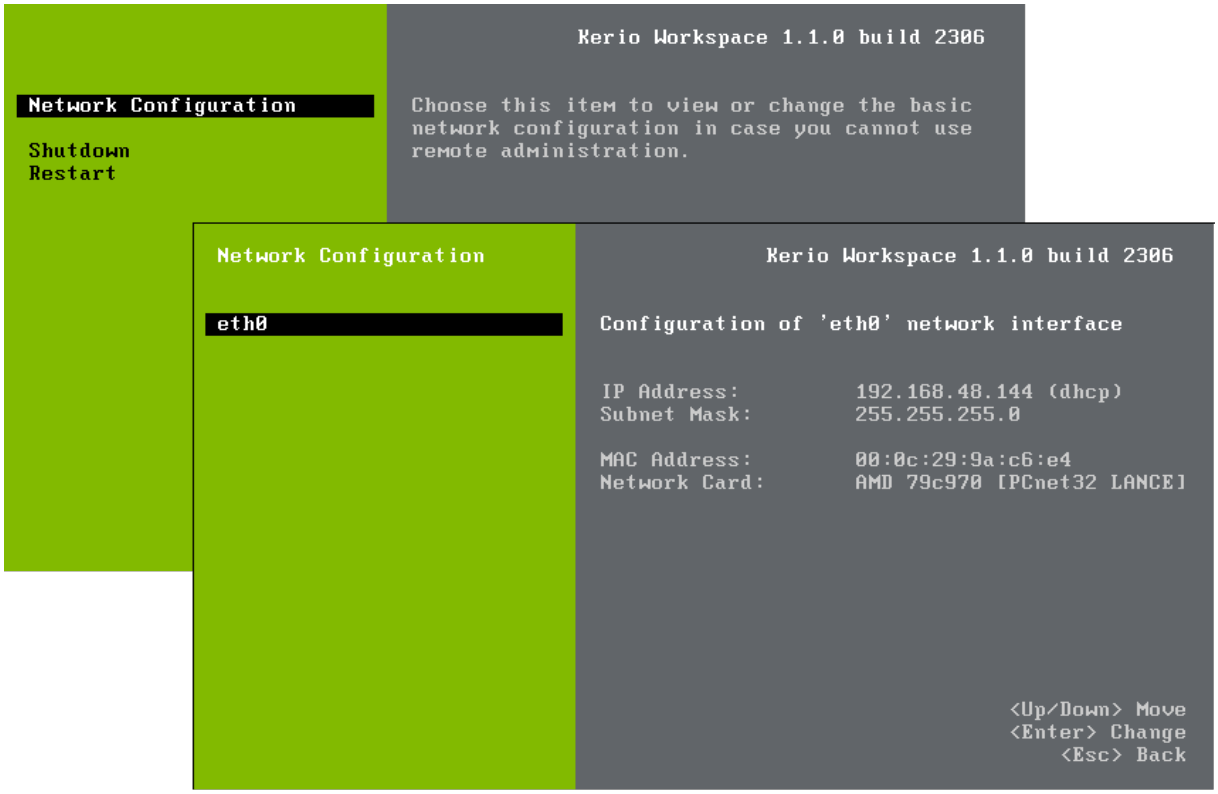

Figure 2.1 Console — network configuration

Note:
If you use a DHCP service on your network, the server will be assigned an IP address automatically and will connect to the network. If you do not use or do not wish to use DHCP for Kerio Workspace, you have to set the IP address manually.
If the IP address is assigned by the DHCP server, we recommend to reserve an IP address for Workspace so that it will not change.

Shell access

A terminal is available for product and operating system updates. You can switch it by pressing the standard `Alt+Fx` combination (for example, `Alt+F2`) for running a new console.

If you access the system via shell for the first time, log in as root:

Name: `root`

Password: `kerio`

The system invites you to change the password.

VMware Appliance also allows the access via SSH which will be required for update packages uploads.

Upgrade

Upgrade *Kerio Workspace* as follows:

1. Download the deb package to your computer
2. Use SCP/SSH to move it to VMware Appliance
3. Use command `dpkg` to upgrade

The operating system can be upgraded via shell using the standard command `apt-get`.

2.6 Configuration Wizard

If the product is not configured (no administrator's account has been created), a configuration wizard is run upon the first access to administration.

Note:
The browser will warn you about the SSL certificate problem. Confirm the security exception and continue.

You can set the following parameters using the Wizard:

1. Administrator's user name and password.
2. Data store path. The destination disk must have enough free space. For recommendations, check http://www.kerio.com/workspace/technical-specifications.

> ***Warning:***
> Low disk space would cause problems with the application.

2.7 Web Interfaces of the Application

You can access Kerio Workspace as a user:

`https://server.name`

or as an administrator:

`https://server.name/admin`

Ports:

- Kerio Workspace run on standard ports `80` (HTTP) and `443` (HTTPS).
- The administration uses port `4060` (HTTPS).

> ***Warning:***
> In case another server runs on the same computer as Kerio Workspace, enter the URL address in the canonical form (i.e. with the port number).
> `https://server.name:4060/admin`

Chapter 3

Kerio Workspace Administration

In the web browser, enter

`https://server.name/admin`

Upon success, the login page is displayed. Use the username and password you set in the configuration wizard. Upon success, the administration welcome page is displayed (see figure 3.1).

After login, you can test and use a full version of the product during the following 30 days for free. If you become a registered trial user, you can take advantage of a full technical support. To learn more about the registration and licenses, see the product website at Kerio Technologies.

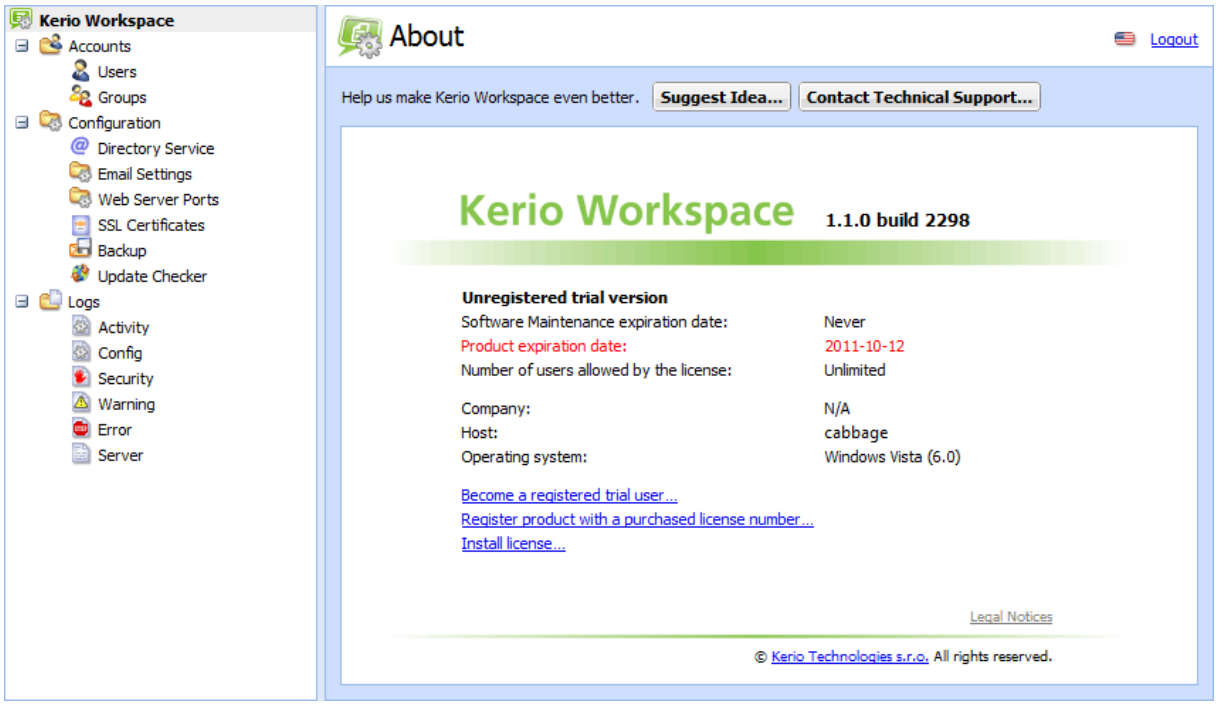

Figure 3.1 Welcome page

3.1 Users

In the *Accounts* → *Users* section, you can manage user accounts for Kerio Workspace. Use these accounts for:

- setting access rights to:

    - spaces and pages
    - administration
- logging user to Workspace,
- setting user email addresses used for sending news feeds from your Workspace.

If you map users from a directory service, all mapped users will be displayed, however, you will not be able to edit them. Always edit user accounts in the directory service.

Note:
When you delete a user or a group, you can select another user or group that will inherit the access rights to the content. Bear in mind, that deleted users are not deleted from the server and you can later restore their accounts.

Add users

Click on *Add*.

1. On the *General* tab, enter the username (without spaces or national characters) and user password.

2. *Full name* is also required because it is displayed in your Workspace.

3. We also recommend to enter an email address in case the user decides to be sent news feeds from Workspace to their inbox.

4. The *User can change their password* option is available only if the user has a local account. Users mapped from a directory service cannot change their passwords in Kerio Workspace.

5. You can temporarily disable accounts by unchecking the *Account is enabled* option. For example, if a new employee is about to take up work in your company, you can prepare their user account in advance. If the account is disabled, the user cannot login to or work with *Kerio Workspace*.

6. On the *Rights* tab, you can set the access rights:

    - *No access to administration* — the user can access their Workspace but cannot log in to the administration.

    - *Read only access to administration* — the user can access their Workspace but can log in to the administration.

    - *Full access to administration* — the user can access their Workspace and becomes the program's administrator.

    Content admin has special rights in Kerio Workspace. This option is not related to the administration. It allows the user to see and manage all content which user created in Workspace (html pages, text files, images, videos etc.).

3.2 Groups

Users in Kerio Workspace can be joined into groups. A user can be a member of any number of groups. You can use this function, for example, for creating groups for individual departments in your company (*Accounting*, *HR*, *Development* etc.).

Groups are managed in section *Accounts* → *Groups*.

Create new group by clicking on *Add*.

1. On the *General* tab, enter the *Group name* and *Description* which will help you to identify groups.

2. On the *Members* tab, you can add users or other groups. Thus, you can effectively combine access rights to your content.

3. On the *Rights* tab, you can assign the group the same rights as to users (see section 3.1).

Note:
When you delete a group, you can select another user or group that will inherit the access rights to the content. Bear in mind, that deleted groups are not deleted from the server and you can later restore them.

3.3 Directory Service

Apart from the internal database of user accounts, *Kerio Workspace* can also import accounts and groups from a directory service. *Active Directory* (*Windows Server*) and *Open Directory* (*Mac OS X Server*) are currently supported.

Using LDAP, user accounts can be managed from one location. This reduces possible errors and simplifies administration.

Example: A new employee was introduced to the company. Check the following example:

1. A new account has been created in the directory service.

2. Map users to *Kerio Workspace*.

With the directory services, you can synchronize not only users but also groups.

Note:
If you created local users while testing Kerio Workspace whose usernames are the same as their directory service accounts, you can switch the local users and their content to the directory service accounts.

Active Directory Settings

The directory service is enabled in the following dialog window:

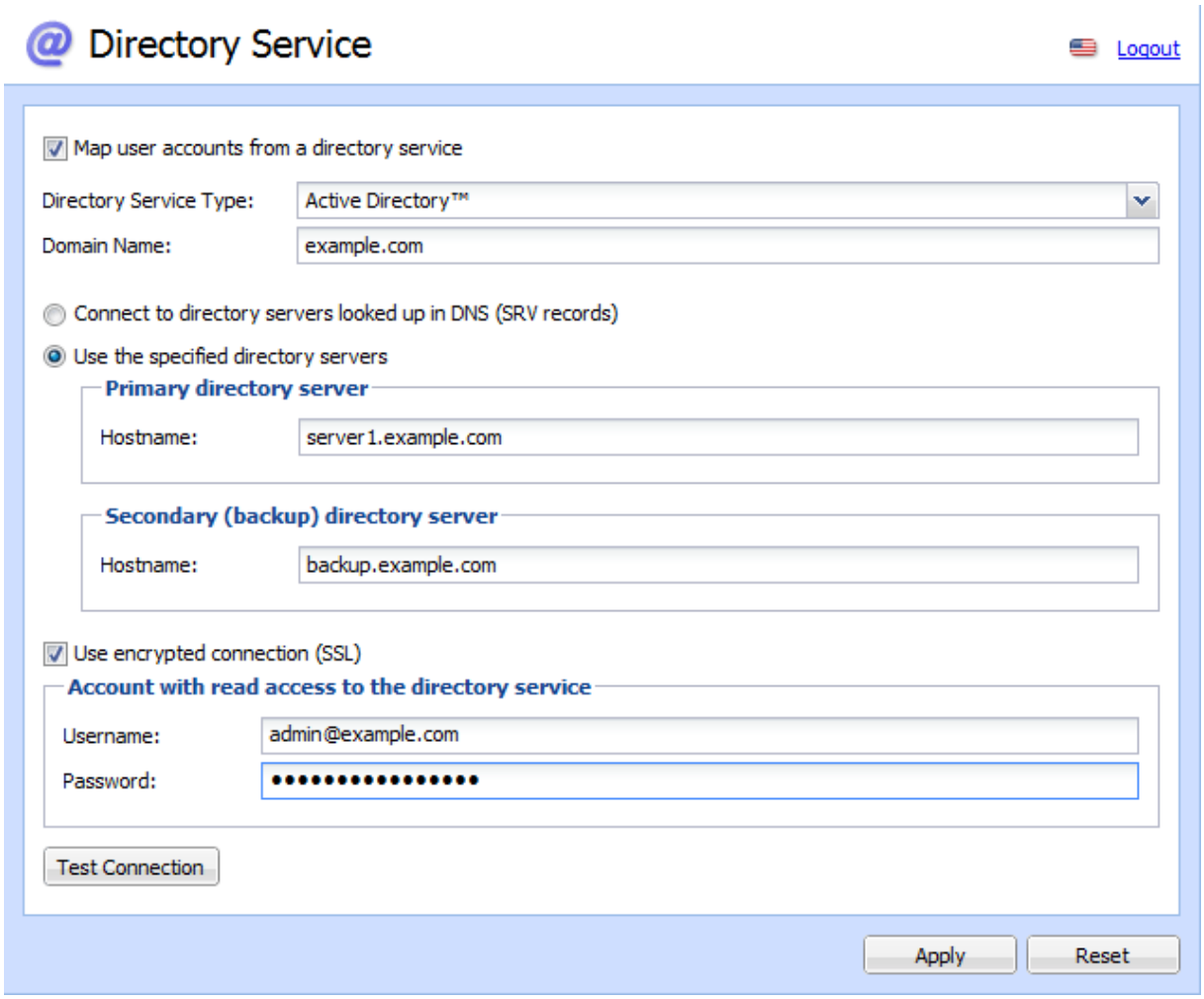

Figure 3.2 Add new Active Directory

1. In the *Directory Service* dialog, check the *Map user accounts from a directory service* option and fill in the following data:
   - *Directory Service Type* — select the directory service type from the dropdown menu
   - *Domain Name* — enter the name of the domain
2. Next, define the directory service sources:
   - *Connect to directory servers looked up in DNS (SRV records)* — DNS records are used to look up directory servers.
   - *Use the specified directory servers* — set the directory servers manually. Enter the *Hostname* of the computer for the primary and backup directory servers.

You may use *Encrypted connection (SSL)* to connect to the directory service servers.

3. In section *Account with read access to the directory service*, enter the username and password of an account in *Active Directory*. In *Active Directory*, assign this account read rights.

4. Use the *Test Connection* button to test the connection.

5. Click *OK* to confirm the settings.

3.4 Email Settings

In the *Email Settings* section, enter the address of the *SMTP server* and the port which will be used by *Kerio Workspace* to send email messages to the users.

Enter also the address that is displayed to the recipient as the address of the sender. The sender's address is used in emails with automatic notifications. If the address in not set properly, SMTP server will block sending and receiving of emails.

In this section, you can enable the SMTP server authentication and set the appropriate authentication details (*Username* and *Password*).

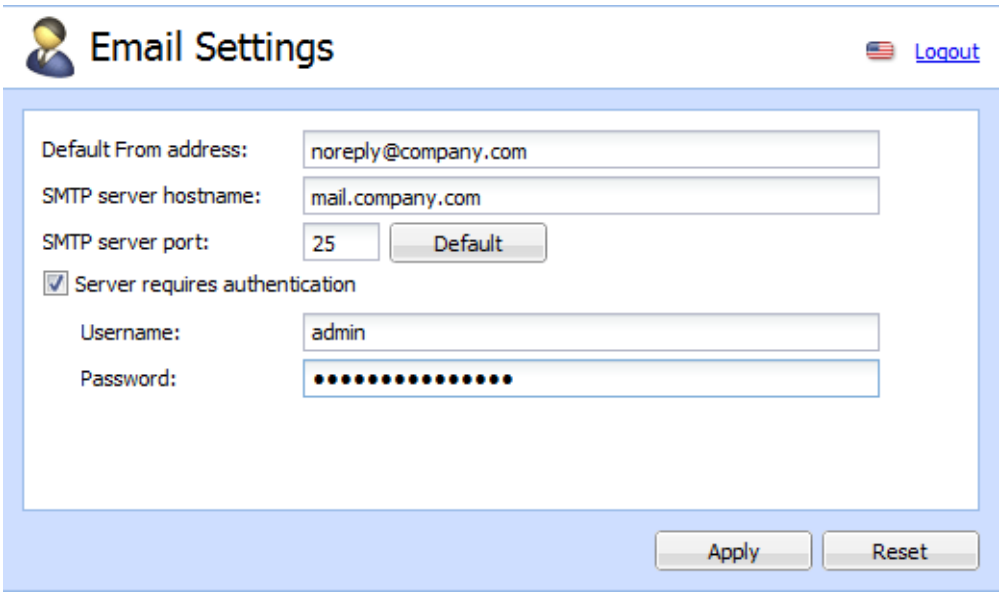

Figure 3.3 SMTP server settings

3.5 Web Server Ports

In section *Web Server Ports*, set the ports for unsecured (HTTP) and secured (HTTPS) connections. Do not change the port numbers unless you have a reason.

Checking this option will automatically redirect users to secure connection.

Note:
Kerio Workspace listens on all network interfaces and configured addresses (*IPv4* or *IPv6*). If you do not wish to use the *IPv6* addresses, disable them on your system.

3.6 SSL Certificates

The principle behind secure services in *Kerio Connect* (services encrypted by SSL —, namely HTTPS) is that all communication between the client and the server is encrypted to protect it from tapping and to prevent it from misuse of transmitted information. SSL certificates verify the server identity which protects both the server and the client.

Note:
To provide maximum security for *Kerio Workspace*, allow only SSL-secured traffic. Once you configure the server, it is necessary to install a certificate (you can also use so-called *self-signed* certificate which is easier to create. However, certificates signed by certification authorities are more secure).

The *SSL Certificates* section displays a list of SSL certificates. You may add, import, edit, delete or export a certificate as well as display certificate details.

You may add a new certificate with *New certificate request* or *New certificate* options.

Figure 3.4 Adding new certificate

If you wish to create a new certificate, fill in the form displayed after clicking the *New Certificate* button. Apart from the entries mentioned above, select the period for which the certificate will be valid from the drop down menu (*1-10 years*).

You may also import a certificate from a file. Click *Import* and one of the following options: *Import Signed Certificate from CA* and *Import a New Certificate*. In the opened dialog, select a path to a file with the private key (a file with the `.key` extension) and to a file with the certificate (a file with the `.crt` extension).

Select a certificate and click the *Show Details* button to display detailed information.

You may export a selected certificate with the *Export* button, or delete it by clicking the *Remove* button.

The *Set as Active* option activates the certificate which will be used for incoming *HTTPS* connections.

3.7 Backup

In *Kerio Workspace*, you can backup the data store (all spaces and pages created in Workspace) and configuration files. You may set the options in the *Backup* section. Check the *Enable message store and configuration recovery backup* option to activate it.

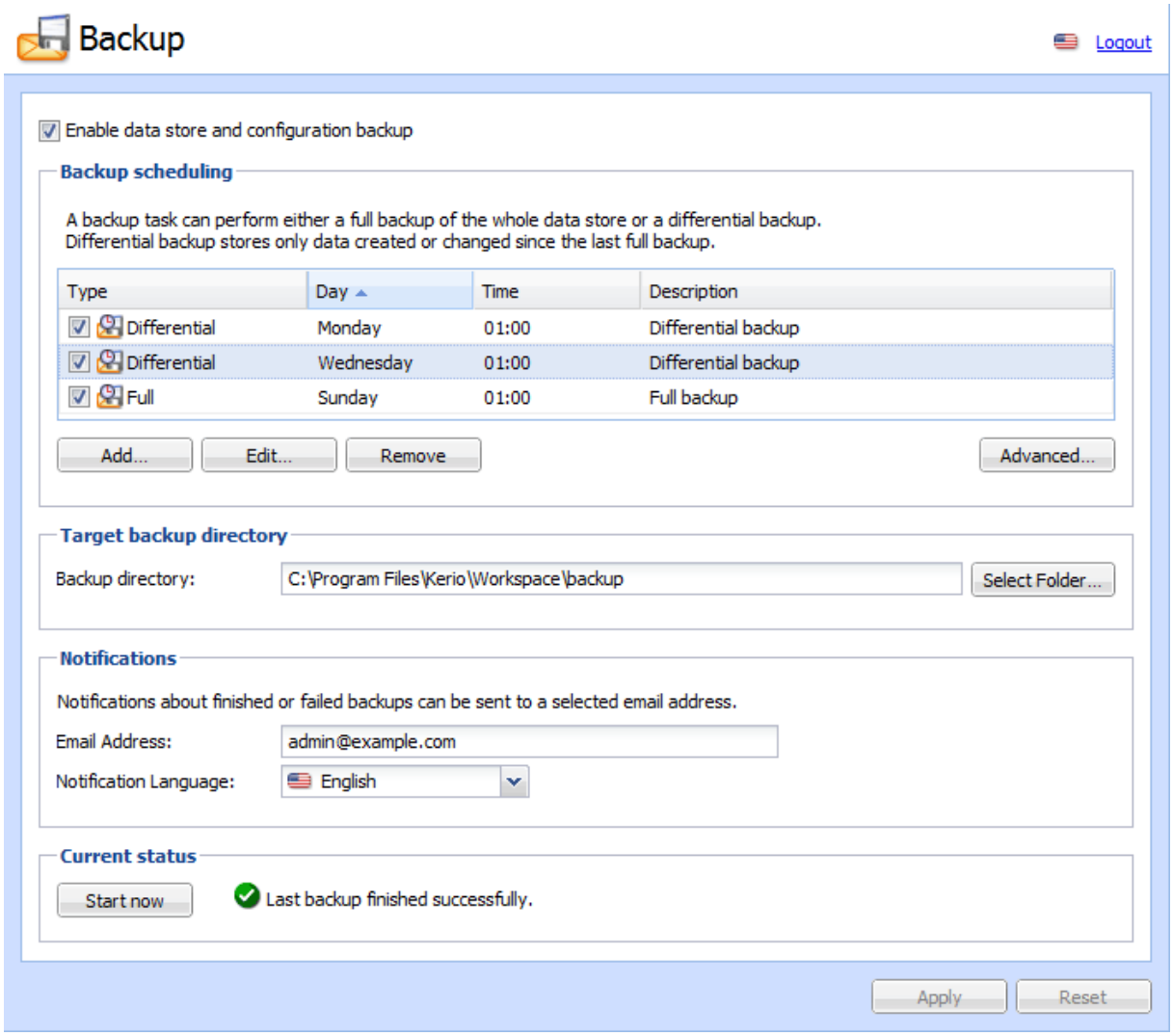

Figure 3.5 The Backup Section

In the *Backup scheduling* section, you may create and set the backup tasks.

Kerio Workspace offers two types of backup tasks: full backup and differential backup. The full backup stores all files and settings in *Kerio Workspace*. The differential backup stores only files changed or newly created since the previous full backup.

To create a new backup task, click the *Add* button and set the following parameters:

- *Description* — description of the task for better orientation.
- *Schedule* —set the time schedule for the backup: *Day of week* and time (*Start at*),
- *Backup type* — backup mode: *Full* or *Differential* backup.

You can edit, remove, enable or disable any of the backup jobs. The task list shows all the necessary information about each item.

By clicking the *Advanced* button, you may set the number of full backups to be kept (after the number is reached, older backups are deleted).

In the *Target backup directory*, enter or select the path to the target folder for backups.

If you wish to be informed about the backups, their results and possible errors, enter an email address in the *Notification* section. You can also select a notification language.

The *Current status* section shows information about the last backup and allows you to start a new backup immediately. The settings must be saved with the *Apply* button or by confirming the dialog window.

> ***Warning:***
> Make sure there is enough free space on the backup disk. Especially full backups can create large files.

In the advanced backup configuration, define the number of saved backups. If this number is reached, the oldest file will be deleted upon creating a new backup (the *Advanced* button).

Restoring from backup on MS Windows

Data stored on the server are backed up in set intervals. You can restore them from the backup files if necessary.

To restore data, follow these steps:

1. Stop *Kerio Workspace*. From the backup folder (defined in the *Backup* section), copy the last full backup file in the main directory of *Kerio Workspace* and unpack it.
2. If any differential backups were created after this last full backup, unpack them also in the main directory of *Kerio Workspace* (the oldest file first).
3. Run *Kerio Workspace*.

Restoring from backup on OS Linux

Data stored on the server are backed up in set intervals. You can restore them from the backup files if necessary.

To restore data, follow these steps:

1. Stop *Kerio Workspace*.
2. From the backup folder (defined in the *Backup* section), copy the last full backup file in the main directory of *Kerio Workspace* and unpack it.
3. Unzip the `store` folder in your store directory with the *unzip* utility or *xz* utility (for files larger than 2GB). By default, it is the main directory of *Kerio Workspace*.
4. Unpack the rest of the data (`sslcert`, `workspace.cfg`) in the main directory of *Kerio Workspace*.
5. If any differential backups were created after this last full backup, unpack them also in the main directory of *Kerio Workspace* (the oldest file first).
6. Change the owner and group of the unpack data:

   ```
   chown -R kworkspace:kworkspace store
   chown -R kworkspace:kworkspace sslcert
   chown -R kworkspace:kworkspace workspace.cfg
   ```

7. Run *Kerio Workspace*.

Restoring from backup on Mac OS X

Data stored on the server are backed up in set intervals. You can restore them from the backup files if necessary.

To restore data, follow these steps:

1. Stop *Kerio Workspace*.
2. From the backup folder (defined in the *Backup* section), copy the last full backup file in the main directory of *Kerio Workspace* and unpack it.
3. Unpack the `Store` folder in your store directory. By default, it is the main directory of *Kerio Workspace*.
4. Unpack the rest of the data (`sslcert`, `workspace.cfg`) in the main directory of *Kerio Workspace*.
5. If any differential backups were created after this last full backup, unpack them also in the main directory of *Kerio Workspace* (the oldest file first).

6. Change the owner and group of the unpack data:

   ```
   chown -R kworkspace:sys store
   chown -R kworkspace:sys sslcert
   chown -R kworkspace:sys workspace.cfg
   ```

7. Run *Kerio Workspace*.

3.8 Update Checker

In the *Update Checker* section, you may set parameters for the product's updates check.

This section includes information about the last update and time since the last update.

To check new updates automatically, check the *Automatically check for new versions* option. Thus you will be notified about each new update immediately after you log in the administration.

The *Check also for beta versions* informs that a new betaversion of Kerio Connect is available.

> ***Warning:***
> If you run the application in a production environment, do not use betaversions.

The *Check now* button starts the check for updates immediately.

In the *Update checker* section, there is link *Send anonymous usage statistics to Kerio Technologies*. These statistics help us to understand how Kerio Workspace is used and also to improve our product. You can see an example of the statistics to be sure no private data are sent.

Section *Current version available for clients* shows the desktop client version (see chapter 6) available for download and automatic updates.

3.9 Logs

Logs are files where information about certain events (e.g. error and warning reports, debugging information, etc.) are recorded. Each item is represented by one row starting with a timestamp (date and time of the event). Messages in logs are displayed in English for every language version of *Kerio Workspace*.

Log settings

When you right-click inside any log window, a context menu will be displayed where you can choose several functions or change the log's parameters (view, logged information).

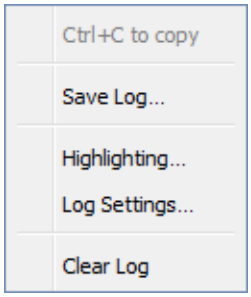

Figure 3.6 Context menu in logs

Save log

The *Save log* option enables saving of the entire log or its selected part in a text file on the disk.

The save options are:

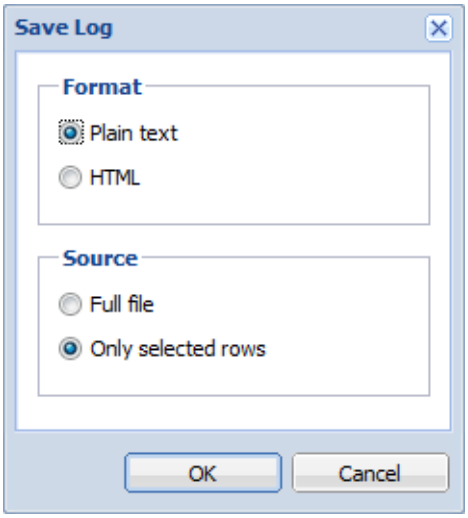

Figure 3.7 Save log

- *Format* — the log may be saved as in plain text (*TXT*) or in hypertext (HTML). If the log is saved in HTML, the encoding and colors (where highlighting was used) will be saved. If it is expected that the log would be processed by a script, it might be better to save it in plain text.
- *Source* — the option enables saving of the entire log or a selected part of the text. The *Only selected rows* is active only if you select a part of the text with cursor. The selected part can be saved.

Highlighting

Kerio Workspace enables to highlight any part of text in logs. This function is used for better reference.

Click *Highlighting* to open a dialog box where highlighting can be added, changed and removed by using the *Add*, *Remove* and *Change Color* buttons.

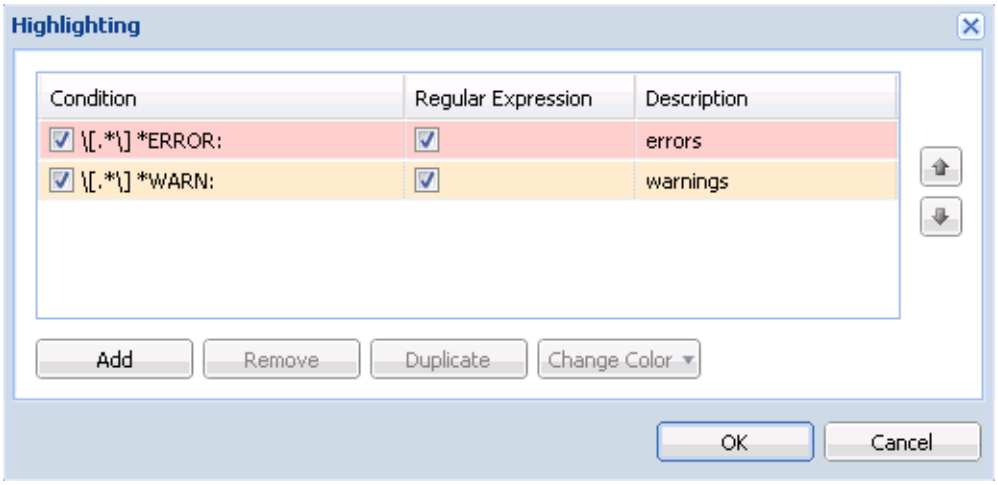

Figure 3.8 Highlighting

New highlighting can be set in the *Add highlighting* dialog box:

- *Description* — description used for better reference.
- *Condition (substring)* — every line containing the substring specified will be highlighted according to the parameters set in this dialog.
  If *Regular expression* is enabled, any regular expression can be entered (for advanced users).
- *Color* — select a color used for the highlighting.

Every highlighting is applied to all log types. All rows defined by the condition are highlighted.

Log Settings

Select this option to open the Log debug dialog where you can set parameters for rotating or saving logs.

The *File Logging* tab:

- *Enable logging to file* — enables logging to a specified file.
- *Rotate regularly* — offers the possibility to save log in a regular time period.
- *Rotate when file exceeds size* — set the maximum log file size (in kBs) in *Max log file size*.
- *Keep at most ... log file(s)* — define how many log files will be stored. The oldest file will be cleared after each rotation.

The *External Logging* tab:

Open the *External Logging* dialog to set logging to a *Syslog* server or to a file. The three options can be combined.

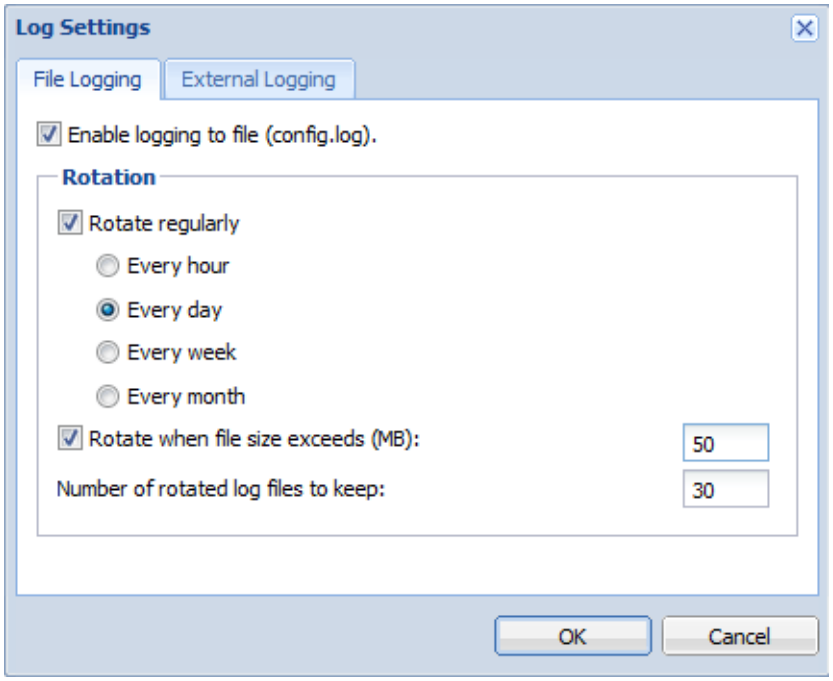

Figure 3.9 File Logging

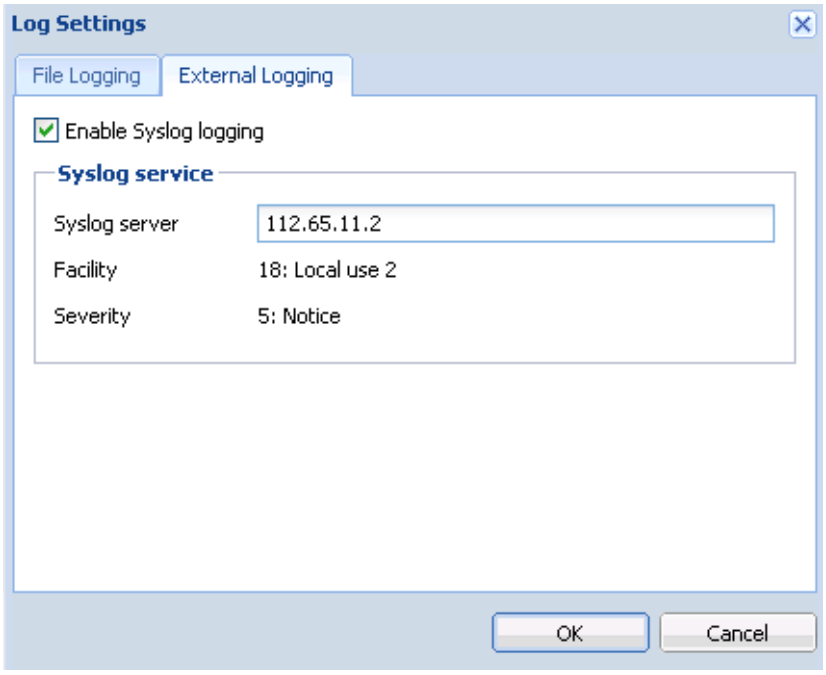

Figure 3.10 Storing logs on Syslog server

- *Enable Syslog logging* — use this option to enable logging to a *Syslog* server
- *Syslog server* — DNS name or IP address of the particular *Syslog* server.
- *Facility* — this entry helps *Kerio Connect* recognize where a log came from (*Syslog* server can receive logs from various sources).
- *Severity* — set how important the log is (*Syslog* enables filtering of logs with respect to their severity).

Clear log

Clears the log (information is also removed from the appropriate file).

Activity log

The *Activity* log contains information about all operations performed by *Kerio Workspace* users (creating spaces, pages, editing, uploading files, login, content manager activities, etc.).

Config Log

The *Config* log preserves a complete history of operations performed by all application administrators in the administration interface.

The *Config* log stores information such as administrator login, user deactivation, changes in user account settings, changes in certificate settings, changes in language settings and so on.

Security Log

The *Security* log stores security warnings (information on failed login, attempts to upload dangerous content, etc.).

Warning Log

The *Warning* log displays warning messages about errors of little significance. A typical warning is a message informing that a document preview has not been generated.

Events which produce warning messages in this log do not have any crucial effects on *Kerio Workspace* The *Warning* log can help if for example a user is complaining that certain services are not working.

Error Log

The *Error* log displays information about serious errors that affect the functionality of the entire server. The *Kerio Workspace* administrator should check this log regularly and try to eliminate problems found here. Otherwise, users might have problems with some services or/and serious security problems might arise.

Server log

All technical information is stored in this log. This includes, for example, error logs which are used by technical support and developers of this product.

Chapter 4

Your Workspace (User Interface)

To access the login page of the user interface, enter the following URL address:

`https://workspace_server_name`

Note:
You can also use the IP address if the name is not in DNS.

Workspace is an application where a complete beginner can create their own web presentation with text, images, videos and other files.

Workspace is also a place for managing and saving your work documents.

Workspace is your true place for your work.

You can share everything with your co-workerd and organize.

You or your co-workers can add more commets. Thus you can discuss the content online.

This chapter will help you to do it easily and effectively.

4.1 The User Space Hierarchy

Primary *Kerio Workspace* elements are:

- space
- page

Their hierarchy is important in sharing (inheritance of user rights) and overall organization.

Space

Spaces are similar to folders or directories. Each user may create any number of *Spaces*. They may be shared with other users who may have different levels of rights (Reader, Contributor or Admin (see chapter 4.3).

In each space, you can create other nested spaces (see figure 4.1).

To create a new space of the highest level click on the *Create a New Space* button (figure 4.2). Enter the name for the space. Enter description for better reference.

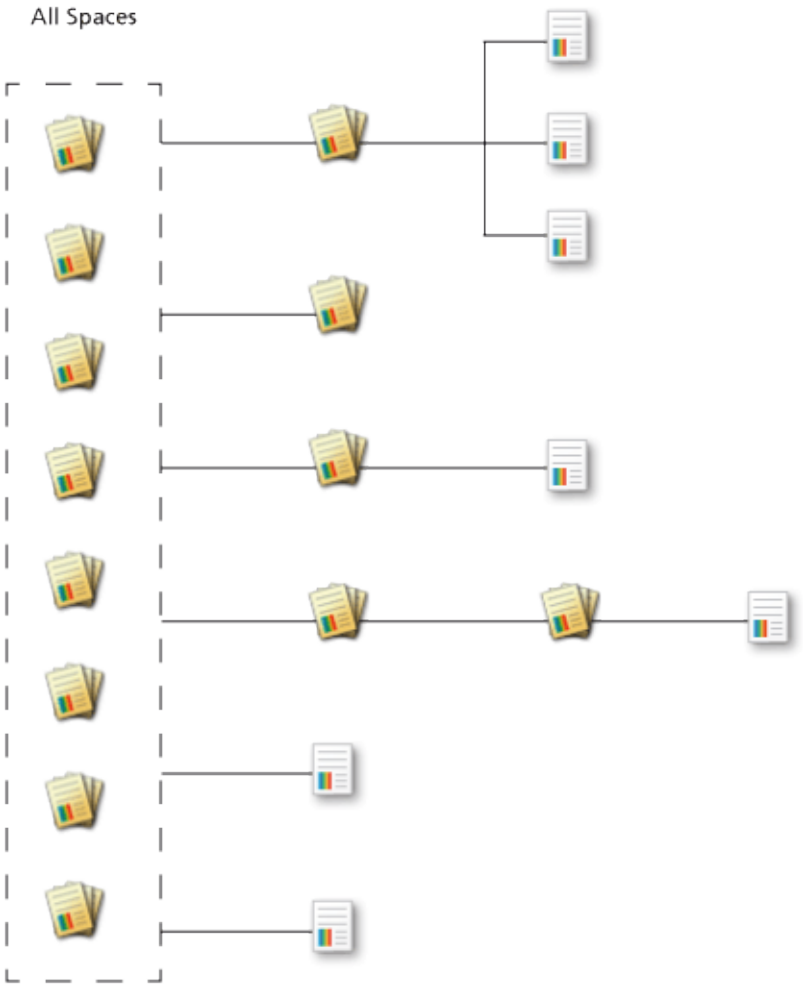

Figure 4.1 Spaces and pages have their hierarchy

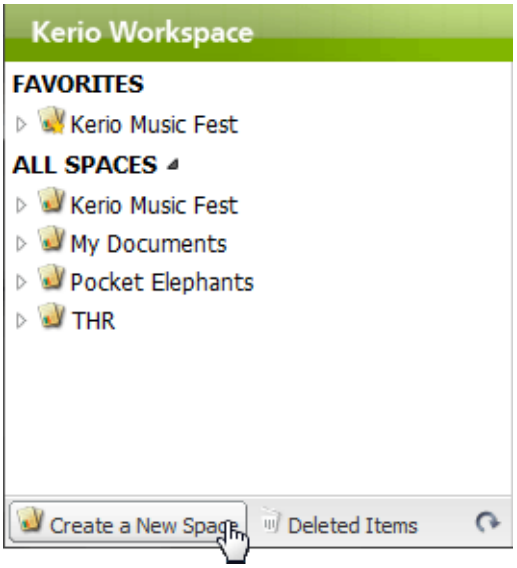

Figure 4.2 Creating new space

Page

Pages are a corner stone of the *Kerio Workspace* application. They are full HTML documents in which you can combine:

- text (formatted)
- images
- videos
- hypertext links
- files in any format
- external content (maps, youtube videos, etc.)

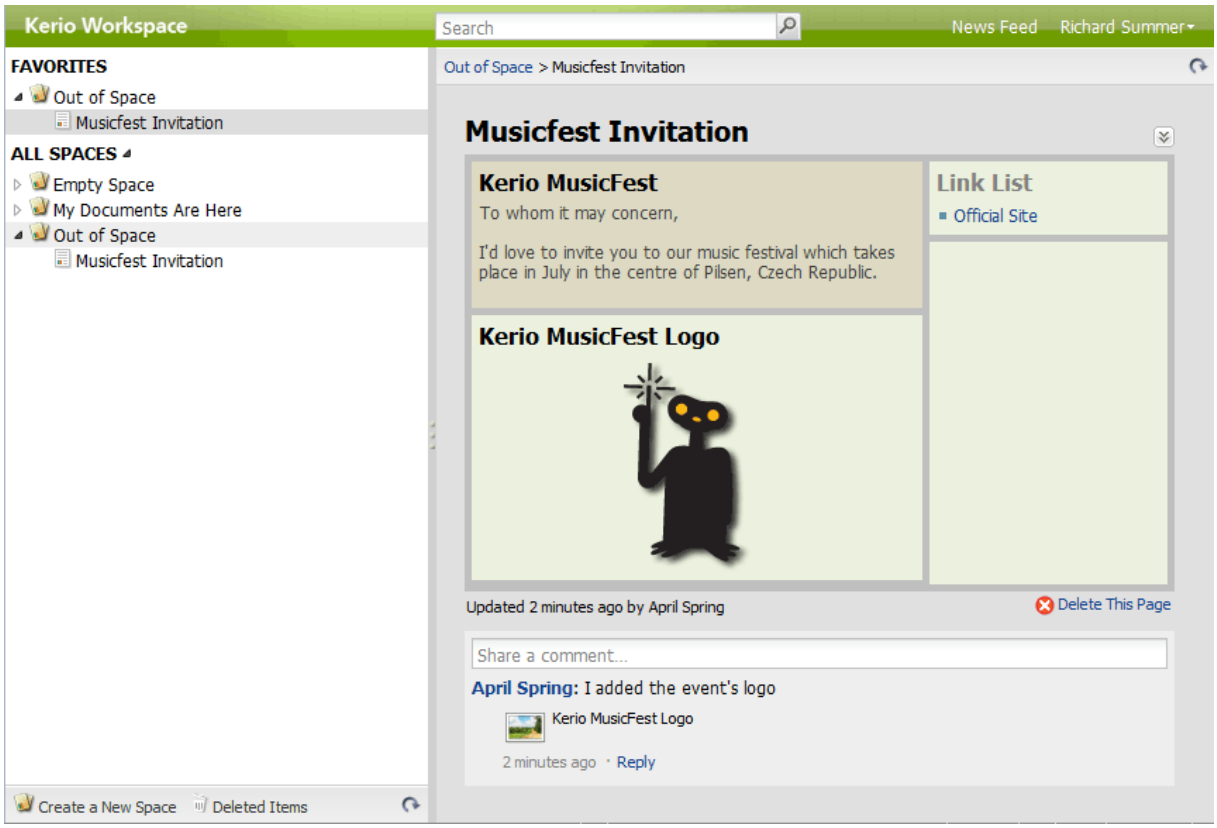

Figure 4.3 User's space

4.2 Pages

Creating a new page

1. In any space, click the *Create a New Page* link to create a new page.

2. Enter its name and select the layout.

3. A new page is opened (see figure 4.4).

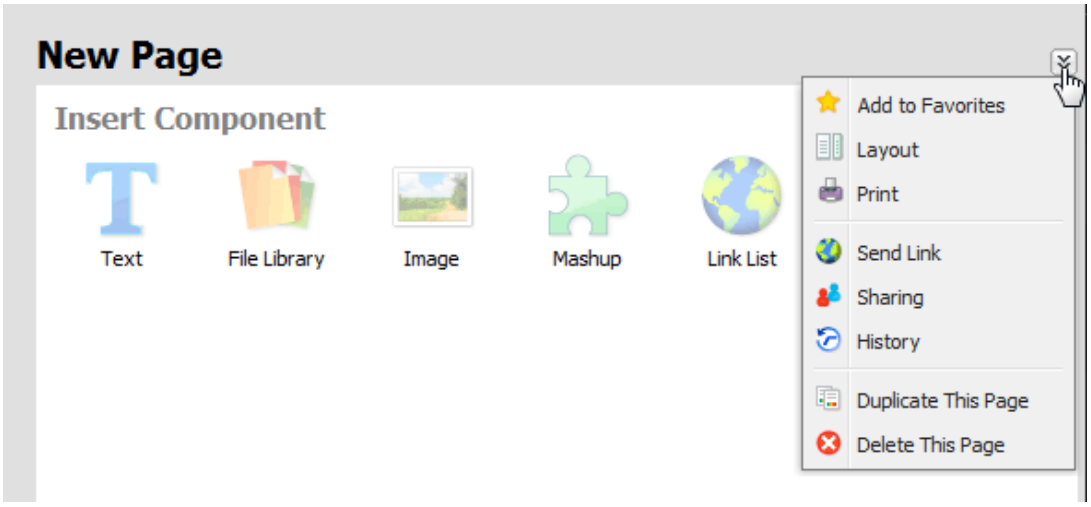

Figure 4.4 New page — context menu

You can configure the following appearance of a page (in the context menu):

- page border color
- page layout (number and width of columns)
- color of each part of the page
- color of the font of each part of the page

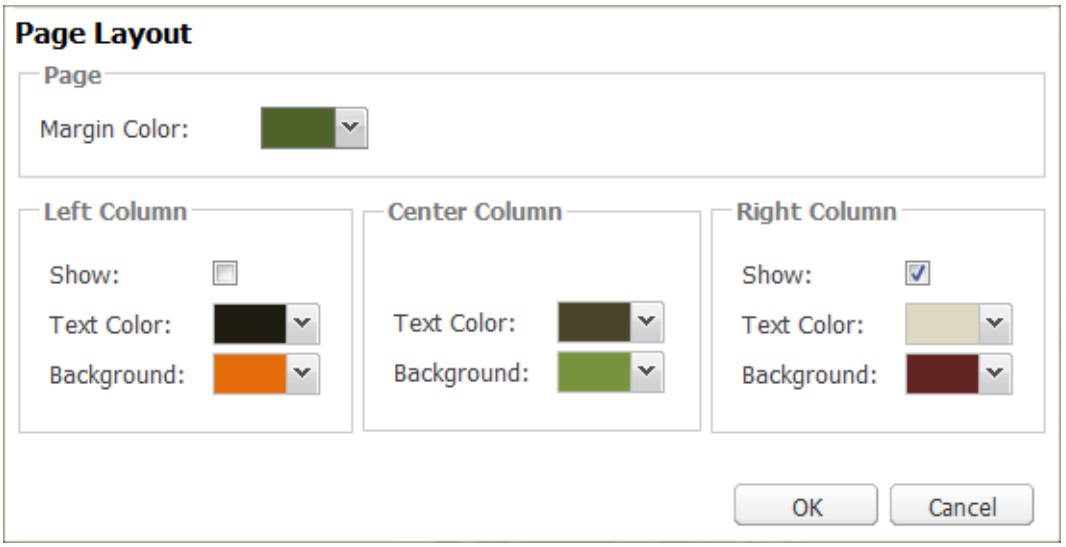

Figure 4.5 Page layout and color scheme edit

Note:
In the *Margin Color* menu, choose the color of the border which will define the page and individual columns and components. The width and other parameters are set by default and cannot be changed.

If you create more page columns, you can change their width by dragging their margin.

Duplicating a page

You can also create a page by duplicating an existing one. Thus, you can create a template with text or duplicate it with all the files.

1. In the page context menu (figure 4.4), click on *Duplicate This Page*.
2. Enter its name and select a space where the page will be created.
3. Decide whether you want to duplicate the page with or without the files.

Inserting content to a page

Now you know how to create a page and you must learn how to insert text, images or files. That is what *components* are for.

If the document is empty, icons for inserting particular components are displayed (see picture 4.4), If the page contains at least one component, it is necessary to point the cursor to the upper corner of the area into which you want to insert another component. The *insert component* option is displayed which opens the menu with components to insert (figure 4.6).

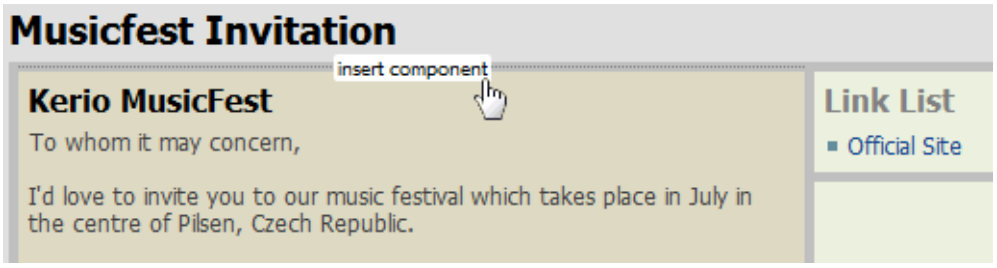

Figure 4.6 Insert component options

The inserted component appears in the appropriate place on the page.

The following options are available when you hover the cursor over any component (see figure 4.8):

- link for changing the component name
- button for moving the component on the page
- context menu — tools for editing the component

Note:
Context menus of a component and a page differ (figure 4.7).

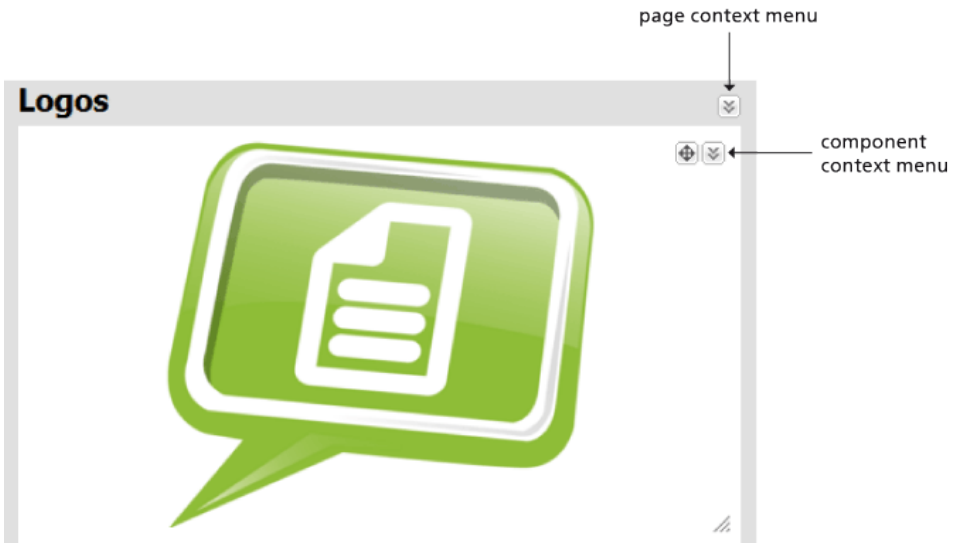

Figure 4.7 Icons for page and component context menus

- resize icon

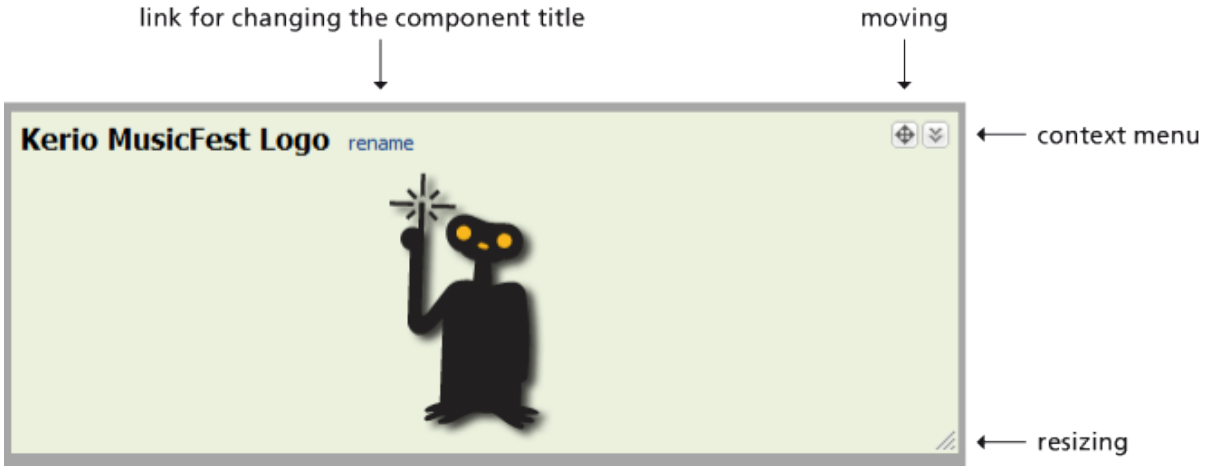

Figure 4.8 Component controls

Context menu of each component contains:

- *Hide/Show Title*
- *Background Color*— allows to select the color of the component background. *Transparent* background can also be set.
- *Commentary* — you can add a commentary to each component.

- *Cut* — removes the component from the document and places it into the clipboard. You can insert the component into another page using the *Insert* option in the page context menu. However, we recommend the graphical clipboard (figure 4.9).

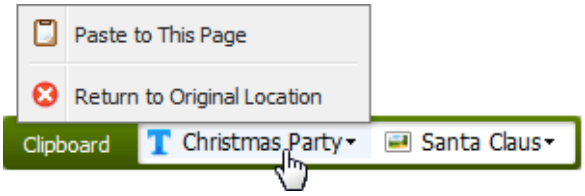

Figure 4.9 Graphical clipboard

- *Delete* — deletes the component upon confirmation.

More information on menus can be found below in the component sections.

Text

The *Text* components allows you to insert text to pages and formate it.

You may edit the text in a standard way. The text is created and edited in a WYSIWYG editor which supports all common types of HTML format. If you prefer editing in HTML code, click the *Edit HTML Source* icon to switch to the code view (see figure 4.10).

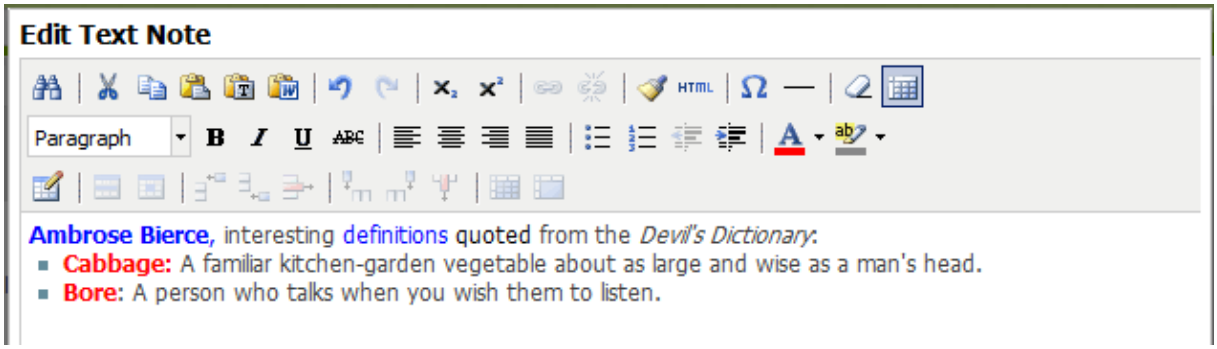

Figure 4.10 Editing text in the format editor

Once you create and save the text component, you can edit it later. Open the context menu and select *Edit Text*.

Image

The *Image* components allows you to insert images from your computer to any page.

The icon in the bottom right corner allows you to change the area size; the image adjusts to the window in scale up to its original size.

To replace the image, use the *Upload New Image* option in the context menu.

If you wish to download the image to your hard drive, select *Download Image File* in the context menu.

Video

The *Video* components allows you to insert videos from your computer to any page. Only FLV video files are supported.

Note:
If you wish to insert a video from YouTube, use the mashup component.

Use the icon in the bottom right corner to change the window size. The video will conform.

To replace the video, use the *Upload New Video* option in the context menu.

If you wish to download the video to your hard drive, select *Download Video File* in the context menu.

Mashup

Sometimes it is convenient or necessary to insert external content. It is useful especially for Internet video files.

Mashup is inserted as HTML code. You can acquire the code from the source site. The inserted HTM code is displayed (see figure 4.11).

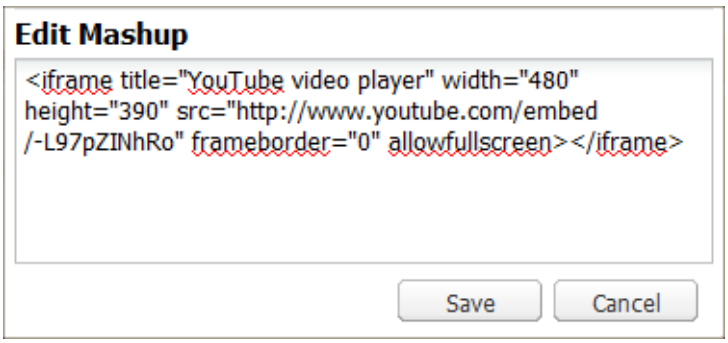

Figure 4.11 Code of the external content

You may change the content by clicking the *Change the HTML Code* option in the context menu.

And how to insert a video from YouTube to yor Workspace?

1. Find the video you wish to put on Wokrspace.
2. Click on *Share* → *Embed*.
3. Copy the code into the mashup component and save it.

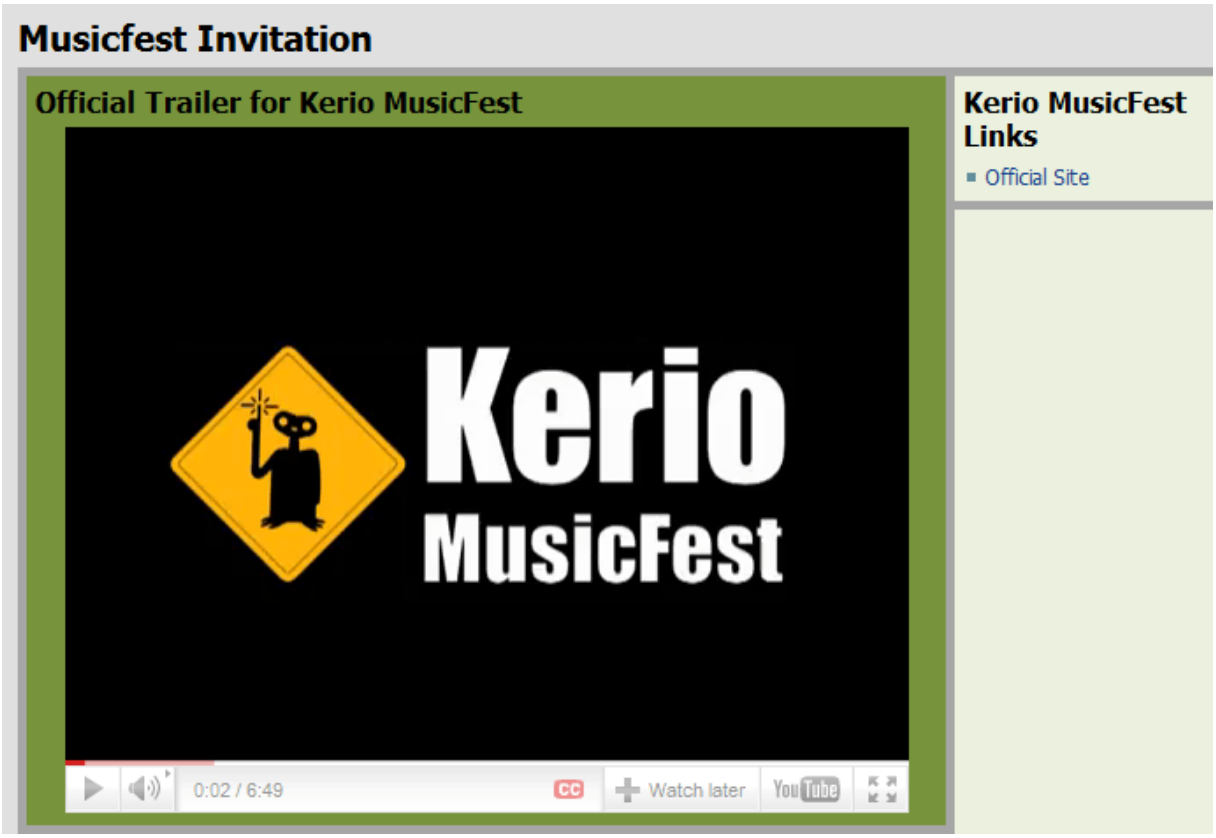

Figure 4.12 The final preview of the Mashup content

Link List

Workspace has a special component for adding and managing links. You can add links in the *Text* component. However, with *Link lists*, you can add and change links easily.

If you wish to add links, select the option in the context menu.

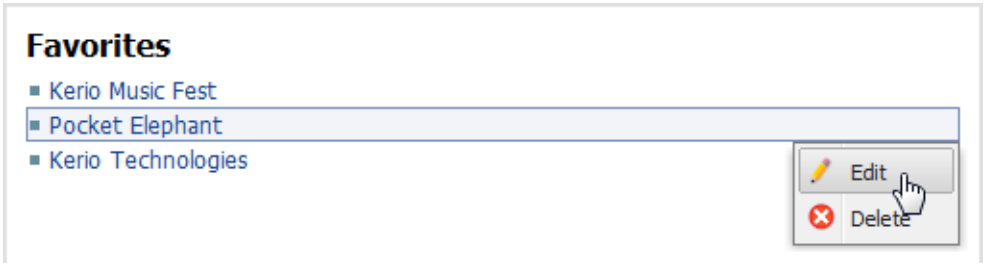

Figure 4.13 Edit/Delete link

If you wish to delete or edit a link, select the appropriate option (figure 4.13).

File Library

Another powerful function of your Workspace is the possibility to upload and share files. You may insert documents and files which are related the particular page.

If you wish to add a new file, select the option in the context menu. You can add or remove files as you wish. When you are satisfied with the selection, start uploading the files.

Note:
You can also use the *Drag & Drop* method, i.e. you drag a file into the upload window and drop it there.

> ***Warning:***
> In the flash uploader in *Internet Explorer*, the file size cannot exceed 2GB.

Figure 4.14 The File Library Component

Files can be organized into folders. Folders in Workspace have the same function as folders on your computer — to sort files.

If tehre are many files in your file library, the sort function may come in handy (figure 4.15).

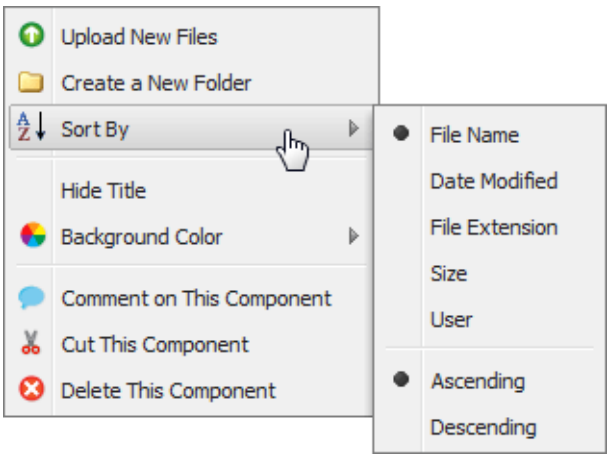

Figure 4.15 Context menu for the File Library component

Workspace has tools for work with files and folders. Display the tools by clicking a folder or a file (figure 4.16).

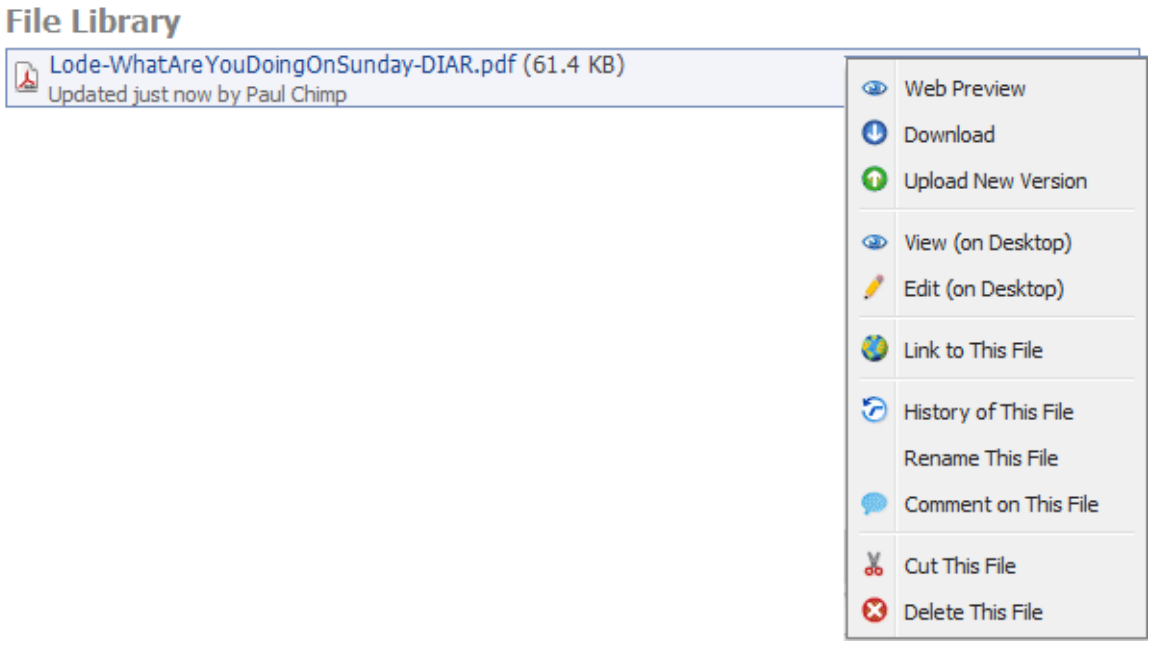

Figure 4.16 Context menu for a file in a File Library

Web Preview

Files can be preview directly in your browser. The web preview supports the following file types:

- TXT and HTML files
- *MS Office* document types: DOC, XLS, PPT, DOCX, XLSX and PPTX
- *OpenOffice* documents
- images in JPG, PNG, GIF and TIFF formats
- PDF documents

Download

You can also download files from your Workspace to your computer.

Upload New Version / History of This File

If a file becomes obsolete, you do not have to delete in immediately. It can be updated by uploading new version. Older versions of the file do not disappear, they are saved in Workspace in case you need them. You can view all version in the file history. You can download any older version and work with it.

Link to This File

The *Link to This File* option displays a direct link to the document preview. You can copy the link and insert it to a page in your Workspace or send it via email.

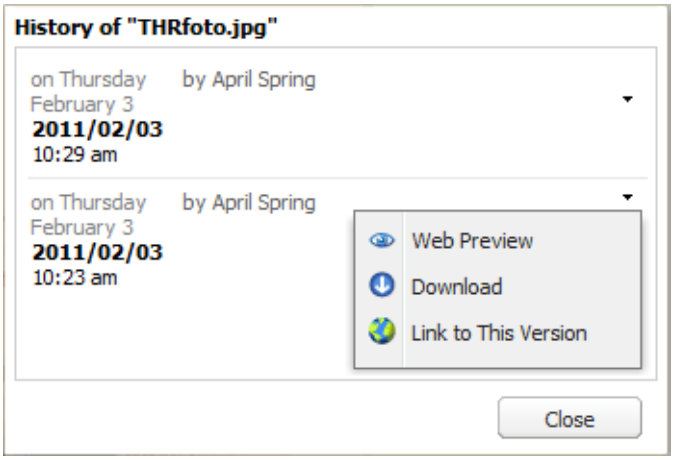

Figure 4.17 File history in a File Library and its menu

You may view and edit a file with *Desktop Client* on *Windows* and *Mac OS X* operating systems. It enables you to open the files in programs on your computer associated with the particular file types. For detailed information, see chapter 6.

4.3 Sharing

Kerio Workspace has three levels of access rights to spaces and pages (figure 4.18):

- *Admin* — the highest level of access rights allows the user to view and edit all items and set sharing rights for other users or groups. If you create a new space of the highest level, you are automatically assigned the *Admin*.
- *Contributor* — users and members of groups with this level of access rights may view and edit the particular space or page.
- *Reader* — the lowest level of access rights which allows only the viewing of a particular space or page.

The access rights are inherited down through the hierarchy of the spaces and pages. In other words, rights set for a *space* are inherited by the *subspaces* and *pages* included in it.

Although access rights are inherited from the space of a higher level, you may want to assign a user a different level of access rights or share the item with a new user or a group. Use the *Edit* → *Edit Sharing Rights* option in the context menu to do this.

If the user has appropriate rights, they can decide whether to edit the rights for the parent item which are automatically inherited (*Edit sharing rights for*), or set special rights for the current item (*Set unique rights*).

If you are not satisfied with these settings, you can later *Use Rights From* the parent item.

If you want to share a space or a page with all users, use the preset group *Everyone*. Rights assigned to this group apply to all users who log in *Kerio Workspace*, unless they are assigned a different level of rights for the given component (the *Sharing* section).

You can assign rights to individuals or you can use group settings. You can create and manage groups in the *Kerio Workspace Administration*.

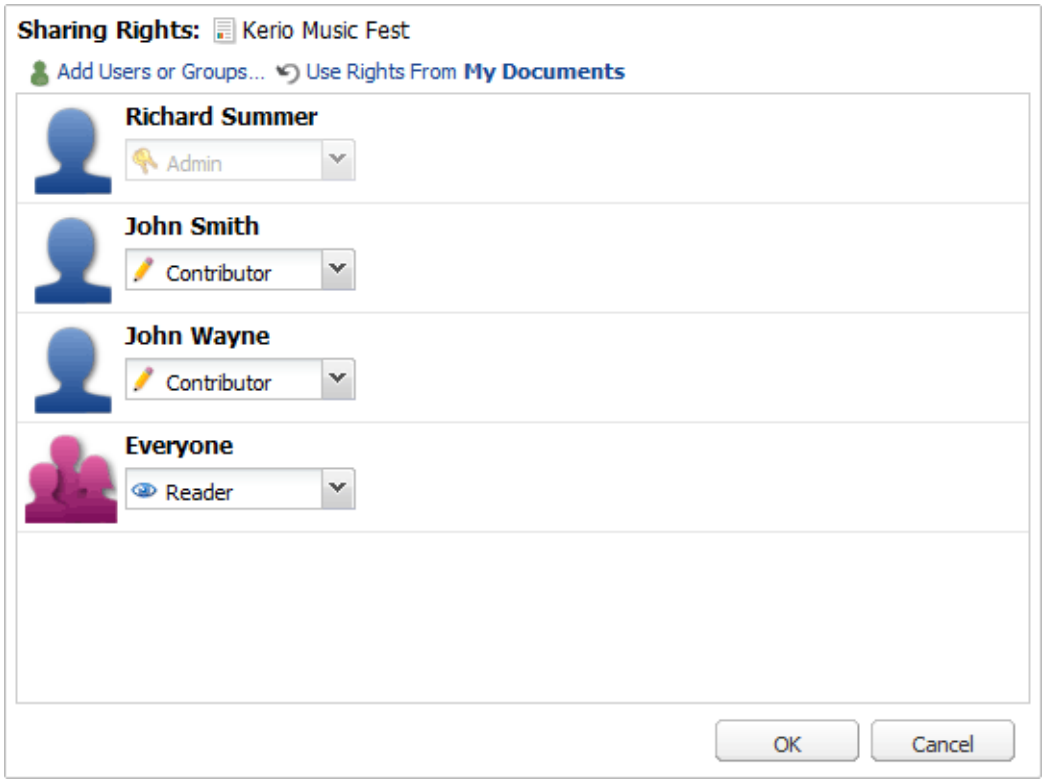

Figure 4.18 Sharing settings and assigning rights to specific users

Warning:
If a user is assign different rights with user and group rights, the group rights are overridden by the user rights.

4.4 Content Admin

Content admin is a special type of user rights which can manage the server content. These rights are disabled by default. Check the *Content admin* option while editing a user in the administration interface (figure 3.1).

In your Workspace, use the content admin option in the menu hidden under your name to turn it on (figure 4.19).

The *Kerio Workspace* interface changes its color to red and the user will be able to see all content of the server. Similarly, you can switch off to your normal rights.

Content admin can change any content or any access rights of any user regardless of the original access rights.

And why to use content admin? You can control whether users use their Workspace to save illegal or improper content. You can also use it to set access rights.

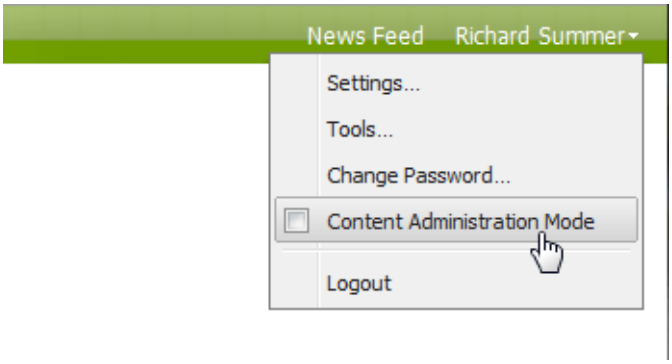

Figure 4.19 Switching to content admin regime

4.5 News Feed and Comments

New Features and Enhancements

The *News Feed* section shows all commentaries to your *Favorites* content. Thus, you can follow all changes of all you find important.

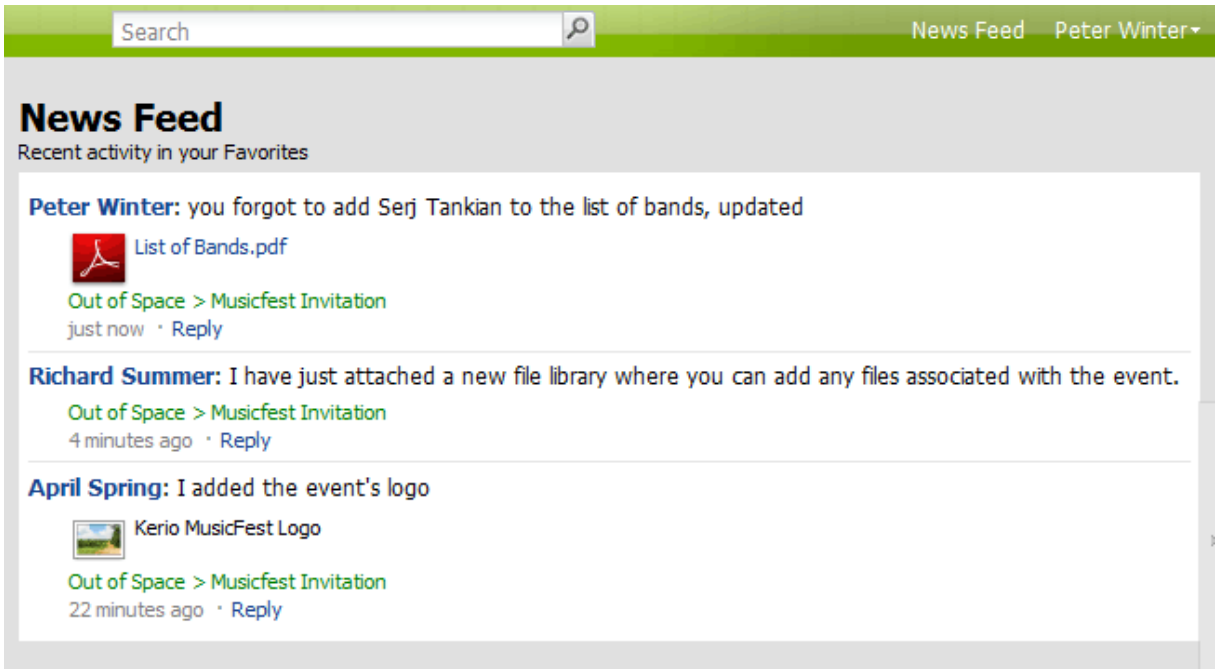

Figure 4.20 Following the page activity

To add a page or space to favorites, use the option in the context menu.

User `Karel Noc` creates a page with an invitation to an interesting concert. Upon finishing the editing, she added a commentary for subscribers. The page was later edited by users `April Spring` and `Josef Zima` and they all also added a commentary for better orientation of the

subscribers. The commentaries are sent to subscribers to their *News Feed* section. Figure 4.20 shows the main page of `Karel Noc`, the creator of the page, with news feed (see figure 4.20).

Comments

In your Workspace, you can add comments to:

- components
- pages
- spaces

Figure 4.21 Add a page commentary field

You can add a comment to a component using either the component's context menu or the text box which appears after each of your changes.

If you wish your change to be displayed in the users' *News Feed*, you must write a commentary. You can write one either in the text box in the right top corner of *Kerio Workspace* (see figure 4.21) or in the comments section under each page.

4.6 Deleted items

All deleted components are stored on the server. This makes it possible to recover them any time with the *Undelete* button in the *Deleted Items* section (figure 4.22).

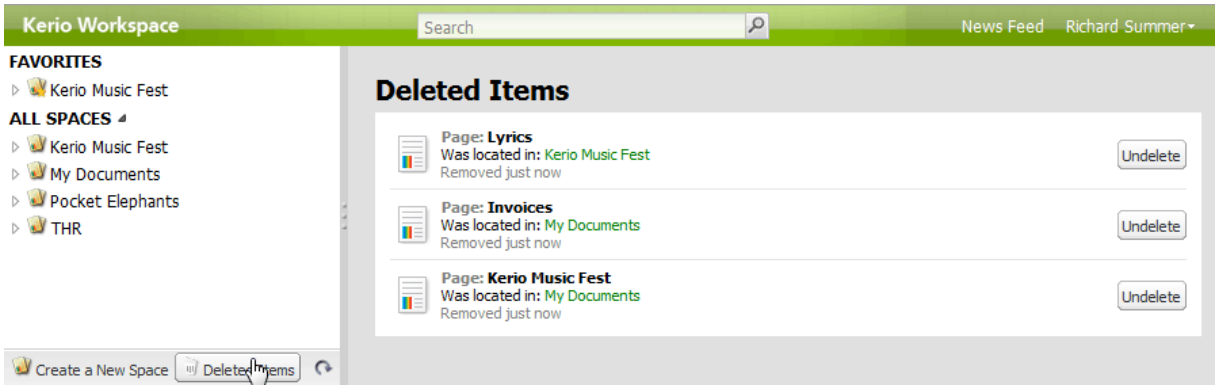

Figure 4.22 Deleted items

4.7 Drag & Drop

Kerio Workspace supports the *Drag & Drop* function. You can drag any object (a component, image, file or video) with you mice to a new position and drop it there. You can also use *Drag & Drop* in the tree on the left. Thus, you can change the hierarchy of spaces and folders.

You can also drag and drop files, images and videos from your harddrive to your Kerio Workspace pages.

Chapter 5

Mobile Client

You can view *Kerio Workspace* content on your mobile phones.

For the list of the mobile phones, refer to the Kerio Workspace product pages.

To view *Kerio Workspace* on your mobile device, enter the following enter

`http://workspace_name/mobile`,

Spaces and pages can be only viewed, not modified. However, you can download files to your local drive and modify them there.

Kerio Workspace mobile client has four tabs (figure 5.1).

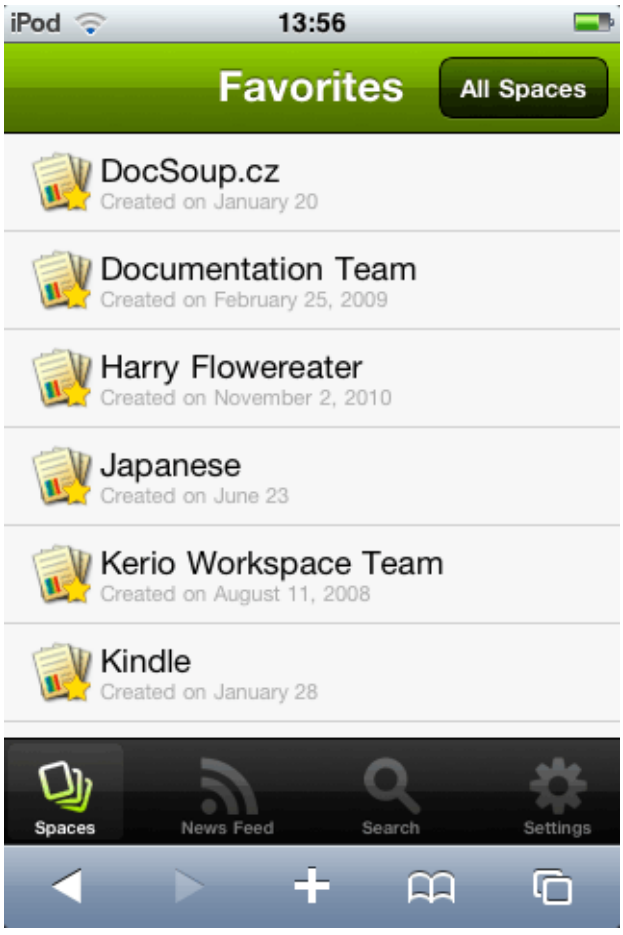

Figure 5.1 Mobile client for Kerio Workspace

First tab shows the content (spaces and pages). First page displays all your *Favorites* items. Click *All spaces* to display all spaces and pages you can view.

If you wish to see the news about your favorite items, click on *News Feed*.

The client also allows you to search through the items on the server — the *Search* tab.

The *Settings* tab displays information on the logged in user. You can also log out from *Kerio Workspace* there.

Chapter 6

Desktop Client

Kerio Workspace Desktop Client is an optional tool for *Windows* and *Mac OS X* operating systems. The desktop clients allows you to connect files on the web with your local applications.

While the web interface allows you to preview only some of the files in file libraries (see chapter 4.2), the desktop client provides the preview and edit option in the programs associated with the particular files on your desktop. Thus you can edit any word document directly in MS Word. This makes it possible to edit the documents in your favorite programs.

6.1 Desktop Client Installation

Install the desktop client with the installation package for your operating system. A standard wizard is used for the installation. Go to *Tools* menu to get the installation file:

1. Click on your name in the top right corner.
2. Click on the *Tools* option.

6.2 Using Desktop Client

How to open a document from Workspace on your computer?

1. Click on the file you wish to open or edit in an application on your computer.
2. Select the *View/Edit (on Desktop)* option.
3. The document opens in the program associated with its file type.

If you open one or more file using the desktop client, you can view their list. This list helps you with orientation and easy work with all opened files,

1. Right-click on the Workspace Client icon in the notification area of the taskbar.
2. Context menu with a list of files opened on your computer is displayed (figure 6.2).
3. Clicking a file name maximizes the application window with the file.

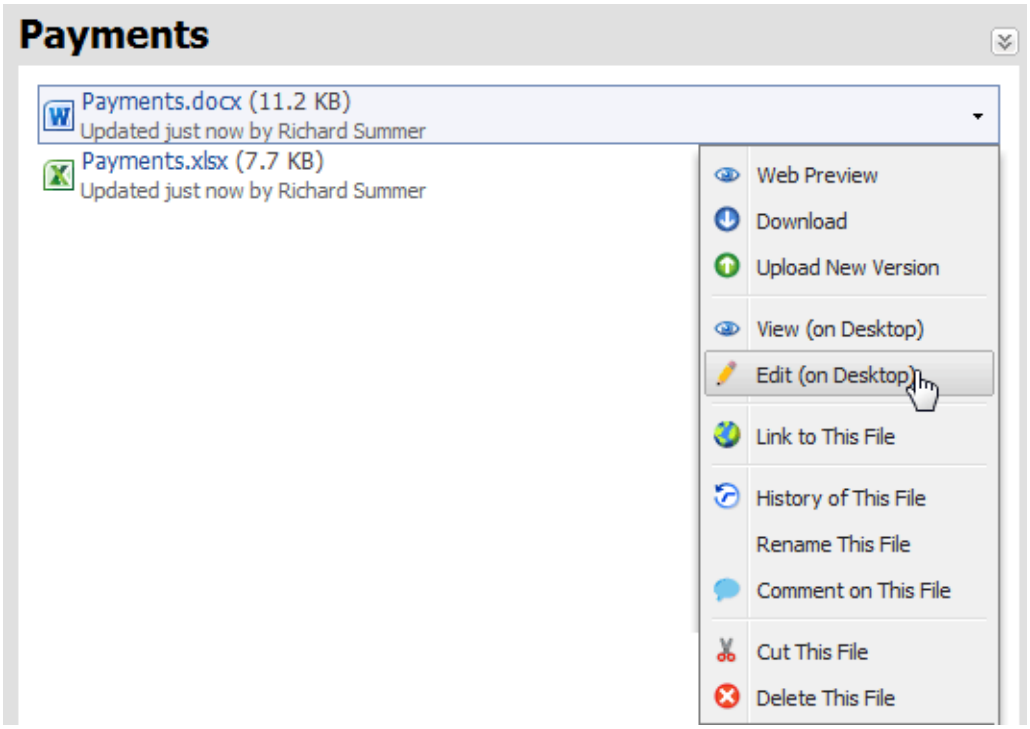

Figure 6.1 Viewing/editing files using the desktop client

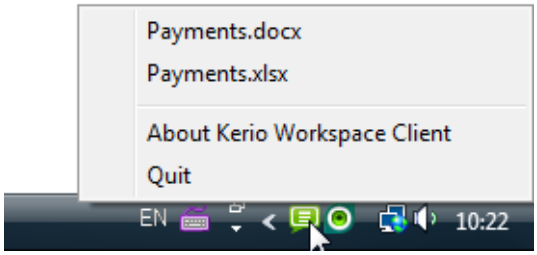

Figure 6.2 Desktop client menu with list of opened files

Warning:
If you use the *Edit (on Desktop)* option (figure ??), the document will be read-only. You will not be able to edit it.

You can save changes and upload the file back to Workspace.

1. Save the changes and close the file.
2. This displays a dialog where you can:
    - upload the changes to Workspace (the *Save* button) — if you wish to upload the changed file to Workspace, you can add a comment to the new version (figure 6.3) and it will be displayed in News Feed

- save in the desktop client (the *Keep* button) — if you keep the file in your desktop client, you can open or upload it later by right-clicking on the client's icon (figure 6.2)
- cancel the changes

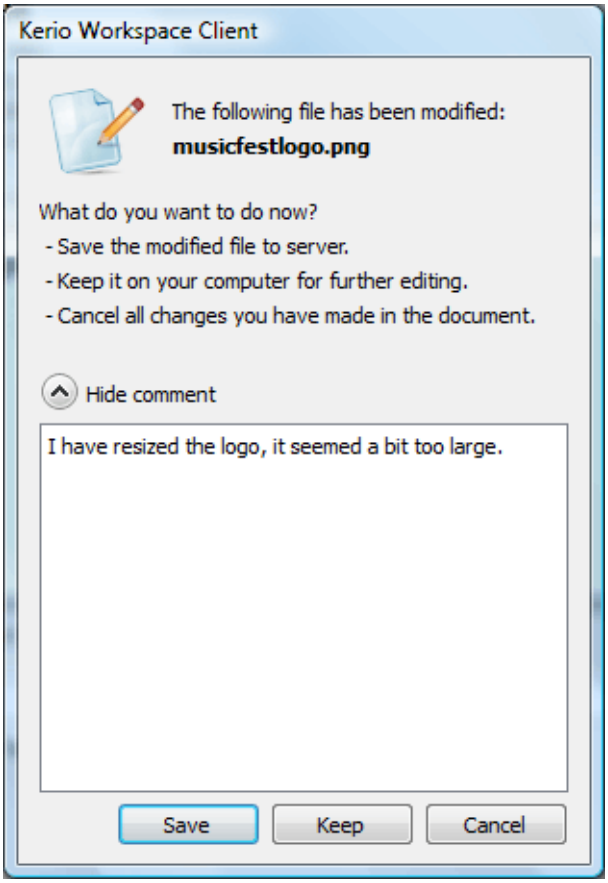

Figure 6.3 Dialog to save edited file

Chapter 7

Used open-source software

Antisamy

Antisamy is an HTML/CSS validation library.

ANTLR

ANTLR, ANother Tool for Language Recognition, is a language tool that provides a framework for constructing recognizers, interpreters, compilers, and translators from grammatical descriptions containing actions in a variety of target languages.

Apache APR

The Apache Portable Runtime (APR) is a supporting library that provides predictable and consistent interface to underlying platform-specific implementations.

Apache Commons Beanutils

Apache Commons Beanutils provides easy-to-use wrappers around the Java reflection and introspection APIs.

Apache Commons Codec

Apache Commons Codec provides general encoding/decoding algorithms for Java.

Apache Commons Collections

Apache Commons Collections extends or augments the Java Collections Framework.

Apache Commons Compress

Apache Commons Compress defines an API for working with tar, zip and bzip2 files in Java.

Copyright © 2002-2009 The Apache Software Foundation

Apache Commons Daemon Native

Apache Commons Daemon Native is a starter application for daemons implemented in Java.

Copyright 1999-2011 The Apache Software Foundation

This product includes software developed by The Apache Software Foundation (http://www.apache.org/).

Apache Commons FileUpload

Apache Commons FileUpload provides file upload capability for servlets and web applications.

Copyright © 2002-2008 The Apache Software Foundation

Apache Commons IO

Apache Commons IO is a collection of I/O utilities for Java.

Copyright © 2001-2008 The Apache Software Foundation

Apache Commons Logging

Apache Commons Logging is a wrapper around a variety of logging API implementations.

Copyright © 2003-2007 The Apache Software Foundation

Apache Derby

Apache Derby is an open source relational database implemented entirely in Java.

Copyright © 2004-2009 The Apache Software Foundation

Copyright © 2004, 2005 IBM Corp.

Copyright © 1992-2003 Corel Corporation

Copyright © 2001, 2007 OSGi Alliance. All Rights Reserved.

Copyright © 2002,2003 Stefan Haustein, Oberhausen, Rhld., Německo

Copyright © 2001-2002 Sun Microsystems

Copyright © 2000 World Wide Web Consortium

Copyright © 1999-2002 Lotus Development Corporation

Apache Geronimo STAX API

Apache Geronimo STAX API is a STAX API for Apache Geronimo.

Copyright © 2003-2006 The Apache Software Foundation

Apache Jakarta HttpClient

Apache Jakarta HttpClient is a HTTP/1.1 compliant HTTP agent implementation in Java.

Copyright © 1999-2007 The Apache Software Foundation

Apache Logging Services

Apache log4j is a Java-based logging utility.

Copyright © 2000-2006 The Apache Software Foundation

Apache Lucene

Apache Lucene is a text search engine library written entirely in Java.

Apache PDFBox

Apache PDFBox is an open source Java PDF library for working with PDF documents.

Apache POI

Apache POI is a Java API for Microsoft Documents.

Apache Tika

Apache Tika is a toolkit for detecting and extracting metadata and structured text content from documents.

Apache Tomcat

Apache Tomcat is an open source software implementation of the Java Servlet and JavaServer Pages technologies.

Apache Xerces

Apache Xerces is a Java library for parsing, validating and manipulating XML documents.

Apache XML Commons

Apache XML Commons is a library containing common code for XML projects.

Apache XMLBeans

Apache XMLBeans is a Java-to-XML binding framework.

Appliance OS sources - Debian

Kerio Workspace Appliance Sources:

Kerio Workspace appliance is based on Debian GNU/Linux - Linux distribution composed of open source software from various sources. Please refer to `/usr/share/doc/*/copyright` files installed inside the appliance for exact licensing terms of each package the appliance is built from.

The source package itself can be downloaded from http://www.kerio.com/

ASM

ASM is an all purpose Java bytecode manipulation and analysis framework.

Batik

Batik is a Java-based toolkit for SVG image manipulation.

Bouncy Castle

Bouncy Castle is a collection of APIs used in cryptography.
Copyright © 2000-2009 The Legion Of The Bouncy Castle (http://www.bouncycastle.org)
Copyright © 1998 Dr B. R Gladman and Sam Simpson

c3p0

c3p0 is an easy-to-use library for augmenting traditional (DriverManager-based) JDBC drivers. It is released under LGPL license version 2.1.
Copyright © 2005 Machinery For Change, Inc.
Source code is available at http://www.kerio.com/

cron4j

cron4j is a scheduler for the Java platform which is very similar to the UNIX cron daemon. It is released under LGPL license version 2.1.
Copyright © 2007-2010 Carlo Pelliccia
Source code is available at http://www.kerio.com/

dom4j

dom4j is an easy to use, open source library for working with XML, XPath and XSLT on the Java platform.
Copyright © 2001-2005 MetaStuff, Ltd. All Rights Reserved.

Ext.ux.TinyMCE

Ext.ux.TinyMCE is an ExtJS form field containing TinyMCE v3. It is released under LGPL 2.1 or higher.
Copyright © 2008-2010 BYTE-force, www.byte-force.com
Source code is available at http://www.kerio.com/

GPL GhostScript

GPL GhostScript is a software for manipulating with PostScript and PDF files. It is released under GPL license version 2.
Copyright © Artifex Software, Inc. and contributors. All Rights Reserved.
Source code is available at http://www.kerio.com/

GraphicsMagick

GraphicsMagick is an application for displaying and manipulating images.
Copyright © 2002 - 2009 GraphicsMagick Group
Copyright © 2002 ImageMagick Studio
Copyright © 1999 E. I. du Pont de Nemours and Company
Copyright © 2000-2002 Ghostgum Software Pty, Ltd. All Rights Reserved.
Copyright © 2000 Markus Friedl. All Rights Reserved.
Copyright © 1985-1988 Supoj Sutanthavibul
Copyright © 1989-2000 Brian V. Smith
Copyright © 1991 Paul King
Copyright © 1986 University of Utah
Copyright © 1988-1997 Sam Leffler
Copyright © 1991-1997 Silicon Graphics, Inc.

Copyright © 1999-2003 Bob Friesenhahn
Copyright © 2005 Eskil Steenberg. All Rights Reserved.
Copyright © 1991-1998 Thomas G. Lane
Copyright © 1994, 1995, 1997, 1998, 1999, 2000 Aladdin Enterprises
Copyright © 1996-2000 Julian R Seward. All Rights Reserved.
Copyright © 1998-2002 Daniel Veillard. All Rights Reserved.
Copyright © 1998-2004 Marti Maria
Copyright © 1989-2000 Brian V. Smith
Copyright © 1995, 1996 Guy Eric Schalnat, Group 42, Inc.
Copyright © 1996, 1997 Andreas Dilger
Copyright © 1998, 1999 Glenn Randers-Pehrson
Copyright © 1999-2000 Image Power, Inc.
Copyright © 2001-2003 Michael David Adams
Copyright © 1998, 1999, 2000, 2001 The Board of Trustees of the University of Illinois. All Rights Reserved.
Copyright © 1999-2000 The University of British Columbia
Copyright © 1996-2000 David Turner, Robert Wilhelm a Werner Lemberg
This software is based in part on the work of the Independent JPEG Group.

Hibernate

Hibernate is Relational Persistence for Java and .NET. It is distributed under LGPL license.
Copyright © 2006-2008 Red Hat Middleware LLC or third-party contributors
Copyright © 2008 Ovidiu Feodorov

Hibernate Search

Hibernate Search is a full text search engine for the persistence domain model. It is distributed under LGPL license.
Copyright © 2005 JBoss Inc. a přispěvatelé
Copyright © 2008 Red Hat Middleware LLC.
Source code is available at http://www.kerio.com/

ICU — International Components for Unicode (Java)

ICU is a mature, widely used set of C/C++ and Java libraries providing Unicode and Globalization support for software applications.
Copyright © 1995-2007 International Business Machines Corporation
Copyright © 2003 National Electronics and Computer Technology Center

im4java

im4java provides a pure-java interface to ImageMagick, GraphicsMagick and other popular commandline tools. It is released under LGPL license version 2 or later.
Copyright © 2008-2010 by Bernhard Bablok
Copyright © 2002-2005 The Apache Software Foundation or its licensors
Source code is available at http://www.kerio.com/

Javassist

This software contains an unmodified version of Javassist library distributed under terms of Mozilla Public License version 1.1.
The original source code is accessible at http://www.csg.is.titech.ac.jp/~chiba/javassist

Jaxen

Jaxen is an open source XPath library written in Java.
Copyright © 2000-2007 bob mcwhirter & James Strachan.
Copyright © 2000-2004 Jason Hunter & Brett McLaughlin
Copyright © 2003-2006 The Werken Company. All Rights Reserved.
Copyright © 2007 Elliotte Rusty Harold
Copyright © 2007 Ryan Gustafson
Copyright © 2008 Andrew Sales

Jodconverter

JODConverter converts documents between different office formats. It is distributed under LGPL version 2.1 or newer.
Copyright © 2004-2007 Mirko Nasato
Copyright © 2007 Laurent Godard
Source code is available at http://www.kerio.com/

JSON

json.jar is a Java library that converts data to/from JSON data interchange format.
Copyright © 2002, 2006, 2008 JSON.org

libcurl

Libcurl is a free and easy-to-use client-side URL transfer library. It supports the following protocols: FTP, FTPS, HTTP, HTTPS, GOPHER, TELNET, DICT, FILE and LDAP.
Copyright ©1996-2008, Daniel Stenberg.

libiconv

Libiconv converts from one character encoding to another through Unicode conversion.
Copyright ©1999-2003 Free Software Foundation, Inc.
Author: Bruno Haible
Homepage: http://www.gnu.org/software/libiconv/
The *libiconv* library is distributed and licensed under GNU Lesser General Public License version 3.

libjpeg

Libjpeg is a library for handling the JPEG (JFIF) image format.
This software is based in part on the work of the Independent JPEG Group.

libtiff

Libtiff is a library for reading and writing Tagged Image File Format files.
Copyright © 1988-1997 Sam Leffler
Copyright © 1991-1997 Silicon Graphics, Inc.
Copyright © 2007-2009 Richard Nolde
Copyright © Joris Van Damme

Copyright © 1990, 1995 Frank D. Cringle
Copyright © 1996 USAF Phillips Laboratory
Copyright © 1985, 1986 The Regents of the University of California
Copyright © 1990 by Sun Microsystems, Inc.
Copyright © 1996 Pixar
Copyright © 1999 Frank Warmerdam
Copyright © 2002 Andrey Kiselev
Copyright © 2003 Ross Finlayson
Copyright © 2009 Frank Warmerdam
Copyright © 1990 Digital Equipment Corporation, Maynard, Massachusetts
Copyright © 2004 Free Software Foundation, Inc.
Copyright © 1994 X Consortium
Copyright © 2003 Ross Finlayson
Copyright © 1996 BancTec AB
Copyright © 1996 Mike Johnson

libxml2

XML parser and toolkit.
Copyright ©1998-2003 Daniel Veillard. All Rights Reserved.
Copyright © 2000 Bjorn Reese and Daniel Veillard.
Copyright ©2000 Gary Pennington and Daniel Veillard
Copyright ©1998 Bjorn Reese and Daniel Stenberg.

NekoHTML

NekoHTML is a simple HTML scanner and tag balancer.
Copyright © 2001-2008 The Apache Software Foundation
Copyright © 2002-2008 Andy Clark

OpenLDAP

Freely distributable *LDAP* (*Lightweight Directory Access Protocol*) implementation.
Copyright © 1998-2007 The OpenLDAP Foundation
Copyright © 1999 Juan C. Gomez. All rights reserved.
Copyright © 2001 Computing Research Labs, New Mexico State University, Portions
Copyright ©1999, 2000 Novell, Inc, Portions. All Rights Reserved.
Copyright © 1999 PADL Software Pty, Ltd., Portions
Copyright © 1990, 1991, 1993, 1994, 1995, 1996 Regents of the University of Michigan, Portions
Copyright © 1997 The Internet Society, Portions
Copyright © 1998-2003 Kurt D. Zeilenga, Portions
Copyright © 1998 A. Hartgers, Portions
Copyright © 1999 Lars Uffmann, Portions
Copyright © 2003 IBM Corporation, Portions
Copyright © 2004 Hewlett-Packard Company, Portions
Copyright © 2004 Howard Chu, Symas Corp.

OpenOffice.org

OpenOffice.org is a free and open productivity suite. It is released under LGPL license, version 3.

Copyright © 2002, 2008 Sun Microsystems, Inc.

This product has been created with contributions from the OpenOffice.org community, of which Sun Microsystems Inc. is the founding member. OpenOffice.org acknowledges all community members, especially those mentioned at http://www.openoffice.org/welcome/credits.html.

Source code is available at http://www.kerio.com/

OpenOffice.org client libraries

juh-3.1.0.jar, jurt-3.1.0.jar, unoil-3.1.0.jar and ridl-3.1.0.jar are OpenOffice.org client libraries. They are distributed under LGPL version 3.

Copyright © 2008 Sun Microsystems, Inc.

Source code is available at http://www.kerio.com/

OpenSSL

An implementation of *Secure Sockets Layer* (SSL v2/v3) and *Transport Layer Security* (TLS v1) protocol.

This product includes software developed by the *OpenSSL Project* for use in the *OpenSSL Toolkit* (http://www.openssl.org/).

This product includes cryptographic software written by Eric Young.

This product includes cryptographic software written by Tim Hudson.

Qt (LGPL)

QT is a cross-platform application framework. It is released under LGPL license version 2.1.

Copyright © 2008 Nokia Corporation and/or its subsidiary(-ies)

Source code is available at http://www.kerio.com/

QtBrowserPlugin

QtBrowserPlugin solution is a QT4 component useful for implementing plugins for web browser. It is released under LGPL 2.1.

Copyright © 2009 Nokia Corporation and/or its subsidiary(-ies)

Source code is available at http://www.kerio.com/

QtSingleApplication (LGPL)

QtSingleApplication is a QT4 component that provides support for applications which can be only started once per each user. It is released under LGPL 2.1.

Copyright © 2009 Nokia Corporation and/or its subsidiary(-ies)

Source code is available at http://www.kerio.com/

ScoopyNG

The VMware detection tool.

Copyright ©2008 Tobias Klein

slf4j

slf4j is a simple logging facade for Java.
Copyright © 2004-2010 QOS.CH
Copyright © 2004-2005 SLF4J.ORG
Copyright © 2005 - 2010 James Auldridge
Copyright © 1999-2005 The Apache Software Foundation

Spring Framework

This product includes software developed by the Spring Framework Project (http://www.springframework.org).
© Copyright 2011 SpringSource

TagSoup

TagSoup is a SAX-compliant HTML parser.
Copyright 2002-2008 by John Cowan

tinymce

TinyMCE is a platform-independent web-based Javascript HTML WYSIWYG editor control released as Open Source under LGPL by Moxiecode Systems AB.
Copyright © 2009 Moxiecode Systems AB
Copyright © 2009 The Dojo Foundation
Source code is available at http://www.kerio.com/

TrueZIP

TrueZIP is a Java based Virtual File System (VFS) which enables client applications to access ZIP and TAR archives.
Copyright © 2004-2009 Schlichtherle IT Services

XStream

XStream is a simple library to serialize objects to XML and back again.
Copyright © 2003, 2004, 2005, 2006, 2007 Joe Walnes
Copyright © 2006, 2007 XStream Committers

zlib

General-purpose library for data compressing and decompressing.
Copyright © 1995-2005 Jean-loup Gailly a Mark Adler

Appendix A

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Linux® is registered trademark of Linus Torvalds.