



Installation Guide

**Apache Roller Weblogger
Version 5.0
December 2010**

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1 Overview

This document describes how to install the Apache Roller Weblogger software. It explains what you need to install first, how to download Roller, how to configure Roller and how to install it to your existing Java application server and relational database. It also offers a 5-minute install option for more advanced folks.

1.1 Copyright and trademark information

The contents of this document are subject to the terms of the Apache Software License.

All trademarks within this document belong to legitimate owners.

1.2 Feedback

Please direct any comments or suggestions about this document to the Roller User Mailing list. For more information on the Roller mailing lists please refer to the following page:

Roller Mailing Lists - <https://cwiki.apache.org/confluence/x/ZYk>

1.3 Acknowledgments

The original version of this document was written by Dave Johnson. The document is currently written and updated by the Apache Roller project of the Apache Software Foundation.

The general format of this document was based on the documentation template used by the OpenDS project which in turn was based on the templates used by the [OpenOffice.org](https://www.openoffice.org) project.

1.4 Modifications and Updates

<i>Date</i>	<i>Description of Change</i>
December 2010	Update for Java EE 6 application servers JBoss AS 6.0, Glassfish 3.2, WebSphere and Tomcat+JPA
October 2009	Updated for Roller 5.0, note about upgrading file uploads to new media blogging system in Section 10.
July 2007	Rewritten for simplified Roller 4.0 installation process

2 Ready to roll?

First, let's make sure you have everything you need to install and run Roller.

Roller is a database-driven Java web application. To run it you need Java, a Java Servlet container such as Tomcat, a connection to a database such as MySQL and optionally a connect to a mail server. More specifically, here's what you need to install and run Roller:

- **The Java development kit**, specifically the Sun Java 2 SE 1.5 JDK. The computer on which you install Roller should be configured to run with the Java SE 5.
- **A Java application server**, or more specifically a Servlet container that supports the Servlet 2.4 API. Hereinafter, we'll just call this your *server*. Roller has traditionally worked best on Tomcat, but Roller 5.0 has also been tested on popular Java EE 6. Installation instructions cover Tomcat, Glassfish 3, Jboss 6 and WebSphere 8.
- **A relational database** such as MySQL or Apache Derby. Roller stores blog entries, comments, bookmarks and almost all other data in a relational database accessed via the Java Persistence API 2.0. MySQL and Derby are best supported but Roller also includes database creation scripts for DB2, HSQL-DB, Microsoft SQL Server, Oracle and PostgreSQL.
- **(Optional) An SMTP mail server**. Roller can send email notifications for comments and other events via the JavaMail and Activation APIs.
- **The Roller installation file**. The Roller installation file contains the Roller WAR file, ready to replot to your server, plus Roller license files, README and documentation.
 - For Tomcat 6 or 7 (and possibly old Java EE 4 and 5 app servers?)
 - `roller-5.0.0-for-tomcat.zip`
 - `roller-5.0.0-for-tomcat.tar.gz`
 - For Glassfish 3, WebSphere 8 or other Java EE 6 server
 - `roller-5.0.0-for-javaee.zip`
 - `roller-5.0.0-for-javaee.tar.gz`
 - For Jboss AS 6:
 - `roller-5.0.0-for-jboss.zip`
 - `roller-5.0.0-for-jboss.tar.gz`

We'll start by unpacking the Roller installation file.

3 Download and un-package Roller

Download the Apache Roller release file from <http://roller.apache.org>. If you're a Windows user download the .zip file and use your favorite ZIP program to unzip the release into a directory on your computer's disk. Unix users can download the .tar.gz file and use GNU tar to un-package.

3.1 Installation directory layout

Once you've unpackaged the files you'll find a directory structure like this:

```
README.txt
LICENSE.txt
NOTICE.txt
docs/
    roller-install-guide.pdf
    roller-user-guide.pdf
    roller-template-guide.pdf
webapp/
    roller-5.0.0-XXX.jar
```

The string XXX could be 'javaee' or 'tomcat' or 'jboss' depending on which Roller 5 release you downloaded.

The `LICENSE.txt` and `NOTICE.txt` files contain the Apache Software License and other legal notices related to the release. The `README.txt` file just points to the documentation in the `docs` directory.

4 Prepare your database for Roller

Before you can install Roller you'll probably need to some work to prepare your database for Roller. You'll need a place to put the Roller tables; some call this a table-space and we refer to it as a *database* in this installation guide. You'll need to create a database for Roller, or get your database administrator to do it for you. You also need to have a JDBC driver for your database of choice, but we'll cover that later.

4.1 Create a database for Roller

If you're luck enough to have your own database administrator, ask them to setup a database for Roller. When they are done, ask them to provide you with this information, you'll need it later:

- Username and password for connecting to database
- JDBC connection URL for database
- JDBC driver class name

If you don't have a database administrator then you'll have to refer to the documentation for your database and do it yourself. You need to create a database for Roller, protected by username and password. For example, if you're using MySQL you might do something like this:

```
% mysql -u root -p
password: *****
mysql> create database rollerdb;
mysql> grant all on rollerdb.* to scott@'%' identified by 'tiger';
mysql> grant all on rollerdb.* to scott@localhost identified by 'tiger';
```

4.2 MySQL and Oracle considerations

Based on our experience supporting MySQL, we have the following recommendations:

- For MySQL, make sure that TCP/IP networking is enabled.
- For MySQL 4.1.x use the J/Connector 3.0.X JDBC drivers instead of the newer 3.1.X series.
- For MySQL 5.X use the J/Connector 3.1.X JDBC drivers instead of the newer 3.1.X series.
- Make sure you enable MySQL's UTF-8 support. See this page for details:
<http://rollerweblogger.org/wiki/Wiki.jsp?page=SetupUTF8onMySQL>
- For Oracle users, use the 10g (10.1.0.2 higher) drivers which should be packaged as ojdbc14.jar, even if operating on Oracle 9 server.
- See the server specific sections to information on where to place the JDBC driver jars.

5 Create Roller configuration file

For most settings, Roller can be configured from its own web console. But for some startup-properties and advanced configuration options you must set properties in an override file called:

```
roller-custom.properties
```

That is a simple Java properties file, a text file that overrides settings defined in Roller's internal `roller.properties` file. To configure Roller you look at Roller's internal properties file, decide which properties you need to override and then set those in your `roller-custom.properties` file.

You can find the full text of Roller's internal `roller.properties` file in **Section 11** and we encourage you to read it over, but we'll get you started right here and now with a simple example that shows you the bare minimum database configuration settings that you need to run Roller.

Create a text file named `roller-custom.properties` with the content below, but replacing the bold text the settings appropriate for your database and mail server.

```
installation.type=auto
mediafiles.storage.dir=/usr/local/rollerdata/mediafiles
search.index.dir=/usr/local/rollerdata/searchindex
log4j.appender.roller.File=/usr/local/rollerdata/roller.log
```

The `installation.type=auto` property tells Roller to operate in automatic installation mode. In this mode Roller will provide very detailed error output to help you debug database connection problems. If Roller finds that the database exists but its tables are not, it will offer to run the database creation scripts. If find finds that the tables are there, but they are not up-to-date Roller will offer to upgrade them for you. Once your Roller installation is complete and you are ready to go “live” then you should set `installation.type=manual`.

6 Deploy Roller to Tomcat

Deploying Roller to Tomcat involves creating a Roller configuration file, adding some jars to Tomcat and then deploying the Roller WAR file.

You are expected to install and configure Apache Tomcat before you attempt to install Roller. Refer to the Tomcat documentation linked from this page for more information: <http://tomcat.apache.org>

6.1 Tomcat: Add to Roller Configuration

There are a variety of ways to configure Roller and Tomcat and here we'll explain the easiest route: providing database and mail connection information directly to Roller via the Roller configuration file.

Create the Configuration File

Start by creating a Roller configuration file as described in **Section 5**. Next, choose database configuration type 'jdbc' and provide all require database connection properties. Also, choose mail configuration type 'properties' and define all require mail server properties.

For example, here is an example `roller-custom.properties` file that shows how to setup a MySQL connection. It shows the MySQL JDBC driver class name, an example MySQL connection URL and username/password settings for the mail connection:

Example: `roller-custom.properties` file

```
installation.type=auto
database.configurationType=jdbc
database.jdbc.driverClass=com.mysql.jdbc.Driver
database.jdbc.connectionURL=jdbc:mysql://localhost:3306/rollerdb
database.jdbc.username=scott
database.jdbc.password=tiger
mail.configurationType=properties
mail.hostname=smtp-server.example.com
mail.username=scott
mail.password=tiger
```

Add Configuration file to Tomcat

Place the configuration file into the Tomcat lib directory so that it is on the Tomcat classpath and therefore, made available to Roller. Next, we'll add the JARs Roller needs to Tomcat.

6.2 Tomcat: Add JDBC Driver and JavaMail API Files

You will also need to place some additional jars in the Tomcat `lib` directory:

- **JDBC Driver Jars.** Add the appropriate JDBC driver jars to the Tomcat classpath. Once they are in your classpath, Roller's database subsystem will be able to find and use them. Download them from your database vendor/provider and place them in Tomcat's `lib` directory.
- **Java Mail and Activation.** Tomcat does not include the Java Mail and Activation jars. Even if you do not plan to use email features, you must download those jars and place them in Tomcat's classpath. Download them from Sun (<http://java.sun.com/products/javamail>) and place them in Tomcat's `lib` directory.

6.3 Tomcat: Set URI Encoding



Roller supports internationalization (I18N), but on Tomcat some additional configuration is necessary. You must ensure that Tomcat's URI encoding is set to UTF-8. You can do this by editing the Tomcat configuration file `conf/server.xml` and adding `URIEncoding="UTF-8"` to each connector element, as shown below:

```
<Connector port="8080" maxThreads="150" minSpareThreads="25" maxSpareThreads="75"
  enableLookups="false" redirectPort="8443" debug="0" acceptCount="100"
  connectionTimeout="20000" disableUploadTimeout="true" URIEncoding="UTF-8" />
```

And make sure you do this for *every* connector through which you use Roller. For example, if you use the AJP connector or HTTPS connector you need to add the `URIEncoding="UTF-8"` attribute to those connectors as well.

6.4 Tomcat: Deploy Roller

Refer to the Tomcat documentation for information on the various ways to deploy a WAR. One way to do this is to use the Tomcat Manager application, which you can reach at the following URL <http://localhost:8080/manager>. Once you are there, you'll see something like this:



Tomcat Web Application Manager

Message:

OK - Deployed application at context path /roller

Manager

[List Applications](#)[HTML Manager Help](#)[Manager Help](#)[Server Status](#)

Applications

Path	Display Name	Running	Sessions	Commands
/	Welcome to Tomcat	true	0	<div>Start Stop Reload Undeploy</div> <div>Expire sessions with idle ≥ 30 minutes</div>
/docs	Tomcat Documentation	true	0	<div>Start Stop Reload Undeploy</div> <div>Expire sessions with idle ≥ 30 minutes</div>

On the manager screen above, scroll down until you see the **Deploy** section, see below:

Deploy

Deploy directory or WAR file located on server

Context Path (required):

/roller

XML Configuration file URL:

WAR or Directory URL:

-RC3-tomcat/webapp/roller-5.0.0-RC3-tomcat.war

Deploy

Enter the context path at which you would like to see Roller, above we use `/roller`. Enter the full path to the Roller WAR file, in the webapps directory of the Roller installation and click **Deploy** to deploy Roller.

Finally, navigate to <http://localhost:8080/roller> to complete the installation.

7 Deploying Roller to Glassfish

Deploying Roller to Glassfish involves creating a Roller configuration file, adding some jars to Glassfish and then deploying the Roller WAR file. You are expected to install and configure Glassfish before you attempt to install Roller. Refer to the Glassfish documentation linked from this page for more information: <http://...>

7.1 Glassfish: Add Roller Configuration

Create a `roller-custom.properties` Roller configuration file as described in **Section 5**. No additional settings are needed for Glassfish. Place the configuration file into the lib directory of your Glassfish Domain directory, e.g. in `domains/domain1/lib`.

7.2 Glassfish: Add JDBC Driver File(s)

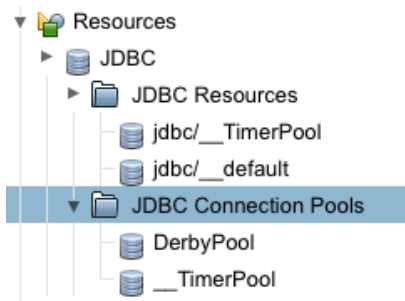
Add the appropriate JDBC driver jars to your Glassfish domain's classpath. Once they are in your classpath, Roller's database subsystem will be able to find and use them.

Download them from your database vendor/provider and place them into the lib directory of your Glassfish Domain directory, e.g. in `domains/domain1/lib`.

7.3 Glassfish: Create Datasource

Next, you should start or restart Glassfish then use the Glassfish console at <http://localhost:4848/>

First, use the tree on the left to navigate to the **JDBC Connection Pools** page.



You can use the Derby Pool, if you want to use Glassfish's built-in Derby database. Or you can click the New button to create a new database connection pool to handle connections to your database.

JDBC Connection Pools

To store, organize, and retrieve data, most applications use relational databases. Java EE applications access relational databases through the JDBC API. Before an application can access a database, it must get a connection.

Pools (2)			
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="button" value="New..."/>	<input type="button" value="Delete"/>
<input type="checkbox"/>	Pool Name	Resource Type	Classname
<input type="checkbox"/>	DerbyPool	javax.sql.DataSource	org.apache.derby.jdbc.ClientDataSource
<input type="checkbox"/>	__TimerPool	javax.sql.XADataSource	org.apache.derby.jdbc.EmbeddedXADataSource

If you create a new Connection Pool, here's what you'll see. To create a new pool you will need to provide at least the following information:

The screenshot shows the 'Edit JDBC Connection Pool' dialog box with the 'General' tab selected. The title bar includes 'General', 'Advanced', and 'Additional Properties' tabs. Below the title bar are 'Save' and 'Cancel' buttons. A subtitle reads 'Edit JDBC Connection Pool'. A descriptive text states: 'Modify an existing JDBC connection pool. A JDBC connection pool is a group of reusable connections for a particular database.' Below this are 'Load Defaults', 'Flush', and 'Ping' buttons. A red asterisk with the text '* Indicates required field' is positioned to the right. The 'General Settings' section contains the following fields: 'Pool Name' (text box with 'DerbyPool'), 'Resource Type' (dropdown menu with 'javax.sql.DataSource'), 'Datasource Classname' (text box with 'org.apache.derby.jdbc.ClientDataSource'), 'Driver Classname' (text box), 'Ping' (checkbox labeled 'Enabled'), and 'Description' (text box). Descriptive text for 'Resource Type' and 'Driver Classname' explains their requirements.

General Settings

Pool Name: DerbyPool

Resource Type: javax.sql.DataSource
Must be specified if the datasource class implements more than 1 of the interface.

Datasource Classname: org.apache.derby.jdbc.ClientDataSource
Vendor-specific classname that implements the DataSource and/or XADataSource APIs

Driver Classname:
Vendor-specific classname that implements the java.sql.Driver interface.

Ping: ☐ Enabled
When enabled, the pool is pinged during creation or reconfiguration to identify and warn of any erroneous values for its attributes

Description:

Refer to the Glassfish and your database vendor for information on how to configure your database via the **Edit JDBC Connection Pool** page shown above. At a minimum you will need to set these properties:

Driver Class: this is specific to your database's JDBC driver. Examples:

Derby's driver class is `org.apache.derby.jdbc.ClientDriver`

MySQL's driver class is `com.mysql.jdbc.Driver`

Connection URL: this is specific to your database installation. Examples:

Derby example: `jdbc:derby://localhost:1527/rollerdb`

MySQL example: `jdbc:mysql://localhost:3306/rollerdb`

Use the **Additional Properties** tab to enter the Connection URL and other properties.

The screenshot shows the 'Edit JDBC Connection Pool Properties' dialog box with the 'Additional Properties' tab selected. The title bar includes 'Additional Properties (6)', 'Save', and 'Cancel' buttons. A subtitle reads 'Edit JDBC Connection Pool Properties'. A descriptive text states: 'Modify properties of an existing JDBC connection pool.' Below this are 'Add Property' and 'Delete Properties' buttons. A table lists properties with columns for 'Name', 'Value', and 'Description'. The table contains six rows of properties.

Additional Properties (6)

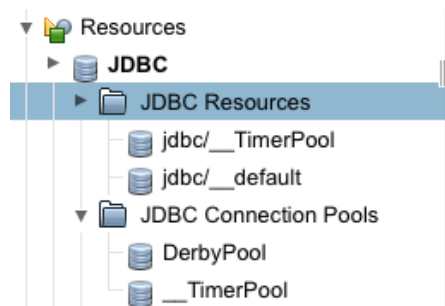
Modify properties of an existing JDBC connection pool.

Name	Value	Description:
PortNumber	1527	
Password	APP	
User	APP	
serverName	localhost	
DatabaseName	sun-appserv-samples	
connectionAttributes	;create=true	

Once you have configured your Datasource, click the **Save** button to complete the configuration.

You should then try the **Ping** button to test your new connection pool.

If the Ping test works, then you are ready to create a JNDI Resource to make the database connection pool available to Roller. Navigate to the **JDBC Resources** page.



On the **JDBC Resources** page, shown below, click the **New...** button to add a new resource.

JDBC Resources

JDBC resources provide applications with a means to connect to a database.

Resources (3)			
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>		<input type="button" value="New..."/>	<input type="button" value="Delete"/> <input type="button" value="Enable"/> <input type="button" value="Disable"/>
	JNDI Name	Enabled	Connection Pool
<input type="checkbox"/>	jdbc/_TimerPool	true	_TimerPool
<input type="checkbox"/>	jdbc/ default	true	DerbyPool

On the **New JDBC Resource** page, shown below, name your new resource `jdbc/rollerdb` and select the database pool name that you wish to use, e.g. the one you created above.

New JDBC Resource

OK Cancel

Specify a unique JNDI name that identifies the JDBC resource you want to create. The name must contain only alphanumeric, underscore, dash, or dot characters.

JNDI Name: *

Pool Name:

Use the [JDBC Connection Pools](#) page to create new pools

Description:

Status: ☒ **Enabled**

Additional Properties (0)

Add Property

Delete Properties

Name	Value	Description:
No items found.		

Once that's done, it's time to configure mail.

7.4 Glassfish: Create Mail Connection

Via the Glassfish Console, use the tree menu to navigate to the **JavaMail Sessions** page.



On the **JavaMail Sessions** page, shown below, use the **New...** button to create a new JavaMail session.

JavaMail Sessions

A JavaMail session resource represents a mail session in the JavaMail API, which provides a platform-independent and protocol-independent framework to build mail and messaging applications.

Sessions (0)		
New...	Delete	Enable Disable
JNDI Name	Enabled	Description
No items found.		

On the JavaMail Session page, name your connection `mail/Session`. Refer to the Glassfish and your mail server documentation for information on how to set the remaining properties.

New JavaMail Session

OK Cancel

A JavaMail session resource represents a mail session in the JavaMail API.

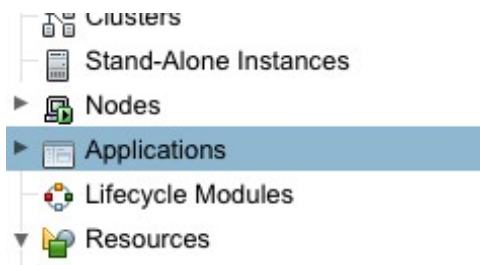
JNDI Name: *	<input type="text" value="mail/Sessions"/>
Mail Host: *	<input type="text" value="mail.example.com"/> <small>DNS name of the default mail server</small>
Default User: *	<input type="text"/> <small>User name to provide when connecting to a mail server; must contain only alphanumeric, underscore, dash, or dot characters</small>
Default Sender Address: *	<input type="text"/> <small>E-mail address of the default user</small>
Description:	<input type="text"/> <small>Makes it easier to find this session later</small>
Status:	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Enabled

Advanced

Click **OK** to save and finally, we are ready to deploy.

7.5 Glassfish: Deploy Roller

To deploy Roller, use the Glassfish console and navigate to the **Applications** page.



On the **Applications** page, shown below, click the **Deploy..** button.

Applications

Applications can be enterprise or web applications, or various kinds of modules.

Deployed Applications (0)			
Deploy...	Undeploy	Enable	Disable
Filter: 			
Name	Enabled	Engines	Action
No items found.			

On the **Deploy Applications or Modules** page, use the **Browse** button to browse for and select the Roller for Java EE WAR file, which is in the `webapps` directory of the Roller installation.

Deploy Applications or Modules

OK Cancel

Specify the location of the application or module to deploy. An application can be in a packaged file or specified as a directory.

* Indicates required field

Location: ☒ **Packaged File to Be Uploaded to the Server**

☐ **Local Packaged File or Directory That Is Accessible from GlassFish Server**

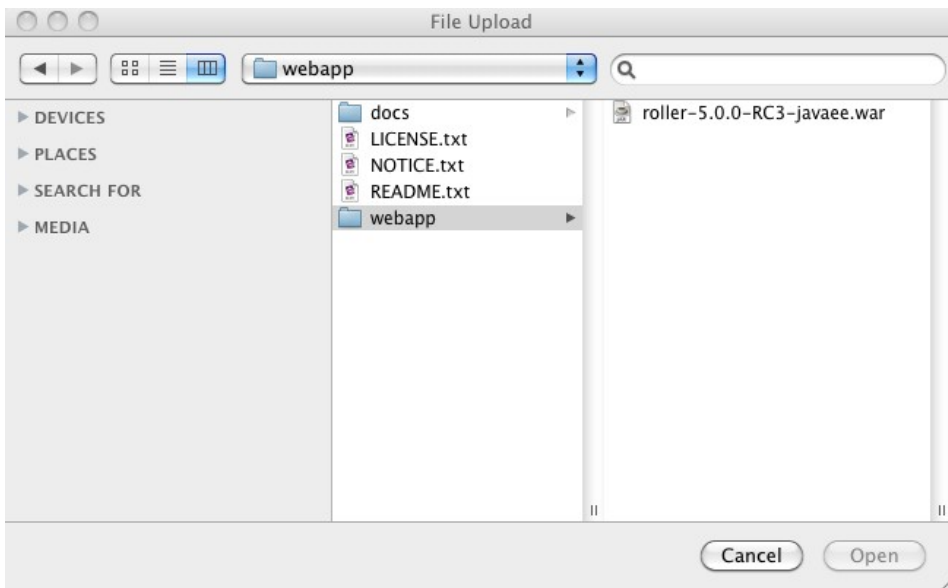
Type: *

Context Root:
Path relative to server's base URL

Application Name: *

Virtual Servers:
Associates an Internet domain name with a physical server

Click the **Browse** button to browse for the Roller WAR file for JBoss, which you'll find in the Roller installation's webapp directory.



Set the context root to `/roller` or whatever you prefer and click **OK** to save and deploy Roller. Finally, navigate to <http://localhost:8080/roller> to complete the installation.

8 Deploying Roller to JBoss

Deploying Roller to JBoss involves creating a Roller configuration file, adding some jars to JBoss and then deploying the Roller WAR file. You are expected to install and configure JBoss before you attempt to install Roller. Refer to the JBoss documentation linked from this page for more information:

<http://www.jboss.org/jbossas/docs/6-x.html>

8.1 JBoss: Create Roller configuration

Before you deploy Roller, you should create a Roller configuration file, as described in **Section 5**. For JBoss you must add the following setting, exactly as shown:

```
database.jndi.name=java:/RollerDS
```

Next, put the Roller properties file into the JBoss Server Config directory that you are using. For example, if you are using the 'default' configuration then you should put the properties file in this directory of the JBoss install:

```
server/default/conf
```

Next, we'll make sure Roller can find a JDBC driver.

8.2 JBoss: Add JDBC driver file(s)

Add the appropriate JDBC driver jars to the JBoss classpath. Once they are in your classpath, Roller's database subsystem will be able to find and use them. Download them from your database vendor/provider and place them in your JBoss server's `lib` directory. For example, if you are using the default Server Configuration, this would be in the following JBoss lib directory:

```
server/default/lib
```

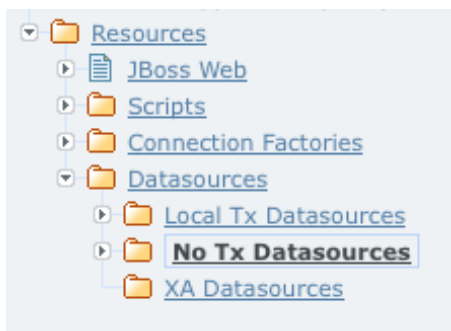
Next, we'll add a datasource so that Roller can connect to its database.

8.3 JBoss: Create Datasource

Once you've added the Roller configuration and JDBC driver, then you should start, or restart JBoss. After JBoss restarts, go to the JBoss web console at:

<http://localhost:8080/admin-console>

Use the tree on the left side of the console to navigate to the **No Tx Datasources** page:



On the **No Tx Datasources** page, you'll see an **Add a new resource** button, as shown below. Click that button.

: [192.168.1.101](#) : [JBossAS Servers](#) : [JBoss AS 6 \(default\)](#) : [Resources](#) : [Datasources](#) : [No Tx Datasources](#)

No Tx Datasource

Summary	Configuration	Metrics	Control	Content
---------	---------------	---------	---------	---------

No Transaction Datasources deployed in the instance of JBoss AS

[Add a new resource](#)

Next you'll see the **Add New** page below. Unless the JBoss or database vendor documentation tells you otherwise, then you should pick the 'default' template, as shown below and then click the **Continue** button.

Add New

Select Resource Template

default (No Tx Datasource)

Select Resource Template: Configuration page will be pre-populated

[Continue](#) [Cancel](#)

Next, you will see second **Add New** page, shown below.

Add New

* denotes a required field.

Connection Information			
Name	Unset	Value	Description
JNDI Name *		RollerDS	The global JNDI Name under which to bind the datasource
Username	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>		The default username when creating a new connection.
Password	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>		The default password when creating a new connection.
Minimum Pool Size	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>		The minimum number of connections the pool should hold.
Maximum Pool Size	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>		The maximum number of connections the pool should hold.
JDBC Driver Class *			The fully qualified name of the JDBC driver class (e.g. "oracle.jdbc.driver.OracleDriver")
Connection URL *			The JDBC URL for the database (e.g. "jdbc:oracle:thin:@host1.example.com:1521:db1"). For high availability (HA) datasources, specify a list of URLs separated by semicolons (e.g. "jdbc:oracle:thin:@host1.example.com:1521:db1;jdbc:oracle:thin:@host2.example.com:1521:db1").
Connection			Arbitrary connection properties that should be passed to the

(JBoss: create Datasource continued)

Refer to the JBoss and your database vendor for information on how to configure your database via the **Add New** page shown above.

At a minimum you will need to set these properties:

JNDI Name: this **MUST** be set to 'RollerDS' as shown below.

JDBC Driver Class: this is specific to your database's JDBC driver. Examples:

Derby's driver class is `org.apache.derby.jdbc.ClientDriver`

MySQL's driver class is `com.mysql.jdbc.Driver`

Connection URL: this is specific to your database installation. Examples:

Derby example: `jdbc:derby://localhost:1527/rollerdb`

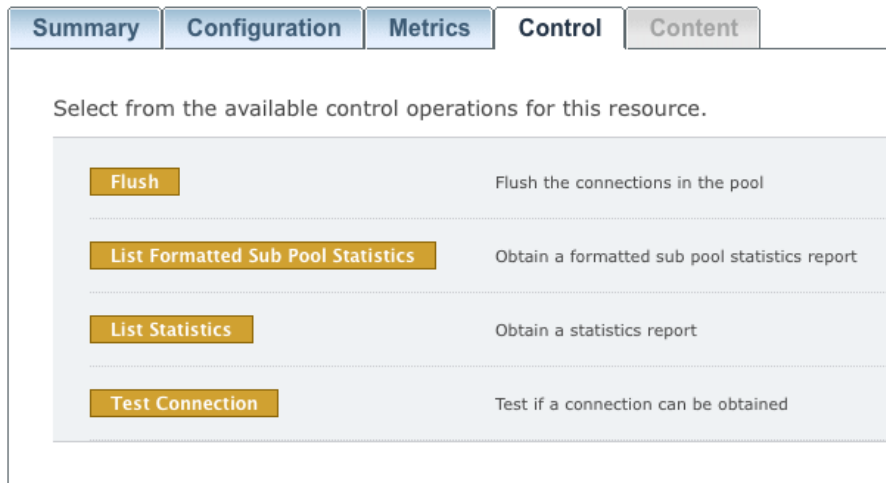
MySQL example: `jdbc:mysql://localhost:3306/rollerdb`

Once you have configured your Datasource, click the **Save** button to complete the configuration.

Test your Database Connection

Before you proceed you should use the Control tab of the RollerDS page to test the connection that you have created. Click the Test Connection Butotn

RollerDS



The screenshot shows the JBoss RollerDS configuration page with the 'Control' tab selected. The page has a header with five tabs: 'Summary', 'Configuration', 'Metrics', 'Control' (active), and 'Content'. Below the tabs, a message states 'Select from the available control operations for this resource.' A table lists four operations:

Operation	Description
Flush	Flush the connections in the pool
List Formatted Sub Pool Statistics	Obtain a formatted sub pool statistics report
List Statistics	Obtain a statistics report
Test Connection	Test if a connection can be obtained

If that works, then you're ready to deploy Roller.

8.4 JBoss: Deploy Roller

To deploy Roller, use the JBoss console to navigate to the **Web Application (WAR)s** page, as shown below:



Once you are there, you will see an **Add a new resource** button, as shown below. Click that button.

Web Application (WAR)

Summary Configuration Metrics Control Content

a standalone web application (WAR)

[Add a new resource](#)

Name	Status	Actions
ROOT.war	UP	Delete
admin-console.war	UP	Delete

Next, you will see the **Add a New Web Application (WAR)** page.

Add New Web Application (WAR)

Enter the absolute path to the local file you wish to deploy, specify deployment options, then click Continue.

[Browse...](#)

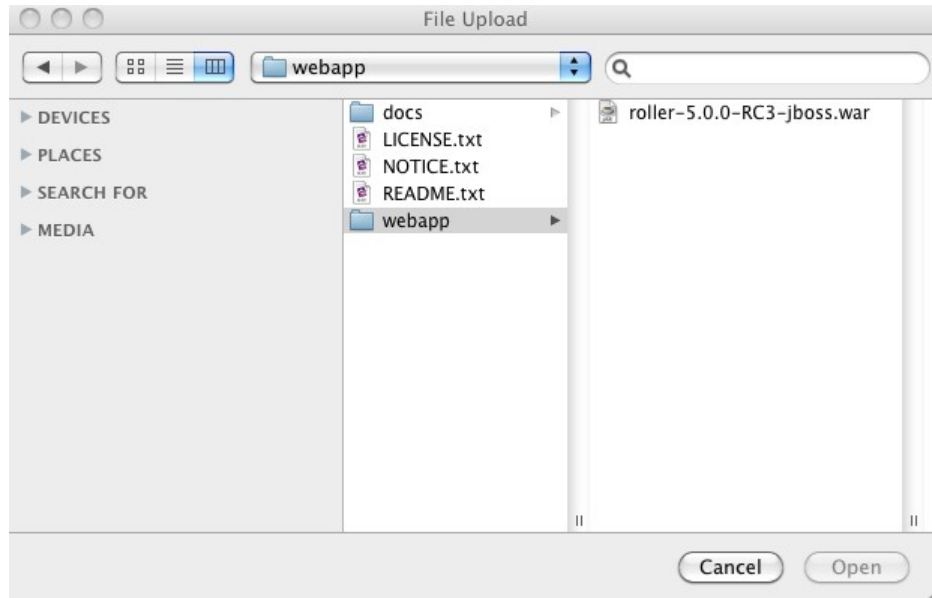
* denotes a required field.

Deployment Options Collapse			
Name	Unset	Value	Description
Deploy Exploded? *		<input type="radio"/> Yes <input checked="" type="radio"/> No	Should the archive be deployed in exploded form (i.e. as a directory)?
Deploy Farmed *		<input type="radio"/> Yes <input checked="" type="radio"/> No	Should the application be deployed as a farmed deployment (i.e. to the farm directory, rather than the deploy directory)? This option should only be set to Yes if this application server instance is a node in a cluster, otherwise the application creation will fail. If set to Yes, the Deploy Exploded property must be set to No, since exploded deployments to farm via the Profile Service are currently not supported.

[Continue](#) [Cancel](#)

(JBoss: deploy Roller continued)

Click the **Browse** button to browse for the Roller WAR file for JBoss, which you'll find in the Roller installation's webapp directory.



Click **Open** to select the WAR file and then the **Continue** button to continue with the deployment.

Finally, navigate to <http://localhost:8080/roller> to complete the installation.

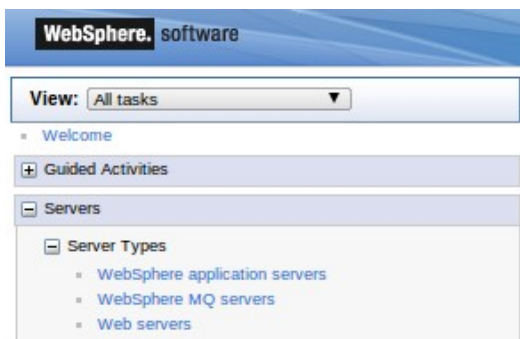
9 Deploying Roller to WebSphere

Deploying Roller to WebSphere involves creating a Roller configuration file, setting some WebSphere configuration properties, creating a datasource, creating a mail connection and then deploying the Roller WAR file. You are expected to install and configure WebSphere before you attempt to install Roller. Refer to the WebSphere documentation linked from this page for more information: <http://...>

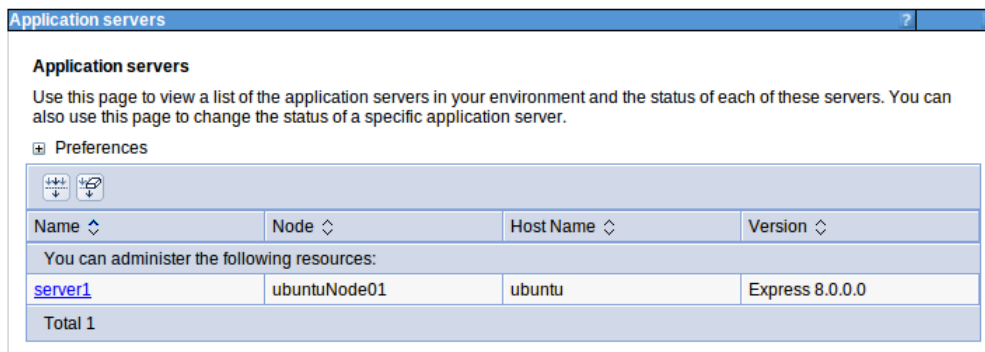
9.1 WebSphere: Add Roller Configuration

Create a `roller-custom.properties` Roller configuration file as described in **Section 5**. No additional settings are needed for Websphere. To make the configuration file available to Roller, use the WebSphere console, available at <https://localhost:9043/ibm/console>.

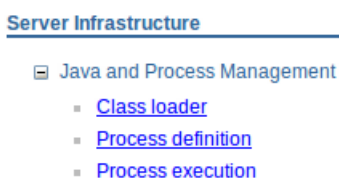
We will make the properties file available by setting a Java VM system property. First, use the tree menu on the left to navigate to the **WebSphere application servers** page.



Once you're there, click on the link to **server1** or your preferred server.



Once you're on the `server1` page, look on the right-side for the Server infrastructure section, expand the Java and Process Management node and click on the **Process Definition** link.



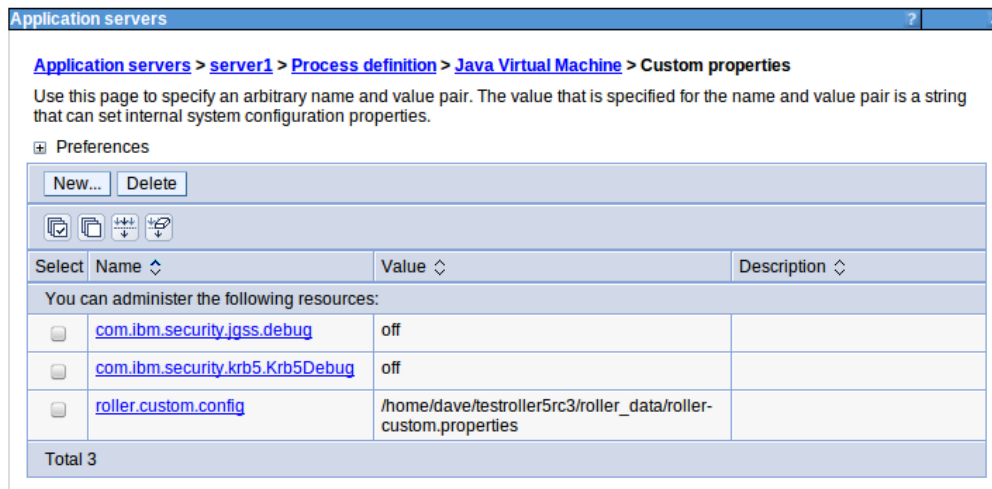
From the Process Definition page, find on the right side the **Java Virtual Machine** link and click it.



On the Java Virtual Machine page, click the **Custom properties** link on the right-side.



Finally, you are ready to set the `roller-custom.config` property to the full-path to your `roller-custom.properties` file.



Next, we'll setup Roller database connection.

9.2 WebSphere: Add JDBC Provider User

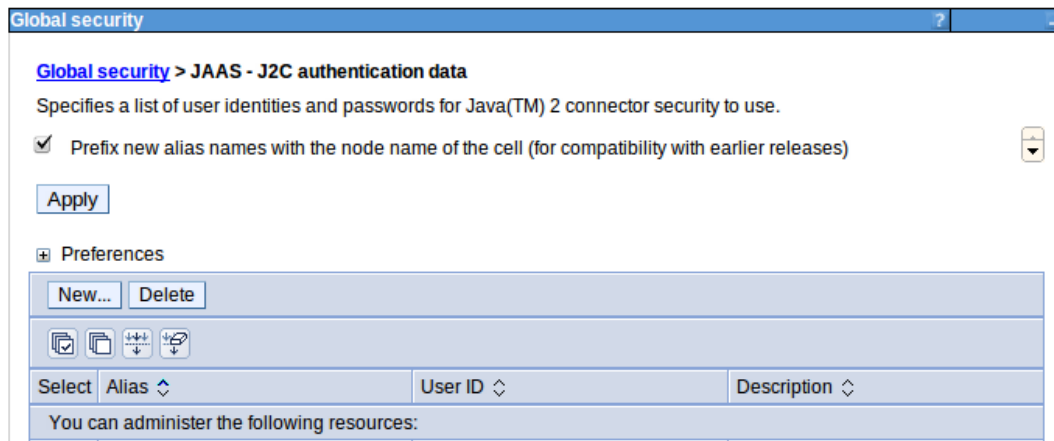
The first step to setup Roller's database connection is to setup a database user account. Use the WebSphere console's menu to navigate to the **Global security** page.



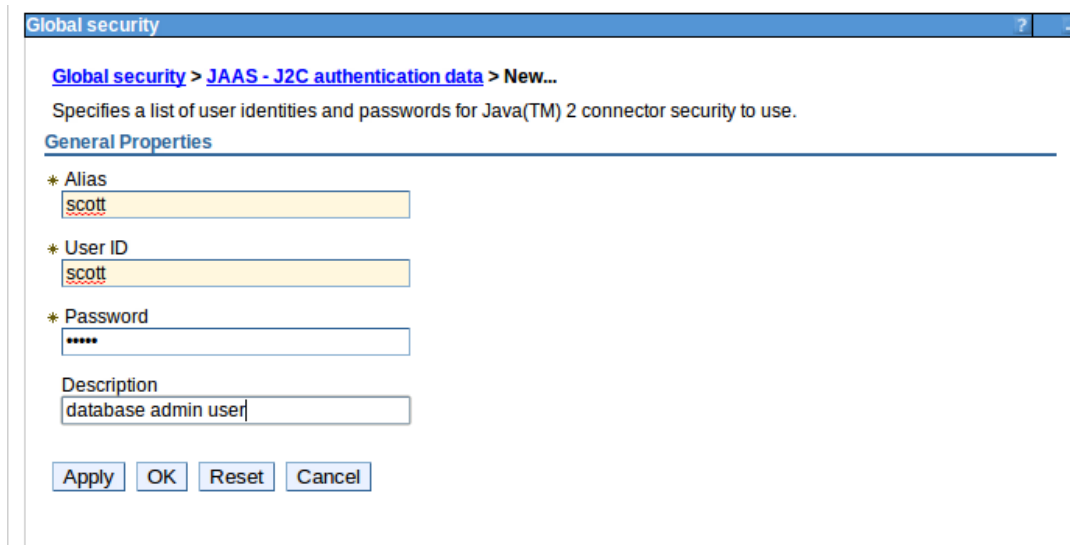
From the Global security page, find the link to **J2C authentication** page and click it.



Once you are on the JAAS-J2C authentication data page, click the **New...** button to create a new account.



Create a new account using the username and password for your database, for example as shown below. We'll use this later when we setup the database connection.



9.3 WebSphere: Add JDBC Provider

Next, we'll setup a JDBC provider. Start by using the WebSphere console menu to navigate to the **JDBC Providers** page.



Once you're on the page, you can use the built-in Derby database or you can setup your own database provider. Use the **New...** button to setup a new provider.

JDBC providers

Use this page to edit properties of a JDBC provider. The JDBC provider object encapsulates the specific JDBC driver implementation class for access to the specific vendor database of your environment. Learn more about this task in a [guided activity](#). A guided activity provides a list of task steps and more general information about the topic.

Scope: Cell=**ubuntuNode01Cell**, Node=**ubuntuNode01**, Server=**server1**

Scope specifies the level at which the resource definition is visible. For detailed information on what scope is and how it works, [see the scope settings help](#).

Node=ubuntuNode01, Server=server1 ▼

Preferences

New... Delete			
Select	Name ↕	Scope ↕	Description ↕
You can administer the following resources:			
<input type="checkbox"/>	Local Derby	Node=ubuntuNode01,Server=server1	Derby Network Server Provider that uses the Derby Client. This provider is only configurable in version 6.1 and later nodes
<input type="checkbox"/>	MySQL provider	Node=ubuntuNode01,Server=server1	MySQL provider
<input type="checkbox"/>	WAS embedded Derby JDBC Provider	Node=ubuntuNode01,Server=server1	Derby embedded non-XA JDBC Provider
Total 3			

To setup a new provider you need to provide at least the path to the JDBC driver JAR file for the provider and the Implementation class name. The example below shows how this would be done for Derby.

[JDBC providers](#) > Local Derby

Use this page to edit properties of a Java Database Connectivity (JDBC) provider. The JDBC provider object encapsulates the specific JDBC driver implementation class for access to the specific vendor database of your environment.

Configuration

General Properties

* Scope

cells:ubuntuNode01Cell:nodes:ubuntuNode01:servers:server1

* Name

Local Derby

Description

Derby Network Server Provider that uses the Derby Client. This provider is only configurable in version 6.1 and later nodes

Class path

\${DERBY_JDBC_DRIVER_PATH}/derbyclient.jar

Native library path

☐ Isolate this resource provider

* Implementation class name

org.apache.derby.jdbc.ClientConnectionPoolDataSource

Apply

OK

Reset

Cancel

Additional Properties

Data sources

Now we're ready to add a JNDI name for our new JDBC Provider.

9.4 WebSphere: Add JDBC Datasource

Next, we must make the JDBC Provider available to Roller by giving it a JNDI name. Start by navigating to the **Data sources** page.



From the Data sources page use the **New...** button to create a new Data source.

Data sources

Use this page to edit the settings of a datasource that is associated with your selected JDBC provider. The datasource object supplies your application with connections for accessing the database. Learn more about this task in a [guided activity](#). A guided activity provides a list of task steps and more general information about the topic.

☐ Scope: Cell=**ubuntuNode01Cell**, Node=**ubuntuNode01**, Server=**server1**

Scope specifies the level at which the resource definition is visible. For detailed information on what scope is and how it works, [see the scope settings help](#).

Node=ubuntuNode01, Server=server1 ▼

⊕ Preferences

New... Delete Test connection Manage state...

Select Name JNDI name Scope Provider Description Category

You can administer the following resources:

Select	Name	JNDI name	Scope	Provider	Description	Category
<input type="checkbox"/>	Default Datasource	jdbc/defaultdb	Node=ubuntuNode01,Server=server1	WAS embedded Derby JDBC Provider	Datasource for the WebSphere Default Application	

Follow the steps. Use the JNDI name `jdbc/rollerdb` for the new Data source.

Create a data source

Create a data source

→ **Step 1: Enter basic data source information**

Step 2: Select JDBC provider

Step 3: Enter database specific properties for the data source

Step 4: Setup security aliases

Step 5: Summary

Enter basic data source information

Set the basic configuration values of a datasource for association with your JDBC provider. A datasource supplies the physical connections between the application server and the database.

Requirement: Use the Datasources (WebSphere(R) Application Server V4) console pages if your applications are based on the Enterprise JavaBeans(TM) (EJB) 1.0 specification or the Java(TM) Servlet 2.2 specification.

Scope

cells:ubuntuNode01Cell:nodes:ubuntuNode01:servers:server1

* Data source name

Roller Datasource

* JNDI name

jdbc/rollerdb

Next Cancel

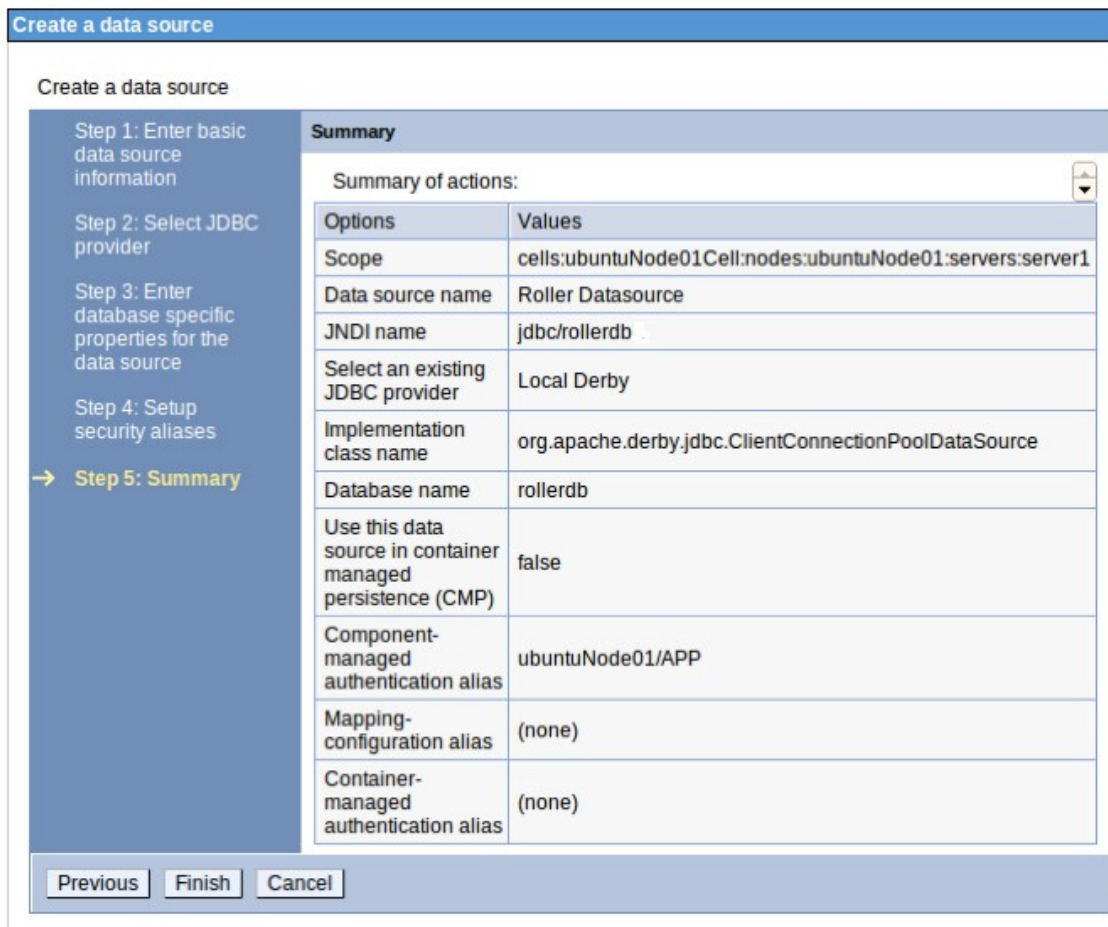
Select the JDBC Provider that you created above.

The screenshot shows the 'Create a data source' wizard at Step 2: Select JDBC provider. The left sidebar lists five steps: Step 1: Enter basic data source information, Step 2: Select JDBC provider (highlighted with a yellow arrow), Step 3: Enter database specific properties for the data source, Step 4: Setup security aliases, and Step 5: Summary. The main panel is titled 'Select JDBC provider' and contains the following text: 'Specify a JDBC provider to support the datasource. If you choose to create a new JDBC provider, it will be created at the same scope as the datasource. If you are selecting an existing JDBC provider, only those providers at the current scope are available from the list.' Below this text are two radio buttons: 'Create new JDBC provider' (unselected) and 'Select an existing JDBC provider' (selected). Under the selected radio button is a dropdown menu with the text 'Select...' and a list of providers: 'WAS embedded Derby JDBC Provider', 'MySQL provider', and 'Local Derby'. At the bottom of the wizard are three buttons: 'Previous', 'Next', and 'Cancel'.

Use the correct database name for your database.

The screenshot shows the 'Create a data source' wizard at Step 3: Enter database specific properties for the data source. The left sidebar lists five steps: Step 1: Enter basic data source information, Step 2: Select JDBC provider, Step 3: Enter database specific properties for the data source (highlighted with a yellow arrow), Step 4: Setup security aliases, and Step 5: Summary. The main panel is titled 'Enter database specific properties for the data source' and contains the following text: 'Set these database-specific properties, which are required by the database vendor JDBC driver to support the connections that are managed through the datasource.' Below this text is a table with two columns: 'Name' and 'Value'. The table has one row with the name '* Database name' and the value 'rollerdb'. Below the table is a checkbox labeled 'Use this data source in container managed persistence (CMP)' which is currently unchecked. At the bottom of the wizard are three buttons: 'Previous', 'Next', and 'Cancel'.

When you are done, click Finish to complete the setup.



Create a data source

Step 1: Enter basic data source information

Step 2: Select JDBC provider

Step 3: Enter database specific properties for the data source

Step 4: Setup security aliases

→ Step 5: Summary

Summary

Summary of actions:

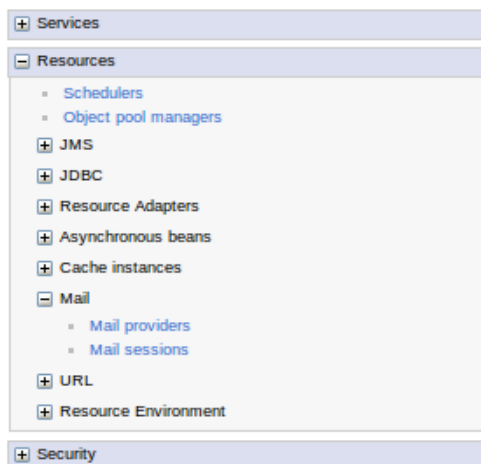
Options	Values
Scope	cells:ubuntuNode01Cell:nodes:ubuntuNode01:servers:server1
Data source name	Roller Datasource
JNDI name	jdbc/rollerdb
Select an existing JDBC provider	Local Derby
Implementation class name	org.apache.derby.jdbc.ClientConnectionPoolDataSource
Database name	rollerdb
Use this data source in container managed persistence (CMP)	false
Component-managed authentication alias	ubuntuNode01/APP
Mapping-configuration alias	(none)
Container-managed authentication alias	(none)

Previous Finish Cancel

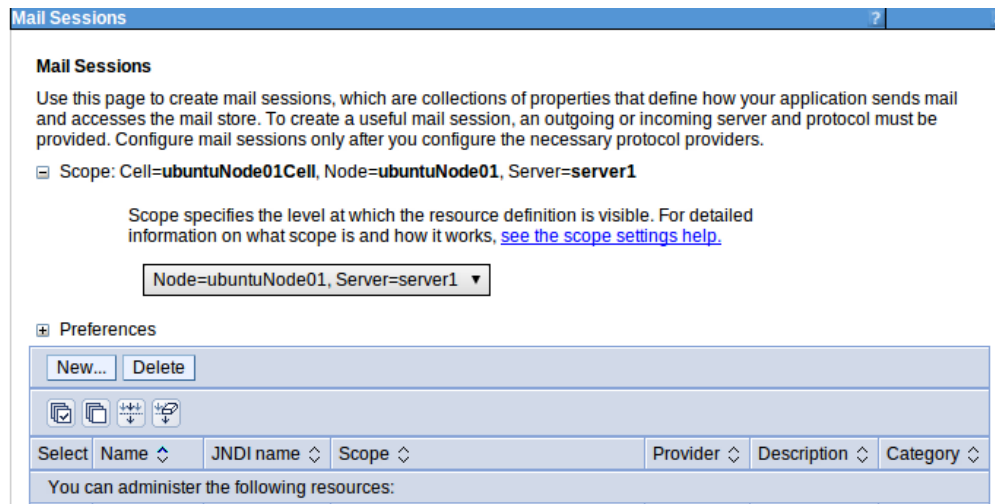
Before we can deploy Roller, we have one more step.

9.5 WebSphere: Create Mail Connection

To create Roller's Mail connection navigate to the **Mail sessions** page.

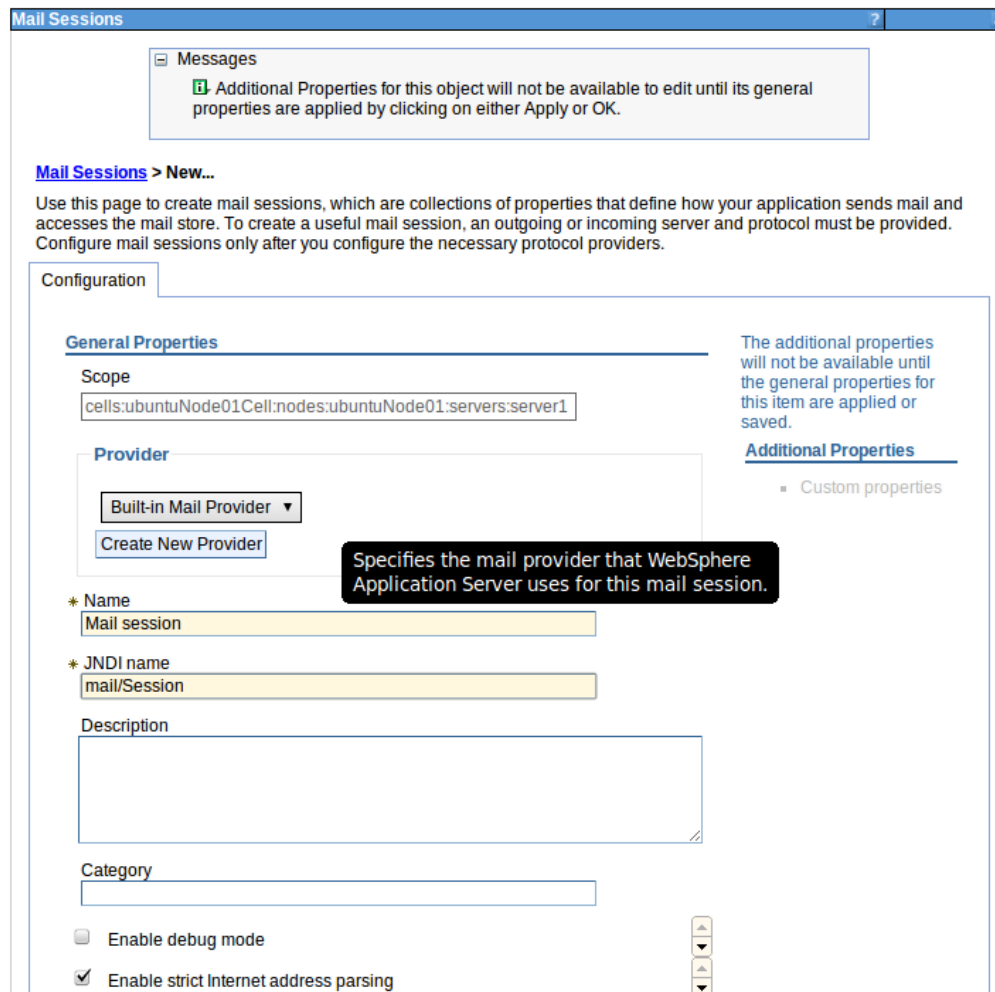


On the Mail sessions page, click the New... button to create a new Mail session.



The screenshot shows the 'Mail Sessions' management page. At the top, there's a title bar 'Mail Sessions' with a help icon. Below it, a section titled 'Mail Sessions' explains the purpose of the page. A 'Scope' dropdown menu is set to 'Node=ubuntuNode01, Server=server1'. Below that, a 'Preferences' section contains 'New...' and 'Delete' buttons, along with icons for cloning and deleting. A table header is visible with columns: 'Select', 'Name', 'JNDI name', 'Scope', 'Provider', 'Description', and 'Category'. A message states 'You can administer the following resources:'.

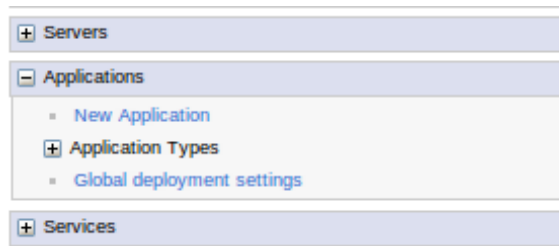
Give the Mail session the name `mail/Session` and set it up according to the WebSphere and your mail server documentation.



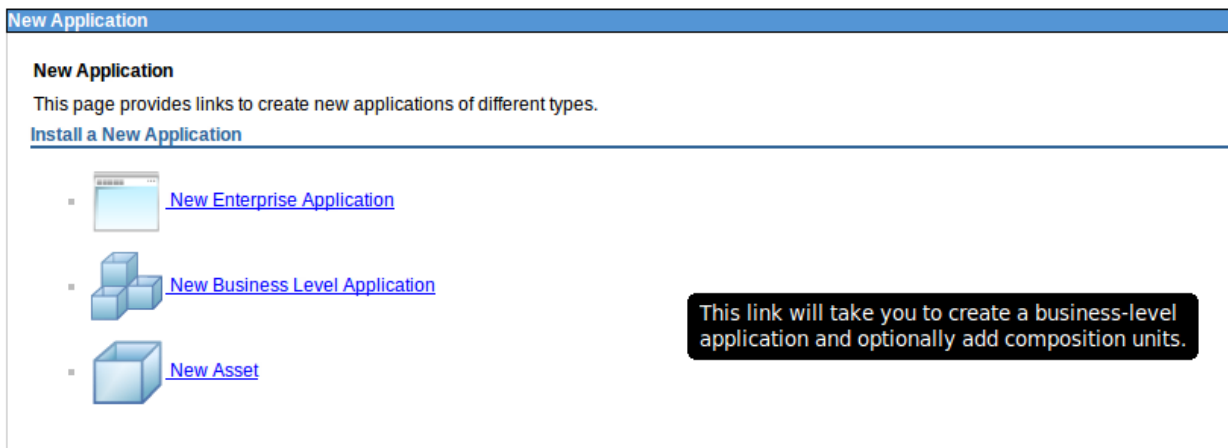
This screenshot shows the 'New...' configuration page for a Mail Session. A 'Messages' box at the top states that additional properties are unavailable until general properties are applied. The 'Mail Sessions > New...' section provides instructions. The 'Configuration' tab is active, showing the 'General Properties' section. The 'Scope' is set to 'cells:ubuntuNode01Cell:nodes:ubuntuNode01:servers:server1'. The 'Provider' is set to 'Built-in Mail Provider'. A tooltip points to the provider dropdown, stating: 'Specifies the mail provider that WebSphere Application Server uses for this mail session.' The 'Name' field contains 'Mail session' and the 'JNDI name' field contains 'mail/Session'. There is also a 'Description' text area and a 'Category' dropdown. At the bottom, there are checkboxes for 'Enable debug mode' and 'Enable strict Internet address parsing'.

9.6 WebSphere: Deploy Roller

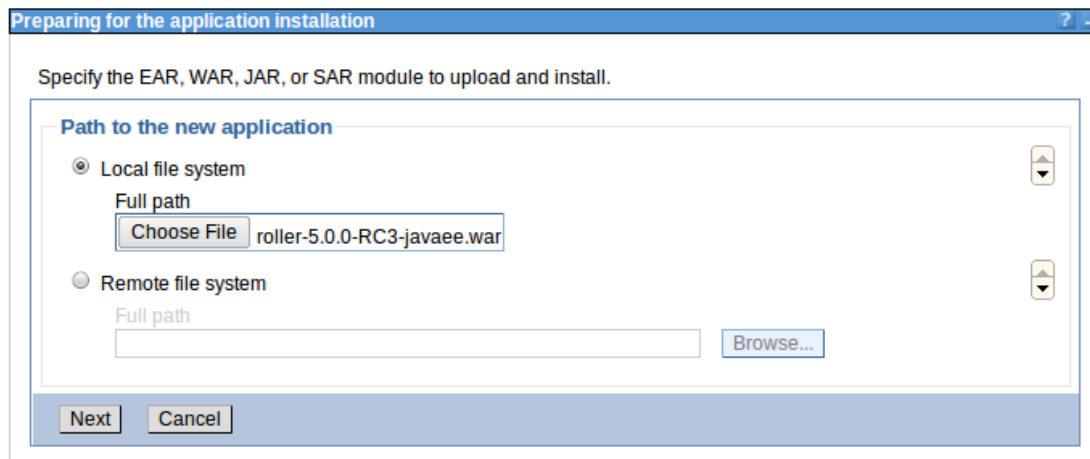
Finally, we're ready to deploy the Roller WAR file to WebSphere. We do this from the **New application** page.



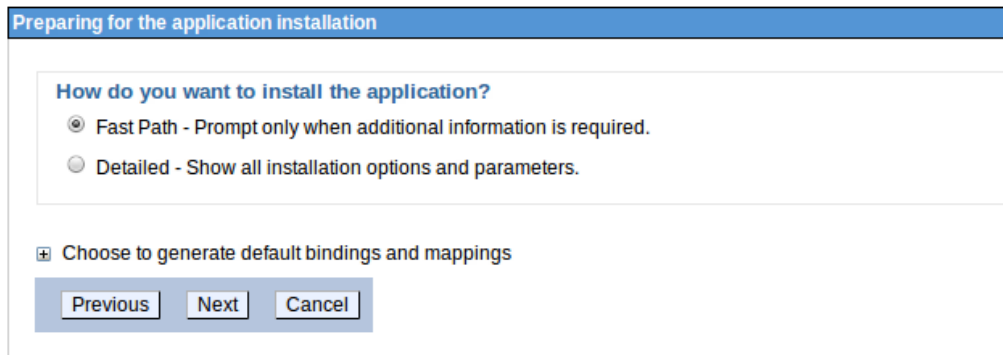
On the New Application page, choose **New Enterprise Application**.



From there, use the **Choose File** button to select the Roller WAR file in the webapps directory of the Roller installation.



You can use the **Fast Path** configuration path.



Preparing for the application installation

How do you want to install the application?

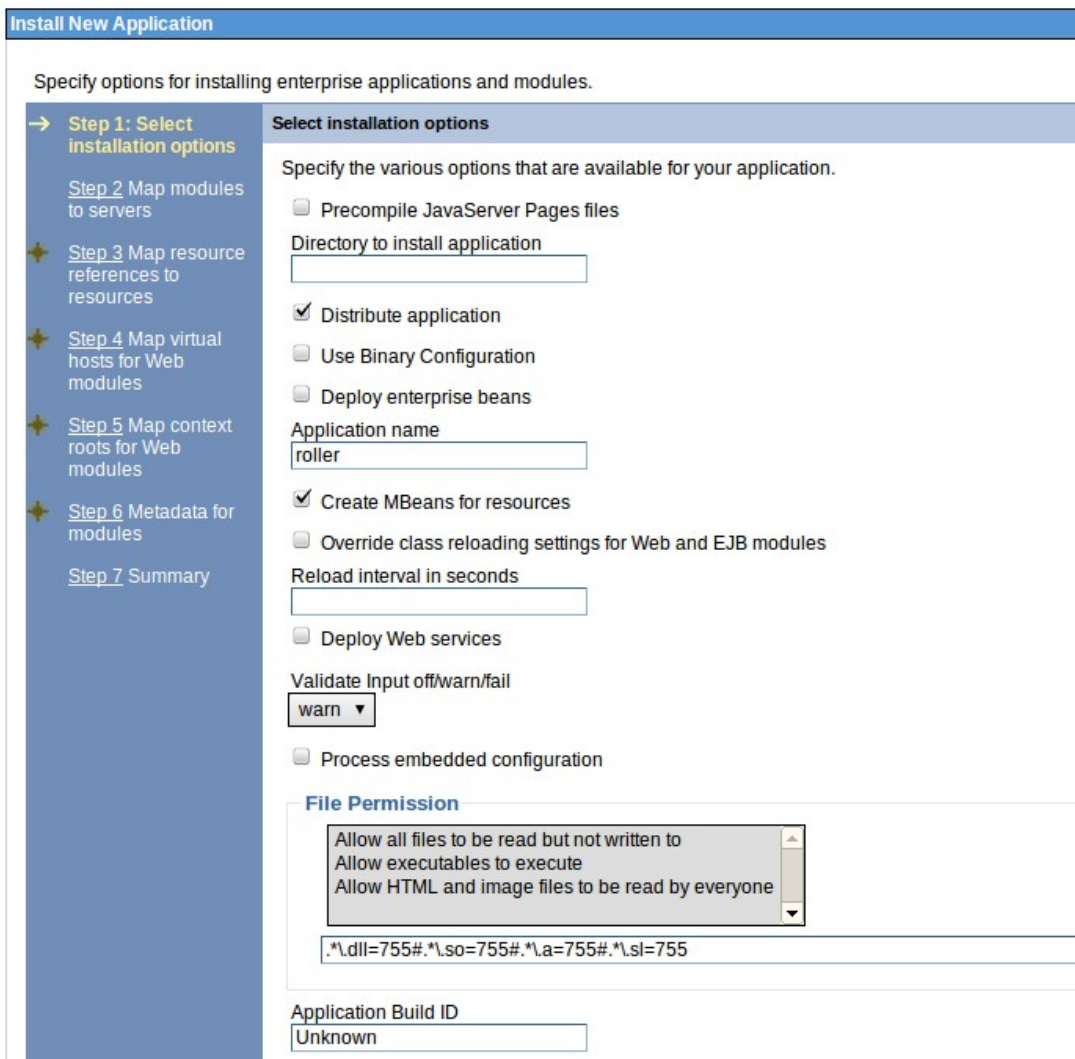
☒ Fast Path - Prompt only when additional information is required.

☐ Detailed - Show all installation options and parameters.

☒ Choose to generate default bindings and mappings

Previous Next Cancel

Refer to the WebSphere documentation for more information. At a minimum you'll need to give Roller an application name, e.g. below we use 'roller'.



Install New Application

Specify options for installing enterprise applications and modules.

→ Step 1: Select installation options

Step 2 Map modules to servers

Step 3 Map resource references to resources

Step 4 Map virtual hosts for Web modules

Step 5 Map context roots for Web modules

Step 6 Metadata for modules

Step 7 Summary

Select installation options

Specify the various options that are available for your application.

☐ Precompile JavaServer Pages files

Directory to install application

☒ Distribute application

☐ Use Binary Configuration

☐ Deploy enterprise beans

Application name

roller

☒ Create MBeans for resources

☐ Override class reloading settings for Web and EJB modules

Reload interval in seconds

☐ Deploy Web services

Validate Input off/warn/fail

warn

☐ Process embedded configuration

File Permission

Allow all files to be read but not written to

Allow executables to execute

Allow HTML and image files to be read by everyone

.*\dll=755#.*\so=755#.*\a=755#.*\sl=755

Application Build ID

Unknown

When you're done, click **Finish** and then **Save** to complete the deployment.

Finally, navigate to <http://localhost:9080/roller> to complete the installation.

10 Getting started with Roller

You're not quite done with the installation process. Now you're ready to start using Roller, so we'll walk you through getting started, registering a user and setting up a blog. We'll also discuss briefly what happens when there is an error.

10.1 Navigate to Roller and finish the install

Navigate to Roller, if you are using a default Tomcat or Glassfish installation then the URL of Roller is probably <http://localhost:8080/roller>. You will see either a web page of error messages, a web page offering to create database tables for you or web page asking you to complete the installation by registering an admin user and creating a front-page blog. First, let's talk about what happens when things go wrong.

If there's a problem with your database configuration, Roller will display a page of error messages to help you diagnose the problem. It's possible that you entered the wrong JDBC driver class name, connection URL, username or password. Or perhaps your database is not running. Use the information provided to determine what is wrong, fix it and then redeploy Roller.

Apache Roller Weblogger

Auto-Installer

Cannot connect to database

What happened?

A database error occurred, probably because your database connection is misconfigured. You will have to fix this problem and then restart or redeploy Roller before you can proceed. Here's what happened when Roller tried to establish a connection:

- SUCCESS: Got parameters. Using configuration type JDBC_PROPERTIES
- -- Using JDBC driver class: com.mysql.jdbc.Driver
- -- Using JDBC connection URL: jdbc:mysql://localhost:3306/rollertest
- -- Using JDBC username: scott
- -- Using JDBC password: [hidden]
- ERROR: cannot load JDBC driver class [com.mysql.jdbc.Driver]. Likely problem: JDBC driver jar missing from server classpath.

Why did that happen?

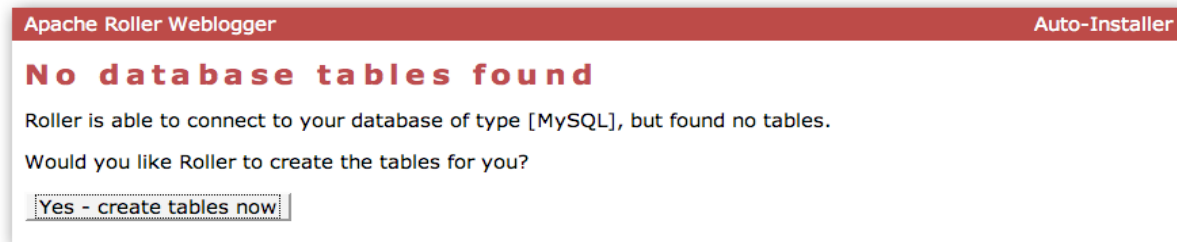
In case the clues above are not enough to help you figure out what is going wrong, here are some more details. The root cause of the problem is an exception of type [java.lang.ClassNotFoundException]

To help you debug the problem, here is the stack trace for that exception:

```
[ java.lang.ClassNotFoundException: com.mysql.jdbc.Driver
  at org.apache.catalina.loader.WebappClassLoader.loadClass(WebappClassLoader.java:1490)
  at java.lang.ClassLoader.loadClassInternal(ClassLoader.java:319)
  at java.lang.Class.forName0(Native Method)
  at java.lang.Class.forName(Class.java:164)
  at org.apache.roller.weblogger.business.DatabaseProvider.<init>(DatabaseProvider.java:106)
```


Automatic tables creation

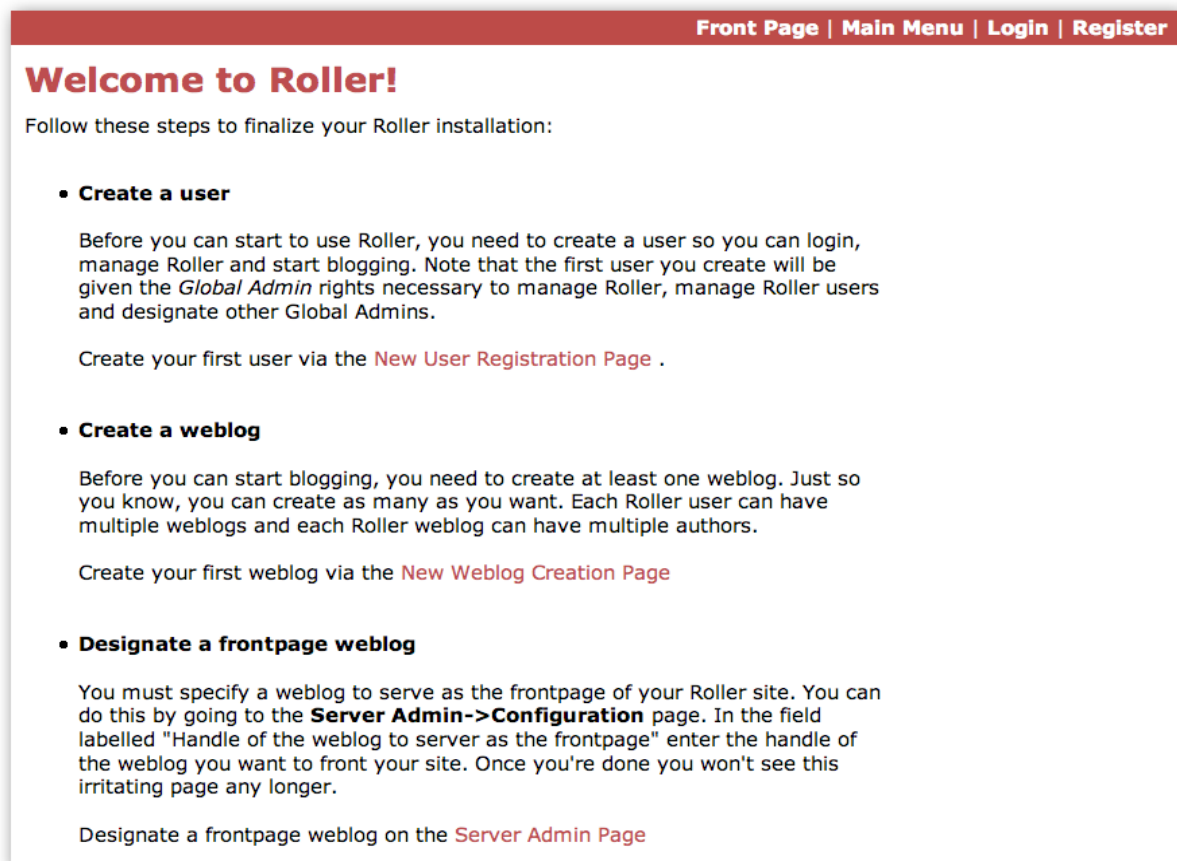
If your database configuration is good but Roller cannot find its database tables, then Roller will offer to create those pages automatically for you. If you give the go-ahead, Roller will run the appropriate database creation script for your database and then show you the results. You can



then proceed to the next step to setup your first user account and weblog.

10.2 Register a user and create a weblog

If Roller starts up fine but doesn't find a front-page weblog then it will display the Completing Your Installation below that explains how to register your first user, create your first weblog and setup your site's front page.



You have to decide what you want as the front-page of your Roller site. If you are using Roller to run your personal weblog, then you probably want your weblog to be the front-page of the site. In this case, create a weblog for yourself, *don't* choose the front-page theme but *do* set your weblog as the front-page weblog for the site.

If you are using Roller to run a community of multiple weblogs, then you'll probably want to display an aggregated front-page combining all weblogs on the site. In that case, create a weblog to serve as the front-page, set it as the front-page weblog and make sure you set the “aggregated front-page” setting on the Server Admin page.

Don't forget: Reset the `installation.type` flag

Now that you're done with the installation you should turn off Roller's auto-installation system. Edit your `roller-custom.properties` file and set `installation.type=manual`. Then restart your server or Roller so that it accepts the new setting.

What's next?

Once you've gotten Roller up and running refer to the Roller User Guide for more information on running your Roller system and your weblog. For information on customizing your weblog, refer to the Roller Template Guide. If you can't find what you want in the documentation then subscribe to the Roller user mailing list and ask your questions there:

<http://cwiki.apache.org/confluence/display/ROLLER/Roller+Mailing+Lists>

11 Configuration tips and tricks

This section covers some tips and tricks that can help you get the most out of Roller. It covers Roller's Planet feed aggregator, Acegi setup and how to setup Roller to use server-provided resources.

11.1 Setting up Roller's Planet feed aggregator

Roller includes a RSS/Atom feed aggregator that makes it possible to run a site like <http://blogs.sun.com> which provides weblogs for thousands of writers and an aggregated front-page that displays the most recent posts from those plus dozens of Sun bloggers from other sites such as blogger.com, typepad.com and other services. Here's what you need to do.

STEP 1: Create a Planet cache directory

Roller Planet needs a cache directory in which to store the feeds it fetches. By default, Roller Planet will put its cache in your home directory under `roller_data/planetcache`. If you want to place the cache somewhere else, you must override the `planet.aggregator.cache.dir` property in your `roller-custom.properties` file. For example:

```
planet.aggregator.cache.dir=c:\\roller_data\\planetcache
```

Whether you override that property or not, **you must create the cache directory**. Planet will not work unless the cache directory exists and is writable by Roller.

STEP 2: Enable Planet via Roller custom properties

Enable Planet by adding the following to your `roller-custom.properties` file:

```
planet.aggregator.enabled=true

# Tasks which are enabled. Only tasks listed here will be run.
tasks.enabled=ScheduledEntriesTask,ResetHitCountsTask,\
TurnoverReferersTask,PingQueueTask,RefreshRollerPlanetTask,SyncWebsitesTask

# Set of page models specifically for site-wide rendering
rendering.siteModels=\
org.apache.roller.weblogger.ui.rendering.model.SiteModel,\
org.apache.roller.weblogger.ui.rendering.model.PlanetModel
```

Those property settings enable Planet and enable the Planet tasks, both the *RefreshRollerPlanetTask*, which runs every hour and fetches all RSS/Atom feed subscriptions, and the *SyncWebsitesTask*, which runs every midnight and ensures that each weblog in the Roller system is represented by a subscription in the Planet aggregator. To enable usage of the PlanetModel in the front-page weblog, we also override the `rendering.siteModels` property.

STEP 3: Configure Planet via Planet custom properties

Create a new file called `planet-custom.properties` and place it in the same directory as your existing `roller-custom.properties` file. Here's what you need to put in this configuration file:

1. The exact same database properties that you put in your Roller custom properties file.
2. Add a property called `cache.dir` that points to the directory that you'd like Planet to use for caching it's RSS and Atom newsfeeds. The default setting is:

```
cache.dir=${user.home}/roller_data/planetcache
```

Once you've made those property settings restart Roller and proceed to the next step.

STEP 4: Display your Planet aggregations

You can use Roller's UI to add external RSS/Atom feeds to the Planet setup. To display these feeds you'll need to do a little template customization. The easier way to get started is to Roller's existing Front-Page theme. Here's how.

Create a weblog to server as the front-page of your Roller site. Start with the Front-Page theme and customize it. Edit the weblog template and look for the part that mentions PLANET-entries. Comment-out the SITE-WIDE part and un-comment the PLANET-entries part. The double hash “##” marks indicate a commented-out line. The code should look like this:

```
## 1) SITE-WIDE entries (the default)
##set($pager = $site.getWeblogEntriesPager($since, $maxResults))

## 2) PLANET-entries
#set($pager = $planet.getAggregationPager($since, $maxResults))
```

With that in place, your front-page will be display your Planet entries. You can find your Planet feeds at the following URLs:

- Main Planet feed
<http://localhost:8080/roller/planetrss>
- Per group feed
<http://localhost:8080/roller/planetrss?group=<group-name>>

11.2 Using Server-provided database and mail resources

It's easiest to setup your Roller for Tomcat database connection using the 'jdbc' approach and the mail connection using 'properties' but in some cases you might want to use the datasource and mail session resources provided by your application server instead. You might do this for a couple of reasons, for example you might want to take advantage of the database connection pool management that is built into your server. Or, your boss might want everything to be managed via your server's Admin Console. No matter the reason, it's easy to do in Roller.

Instead of setting up your database and mail connections in `roller-custom.properties` like this:

```
installation.type=auto

database.configurationType=jdbc
database.jdbc.driverClass=JDBC driver class name
database.jdbc.connectionURL=JDBC connection URL
database.jdbc.username=database username
database.jdbc.password=database password

mail.configurationType=properties
mail.hostName=mail server hostname
```

You do it like this:

```
installation.type=auto

database.configurationType=jndi
database.jndi.name=jdbc/rollerdb

mail.configurationType=jndi
mail.jndi.name=mail/Session
```

The `database.configurationType=jndi` setting tells Roller to look up it's datasource via Java Naming and Directory Interface (JNDI). Roller will look for a datasource with the JNDI name `jdbc/rollerdb`. You must set that datasource up in your server.

The `mail.configurationType=jndi` setting tells Roller to look up it's mail sessions via JNDI. Roller will look for a mail session provider with the JNDI name `mail/Session`. You must set that provider up in your server. Let's discuss how to do that on Tomcat.

Setting up database and mail resources on Tomcat

There are a couple of different ways to setup database and mail resources on Tomcat. One way is to provide a Context Configuration file. Here's how to do that on Tomcat 5.5 and 6.0.

Before you deploy Roller to Tomcat, create a new Context Configuration file in the installation directory `webapp/roller/META-INF`. You'll find an example configuration file there, shown below. Rename it from `context.xml-example` to `context.xml` and substitute the correct values for your system where you see the **bold** text.

```
<Context path="/roller" docBase="/usr/local/rollerweblogger-5.0.0-for-  
tomcat/webapp/roller-5.0.0-tomcat.war" debug="0">  
  
    <Resource name="jdbc/rollerdb" auth="Container"  
type="javax.sql.DataSource"  
        driverClassName="com.mysql.jdbc.Driver"  
        url="jdbc:mysql://localhost:3306/rollerdb?  
autoReconnect=true&useUnicode=true&characterEncoding=utf-  
8&mysqlEncoding=utf8"  
        username="scott"  
        password="tiger"  
        maxActive="20" maxIdle="3" removeAbandoned="true" maxWait="3000" />  
  
    <Resource name="mail/Session" auth="Container" type="javax.mail.Session"  
        mail.smtp.host="mailhost.example.com" />  
</Context>
```

Once your context.xml file is in place, deploy Roller to Tomcat as described in **Section 7**.

11.3 Manual table creation and upgrade

If you would rather create your database tables yourself instead of letting Roller do it automatically, you can. Instead of enabling automatic installation you should disable it by putting this in your `roller-custom.properties` file:

```
installation.type=manual
```

Now you've got to run the database creation script. You can find the database creation scripts in the `webapp/roller/WEB-INF/classes/dbscripts` directory. You'll find a `createdb.sql` script for each of the databases we hope to support.

And if you are upgrading Roller, you'll have to run the migration scripts. You'll find those under the `dbscripts` directory too.

12 Upgrading Roller

This section describes how to upgrade an existing Roller installation to the latest release of Roller by shutting down, backing up and then following the installation instructions with a couple of key exceptions. But first, there is some required reading for those upgrading from ancient versions of Roller.

12.1 Backup your old Roller

Before you get started with your upgrade, shutdown your existing Roller install and make a backup of your Roller data.

Backup your database to somewhere safe on your system or to a remote file-system. Here are a couple of examples: of how to do that on various databases:

- On MySQL you create a dump file
`mysqldump -u scott -p rollerdb > /somewhere/safe/roller.dmp`
- With PostgreSQL you can do the same thing
`pg_dump -h 127.0.0.1 -W -U scott rollerdb > /somewhere/safe/roller.db`

And backup any other data. Make a copy of your Roller data directory, i.e. the one with your Roller resources and search-index files. If you added or modified any files within your old Roller web application directory, then you'll want to backup that whole directory.

Migrating your old file uploads to the new Media Blogging system

When you first start Roller 5.0 it will migrate your old file uploads to the new Media Blogging system. If this is to work properly you **MUST** ensure that the two properties below are set correctly before you start Roller 5.0 for the first time.

```
# The directory in which Roller will upload files
mediafiles.storage.dir=${user.home}/roller_data/mediafiles
```

```
# The directory in which Roller will upload files
uploads.dir=${user.home}/roller_data/uploads
```

The `mediafiles.storage.dir` property should be set to the location where you would like to store uploaded files. The `uploads.dir` property should be set to the location where you stored uploaded files in Roller 4.0.

12.2 *Install and startup the new Roller*

Follow the normal installation instructions for the new version of Roller, but...

- When creating your `roller-custom.properties`, copy of your old one. Carefully review each property and compare it to the property settings in the Roller property file in **Section 11**.
- Don't create a new database for Roller. Instead point Roller to your existing Roller database. **This is completely safe because you created a backup of your database, right?**

When you deploy and startup, Roller will detect that your database needs to be upgraded and it will offer to run each of the migrations scripts necessary to upgrade you from your old version to the new version of Roller.

NOTE: You can run the database scripts manually too, see **Section 9.4**.

NOTE: On Tomcat, before startup you should delete the contents of the Tomcat work directory

13 *roller.properties*

```
# Licensed to the Apache Software Foundation (ASF) under one or more
# contributor license agreements. The ASF licenses this file to You
# under the Apache License, Version 2.0 (the "License"); you may not
# use this file except in compliance with the License.
# You may obtain a copy of the License at
#
# http://www.apache.org/licenses/LICENSE-2.0
#
# Unless required by applicable law or agreed to in writing, software
# distributed under the License is distributed on an "AS IS" BASIS,
# WITHOUT WARRANTIES OR CONDITIONS OF ANY KIND, either express or implied.
# See the License for the specific language governing permissions and
# limitations under the License. For additional information regarding
# copyright in this work, please see the NOTICE file in the top level
# directory of this distribution.

# roller.properties
#
# This file is for meant for Roller deployment properties
# Any properties that don't change at runtime are defined here
#
# You can override the values in this file in a couple ways ..
# 1. define a roller-custom.properties file and place it somewhere
#    at the root of one of your classpath locations.
#    for example:
#        $TOMCAT_HOME/common/classes
#        $ROLLER_LOCATION/WEB-INF/classes
#
# 2. specify a custom properties file via jvm option
#    example:
#        roller.custom.config=/path/to/properties/file
#
# **NOTE: if you run multiple instances of roller on the same server
# then you should beware of the fact that the override options above
# may affect *all* of you running instances. if you want to do
# custom overrides for each instance then you must do it by
# placing a roller-custom.properties file at WEB-INF/classes/ in
# each of you roller installations.
#
# properties in this file are accessed like this ...
# WebloggerConfig.getProperty("propname");

#-----
# Table of contents
#-----

# -- Required configuration settings
# -- Directory settings
# -- Feature specific settings
# -- Scheduled tasks configuration
# -- Cache configuratation
# -- User management and security settings
# -- Rendering system
# -- Weblog ping system
# -- Pluggable backend, page and editor plugins
# -- Log4j logging settings
# -- Other settings
# -- Experimental, deprecated and "undocumented" settings
```

```

#-----
# Required configuration settings
#-----

# Installation type 'auto' or 'manual'
# - Set to 'auto' if you'd like tables to be auto-created if they are not found
#   on startup and auto-upgraded if they need it.
# - Set to 'manual' if you'd want to run the SQL scripts by hand.
installation.type=manual

#-----
# Database configuration settings

# Specify database configuration type of 'jndi' or 'jdbc'
database.configurationType=jndi

# For database configuration type 'jndi', this will be used
database.jndi.name=jdbc/rollerdb

# For database configuration type of 'jdbc', you MUST override these
database.jdbc.driverClass=
database.jdbc.connectionURL=
database.jdbc.username=
database.jdbc.password=

#-----
# Mail server connection parameters

# Specify mail configuration type of 'jndi' or 'properties'
mail.configurationType=jndi

# For mail configuration type 'jndi', this will be used
mail.jndi.name=mail/Session

# For mail configuration type of 'properties', you MUST override hostname
mail.hostname=

# Only override mail username and password if your mail server requires them
#mail.username=
#mail.password=

#-----
# Directory settings
#-----

# The directory in which Roller will upload files
mediafiles.storage.dir=${user.home}/roller_data/mediafiles

# The context path under which resoures will be made available
mediafile.resource.url=/resources

# The directory in which Roller will upload files
uploads.dir=${user.home}/roller_data/uploads

# The context path under which resoures will be made available
uploads.url=/resources

# Migrate old file resoures to Roller 5.0 Mediafile Storage automatically
uploads.migrate.auto=true

# Directory in which search index is to be created
# (delete this directory to force Roller to recreate the entire search index)
search.index.dir=${user.home}/roller_data/search-index

# The directory in which Roller will look for themes
themes.dir=${webapp.context}

```

```

#-----
# Feature specific settings
#-----

# True to enable group blogging. False to prevent users from creating more
# than one weblog and from joining other weblogs.
groupblogging.enabled=true

#-----
# search

# Enables indexing of weblog entries and comments and enables search servlet
search.enabled=true

# Whether or not to include comments in the search index. If this
# is false, comments are not included in the index.
search.index.comments=true

#-----
# comments and trackbacks

comment.notification.hideCommenterAddresses=false

# comment throttling
comment.throttle.enabled=false
comment.throttle.threshold=25
comment.throttle.interval=60
comment.throttle.maxentries=250

# Pluggable comment authentication
comment.authenticator.classname=\
org.apache.roller.weblogger.ui.rendering.plugins.comments.MathCommentAuthenticator

# pluggable comment validation
comment.validator.classnames=\
org.apache.roller.weblogger.ui.rendering.plugins.comments.BlacklistCommentValidator,\
org.apache.roller.weblogger.ui.rendering.plugins.comments.ExcessLinksCommentValidator,\
org.apache.roller.weblogger.ui.rendering.plugins.comments.ExcessSizeCommentValidator
#org.apache.roller.weblogger.ui.rendering.plugins.comments.AkismetCommentValidator

comment.validator.excessLinks.threshold=3
comment.validator.excessSize.threshold=1000
#comment.validator.akismet.key=<get one at wordpress.com>

# pluggable comment formatters
comment.formatter.classnames=\
org.apache.roller.weblogger.business.plugins.comment.LinkMarkupPlugin,\
org.apache.roller.weblogger.business.plugins.comment.AutoFormatPlugin,\
org.apache.roller.weblogger.business.plugins.comment.HTMLSubsetPlugin

# enables site full blacklist check on comment posts (default: true)
site.blacklist.enable.comments=true

# enables site full blacklist check at time of trackback post (default: true)
site.blacklist.enable.trackbacks=true

# enables partial blacklist check (not including blacklist.txt) for each incoming referrer
site.blacklist.enable.referrers=true

# Trackback protection. Set this only if you need to limit the URLs to
# which users may send trackbacks. Regex expressions are allowed, for example:
# trackback.allowedURLs=http://w3.ibm.com/.*/|http://another.example.com/.*/
trackback.allowedURLs=

#-----
# Planet Aggregator settings

# Set to true to enable the Planet aggregator. You also need to enable the
# RefreshRollerPlanetTask task below to get the feed fetcher running.
planet.aggregator.enabled=false

# Planet backend guice module, customized for use with Weblogger
planet.aggregator.guice.module=\
org.apache.roller.weblogger.planet.business.jpaa.RollerPlanetModule

```

```

#-----
# referrer processing

# Enable built-in referrer processing?
referrers.processing.enabled=true

# Change to true if you want to process referrers asynchronously.
# You can choose how many threads to use and sleep time (in seconds)
referrers.asyncProcessing.enabled=false
referrers.queue.numWorkers=3
referrers.queue.sleepTime=10

# Robot check in referral processing. If this pattern is set and the User-Agent
# in the request matches this pattern, all referral processing is skipped; this
# means that the referral spam check is skipped, the request is allowed to
# proceed, but the referrer is not recorded and hit count is not incremented.
# Recommended for large sites that get a lot of legitimate crawler bot traffic.
# The pattern here is a suggestion that has been reported to work well.
#referrer.robotCheck.userAgentPattern=.*(slurp|bot|java).*

#-----
# Scheduled tasks configuration
#-----

# Scheduled Background Tasks ... all times are in minutes.
#
# Task properties should follow the given format ...
#   tasks.<taskname>.<prop>=<value>
#
# The *enabled* tasks are defined by tasks.enabled=<taskname>[,<taskname>]

# Tasks which are enabled. Only tasks listed here will be run.
tasks.enabled=ScheduledEntriesTask,ResetHitCountsTask,TurnoverReferersTask,PingQueueTask

# client identifier. should be unique for each instance in a cluster.
tasks.clientId=defaultClientId

# Publish scheduled weblog entries
tasks.ScheduledEntriesTask.class=org.apache.roller.weblogger.business.runnable.ScheduledEntriesTask
tasks.ScheduledEntriesTask.startTime=immediate
tasks.ScheduledEntriesTask.interval=1
tasks.ScheduledEntriesTask.leaseTime=30

# Reset hit counts
tasks.ResetHitCountsTask.class=org.apache.roller.weblogger.business.runnable.ResetHitCountsTask
tasks.ResetHitCountsTask.startTime=startOfDay
tasks.ResetHitCountsTask.interval=1440
tasks.ResetHitCountsTask.leaseTime=30

# Reset referer counts
tasks.TurnoverReferersTask.class=org.apache.roller.weblogger.business.runnable.TurnoverReferersTask
tasks.TurnoverReferersTask.startTime=startOfDay
tasks.TurnoverReferersTask.interval=1440
tasks.TurnoverReferersTask.leaseTime=30

# Ping processor, does sending of pings
tasks.PingQueueTask.class=org.apache.roller.weblogger.business.pings.PingQueueTask
tasks.PingQueueTask.startTime=immediate
tasks.PingQueueTask.interval=5
tasks.PingQueueTask.leaseTime=30

# Sync Roller weblogs with planet
tasks.SyncWebsitesTask.class=org.apache.roller.weblogger.planet.tasks.SyncWebsitesTask
tasks.SyncWebsitesTask.startTime=startOfDay
tasks.SyncWebsitesTask.interval=1440
tasks.SyncWebsitesTask.leaseTime=30

# Refresh entries for planet feeds
tasks.RefreshRollerPlanetTask.class=org.apache.roller.weblogger.planet.tasks.RefreshRollerPlanetTask
tasks.RefreshRollerPlanetTask.startTime=startOfHour
tasks.RefreshRollerPlanetTask.interval=60
tasks.RefreshRollerPlanetTask.leaseTime=30

# Technorati rankings for planet feeds

```

```

tasks.TechnoratiRankingsTask.class=org.apache.roller.weblogger.planet.tasks.TechnoratiRankingsTask
tasks.TechnoratiRankingsTask.startTime=startOfDay
tasks.TechnoratiRankingsTask.interval=1440
tasks.TechnoratiRankingsTask.leaseTime=30

#-----
# Cache configuratation
#-----

# Remember... times are in seconds
# Default settings suitable for 100 user system

# Cache properties all follow the given format ...
#   cache.<cache_id>.<prop>=<value>
# we then pass all <prop>=<value> pairs into the cache manager when the cache
# is being constructed. this makes it easy to add cache properties that can
# be used by the specified CacheFactory you are using.
#
# NOTE: it is expected that property validation happens in the CacheFactory

# The default cache implementation we want to use
cache.defaultFactory=org.apache.roller.weblogger.util.cache.ExpiringLRUCacheFactoryImpl
cache.customHandlers=

# set "true" to NOT cache the custom pages for users who are logged in
cache.excludeOwnerEditPages=false

# This sets how many minutes into the future we look to prepare
# entries posted into the future which need to be invalidated from the cache.
# It is very unlikely that this should ever need to be changed
cache.futureInvalidations.peerTime=3

# Site-wide cache (all content for site-wide frontpage weblog)
cache.sitewide.enabled=true
cache.sitewide.size=50
cache.sitewide.timeout=1800

# Weblog page cache (all the weblog content)
cache.weblogpage.enabled=true
cache.weblogpage.size=400
cache.weblogpage.timeout=3600

# Feed cache (xml feeds like rss, atom, etc)
cache.weblogfeed.enabled=true
cache.weblogfeed.size=200
cache.weblogfeed.timeout=3600

# Planet cache (planet page and rss feed)
cache.planet.enabled=true
cache.planet.size=10
cache.planet.timeout=1800

#-----
# Security settings
#-----

# Enables HTTPS for login page only
securelogin.enabled=false

# Enable container managed authentication
authentication.cma.enabled=false

# Enable/disable OpenID (requires Spring Security, will not work with CMA)
# This can be set to one of three values:
# - disabled: no OpenID support, no evidence of OpenID in the Web UI
# - hybrid: allow users to use either password and/or OpenID
# - only: users must use OpenID only, no password allowed
authentication.openid=disabled

# Password security settings
passwds.encryption.enabled=true
passwds.encryption.algorithm=SHA

# Role name to global permission action mappings

```

```

role.names=editor,admin
role.action.editor=login,comment,weblog
role.action.admin=login,comment,weblog,admin

# True to give the first user that is registered admin privileges
users.firstUserAdmin=true

# Normally, for security purposes Roller keeps usernames private and the user
# getUsername() method in templates actually returns the user's sceenname.
# If you want templates to have access to real usernames, set this to false.
user.privateUserNames=true

# Enable scheme enforcement?
# Scheme enforcement ensures that specific URLs are viewed only via HTTPS
schemeenforcement.enabled=false

# URL patterns that require HTTPS
schemeenforcement.https.urls=/roller_j_security_check,\
/roller-ui/login-redirect.jsp,\
/roller-ui/login.rol,\
/roller-ui/register.rol,/roller-ui/register!save.rol,\
/roller-ui/profile.rol,/roller-ui/profile!save.rol,\
/roller-ui/admin/userAdmin.rol,\
/roller-ui/admin/createUser.rol,/roller-ui/admin/createUser!save.rol,\
/roller-ui/authoring/userdata,\
/roller-ui/authoring/membersInvite.rol,/roller-ui/authoring/membersInvite!save.rol

#-----
# Single-Sign-On

# Enables Roller to behave differently when registering new users
# in an SSO-enabled environment. You must configure security.xml appropriately.
users.sso.enabled=false

# Set these properties for a custom LDAP schema (optional)
#users.sso.registry.ldap.attributes.name=cn
#users.sso.registry.ldap.attributes.email=mail
#users.sso.registry.ldap.attributes.locale=locale
#users.sso.registry.ldap.attributes.timezone=timezone

# If you don't want user credentials from LDAP/etc to be stored in Roller
# (possibly in clear-text) leave this alone, otherwise set to true.
# i.e. you would like a backup auth mechanism in case LDAP is down.
users.sso.passwords.save=false

# if you don't want passwords stored in DB, set this to the default value.
users.sso.passwords.defaultValue=<unknown>

users.sso.autoProvision.enabled=false
users.sso.autoProvision.className=\
org.apache.roller.weblogger.ui.core.security.BasicUserAutoProvision

#-----
# Rendering system
#-----

# Are the old pre-3.0 models and macros enabled?
rendering.legacyModels.enabled=false

# The set of default Roller renderer factories.
rendering.rollerRendererFactories=\
org.apache.roller.weblogger.ui.rendering.velocity.VelocityRendererFactory

# List of available template languages
rendering.templateLanguages=velocity

# The set of user defined renderer factories. These are prepended to the list above.
rendering.userRendererFactories=

# The set of default Roller request mappers
rendering.rollerRequestMappers=\
org.apache.roller.weblogger.ui.rendering.WeblogRequestMapper

# The set of user defined request mappers. These are prepended to the list above.
rendering.userRequestMappers=

```

```

# Url path elements which can NEVER be considered a weblog url
# each represents a url at the application root, i.e. /<elem>/*
rendering.weblogMapper.rollerProtectedUrls=\
roller-ui,images,theme,themes,CommentAuthenticatorServlet,\
index.jsp,favicon.ico,robots.txt,\
page,flavor,rss,atom,language,search,comments,rsd,resource,xmlrpc,planetrss

# Set of user defined protected urls. These are added to the set above.
rendering.weblogMapper.userProtectedUrls=

# Set of models to be made available for weblog page rendering
rendering.pageModels=\
org.apache.roller.weblogger.ui.rendering.model.PageModel,\
org.apache.roller.weblogger.ui.rendering.model.ConfigModel,\
org.apache.roller.weblogger.ui.rendering.model.UtilitiesModel,\
org.apache.roller.weblogger.ui.rendering.model.URLModel,\
org.apache.roller.weblogger.ui.rendering.model.MessageModel,\
org.apache.roller.weblogger.ui.rendering.model.CalendarModel,\
org.apache.roller.weblogger.ui.rendering.model.MenuModel

# Set of models to be made available for weblog feed rendering
rendering.feedModels=\
org.apache.roller.weblogger.ui.rendering.model.FeedModel,\
org.apache.roller.weblogger.ui.rendering.model.ConfigModel,\
org.apache.roller.weblogger.ui.rendering.model.UtilitiesModel,\
org.apache.roller.weblogger.ui.rendering.model.URLModel,\
org.apache.roller.weblogger.ui.rendering.model.MessageModel

# Set of models to be made available for weblog search rendering
rendering.searchModels=\
org.apache.roller.weblogger.ui.rendering.model.SearchResultsModel,\
org.apache.roller.weblogger.ui.rendering.model.ConfigModel,\
org.apache.roller.weblogger.ui.rendering.model.UtilitiesModel,\
org.apache.roller.weblogger.ui.rendering.model.URLModel,\
org.apache.roller.weblogger.ui.rendering.model.MessageModel,\
org.apache.roller.weblogger.ui.rendering.model.CalendarModel,\
org.apache.roller.weblogger.ui.rendering.model.MenuModel

# Set of models to be made available for weblog page *preview* rendering
# NOTE: this *does* have some differences between the pageModels
rendering.previewModels=\
org.apache.roller.weblogger.ui.rendering.model.PreviewPageModel,\
org.apache.roller.weblogger.ui.rendering.model.ConfigModel,\
org.apache.roller.weblogger.ui.rendering.model.UtilitiesModel,\
org.apache.roller.weblogger.ui.rendering.model.PreviewURLModel,\
org.apache.roller.weblogger.ui.rendering.model.MessageModel,\
org.apache.roller.weblogger.ui.rendering.model.CalendarModel,\
org.apache.roller.weblogger.ui.rendering.model.MenuModel

# Set of page models specifically for site-wide rendering
rendering.siteModels=\
org.apache.roller.weblogger.ui.rendering.model.SiteModel,\
org.apache.roller.weblogger.ui.rendering.model.PlanetModel

# Velocity settings
velocity.properties=/WEB-INF/velocity.properties

# Old velocity macro libraries
velocity.oldMacroLibraries=\
deprecated/roller.vm,deprecated/bookmark.vm,deprecated/comments.vm,\
deprecated/navbar.vm,deprecated/newsfeed.vm,deprecated/referer.vm,\
deprecated/atommacros.vm,deprecated/rssmacros.vm,deprecated/user.vm,\
deprecated/weblog.vm,deprecated/website.vm

```

```

#-----
# Weblog ping system
#-----

# The number of attempts to try to reach a ping target before refusing to
# requeue it for further retrials. If absent, this defaults to 3.
pings.maxPingAttempts=3

# The interval between ping queue processing runs in minutes. Must be between
# 0 and 120. If set to 0, ping queue processing is disabled on this server;
# this is for clustered environments. Make sure it is nonzero on one host in
# a cluster. Don't use the value 0 here to disable ping functionality, you
# will instead get an infinitely growing ping queue. See the documentation on
# the properties below to disable ping functionality if you need to.
# If absent, this defaults to 5.
pings.queueProcessingIntervalMins=5

# The set of initial common ping targets. This is used to initialize the
# database if there are no common ping targets at startup. Ping targets are
# specified as a comma-separated list, each target in the form {{name}{url}}.
# To disable initialization of common ping targets, comment this out, or set it
# to the empty value. Common targets can be edited in the UI; this is just
# used to set up some typical ones.
pings.initialCommonTargets=\
{{Technorati}{http://rpc.technorati.com/rpc/ping}}\
,{{Weblogs.com}{http://rpc.weblogs.com/RPC2}}\
,{{blo.gs}{http://ping.blo.gs/}}\
,{{java.blogs}{http://javablogs.com/xmlrpc}}\
,{{blogrolling.com}{http://rpc.blogrolling.com/pinger/}}\
,{{IceRocket}{http://rpc.icerocket.com:10080/}}

# Specify variant options for known buggy ping targets.
pings.variantOptions={{http://rpc.icerocket.com:10080/}{noname}}

# This controls whether users are allowed to add custom ping targets.
# Set this to false to disallow adding custom targets; if false, the
# Weblog:Custom Ping Targets menu item will not appear and associated actions
# will result in access denied messages. Leave this false or commented for
# normal behavior.
# CAUTION: Setting this to true will cause the server to remove all users'
# existing custom targets on startup.
pings.disallowCustomTargets=false

# This controls whether the Weblog:Pings menu item and its associated actions
# are enabled. Set this to false to disallow users from configuring autopings
# and doing manual pings. If absent, this defaults to true.
# NOTE: There is a separate runtime property (configurable from the
# Admin:Configuration page, that can be used to suspend ping processing without
# disabling the UI.
# CAUTION: Setting this to true will cause the server to remove all users'
# existing autoping configurations on startup. Leave this false or commented
# for normal behavior.
pings.disablePingUsage=false

# Setting both pings.disallowCustomTarget=true and pings.disablePingUsage=true
# will effectively disable the ping functionality.

# This is used for debugging the ping mechanism in Roller. If this is set
# to true, pings that would normally be sent will cause log messages to be sent
# but will NOT actually result in real pings being sent. Leave this false or
# commented for normal behavior.
pings.logOnly=false

#-----
# Pluggable backend, page and editor plugins
#-----

# Backend Provider
weblogger.provider.class=org.apache.roller.weblogger.business.GuiceWebloggerProvider

# Backend Guice module
guice.backend.module=org.apache.roller.weblogger.business.jpa.JPAWebloggerModule

#-----

```



```

# Weblog entry plugins

plugins.page=\
org.apache.roller.weblogger.business.plugins.entry.ConvertLineBreaksPlugin \
,org.apache.roller.weblogger.business.plugins.entry.TopicTagPlugin \
,org.apache.roller.weblogger.business.plugins.entry.ObfuscateEmailPlugin \
,org.apache.roller.weblogger.business.plugins.entry.SmileysPlugin \
,org.apache.roller.weblogger.business.plugins.entry.WikipediaLinkPlugin \
,org.apache.roller.weblogger.business.plugins.entry.GoogleLinkPlugin \
,org.apache.roller.weblogger.business.plugins.entry.AcronymsPlugin \
,org.apache.roller.weblogger.business.plugins.entry.BookmarkPlugin

# The list of configured WeblogEntryEditors available to users
plugins.weblogEntryEditors=\
org.apache.roller.weblogger.ui.core.plugins.TextEditor,\
org.apache.roller.weblogger.ui.core.plugins.XinhaEditor

# The "id" of the default editor to use. NOT the class name
plugins.defaultEditor=editor-text.jsp

# Default weblog editor
# The list of available editors is in rollerRuntimeConfigDefs.xml
newweblog.editor=editor-text.jsp

# Optional site-wide customization settings for the TopicTag plugin.
# n.b. these default settings match the coded default values that would be
# applied if these were omitted.
plugins.topictag.defaultTopicBookmarkName=Default Topic Site
plugins.topictag.defaultTopicSite=http://www.technorati.com/tag
plugins.topictag.tagRegexWithBookmark=topic:\\{(.*)\\}\\{(.*)\\}
plugins.topictag.tagRegexWithoutBookmark=topic:\\{(.*)\\}
plugins.topictag.linkFormatString=<a rel=\"tag\" href=\"{0}{1}\">{2}</a>

# Set to true to allow only default topic tag site (and avoid costly bookmark queries)
plugins.topictag.ignoreBookmarks=true

#-----
# Log4j logging settings
#-----

log4j.rootCategory=INFO, roller

log4j.appender.roller=org.apache.log4j.DailyRollingFileAppender
log4j.appender.roller.File=${catalina.base}/logs/roller.log
log4j.appender.roller.layout=org.apache.log4j.PatternLayout
log4j.appender.roller.layout.ConversionPattern=%-5p %d{yyyy-MM-dd HH:mm:ss,SSS} %C{1}:%M - %m%n

# Roller code. Options are: DEBUG, INFO, WARN, ERROR, FATAL
log4j.category.org.apache.roller=INFO
log4j.category.net.java.roller=INFO

# Roller dependent libraries
log4j.category.org.apache.struts2=WARN
log4j.category.org.apache.tiles=WARN
log4j.category.com.opensymphony.xwork2=WARN
log4j.category.org.springframework=WARN
log4j.category.org.springframework.security=ERROR
log4j.category.org.hibernate=WARN

# the struts2 file upload stuff has some overly verbose messaging
log4j.category.org.apache.struts2.interceptor.FileUploadInterceptor=ERROR

# Velocity talks *way* too much, so set it to log only FATAL problems
log4j.category.org.apache.velocity=FATAL

# Roller extras
log4j.category.com.ecyrd.jspwiki=ERROR
log4j.category.com.opensymphony.oscache=ERROR
log4j.category.com.danga.MemCached=WARN

# Ask OpenJPA to log to Log4J via Apache Commons Logging
openjpa.Log=commons
log4j.category.openjpa.Tool=WARN
log4j.category.openjpa.Runtime=WARN
log4j.category.openjpa.Remote=WARN

```

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log4j.category.openjpa.DataCache=WARN
log4j.category.openjpa.Metadata=WARN
log4j.category.openjpa.Enhance=WARN
log4j.category.openjpa.Query=WARN
log4j.category.openjpa.jdbc.SQL=WARN
log4j.category.openjpa.jdbc.JDBC=WARN
log4j.category.openjpa.jdbc.Schema=WARN

#-----
# Other settings
#-----

# Values of the properties in this list get system property expansion
# applied to them when loaded.
config.expandedProperties=uploads.dir,search.index.dir

# True to enable history in Atom feeds with next/prev links
site.newsfeeds.history.enabled=false

# Some folks consider remember-me type functionality to be a security
rememberme.enabled=true

# You might want to disable GZIP if your app server already supports it
compression.gzipResponse.enabled=true

# specifies the max number of tags allowed in URL ( /feed?tags=foo+bar+baz )
tags.queries.maxIntersectionSize=3

# Characters to be allowed in user names (change at your own risk)
username.allowedChars=A-Za-z0-9

# weblog entry editor
weblogentry.editor.showFullPermalink=true

# editor theme to be used (corresponds to directory name under /theme)
editor.theme=tan

# list of links to include in root bookmark folder of each new blog
# format is like so: linktitle2|linkurl2,linktitle2|linkurl2,linktitle3|linkurl3
newuser.blogroll=
Dave Johnson|http://rollerweblogger.org/roller,\
Matt Raible|http://raibledesigns.com/page/rd,\
Lance Lavandowska|http://rollerweblogger.org/lance,\
Elias Torres|http://torrez.us/, \
Jeff Blattman|http://blogs.sun.com/jtb,\
blogs.sun.com|http://blogs.sun.com,\
jroller.com|http://jroller.com

# comma-separated list of top-level categories to be created in each new weblog
newuser.categories=General,Status,Java,Music,Politics

#-----
# Experimental, deprecated and "undocumented" settings
#-----

# Enable an Export page that allows users to export entries and media files
# for a format that is compatible with Movable Type and Wordpress.
weblog.export.enabled=false

# Atom Publishing Protocol (APP) - this is an incomplete and untested
# implementation of an unfinished IETF specification.
# Intended only for interoperability testing. DO NOT ENABLE IN PRODUCTION!
webservices.atomprotocol.enabled=false

# For databases with one sec timestamp resolution, we need a one sec throttle
webservices.atomprotocol.oneSecondThrottle=true

# Atom-like Admin Publishing Protocol (AAPP) - this is an experimental admin
# protocol based on ideas from the Atom protocol.
# Intended only for interoperability testing. DO NOT ENABLE IN PRODUCTION!
webservices.adminprotocol.enabled=false

```