

System Installation



Xitex
WebContent M1
content management system



Xitex WebContent M1

Version 1.8

SYSTEM INSTALLATION

www.webcontent-m1.com

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SYSTEM REQUIREMENTS

Xitex WebContent M1 is developed for *Java 2* platform (J2EE) and it uses *MySQL* for data storage. *Java 2* makes the product very powerful and effective! Our CMS is scalable, operational system independent, and reliable.

SERVER REQUIREMENTS

The server requirements regarding *program part* (all products are free of charge) are as follows:

1. Any operational system with *JRE 1.4.2* realization (*Win**, *Linux*, *FreeBSD*, *MacOS*, *Solaris*, etc.). Most of our users usually prefer *Windows 2000*, *Red Hat 6.2*, *Red Hat 9.0*, *ASP Linux 7.3*.
2. Application server, which supports *Servlet 2.3/JSP 1.2* specification. *Tomcat 4.1.29* is recommended for usage.
3. Web server. You don't have to use a separate web server if the application server is able to perform as a web server as well. We recommend any version of *Apache* with *JK* connector.
4. The minimum size of virtual memory should be 128 Mb. We recommend *JDK 1.4.2_03* with launch in server mode.
5. Database is *MySQL 3.23* and higher.

The server minimum requirements regarding *hardware* are as follows:

1. Pentium 3.
2. RAM 256 Mb.
3. 10 Mb of free space on hard disc for program itself. Additional need of hard disc space depends on quantity and size of web-sites served by CMS.

You have not to buy extra expensive software! It is not necessary for *Xitex WebContent M1* to use dedicated server.

CLIENT REQUIREMENTS

For client PC just any web-browser is required (*MS Internet Explorer 6.0*, *Netscape 6*, *Mozilla*, *Opera 7.0*, etc).

Client's computer configuration depends only on web-browser you use. So, if you can browse web on your computer it can be used as a client PC to *Xitex WebContent M1*.

If you suppose working with *M1 Word.Java* WYSIWYG editor you heed *Java Virtual Machine 1.4.2* or higher.



PRIOR INSTALLATIONS



DRAW ATTENTION:

The system *Xitex WebContent M1* and its software environment demand of necessary connection to the Internet. Users' activity will be sufficiently productive in online mode of Internet working.

DATABASE FOR XITEX WEBCONTENT M1

Content Management System *Xitex WebContent M1* is working with database used for content saving and service operations. Below is showed an example of actions for installation of database *MySQL*. CMS *Xitex WebContent M1* needs *MySQL* version 3.23 or higher for correct work.

Download process.

Check the *MySQL* downloads page (<http://dev.mysql.com/downloads/>) for information about the current version and for downloading instructions. For a complete up-to-date list of *MySQL* download mirror sites, see <http://dev.mysql.com/downloads/mirrors.html>.

There you will also find information about becoming a *MySQL* mirror site and how to report a bad or out-of-date mirror. Main mirror is located at <http://mirrors.sunsite.dk/mysql/>.

Installing of *MySQL* on *Windows*.

To install *MySQL* on *Windows* using a binary distribution, follow this procedure:

1. If you are working on a *Windows NT, 2000, or XP* machine, make sure that you have logged in as a user with administrator privileges.
2. If you are doing an upgrade of an earlier *MySQL* installation, it is necessary to stop the current server. On *Windows NT, 2000, or XP* machines, if you are running the server as a *Windows* service, stop it as follows from the command prompt:
C:\> NET STOP MySQL

If you plan to use a different server after the upgrade (for example, if you want to run *mysqld-max* rather than *mysqld*), remove the existing service:
C:\> C:\mysql\bin\mysqld --remove

You can reinstall the service to use the proper server after upgrading. If you are not running the *MySQL* server as a service, stop it like this:
C:\> C:\mysql\bin\mysqladmin -u root shutdown



3. Exit the *WinMySQLAdmin* program if it is running.
4. Unzip the distribution file to a temporary directory.
5. Run the setup.exe program to begin the installation process. If you want to install *MySQL* into a location other than the default directory ('C:\mysql'), use the Browse button to specify your preferred directory. If you do not install *MySQL* into the default location, you will need to specify the location whenever you start the server. The easiest way to do this is to use an option file, as described in section http://dev.mysql.com/doc/mysql/en/Windows_prepare_environment.html
6. Finish the install process.

To start the server, enter this command:

```
C:\> C:\mysql\bin\mysqld --console
```

For servers that include *InnoDB* support, you should see the following messages as the server starts:

```
InnoDB: The first specified datafile c:\ibdata\ibdata1 did not exist:
InnoDB: a new database to be created!
InnoDB: Setting file c:\ibdata\ibdata1 size to 209715200
InnoDB: Database physically writes the file full: wait...
InnoDB: Log file c:\iblogs\ib_logfile0 did not exist: new to be created
InnoDB: Setting log file c:\iblogs\ib_logfile0 size to 31457280
InnoDB: Log file c:\iblogs\ib_logfile1 did not exist: new to be created
InnoDB: Setting log file c:\iblogs\ib_logfile1 size to 31457280
InnoDB: Log file c:\iblogs\ib_logfile2 did not exist: new to be created
InnoDB: Setting log file c:\iblogs\ib_logfile2 size to 31457280
InnoDB: Doublewrite buffer not found: creating new
InnoDB: Doublewrite buffer created
InnoDB: creating foreign key constraint system tables
InnoDB: foreign key constraint system tables created
011024 10:58:25 InnoDB: Started
```

When the server finishes its startup sequence, you should see something like this, which indicates that the server is ready to service client connections:

```
mysqld: ready for connections
Version: '4.0.14-log' socket: '' port: 3306
```

The server will continue to write to the console any further diagnostic output it produces. You can open a new console window in which to run client programs.

If you omit the `--console` option, the server writes diagnostic output to the error log in the data directory ('C:\mysql\data' by default). The error log is the file with the '.err' extension.

Note: The accounts that are listed in the *MySQL* grant tables initially have no passwords. After starting the server, you should set up passwords for them using the instructions in section <http://dev.mysql.com/doc/mysql/en/Post-installation.html>.



Installing of MySQL on Linux.

The recommended way to install MySQL on Linux is by using the RPM packages. The MySQL RPMs are currently built on a SuSE Linux 7.3 system, but should work on most versions of Linux that support rpm and use glibc. To obtain RPM packages, see http://dev.mysql.com/doc/mysql/en/Getting_MySQL.html .

Many Linux distributions still ship with MySQL 3.23 and they usually link applications dynamically to save disk space. If these shared libraries are in a separate package (for example, MySQL-shared), it is sufficient to simply leave this package installed and just upgrade the MySQL server and client packages (which are statically linked and do not depend on the shared libraries). For distributions that include the shared libraries in the same package as the MySQL server (for example, Red Hat Linux), you could either install our 3.23 MySQL-shared RPM, or use the MySQL-shared-compact package instead.

The following RPM packages are available:

- MySQL-server-*VERSION*.i386.rpm The MySQL server. You will need this unless you only want to connect to a MySQL server running on another machine. Note: Server RPM files were called MySQL-*VERSION*.i386.rpm before MySQL 4.0.10. That is, they did not have -server in the name.
- MySQL-Max-*VERSION*.i386.rpm The MySQL-Max server. This server has additional capabilities that the one provided in the MySQL-server RPM does not. You must install the MySQL-server RPM first, because the MySQL-Max RPM depends on it.
- MySQL-client-*VERSION*.i386.rpm The standard MySQL client programs. You probably always want to install this package.
- MySQL-bench-*VERSION*.i386.rpm Tests and benchmarks. Requires Perl and the DBD::mysql module.
- MySQL-devel-*VERSION*.i386.rpm The libraries and include files that are needed if you want to compile other MySQL clients, such as the Perl modules.
- MySQL-shared-*VERSION*.i386.rpm This package contains the shared libraries (libmysqlclient.so*) that certain languages and applications need to dynamically load and use MySQL.
- MySQL-shared-compat-*VERSION*.i386.rpm This package includes the shared libraries for both MySQL 3.23 and MySQL 4.0. Install this package instead of MySQL-shared if you have applications installed that are dynamically linked against MySQL 3.23 but you want to upgrade to MySQL 4.0 without breaking the library dependencies. This package has been available since MySQL 4.0.13.
- MySQL-embedded-*VERSION*.i386.rpm The embedded MySQL server library (from MySQL 4.0).
- MySQL-*VERSION*.src.rpm This contains the source code for all of the previous packages. It can also be used to rebuild the RPMs on other architectures (for example, Alpha or SPARC).



To see all files in an RPM package (for example, a MySQL-server RPM), run:

```
shell> rpm -qpl MySQL-server-VERSION.i386.rpm
```

To perform a standard minimal installation, run:

```
shell> rpm -i MySQL-server-VERSION.i386.rpm
shell> rpm -i MySQL-client-VERSION.i386.rpm
```

To install just the client package, run:

```
shell> rpm -i MySQL-client-VERSION.i386.rpm
```

RPM provides a feature to verify the integrity and authenticity of packages before installing them. If you would like to learn more about this feature, see http://dev.mysql.com/doc/mysql/en/Verifying_Package_Integrity.html.

The server RPM places data under the `/var/lib/mysql` directory. The RPM also creates a login account for a user named `mysql` (if one does not already exist) to use for running the MySQL server, and creates the appropriate entries in `/etc/init.d/` to start the server automatically at boot time. (This means that if you have performed a previous installation and have made changes to its startup script, you may want to make a copy of the script so that you don't lose it when you install a newer RPM.) See http://dev.mysql.com/doc/mysql/en/Automatic_start.html for more information on how MySQL can be started automatically on system startup.

If you want to install the MySQL RPM on older Linux distributions that do not support initialization scripts in `/etc/init.d/` (directly or via a symlink), you should create a symbolic link that points to the location where your initialization scripts actually are installed. For example, if that location is `/etc/rc.d/init.d/`, use these commands before installing the RPM to create `/etc/init.d/` as a symbolic link that points there:

```
shell> cd /etc
shell> ln -s rc.d/init.d .
```

However, all current major Linux distributions should already support the new directory layout that uses `/etc/init.d/`, because it is required for LSB (Linux Standard Base) compliance.

If the RPM files that you install include MySQL-server, the `mysqld` server should be up and running after installation. You should now be able to start using MySQL.

If something goes wrong, you can find more information in the binary installation section. See http://dev.mysql.com/doc/mysql/en/Installing_binary.html.

Note: The accounts that are listed in the MySQL grant tables initially have no passwords. After starting the server, you should set up passwords for them using the instructions in <http://dev.mysql.com/doc/mysql/en/Post-installation.html>.



INSTALLING AND CONFIGURING TOMCAT

Tomcat is the servlet container that is used in the official Reference Implementation for the *Java Servlet* and *JavaServer Pages* technologies. The *Java Servlet* and *JavaServer Pages* specifications are developed by Sun under the Java Community Process.

Servlets are memory-resident *Java* programs, running inside a servlet container (e.g., Tomcat). Because they're memory-resident, they can quickly respond to requests, as they do not incur the overhead of process creation and subsequent cleanup, unlike CGI-based scripting, e.g. perl, etc.

Containers are the interface between a component and the low-level platform-specific functionality that supports the component. Before a Web, enterprise bean, or application client component can be executed, it must be assembled into a *J2EE* module and deployed into its container.

The assembly process involves specifying container settings for each component in the *J2EE* application and for the *J2EE* application itself. Container settings customize the underlying support provided by the *J2EE* server.

Java Servlet technology provides Web developers with a simple, consistent mechanism for extending the functionality of a Web server and for accessing existing business systems. A servlet can almost be thought of as an applet that runs on the server side--without a face. *Java* servlets make many Web applications possible. *Tomcat 4.x* implements a new servlet container (called Catalina) that is based on completely new architecture. The 4.x releases implement the *Servlet 2.3* and *JSP 1.2* specifications.

In order to use *Tomcat 4.x* for developing web applications, you must first install it (and the software it depends on). The required steps are outlined in the following subsections.

The system *Xitex WebContent M1* needs *Tomcat* version 4.1.29 or higher worked under *JDK 1.4.2*. The *Tomcat* should be configured with default root auto-deploy of web application option on.

Why you need a JDK.

Tomcat will operate under any **Java Development Kit** (JDK) environment that provides a JDK 1.2 or later platform. You will need a Java Development Kit, as opposed to a Java Runtime Environment, so that your servlets, other classes, and JSP pages can be compiled.

1. Download and Install the Software Development Kit (SDK)

Download the *Java 2* SDK from:

<http://java.sun.com/j2se/>



DRAW ATTENTION:

NOTE: Downloading the Java Runtime Environment (JRE) instead is not sufficient for most users because Tomcat uses the javac.exe that is not present in the JRE to compile JSP pages. Unless you are very sure of what you are doing, please use the full SDK.



2. Install the SDK according to the instructions included with the release.
3. Set an environment variable JAVA_HOME to the pathname of the directory into which you installed the SDK release.

Tomcat installing.

1. Download *Tomcat* you may from <http://jakarta.apache.org/site/binindex.cgi>.
2. Unpack the binary distribution into a convenient location so that the distribution resides in its own directory (conventionally named "jakarta-tomcat-4.0"). For the purposes of the remainder of this document, the symbolic name "\${catalina.home}" is used to refer to the full pathname of the release directory.
3. There are two techniques by which Tomcat can be started:

Via an environment variable:

- Set an environment variable CATALINA_HOME to the path of the directory into which you have installed Tomcat.
- Execute the shell command:

%CATALINA_HOME%\bin\startup	(Windows)
\$CATALINA_HOME/bin/startup.sh	(Unix)

By modifying your current working directory execute the following shell commands:

cd %CATALINA_HOME%\bin	(Windows)
startup	(Windows)
cd \$CATALINA_HOME/bin	(Unix)
./startup.sh	(Unix)

After startup, the default web applications included with Tomcat will be available by browsing:

<http://localhost:8080/>

Further information about configuring and running Tomcat can be found in the documentation included here, as well as on the Tomcat web site:

<http://jakarta.apache.org/tomcat/>



APACHE HTTP SERVER

What is the Apache HTTP Server Project?

The Apache Project is a collaborative software development effort aimed at creating a robust, commercial-grade, featureful, and freely-available source code implementation of an HTTP (Web) server. The project is jointly managed by a group of volunteers located around the world, using the Internet and the Web to communicate, plan, and develop the server and its related documentation. These volunteers are known as the Apache Group. In addition, hundreds of users have contributed ideas, code, and documentation to the project.

Downloading Apache.

Information on the latest versions of *Apache* can be found on the web site of the *Apache* web server at <http://httpd.apache.org/download.cgi>. There you will find the current release, as well as more recent alpha or beta test versions, and a list of HTTP and FTP mirrors from which you can download the *Apache* web server. Please use a mirror near to you for a fast and reliable download.

For Windows installations you should download the version of *Apache* for Windows with the .msi extension. This is a single Microsoft Installer file, which contains a ready-to-run version of *Apache*. There is a separate .zip file, which contains only the source code. You can compile Apache yourself with the Microsoft Visual C++ (Visual Studio) tools.

Apache Installing.

You need *Microsoft Installer 1.2* or above for the installation to work. On *Windows 9x* you can update your *Microsoft Installer* to version 2.0 [here](#) and on *Windows NT 4.0* and 2000 the version 2.0 update can be found [here](#). *Windows XP* does not need this update. Note that you cannot install two versions of Apache 2.0 on the same computer with the binary installer. You can, however, install a version of the 1.3 series **and** a version of the 2.0 series on the same computer without problems. If you need to have two different 2.0 versions on the same computer, you have to compile and install *Apache* from the source http://httpd.apache.org/docs-2.0/platform/win_compiling.html.

Run the *Apache* .msi file you downloaded above. The installation will ask you for these things:

- 1. Network Domain.** Enter the DNS domain in which your server is or will be registered in. For example, if your server's full DNS name is server.mydomain.net, you would type mydomain.net here.
- 2. Server Name.** Your server's full DNS name. From the example above, you would type server.mydomain.net here.
- 3. Administrator's Email Address.** Enter the server administrator's or webmaster's email address here. This address will be displayed along with error messages to the client by default.



4. For whom to install Apache Select for All Users, on Port 80, as a Service - Recommended if you'd like your new Apache to listen at port 80 for incoming traffic. It will run as a service (that is, Apache will run even if no one is logged in on the server at the moment) Select only for the Current User, on Port 8080, when started Manually if you'd like to install Apache for your personal experimenting or if you already have another WWW server running on port 80.

5. The installation type. Select Typical for everything except the source code and libraries for module development. With Custom you can specify what to install. A full install will require about 13 megabytes of free disk space. This does *not* include the size of your web site(s).

6. Where to install. The default path is C:\Program Files\Apache Group under which a directory called Apache2 will be created by default.

During the installation, *Apache* will configure the files in the conf subdirectory to reflect the chosen installation directory. However, if any of the configuration files in this directory already exist, they will not be overwritten. Instead, the new copy of the corresponding file will be left with the extension .default. So, for example, if conf\httpd.conf already exists, it will be renamed as conf\httpd.conf.default. After the installation you should manually check to see what new settings are in the .default file, and if necessary, update your existing configuration file.

Also, if you already have a file called htdocs\index.html, it will not be overwritten (and no index.html.default will be installed either). This means it should be safe to install *Apache* over an existing installation, although you would have to stop the existing running server before doing the installation, and then start the new one after the installation is finished.

After installing *Apache*, you must edit the configuration files in the conf subdirectory as required. These files will be configured during the installation so that *Apache* is ready to be run from the directory it was installed into, with the documents server from the subdirectory htdocs. There are lots of other options which you should set before you really start using *Apache*. However, to get started quickly, the files should work as installed.



DISTRIBUTION

DOWNLOAD XITEX WEBCONTENT M1

To download product and necessary manuals you can from:

<http://download.webcontent-m1.com> .

HOW TO OBTAIN A LICENSE KEY FOR YOUR TRIAL VERSION

The process of getting a 30-days trial key is as follows:

- Fill in the form <http://trial.webcontent-m1.com> and press the **REGISTER** button below the form. Please be sure to enter only valid data in all fields. Note, that license key will be sent to e-mail you enter in the form!
- Revise entered data on new opened page. If there is a mistake click an EDIT button and correct data. In case of no mistake you can click CONFIRM button to go to next step.
- If everything is done properly you'll receive a letter with a trial activation code. Also you'll see a page with more available download versions of a trial.

This license key you may use in installation process below.

DEPLOYING XITEX WEBCONTENT M1

1. Place the file **m1.war** into default root folder of *Tomcat*.
2. Install it using *Tomcat Manager* or simply restart *Tomcat*.
3. *Tomcat* will automatically deploy **m1.war**.
4. You will see the *Xitex WebContent M1* folder within *Tomcat* default root.
5. From now *Xitex WebContent M1* is accessible via **path /m1**.
6. You can change this path by adding of context name.



FIRST STEP TO THE SYSTEM START

1. To start *Xitex WebContent M1* installation process enter URL address in browser like follows:

<http://my.site:8080/m1/backoffice>
2. The URL address could be changed depending on your domain name and *Tomcat* or *Apache* listened port.
3. After entering forgoing URL address you will find the first system installation window on your screen.

SYSTEM START

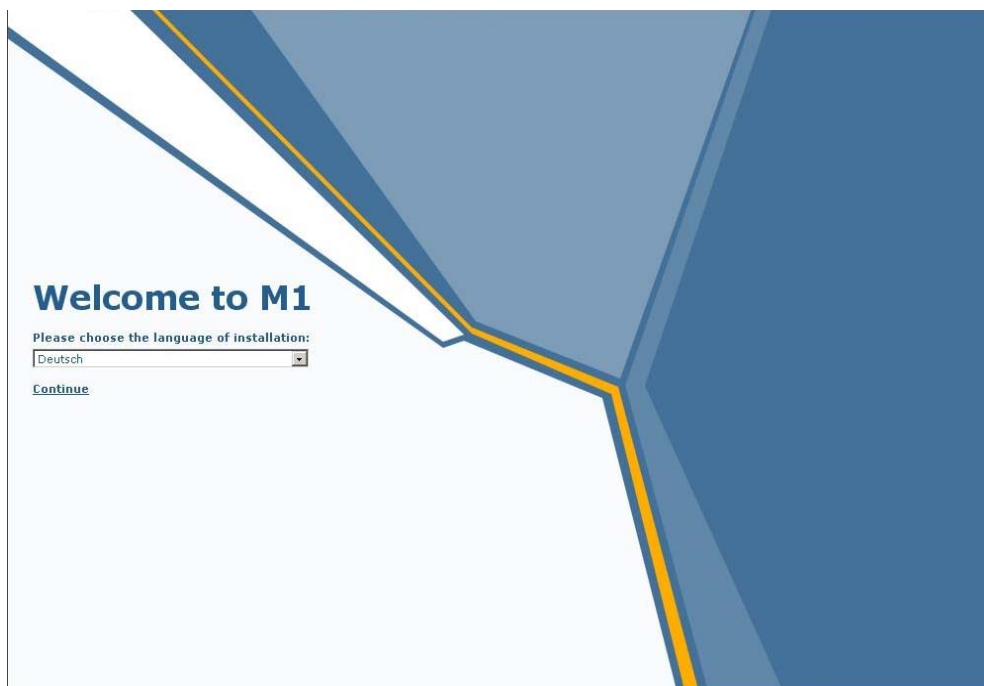
To accomplish installation follow the installation process pages in your browser.



SYSTEM START

INITIAL ENTRANCE INTO THE SYSTEM

When required components are allocated and created on the server, please start your browser. When you go to the address showed before, the first system window will open on your screen.



You can realize an installation process in the following way:

- 1. Selection of installation language.**
You have to select a language of installation process in accordance with your desire.
- 2. Product license confirmation.**
You have to read a text of the License agreement and confirm it by input of the product license key.
- 3. System adjustment.**
You make necessary system settings concerning basic functional and service parameters of the System.

The process of *Xitex WebContent M1* installation is very easy and clear!

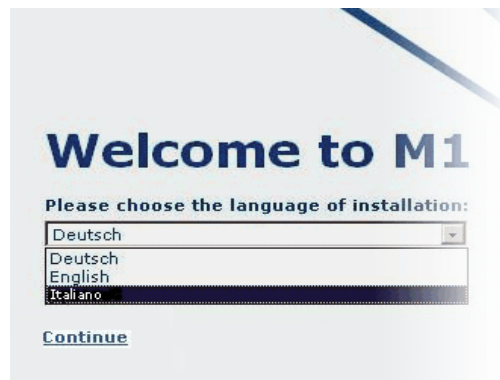


PREPARATORY STAGE

LANGUAGE SELECTION

First of all you should select the language of installation process. The required language you can select in the line:

Please choose the language of installation:

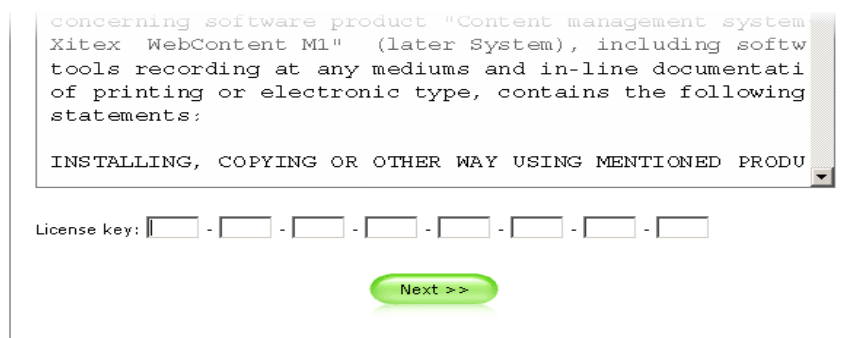


There you just have to mark the required line in drop-down list. Then please press **Continue**.

LICENSE AGREEMENT

After the language has been chosen *Xitex WebContent M1* opens a window to license the product.

You should get to know the text of the License agreement. Then you should enter the license key given on the label positioned on the backside of installation CD.



If you agree with terms and conditions of the current license agreement, please press the button **Next**.



BASIC TUNING

SYSTEM ADJUSTMENT

System jumps to settings window.

Setting procedure consists of some functional parts. Entering lines are joined in four groups.

Following lines are in the next groups:

Database settings.

In this part are the parameters in accordance with settings were made during procedure MySQL installation described in a chapter Prior Installations of the manual.

Database configuration	
Server	<input type="text" value="sqlserver.host"/>
Port	<input type="text" value="3306"/>
Database name	<input type="text" value="sqlserver.dbname"/>
Delete the content of database?	<input type="checkbox"/>
User name	<input type="text" value="sqlserver.username"/>
User password	<input type="password" value="....."/>

You need input so data in shown lines.

Server	– address of the database server.
Port	– port of the database server (For MySQL – 3306).
Database name	– name of the database.
Delete the content of database?	– if you place this mark, the database will be cleared.
User name	– name of database user.
User password	– password of database user.

Please verify all the entered data.



System settings.

The group of system attributes defines some processes in system working.

System parameters	
System language	English
SMTP server host	smtpserver.host
SMTP server port	25
Max number of cache elements	100

Entering data are here.

System language	– language of system interface.
Host of SMTP server	– host of the post server for sending out of messages.
Port of SMTP server	– port of the post server (as a rule, 25).
Maximal number of elements in cache	– sizes of system cache (by default, 100).

The selected interface language will be in the system exactly after entering of every user. SMTP-attributes are regarded with user posting in some actions of their working. You can use own post attributes. System cache speeds up the system work, but its extension reduces free space of system server memory.

Waiting.

You may to define a time that every user will be out of access to the edited page after wrong interruption of this process.

Waiting time	
Waiting time for blocked page in milliseconds	120000

Please remember that: 60 000 ms = 60 seconds = 1 minute.

Waiting period of the blocked page in milliseconds	– period when access to the page blocked during the editing was absent.
--	---



Administration.

Here are two words or symbol sets for authentication in the system as the system administrator. Only English alphabet is acceptable.

Administrator parameters	
Admin login	<input type="text" value="system.admin"/>
Admin password	<input type="password" value="....."/>
Confirm admin password	<input type="password" value="....."/>

Login of the administrator

– entrance login of the system administrator.

Password of the administrator

– password for entrance of the system administrator.

Confirmation of the administrator's password

– repeated entry of the password.

After all adjustment settings are entered, click **OK**.

System opens a window for authorization of system user. Further actions are expounded in other guides. If you are the system administrator, for authorization you should enter login and password assigned above in parameters of the administrator.



INSTALLATION SUPPORT

CONTACT US!

For contacting us you can use either

http://webcontent-m1.com/m1/en/contact_us

or e-mail addresses below:

General questions:	info@xitex.net
Support questions:	support@xitex.net
Newsletter subscription:	newsletter@xitex.net
Sales department:	sales@xitex.net

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