



Synology®



**Installation of Baikal server  
on Synology NAS  
and configuring clients to use it.**

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## Revision history

Version	Date	Summary of changes
1.0	15jan14	Initial version
1.1	26jan14	Added Client instructions for Android, thanks to “Bobdroid” for the info ! Added icons to Client instruction paragraphs for easier navigation.
1.2	08mar14	Updated chapter 9: “Upgrading the Baïkal package” with info from actually performed 0.2.6 → 0.2.7 upgrade.
1.3	24mar14	Updated caption of pictures, minor textual changes about DSM 5.0
1.4	31mar14	Added CardDAV-Sync for Android, thanks to “m4tt0” for the info !

## Introduction

Store your contacts and calendars on your own Synology NAS, away from the inquisitive eyes of Google, NSA and others. Baikal is a lightweight CalDAV (calendars) and CardDAV (contacts) server released under the GNU GPL v3 license. Baikal is copyright (c) 2013 by Jérôme Schneider, the homepage is <http://baikal-server.com>

This document describes the system requirements for Baikal and the installation/configuration procedures for the Synology NAS and the clients that use it. This document and the related installation/configuration software is released under the GNU GPL v3 license.



Don't let the 32 pages of this manual discourage you: each step is really easy and well described, and probably you can skip quite a few paragraphs.

Used symbols in this document:

Radio button, not selected

Radio button, selected

Check box, not ticked

Check box, ticked

→ [Next] Press the "Next" button

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## System requirements

- DSM 4.2 or 4.3.
- DSM 5.0 tested by others, not by the author yet.
- 30 MB free disk space on /volume1.
- Web Station must be enabled (procedure described in this document).
- For the database, Baïkal can use either SQLite or MySQL.  
This document describes the procedure for both options:
  - For MySQL, the corresponding service must be started and configured  
([procedure described in this document, in orange](#))  
Using MySQL has the advantage of having a proper database and tools for management and backup/restore.
  - SQLite does not require any extra services and is straightforward to use.  
The Contacts and Calendar data is stored together in one single file.

### Note:

The Baïkal "flat package" is integrated into this package for Synology (no need to download it separately).

# 1. Enabling the DSM Web Services

Login to DSM using "admin" account.

## 1.1. Enable Web Station

DSM Control Panel → Web Services

Enable Web Station

Firewall Notification pops up → Add rule for port 80 (if not already there).

## 1.2. Enable MySQL (optional)

If you want to use MySQL (instead of SQLite), then enable it now:

DSM Control Panel → Web Services

Enable MySQL

Firewall Notification pops up, add rule for port 3306 (if not already there).

Note:

In DSM 5.0 MySQL has been replaced by MariaDB. It seems to work exactly the same, but has not been tested by the author yet.

## 2. MySQL only: Creating database with phpMyAdmin

If you want to use MySQL, install phpMyAdmin and create the Baikal database:

- DSM Package Center → Utilities → phpMyAdmin → [Install]
- Login to phpMyAdmin as root (default password is blank)
- Change the MySQL root password:  
General Settings → "Change password"

### Change password

Hashing (\*) MySQL 4.1+

Tab [Users] → "Add user" (in lower left of screen)

#### Login info:

User Name = baikal (lower case, do not use special characters !)

Host = localhost

Password = *(whatever you want)*

#### Database for user:

(\*) Create database with same name

#### Global privileges:

Leave all  and 0

→ [Add user]

→ [Log out]

### 3. Installing the Baïkal package

- Download the Baïkal package for Synology from:  
<http://sourceforge.net/projects/baikalforsynology/>  
(single file, e.g. "baikal-0.2.6-001.spk")
- DSM Package Center → [Manual Install]
- Browse to the file you just downloaded  
→ [Open] → [Next]

#### License agreement

I accept

→ [Next]

#### Confirm settings

Run after installation

→ [Apply]

- Check if Baïkal actually started running, if not: start manually (Action→Run).



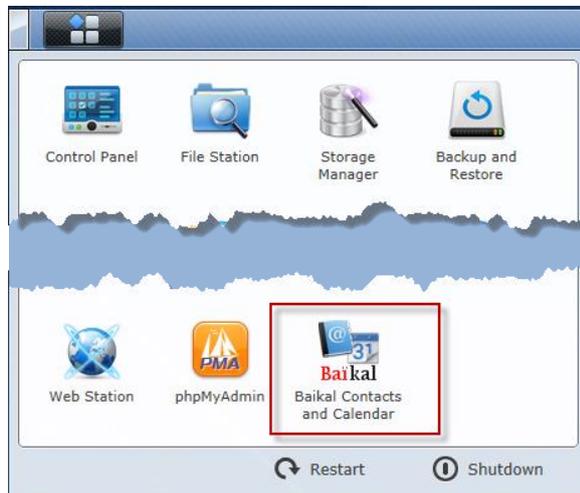
#### Note:

**From now, please continue within 1 hour with the next step (Baïkal initialization wizard), otherwise you will have to uninstall/install the Baïkal package.**

## 4. Initializing the Baikal server

DSM Start menu (automatically opened in previous step) → [Baikal]

As long as Baikal is not initialized, this opens the Wizard. After successful initialization this opens the Web Admin instead (where all settings you made are accessible).



Note:

You get the next error message in case you installed the Baikal package more than 1 hour ago:

### **Baikal Install Tool is locked.**

To unlock it, create (or re-create if it exists already) an empty file named `ENABLE_INSTALL` (uppercase, no file extension) in the `Specific/` folder of Baikal.

Easiest way to solve this, is using the DSM Package Center to uninstall the Baikal package and install it again.

## 4.1. Baïkal initialization wizard

Server time zone = (your local time zone)

Enable CalDAV :  (for having Calendars)

Enable CardDAV:  (for having Contacts)

WebDAV authentication type = Digest \*)

Admin password = (whatever you want)

Enable Web interface :

Web interface autolock :  \*\*)

→ [Save changes]

\*) For use with BlackBerry OS10, you have to select authentication type = Basic, and need to use SSL, for which a server certificate is required on your Synology NAS.

\*\*) With "autolock" enabled, the Baïkal Web interface will lock after not using it for 1 hour. By performing stop/run Baïkal in Package Center, you can re-enable the Web interface again (no need to "touch" the ENABLE\_ADMIN file 😊).

## 4.2. Baikal Database setup

The Baikal Wizard continues with the database setup.

SQLite file path : (leave unchanged)

Use MySQL → **Do what you decided before:**

: If you want SQLite as database, just proceed to [Save changes] now

: As soon as you enable "Use MySQL", you get first a "Validation error", next you can enter the SQL database details (must be the same as in Chapter 2):

MySQL host	= localhost
MySQL database name	= baikal
MySQL user name	= baikal
MySQL password	= <i>(the password of baikal)</i>

→ [Save changes] → [Start using Baikal]

## 5. Adding a Baikal user

The Baikal Web Admin is already automatically opened in previous step.  
(if not: DSM Start menu → Baikal)

You get the next error message in case you enabled “Web interface auto lock” (see §4.1) and you didn't use the Baikal web interface in the past hour:

### Baikal Admin is locked.

To unlock it, create (or re-create if it exists already) an empty file named ENABLE\_ADMIN (uppercase, no file extension) in the Specific/ folder of Baikal.

Easiest way to solve this, is using the DSM Package Center to → [Stop] the Baikal package and → [Run] it again. No need to "touch" the ENABLE\_ADMIN file 😊.

### 5.1. Authentication

Login = admin

Password = *(the Admin password you entered in the Wizard, see §4.1)*

You will land on the “Dashboard”.

### 5.2. Add user

[Users and resources] → [+ Add user]

#### Creating new user

Username = *(name of the new Baikal user, e.g. "Erik". Do not use special characters)*

Display name = *(whatever you want)*

Email = *(his/her e-mail address, don't know why it is needed here)*

Password = *(whatever you want)*

**Note: only this username/password will be needed in any (mail, calendar,...) client that uses Contacts and/or Calendars**

→ [Save changes]

### 5.2.1. Change user's Address Book name

With previous step you should have entered the "Users" screen, if not: → [Users and resources]

#### Users

(Username, e.g. "Erik")

[Calendars]

**[Address Books]** ...etc...

→ [Address Books]

#### Manage Address Books for (User name)

Display name = Default Address Book

Description = Default Address Book for (Display name)

→ [Edit]

Change Display name and Description into something that makes sense to you, e.g. "Home address book". This name will show up in your E-mail and Contacts clients.

→ [Save changes] → [Close] → [Back to users list]

### 5.2.2. Change user's Calendar name

With previous step you should have entered the "Users" screen, if not: → [Users and resources]

#### Users

(Username, e.g. "Erik")

**[Calendars]**

[Address Books] ...etc...

→ [Calendars]

#### Manage Calendars for (User name)

Calendar token ID = default

Display name = Default calendar

Description = Default calendar

Todos [v]

→ [Edit]

Change Display name and Description into something that makes sense to you, e.g. "Home calendar". This name will show up in your Calendar clients.

→ [Save changes] → [Close] → [Back to users list]

## 5.3. Check the Dashboard

→ [Dashboard]

On the dashboard, now you see:

- under CalDAV one (1) calendar
- under CardDAV one (1 ) address book.

You can use the same address book and calendar for all the users, or add more Baikal users with their own address books and calendars.

→ [Logout] → [x]

## 6. Connecting your Contacts client

You need to create a **CardDAV** account in your Contacts client (eM Client, Thunderbird, Apple Contacts, ...) to make use of the Baikal server.

In all cases, replace the next **red UPPERCASE** words like this:

**MYSYNO:** IP address or hostname of your Synology NAS

**USER:** Baikal username you created using the Baikal Web Admin (see §5.2)

**PASSWORD:** Password for USER

**ROLODEX:** How you want to call your address book, e.g. "My home address book"

### 6.1. Contacts - eM Client



Tools → Accounts → [New account ...] → Contacts → [CardDAV]

#### Server information

Account URL = <http://MYSYNO/baikal/card.php/addressbooks/USER/default/>

User name = **USER**

Password = **PASSWORD**

→ [Next]

#### Account details

Account name = **ROLODEX**

→ [Next]

#### Finish

→ [Finish]

## 6.2. Contacts - Thunderbird with SOGo connector



Important notes:

For quite some time already, SOGo has a reported bug that updating contacts does not work properly over CardDAV.

Some users reported that, for SOGo to work, you have to host your Baikal on a https line, and keep usernames simple (no '@' in the username or any non ascii-alphanumeric char).

### 6.2.1. Install the “SOGo Connector” add-on



Thunderbird does not support CardDAV natively. Therefore, download "SOGo Connector Thunderbird extension" from: <http://sogo.nu/downloads/frontends.html>

Choose the version that fits to your Thunderbird version, install via:

Thunderbird → Tools → Add-ons → (Little wheel) → Install Add-on From File...

Restart Thunderbird.

### 6.2.2. Add the address book

File → New → Remote Address Book

#### Remote Address Book Properties

Name = **ROLODEX**

URL = <http://MYSYNO/baikal/card.php/addressbooks/USER/default/>

Read Only

→ [OK]

Right-click on your newly created **ROLODEX** address book → [Synchronize]

#### Authentication required

Username and password requested at <http://MYSYNO>. The site says: “BaikalDAV”

Name = **USER**

Password = **PASSWORD**

→ [OK]

### 6.2.3. Install the “Saved Password Editor” add-on



Thunderbird does not remember the password for SOGo Connector on its own accord. Therefore, download “Saved Password Editor” from:

<https://addons.mozilla.org/nl/firefox/addon/saved-password-editor>

Install via: Thunderbird → Tools → Add-ons → (Little wheel) → Install Add-on From File...  
Restart Thunderbird.

Next, add the username/password for Baikal (valid for both Contacts and Address book):  
Thunderbird → Tools → Saved Passwords

#### Saved passwords

Website	Username
---------	----------

imap...etc...	...etc...
---------------	-----------

→ [New]

#### Add new login

Type (\*) Annotated

Host = http://MYSYNO

Annotation = BaikalDAV

Username = USER

Password = PASSWORD

→ [OK]

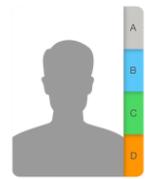
#### Saved passwords

Website	Username
---------	----------

http://MYSYNO (BaikalDAV)	USER
---------------------------	------

imap...etc...	...etc...
---------------	-----------

→ [Close]



## 6.3. Contacts - Apple Contacts (iOS)

iPad desktop → Settings → Mail, Contacts, Calendars → Accounts → Add Account → Other → Contacts → "Add CardDAV Account":

### CardDAV

Server = **MYSYNO**/baikal/card.php (note: no http:// nor https://, and no trailing slash)

User Name = **USER**

Password = **PASSWORD**

Description= **ROLODEX**

→ [Next]

**This seems to have been successful, but it is NOT.**

Select the **ROLODEX** account again you just added.

### CardDAV

Server = **MYSYNO**/baikal/card.php

User Name = **USER**

Description = ...etc..

Now remove the /baikal/card.php from the Server name:

(if you would have a look at "Advanced Settings", you would see it was duplicated:  
<https://MYSYNO/baikal/card.php/baikal/card.php/principals/USER>)

### CardDAV

Server = **MYSYNO**

...etc...

→ [Done]

Next, convince your Apple device to use this account:

### Cannot Connect Using SSL

Do you want to try setting up the account without SSL?

→ [Cancel]

### Contacts Account

Unable to verify account information.

→ [OK]

### CardDAV

Server = **MYSYNO**

...etc...

→ [Done]

### Contacts Account

This account may not be able to sync contacts. Are you sure you want to save?

→ [Save]

Check with the “Contacts” app if the contacts are synced indeed.

## 6.3.1. Contacts - Apple Contacts (iOS) - Hibernation

In case your Synology used to hibernate properly before, you can keep it that way by changing the fetching method to “Manual”. Your apple device will then only check this account for address updates when the app (Contacts, Mail, ...) is active.

iPad desktop → Settings → Mail, Contacts, Calendars → Accounts → Fetch New Data  
→ **ROLODEX**:

### ROLODEX

#### Select schedule

Fetch

Manual [v]

→ [< Fetch New Data]



## 6.4. Contacts – Android devices – DAVdroid

Android does not support CardDAV and CalDAV natively, you will need an app for that. Here DAVdroid is used (an alternative for contacts is “CardDAV-Sync”, see §6.5).

### 6.4.1. Install the “DAVDroid” app

DAVDroid offers both CardDAV and CalDAV, is open source and explicitly tested on Baikal. It is available for €2.99 currently. For more info see: <http://davidroid.bitfire.at/what-is-davidroid>

Buy the app at Google Play (or Samsung Store) and install it.

Open the app → Welcome to DAVdroid

Now the free “DAVDroid JB Workaround” add-on could be recommended.

If so, install that add-on as well to prevent data-loss on reboot (it’s an Android/Play Store bug).

### 6.4.2. Configure “DAVDroid” for Contacts

Open the app → Add account (key symbol with + sign) → Add an account → DAVdroid

Note: you could also use http (without s).

#### DAVDroid

Root URL = <https://MYSYNO/baikal/card.php>

User name = **USER**

Password = **PASSWORD**

Pre-emptive authentication (incompatible with Digest, see §4.1, do not enable)

→ [Next]

Select the **ROLODEX** address book

#### Which collections shall be synchronised?

Address books

**ROLODEX** (\*)

→ [Next]

→ [Finish]



## 6.5. Contacts – Android devices – CardDAV-Sync

As an alternative to DAVdroid (see §6.4), “CardDAV-Sync” can be used to synchronise contacts with Android devices.

### 6.5.1. Install the “CardDAV-Sync free beta” app

As the name suggests, the “free beta” version of the app can be downloaded for free from Google Play. There is also a paid version with more contact fields supported.

Note that according to the description in Google Play, there seems to be a generic issue with CardDAV on HTC Sense devices.

### 6.5.2. Configure “CardDAV-Sync”

Open the app → Settings → Add an account → CardDAV → CardDAV

Note: for https, tick “Use SSL”, you may have to accept a “not trusted” certificate of your NAS.

#### Create CardDAV account

Server = <http://MYSYNO/baikal/card.php/addressbooks/USER/default/>

Use SSL

User name = **USER**

Password = **PASSWORD**

→ [Next]

Select the **ROLODEX** address book, choose for 1-way or 2-way synchronisation.

#### Account name

**ROLODEX**

Sync from server to phone only

→ [Finish]

## 7. Connecting your Calendar client

You need to create a **CalDAV** account in your Calendar client (eM Client, Thunderbird Lightning, Apple Calendar, ...) to make use of the Baikal server.

In all cases, replace the next **red UPPERCASE** words like this:

**MYSYNO:** IP address or hostname of your Synology NAS

**USER:** Baikal username you created using the Baikal Web Admin (see §5.2)

**PASSWORD:** Password for USER

**DIARY:** How you want to call this calendar, e.g. "My home calendar"

### 7.1. Calendar - eM Client



Tools → Accounts → [New account ...] → Calendar → [CalDAV]

#### Server information

Account URL = <http://MYSYNO/baikal/cal.php/calendars/USER/default/>

User name = **USER**

Password = **PASSWORD**

→ [Next]

#### Account details

Account name = **DIARY**

→ [Next]

#### Finish

→ [Finish]

## 7.2. Calendar - Thunderbird/Lightning with SOGo connector

Lightning is the standard Calendar add-on for Thunderbird.



### 7.2.1. Already (?) installed Thunderbird Add-ons

In the rare case that you just need the Calendar function and not the Contacts, you first have to install 2 Thunderbird add-ons, as described here:

6.2.1 Install the “SOGo Connector” add-on

6.2.3 Install the “Saved Password Editor” add-on

### 7.2.2. Install the “Lightning” add-on

By default, Thunderbird does not have a calendar on board.

Therefore, download the “Lightning” add-on from:

<https://addons.mozilla.org/nl/thunderbird/addon/lightning/>



Install via: Thunderbird → Tools → Add-ons → (Little wheel) → Install Add-on From File...  
Restart Thunderbird.

### 7.2.3. Add the calendar

Thunderbird → Calendar

Right-click in left panel → New Calendar...

#### Create a new calendar - Locate

(\*) On the network

→ [Next]

#### Locate

(\*) CalDAV

[v] Offline support

→ [Next]

## Customize

Name: **DIARY**

Reminders [v]

→ [Next]

## Created

→ [Finish]

To prevent mixing up calendars, delete the “default” calendar:

Thunderbird → Calendar

Right-click in left panel on “Default” → Remove Calendar → [OK]

## 7.3. Calendar - Apple Calendar (iOS)

iPad desktop → Settings → Mail, Contacts, Calendars → Accounts → Add Account → Other → Calendars → "Add CalDAV Account":

### CalDAV

Server = <http://MYSYNO/baikal/cal.php/principals/USER/>

User Name = **USER**

Password = **PASSWORD**

Description= **DIARY**

→ [Next]

### CalDAV

Calendars (ON)

Reminders (ON)

→ [Save]

Next, make this Calendar you default one:

iPad desktop → Settings → Mail, Contacts, Calendars → Calendars → Default Calendar:

### Default Calendar

**DIARY**

(the name of you gave to the user's Calendar, see §5.2.2) [v]

ICLOUD

...etc...

→ [Save]



## 7.4. Calendar – Android devices

Android does not support CardDAV and CalDAV natively, you will need an app for that. Here DAVdroid is used (an alternative would be CardDAV-Sync plus CalDAV-Sync).

### 7.4.1. Already (?) installed “DAVDroid” app

In the rare case that you just need the Calendar function and not the Contacts, you first have to install the DAVdroid app now, as described in §6.4.1.

### 7.4.2. Configure “DAVDroid” for Calendars

Open the app → Add account (key symbol with + sign) → Add an account → DAVdroid

Note: you could also use http (without s).

#### DAVDroid

Root URL = <https://MYSYNO/baikal/cal.php>

User name = **USER**

Password = **PASSWORD**

Pre-emptive authentication (incompatible with Digest, see §4.1, do not enable)

→ [Next]

Select the **DIARY** calendar.

#### Which collections shall be synchronised?

Calendars

**DIARY**

→ [Next]

→ [Finish]

## 8. Backing up the Baikal configuration and database

The Baikal database and configuration can be backed up and restored with the standard DSM “Backup and Restore” tool.

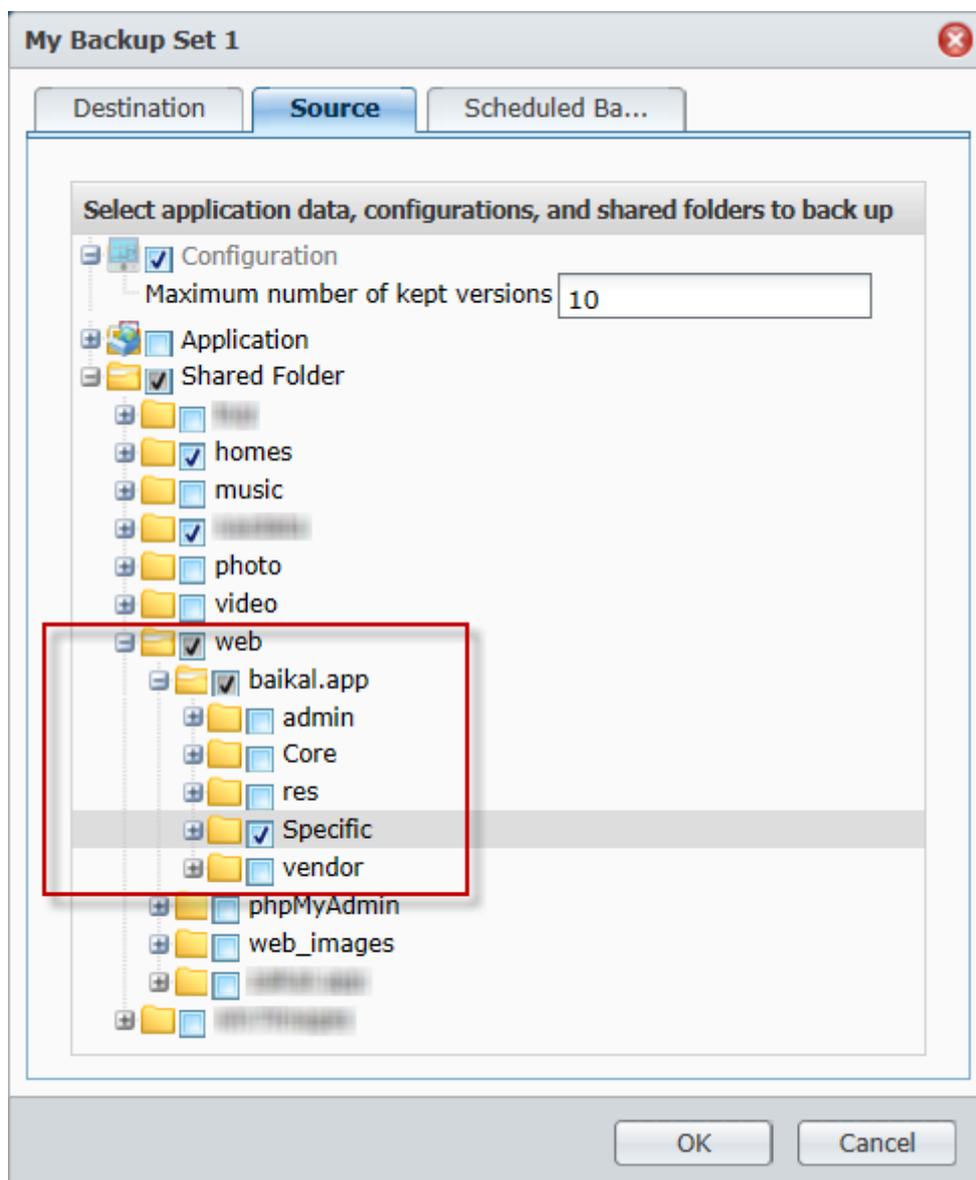
### 8.1. Backup Baikal configuration and SQLite database

By default, the Baikal configuration and SQLite database are stored in:  
/volume1/web/baikal.app/Specific

**Note:**

**Always backup this directory, even if you are using MySQL.**

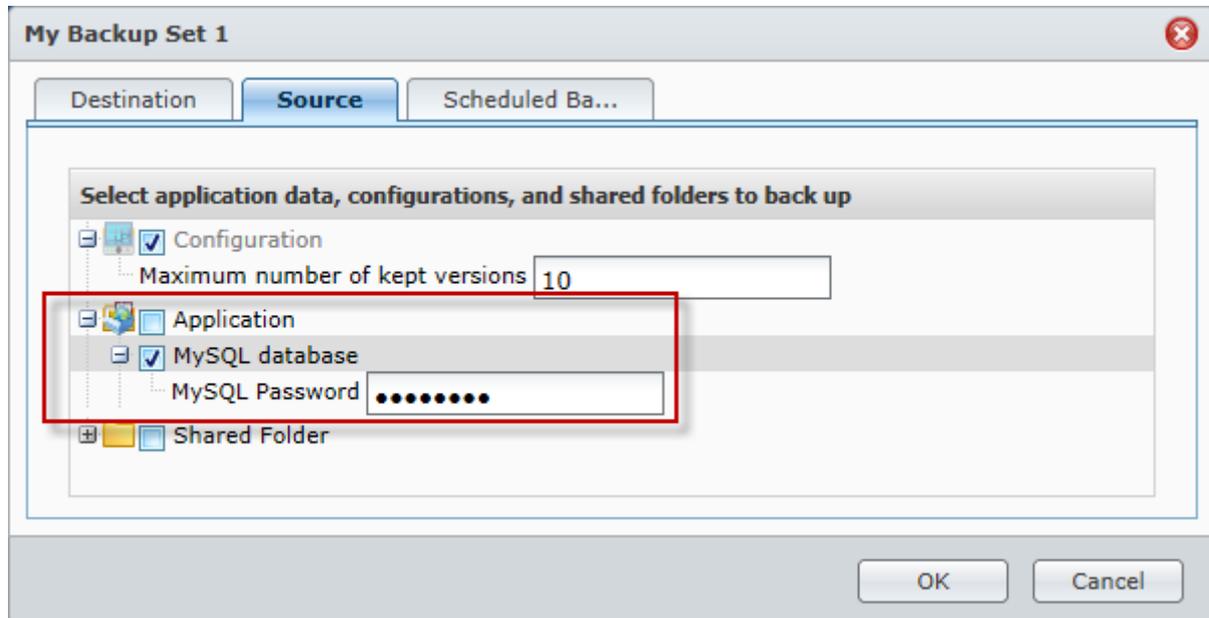
See below how to select the “Specific” directory for backup:



## 8.2. Backup MySQL database

If you are using MySQL, see below how to select that database for backup.

You will need to provide the MySQL root password (see Chapter 2).



## 9. Upgrading the Baikal package

At some point in time, a newer version of the Baikal package may become available.

- Download the Baikal package for Synology from:  
<http://sourceforge.net/projects/baikalforsynology/>  
(single file, e.g. "baikal-0.2.7-001.spk")
- If there is a new version of this manual as well: download and use it.
- **!/\ WARNING:**  
The DSM Package Center will not prevent you from performing an “illogical” upgrade, which could result in data corruption or data loss. Be very sure yourself on what upgrade to apply.
- See table below for the supported upgrade paths:

<b>▼ From \ To ►</b>	0.2.6-001	0.2.7-001	
0.2.6-001	Yes (1)	Yes	
0.2.7-001	No (2)	Yes (1)	

(1) No problem, but this is actually a re-install, not an upgrade.

(2) This downgrade seems to work in practice, but is not formally supported.

- Great care has been taken to perform the upgrade safely without data loss.  
→ Nevertheless: backup your database now !!  
See Chapter 8 for instructions.

## 9.1. Install the upgrade

- Login to DSM using the "admin" account
- Stop the Baikal package, to prevent user access during the update:
  - DSM Package Center → Baikal → Action → Stop
  - Are you sure → [Yes]
- Install the new Baikal package like a fresh install, as described in Chapter 3.
  - DSM Package Center will detect that an older Baikal version is already installed, and will actually perform an upgrade instead of a new install.
  - The upgrade procedure will take care of:
    - Saving your configuration.
    - Saving the SQLite database (only if you didn't change its path !)  
The MySQL database (if used) will not be saved/restored by the upgrade.
    - Uninstalling the old version, installing the new one.
    - Restoring your configuration and SQLite database.

**Note:**

**From now, please continue within 1 hour with the next step (Baikal upgrade wizard), otherwise you will have to install the new version of the Baikal package again (as described in this paragraph).**

## 9.2. Baikal upgrade wizard

- (If not already done: login to DSM using the "admin" account)
- Start the Baikal package:
  - DSM Package Center → Baikal → Action → Run
    - Status will become “Running”
    - The Baikal icon will reappear in the DSM Start menu
- DSM Start menu → Baikal
  - In case the Baikal software itself has NOT been changed, the normal login window will appear right away.
  - Otherwise (if the Baikal software has been changed), the upgrade wizard will appear:

### Baikal upgrade wizard

Upgrading Baikal from version x.x.x to version y.y.y

...

Baikal has been successfully upgraded.

→ [Access the Baikal admin]

- Login as “admin” to Baikal Web Admin

### Version

This systems runs Baikal y.y.y flat package.

→ [Logout]

## 10. Removing the Baikal package

Not happy with Baikal after all? You can easily remove it completely from your Synology NAS.

- Login to DSM using the "admin" account
- DSM Package Center → Installed → Baikal
  - Action → Uninstall

**Are you sure you want to uninstall this package?**

→ Yes

- The Baikal package, configuration, SQLite database and log file will all be removed from your Synology NAS.
- If you have used MySQL (see Chapter 2), you may want to use phpMyAdmin to remove the "baikal" user and database.