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How to install project m 2019

ZenTao's project management tools may be perfect for your organization. Jack Wallen guides you through the installation process. If you want to integrate project management tools into your data center, you may be looking at all possible options and not sure which path to take. Do you go ownership routes or open source routes? Did you choose an expensive solution or a free option? What features do you need? Server? Client? Container? There are so many options. One of those options is ZenTao, which is considered a complete lifecycle management tool. This open source system offers management for the like: Products Projects Q&A Documents Work Organization Reports Currently, ZenTao serves more than 30,000 teams, 200,000 projects, and 800,000 developers, so the project is widely used and respected. I want to walk you through the ZenTao installation process. I will demonstrate in Ubuntu Server 18.04, but the software can also be installed on Windows. SEE: 10 things companies store in their own data centers (TechRepublic downloads) What you'll need Example running from Ubuntu Server 18.04 A user with sudo privileges How to download and uninstall ZenTao If you're going to run ZenTao on a headless server, You must download the tar.gz file to a computer with a desktop environment and then copy the file to the server with scp To download the file, go to the download page and be sure to download the Linux one-click installation file for the 64-bit architecture. Save the file to your ~/Downloads directory. Once the download is complete, copy it to the server with the command: scp ~/Downloads/ZenTaoALM.X.int.zbox_64.tar.gz USER@SERVER_IP:/home/USER Where: X is the release number ZenTao User is the remote user name SERVER_IP is the IP address of the remote server With the file copied, SSH to the server and then uninstall it to the /opt directory with the command: sudo tar xvzf ZenTaoALM*.tar.gz -C /opt/ How to run ZenTao With ZenTao unpacked, you can now run it. However, before starting the service, you may need to use this tool on a non-default port. Outside the box, ZenTao uses port 80. If you need to select a different port, you can set it with the command: sudo /opt/zbox/zbox -ap PORT Where PORT is the Apache port number to be used. You can also change the default MySQL port with the command: sudo /opt/zbox/zbox -mp PORT Where PORT is the MySQL port number to use. Finally, to start ZenTao, issue a command: sudo /opt/zbox/zbox start The above command will start Apache and MySQL. How to sign in to ZenTao Once the service starts, open a web browser on your LAN and navigate to (where SERVER_IP is the IP address of the ZenTao hosting server). You will be greeted by a welcome window where you can choose which version of ZenTao to use (Figure A). Figure A Selecting the ZenTao version your organization. You may start with an open source version of ZenTao. If it according to your needs, you can then upgrade to the Pro version. In the resulting window, type the default sign-in credentials (admin/123456) (Figure B). Figure B After authentication is successful, you will be prompted to create a new admin password (Figure C). Figure C Create a new admin password for ZenTao. Type the default password, create a new password, and click Save. You will then be asked to choose what type of management you will use zenTao, as well as if you want to use hours or story points for estimation (Figure D). Figure D What are you going to use ZenTao for? Make your selection and click Save. You'll then find yourself in ZenTao's main window, where you can start setting up tools for projects, products, and more (Figure E). Figure E ZenTao is ready to meet your project management needs. How to enable ZenTao in reboot One warning to ZenTao is that it does not give you the option to start the service in boot. Since we use Linux it's not a problem, because we can switch to cron for the task. To enable ZenTao to start at boot, create a new cron job with the command: sudo crontab -e At the bottom of the crontab file, add the following: @reboot /opt/zbox/zbox start Save and close the file. Now, when/if your server reboots, ZenTao will start and be available when the boot process is complete. And it's all there to get a powerful open source project management tool up and running. Try ZenTao and see if it doesn't meet and exceed your lifecycle management needs. DevOps, virtualization, hybrid cloud, storage, and operational efficiency are just some of the data center topics we'll highlight. Delivered Monday and Wednesday Sign up today Also see Unsupported Video Playback For the best shower experience in the main bathroom koppersmith Project, we installed ioDIGITAL shower valve® programmable from Moen. The ioDIGITAL shower system has a digital controller installed in the shower and remote control, which can be programmed to control every aspect of the bathing experience - from water temperature to spray type - for each individual family member. The bathroom has four different sprays, including body sprays and handheld sprays, all of which are controlled by a central processor mounted in the attic above the bathroom. Watch this video to find out more. More information TAGSbathroominstall plumbingMoenPlumbingshower Skip to main contentHome Skills ConcretingTimeComplexityCost Installing cement boards correctly is the most important part of a first-class tile project. Here's how to do 1/2 x 4sCement boardCement board screwsFiberglass mesh tapeThin-set mortarMove on a solid mortar bed, and say hello to the cement board. Traditional methods of installing ceramic tiles call for setting them up on solid mortar beds. Troweling perfect flat bed Great skills, but the prize is a tile job that lasts for decades. Currently, most professional tile setters support their tiles with instead, because it offers almost the same durability as much less work. And the best part? Do-it-yourselfers can use it too. Cement boards are thin layers of mortar sandwiched between sheets of fiberglass mesh fabric. The 1/2-in thick board is unaffected by water, making it a great substitute for mortar beds. In this article, we're going to show you how to create a strong, durable, and waterproof tile base around your bathtub using a cement board. We chose the surround tub because it is very leak prone, and an ideal place for cement backboards. Although cement boards are heavy and a bit awkward to cut, even beginners should be able to complete professional quality tubs that surround, ready tiles, in a day. (Allow half a day to tear off the old tiles and maybe a few more days to let the wet wood dry out.) Once you've finished installing the cement board, here are some bathroom tile trends you'd like to explore. Figure A: CementFamily Handyman Board Installation DetailsAdd blocking and other framing details before hanging the cement board. Cement boards, technically called cementitious backer units (CBU), are manufactured under different brand names. Standard size sheets are 3 x 5 ft. and 1/2 in. weighing 45 to 60 lbs. and available in most full service lumberyards and building supply centers. 1/2-in thick cement board, stretches 16 inches in the middle. Other sizes, such as 3 x 4 ft., 3 x 6 ft. and 4 x 4 ft., are available, but you may have to contact the tile supplier to find them. Our project, wall tiles around standard 5-ft. tubs up to a height of 6 ft., require four 3 x 5-ft sheets. To attach a cement board to a button, you will need a special 1-1/4 in cement board screw. (see Fig. B). These screws have layers to withstand corrosion, special wide heads with cutting flutes and hi-low threads for strong grip. If you can't find it in the center of your home, contact a tile-only store. If special screws are not available, install a cement board with 1-1/2 in. hot-dyed galvanized roof nails. You will also need a 2-in wide fiberglass mesh cement tape roll, and a 25-lb thin set adhesive bag, both are available in the center of the house. For fiberglass mesh tape be sure to use a special heavier type that is sold for use with a thin mortar set, since the usual drywall mesh tape will rot. A thin set is a cement-based powder that you mix with water or latex additives to form a thick paste, which is used to close seams on the board and can also be used to arrange tiles. Finally, you'll need a piece of 4-mile 8 x 12-ft. plastic sheet and some straight 2x4. Family HandymanProtect bathtub with dropcloth and cover its edges with sticky tape to keep Tear the old tiles and return to the bare studs. You should remove the faucet handle, bathtub spout, and shower head. Now it's time to straighten the crooked buttons. This is a critical step. Tiles are easier to set up and look better on straight walls. Press straight against the button. Shim low point with with the roof feels stacked to the right height or with thin pieces of wood. You can also screw or nail the stud straight on the side of the bent one. Complete DIY projects like professionals! Sign up for our newsletter! Do it right, do it yourself! The installed Family HandymanExtra blocking now makes it easier to screw on the edges of cement boards later. Screw a full length button into the framing to support the outer edge of the cement board. Add buttons to the inside corners if necessary. The goal is to give at least 1-1/4 in. backing on each edge. Screw in blocking at the top edge of the bath to support and strengthen the bottom edge of the cement board. Add wooden backing where grab bars, shower curtain rods or shower doors will be. Measure the thickness of drywall or plaster where the cement board will meet it. If this dimension is more than 1/2 in., add a wooden strip to the button so that the cement board will be precisely flushed with the old wall. When the wall opens: Add a wooden block now where you will install a towel bar, grab a bar or shower door; then you don't have to rely on frustrating little plastic anchors to hold your gear. Increase insulation on the outer wall with a new higher R-value fiberglass beater. You can replace your old bathtub faucet with a new pressure balancing shower valve. Handyman's familyadded a steam barrier. Staple a 4-mile plastic sheet into the framing. Drain the plastic into the bath and cut it after the cement board is installed. Use one piece to avoid stitching. Push the plastic lightly into the corners before stapling to avoid making a plastic bridge that will tear when you install the cement board. Plastic serves as a steam barrier for insulated walls and as a last resort against any water that might slip through tiles and cement boards. Advice on gaps in cement boards Cement BoardHanging is one of the jobs where gaps are desired. 1/4 in bottom sheet spacing, above the lips of the bathtub to allow the movement of the bath and floor. Use nails or screws as a temporary spacer to create an 1/8-in gap. between sheets of cement boards. When you squeeze a thin mortar set into this gap, it will lock two sheets together and strengthen the seams. Finally, leave extra permissions around each section by subtracting about 1/4 in. from your measurements before you mark the cement board to cut. Believe me, you want to avoid knuckle-skipping tasks from trimming a little off. Any slit will be covered with mesh tape and a thin set. Family HandymanWhen the preparatory work is done, start a useful job by hanging a cement board. All your hard work will start to pay off when the first sheet goes up. Screw a full-size cement board 3 x 5-ft. into the back wall. Place a special 1-1/4 in. cement board every 8 in. along each stud but 1 in. away from the edges to avoid damage. Hold the sheet over the shoulder of the bathtub with a 1/4-in spacer. Drive the screw flush with the surface of the board, taking care not to break through the mesh. Avoiding Avoiding they're at an angle. HandymanKeep family screw 1 goes in far from the edge. The cement board has a smooth side and a rough side. Face the rough side if you are going to use a thin mortar adhesive set to install tiles but the smooth side comes out if you are going to use latex mastic. Family HandymanMark next sheet to cut. Pinch it straight along the cutting line, and use it as a guide to print the cement board with a utility knife. Score the full length of the sheet about five or six times using strong downward pressure. You'll break some knives while cutting, so keep some extras handy. Family HandymanSnap the board along the scoreline by placing it on the edge of your work surface and pressing down. Hold the damaged part when you cut the fiberglass mat on the back. Family HandymanRemove lumps and rough edges with utility knives or wood chips with replaceable knives. Family HandymanIs two sides of the window notch using puzzles. Then score and break the rest using the procedure we showed in step 9. Use the carbide grit jigsaw blade to cut the cement board. You can also use a regular knife, although it will wear out after a few cuts. The HandymanMeasure family came out of the back wall and climbed off the shoulder of the bathtub (plus a 1/4-in spacer) to find the center of the valve, spout and shower head. Sketch a wall that shows the dimensions and size of the hole. Add 1/2 in. to the diameter of the hole to better fit. Family HandymanMark center hole in cement board. The drill hole is smaller than 1-1/2 in. with old shovel bits or carbide-grit hole saws. Family HandymanMan Homemade circle cutter instructions for larger holes. Drill a small hole in one end of the piece of wood, attach it to the cement board in the middle of the circle, screw the cement board onto the work surface below. Then screw in the screw cutter where you want the circle printed, for example, 2 in. from the middle for a 4-in hole. Allow the point to stick out the bottom. Rotate the cutter while applying pressure to print the perfect circle. Repeat the process on the other side. As shown in the inset photo, pound out the circle with your hammer. Be careful not to damage the edges of the hole. Family HandymanSet a complete sheet in place, a distance over the shoulder of the bathtub with 1/4-in. shims, and screw it in Complete the opposite wall and small pieces next to the bathtub. Family Handyman Finishes the job by piecing at the missing drywall and tapping the seam. Cut drywall to fill between existing walls or ceilings and cement boards. To hell with the drywall to the studs. Cover all angles, joints, and stitches, including the joints where the drywall and cement boards meet, with fiberglass mesh tape. Family HandymanFollowing manufacturer's recommendation, mix thin mortar set adhesive with enough water to form a paste Wear a NIOSH approved dust mask when mixing powder. Spread the thin set over the ribbon. Cover the ribbon with a skimmed coat mortar, squeezing it through the tape to fill in the blanks and cracks. Discard the excess material before hardening. Once you're done covering the ribbon with a thin set, you're ready to create tiles. You don't even have to let the thin set dry. Don't worry if the tiles don't cover the joints between the cement board and the drywall. Just finish with the compound joint type setting, which comes in 25-lb. powder bags that you mix with water. (It's available in the center of the house.) The setting type compound is stronger and waterproof than the hardened type with drying. Here are 13 tips to keep in mind when choosing bathroom tiles. Tiles.

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