



HOW TO CONFIGURE DTRANSFER & VDO WITH SSL

RELEASE HISTORY

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Date Created: August 17, 2017

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A large, faint, light gray version of the ALT Balaji logo is visible in the background of the lower half of the page.

BALAJI

Pre-requisite:

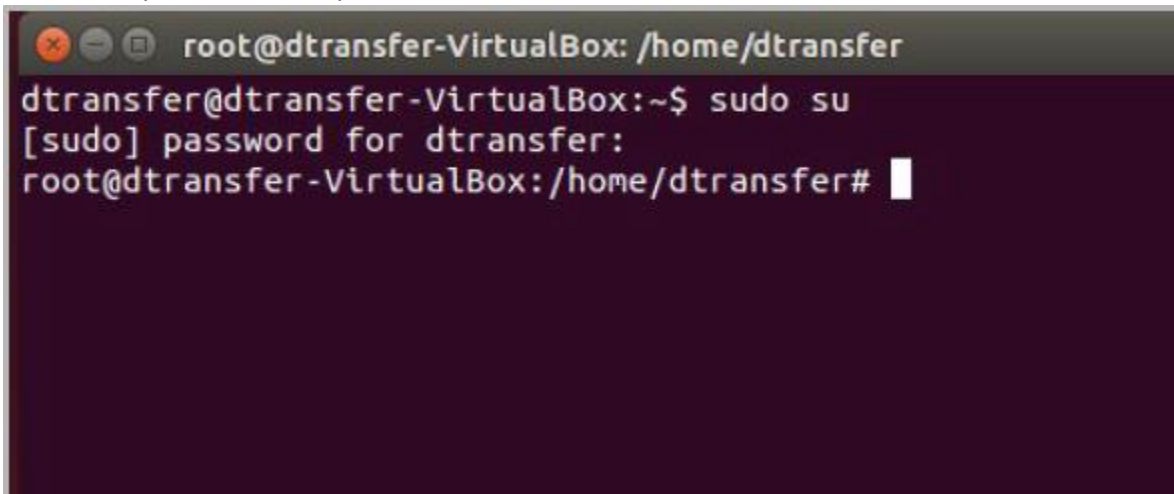
- Ubuntu 14.04 LTS
- Apache, PHP, MYSQL

Steps to configure Dtransfer & Vdo:

- 1) Press ctrl+alt+T for terminal and Login as root user

`sudo su`

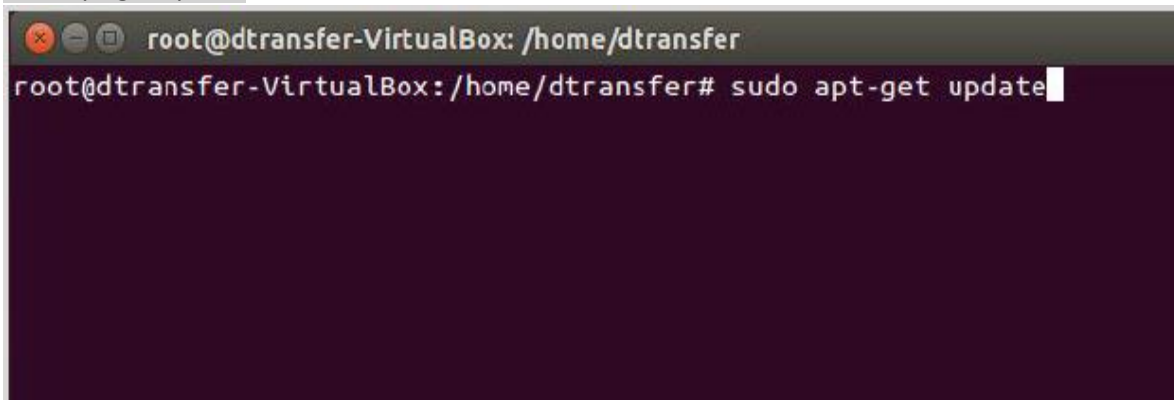
Then enter your root user's password

A terminal window titled 'root@dtransfer-VirtualBox: /home/dtransfer'. The prompt is 'dtransfer@dtransfer-VirtualBox:~\$'. The user enters 'sudo su'. The prompt changes to '[sudo] password for dtransfer:'. The user enters their password (indicated by dots). The prompt changes to 'root@dtransfer-VirtualBox:/home/dtransfer#'.

```
root@dtransfer-VirtualBox: /home/dtransfer
dtransfer@dtransfer-VirtualBox:~$ sudo su
[sudo] password for dtransfer:
root@dtransfer-VirtualBox:/home/dtransfer#
```

- 2) Update repository

`sudo apt-get update`

A terminal window titled 'root@dtransfer-VirtualBox: /home/dtransfer'. The prompt is 'root@dtransfer-VirtualBox:/home/dtransfer#'. The user enters 'sudo apt-get update'.

```
root@dtransfer-VirtualBox: /home/dtransfer
root@dtransfer-VirtualBox:/home/dtransfer# sudo apt-get update
```

- 3) Install Apache

`sudo apt-get install apache2`

```

root@dtransfer-VirtualBox: /home/dtransfer
root@dtransfer-VirtualBox:/home/dtransfer# sudo apt-get install apache2
Reading package lists... Done
Building dependency tree
Reading state information... Done
The following extra packages will be installed:
  apache2-bin apache2-data libapr1 libaprutil1 libaprutil1-dbd-sqlite3
  libaprutil1-ldap
Suggested packages:
  apache2-doc apache2-suexec-pristine apache2-suexec-custom apache2-utils
The following NEW packages will be installed:
  apache2 apache2-bin apache2-data libapr1 libaprutil1 libaprutil1-dbd-sqlite3
  libaprutil1-ldap
0 upgraded, 7 newly installed, 0 to remove and 647 not upgraded.
Need to get 1,276 kB of archives.
After this operation, 5,257 kB of additional disk space will be used.
Do you want to continue? [Y/n] y

```

4) Install Mysql

```

sudo apt-get install mysql-server libapache2-mod-auth-mysql php5-mysql

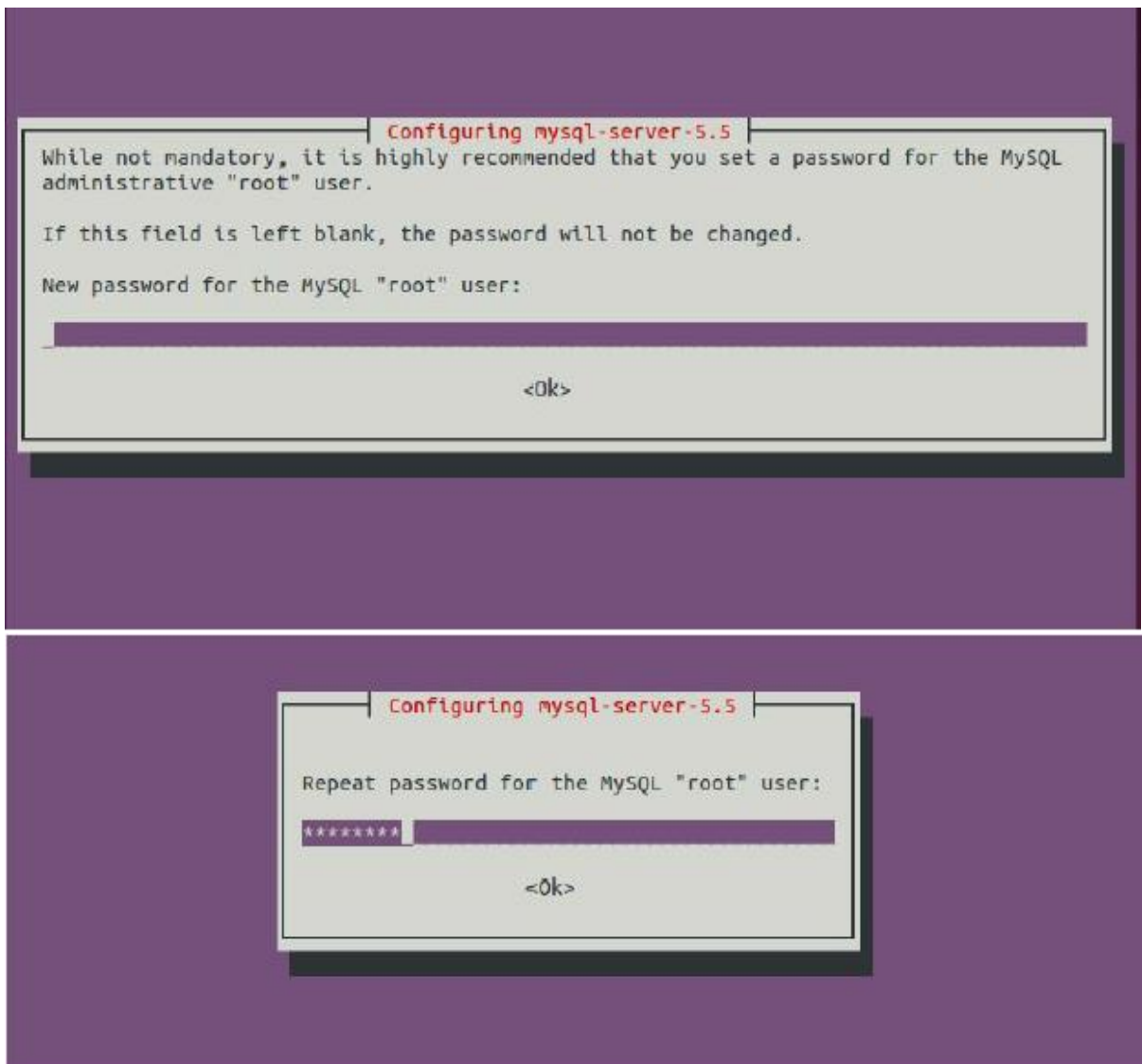
```

```

root@dtransfer-VirtualBox:/home/dtransfer# sudo apt-get install mysql-server lib
apache2-mod-auth-mysql php5-mysql
Reading package lists... Done
Building dependency tree
Reading state information... Done
The following extra packages will be installed:
  libaio1 libdbd-mysql-perl libdbi-perl libhtml-template-perl libmysqlclient18
  libperl5.18 libterm-readkey-perl mysql-client-5.5 mysql-client-core-5.5
  mysql-common mysql-server-5.5 mysql-server-core-5.5 perl perl-base
  perl-modules php5-common php5-json
Suggested packages:
  libmldbm-perl libnet-daemon-perl libplrpc-perl libsql-statement-perl
  libipc-sharedcache-perl tinyca mailx perl-doc libterm-readline-gnu-perl
  libterm-readline-perl-perl libb-lint-perl libcpanplus-dist-build-perl
  libcpanplus-perl libfile-checktree-perl liblog-message-perl
  libobject-accessor-perl php5-user-cache
The following NEW packages will be installed:
  libaio1 libapache2-mod-auth-mysql libdbd-mysql-perl libdbi-perl
  libhtml-template-perl libmysqlclient18 libterm-readkey-perl mysql-client-5.5
  mysql-client-core-5.5 mysql-common mysql-server mysql-server-5.5
  mysql-server-core-5.5 php5-common php5-json php5-mysql
The following packages will be upgraded:
  libperl5.18 perl perl-base perl-modules
4 upgraded, 16 newly installed, 0 to remove and 643 not upgraded.
Need to get 16.7 MB of archives.
After this operation, 98.9 MB of additional disk space will be used.
Do you want to continue? [Y/n] 

```

During the installation, MySQL will ask you to set a root password. If you miss the chance to set the password while the program is installing, it is very easy to set the password later from within the MySQL shell



Once you have installed MySQL, we should activate it with this command:

```
sudo mysql_install_db
```

```
root@dtransfer-VirtualBox:/home/dtransfer# sudo mysql_install_db
```

Then this command:

```
sudo /usr/bin/mysql_secure_installation
```

```
root@dtransfer-VirtualBox:/home/dtransfer# sudo /usr/bin/mysql_secure_installation
```

The prompt will ask you for your current root password.

Type it in.

Enter current password for root (enter for none):


```
NOTE: RUNNING ALL PARTS OF THIS SCRIPT IS RECOMMENDED FOR ALL MySQL
SERVERS IN PRODUCTION USE! PLEASE READ EACH STEP CAREFULLY!
```

```
In order to log into MySQL to secure it, we'll need the current
password for the root user. If you've just installed MySQL, and
you haven't set the root password yet, the password will be blank,
so you should just press enter here.
```

```
Enter current password for root (enter for none):
```

OK, successfully used password, moving on...

```
OK, successfully used password, moving on...
```

```
Setting the root password ensures that nobody can log into the MySQL
root user without the proper authorisation.
```

```
You already have a root password set, so you can safely answer 'n'.
```

```
Change the root password? [Y/n] n
```

Then the prompt will ask you if you want to change the root password. Go ahead and choose N and move on to the next steps. It's easiest just to say Yes to all the options. At the end, MySQL will reload and implement the new changes. By default, a MySQL installation has an anonymous user, allowing anyone to log into MySQL without having to have a user account created for them. This is intended only for testing, and to make the installation go a bit smoother. You should remove them before moving into a production environment.

Remove anonymous users? [Y/n] y

... Success!

```
... skipping.
```

```
By default, a MySQL installation has an anonymous user, allowing anyone
to log into MySQL without having to have a user account created for
them. This is intended only for testing, and to make the installation
go a bit smoother. You should remove them before moving into a
production environment.
```

```
Remove anonymous users? [Y/n] y
```

Normally, root should only be allowed to connect from 'localhost'. This ensures that someone cannot guess at the root password from the network.

Disallow root login remotely? [Y/n] y

... Success!

```
Normally, root should only be allowed to connect from 'localhost'. This ensures that someone cannot guess at the root password from the network.
```

```
Disallow root login remotely? [Y/n] y
```

By default, MySQL comes with a database named 'test' that anyone can access. This is also intended only for testing, and should be removed before moving into a production environment.

Remove test database and access to it? [Y/n] y

- Dropping test database...

... Success!

- Removing privileges on test database...

... Success!

```
By default, MySQL comes with a database named 'test' that anyone can access. This is also intended only for testing, and should be removed before moving into a production environment.
```

```
Remove test database and access to it? [Y/n] y
```

Reloading the privilege tables will ensure that all changes made so far will take effect immediately.

Reload privilege tables now? [Y/n] y

... Success!

```
Reloading the privilege tables will ensure that all changes made so far will take effect immediately.
```

```
Reload privilege tables now? [Y/n] y
```

Cleaning up...

```
All done! If you've completed all of the above steps, your MySQL installation should now be secure.
```

```
Thanks for using MySQL!
```

Once you're done with that you can finish up by installing PHP.

5) Install PHP

```
sudo apt-get install php5 libapache2-mod-php5 php5-mcrypt
```

```

root@dtransfer-VirtualBox:/home/dtransfer# sudo apt-get install php5 libapache2-mod-php5 php5-mcrypt
Reading package lists... Done
Building dependency tree
Reading state information... Done
The following extra packages will be installed:
  libmcrypt4 php5-cli php5-readline
Suggested packages:
  php-pear libmcrypt-dev mcrypt
The following NEW packages will be installed:
  libapache2-mod-php5 libmcrypt4 php5 php5-cli php5-mcrypt php5-readline
0 upgraded, 6 newly installed, 0 to remove and 643 not upgraded.
Need to get 4,468 kB of archives.
After this operation, 19.5 MB of additional disk space will be used.
Do you want to continue? [Y/n] y

```

6) Restart Apache

```
sudo service apache2 restart
```

```

root@dtransfer-VirtualBox:/home/dtransfer# sudo service apache2 restart
* Restarting web server apache2
AH00558: apache2: Could not reliably determine the server's fully qualified domain name, using 127.0.1.1. Set the 'ServerName' directive globally to suppress this message
[ OK ]

```

7) Install SSH(Enable port 22)

```
sudo apt-get install openssh-server
```

```

root@dtransfer-VirtualBox:/home/dtransfer# sudo apt-get install openssh-server
Reading package lists... Done
Building dependency tree
Reading state information... Done
The following extra packages will be installed:
  libck-connector0 ncurses-term openssh-client openssh-sftp-server
  python-requests python-urllib3 ssh-import-id
Suggested packages:
  libpam-ssh keychain monkeysphere rssh molly-guard
The following NEW packages will be installed:
  libck-connector0 ncurses-term openssh-server openssh-sftp-server
  python-requests python-urllib3 ssh-import-id
The following packages will be upgraded:
  openssh-client
1 upgraded, 7 newly installed, 0 to remove and 642 not upgraded.
Need to get 1,265 kB of archives.
After this operation, 3,845 kB of additional disk space will be used.
Do you want to continue? [Y/n] y

```

```
sudo ufw allow 22
```

```
root@dtransfer-VirtualBox:/home/dtransfer# sudo ufw allow 22
```

```
sudo service apache2 restart
```

```

root@dtransfer-VirtualBox:/home/dtransfer# sudo service apache2 restart
* Restarting web server apache2
AH00558: apache2: Could not reliably determine the server's fully qualified domain name, using 127.0.1.1. Set the 'ServerName' directive globally to suppress this message
[ OK ]
root@dtransfer-VirtualBox:/home/dtransfer#

```

8) Enable URL Rewrites

```
sudo a2enmod rewrite
```

```
root@dtransfer-VirtualBox:/home/dtransfer# sudo a2enmod rewrite
Enabling module rewrite.
To activate the new configuration, you need to run:
    service apache2 restart
root@dtransfer-VirtualBox:/home/dtransfer#
```

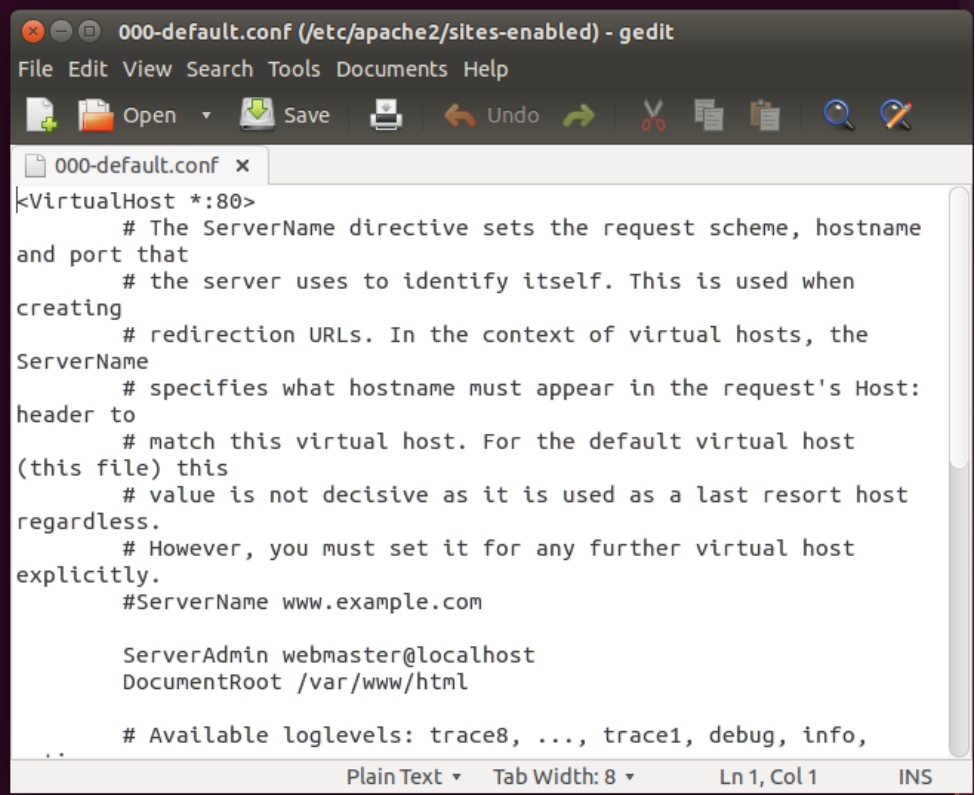
```
sudo service apache2 restart
```

```
root@dtransfer-VirtualBox:/home/dtransfer# sudo service apache2 restart
* Restarting web server apache2
AH00558: apache2: Could not reliably determine the server's fully qualified domain name, using 127.0.1.1. Set the 'ServerName' directive globally to suppress this message
[ OK ]
root@dtransfer-VirtualBox:/home/dtransfer#
```

```
sudo gedit /etc/apache2/sites-enabled/000-default.conf
```

```
root@dtransfer-VirtualBox:/home/dtransfer# sudo gedit /etc/apache2/sites-enabled/000-default.conf
```

```
□
```



```
000-default.conf (/etc/apache2/sites-enabled) - gedit
File Edit View Search Tools Documents Help
Open Save Print Undo Redo Cut Copy Paste Find Replace
000-default.conf x
<VirtualHost *:80>
    # The ServerName directive sets the request scheme, hostname
    and port that
    # the server uses to identify itself. This is used when
    creating
    # redirection URLs. In the context of virtual hosts, the
    ServerName
    # specifies what hostname must appear in the request's Host:
    header to
    # match this virtual host. For the default virtual host
    (this file) this
    # value is not decisive as it is used as a last resort host
    regardless.
    # However, you must set it for any further virtual host
    explicitly.
    #ServerName www.example.com

    ServerAdmin webmaster@localhost
    DocumentRoot /var/www/html

    # Available loglevels: trace8, ..., trace1, debug, info,
    ..
Plain Text Tab Width: 8 Ln 1, Col 1 INS
```

Inside that file, you will find the `<VirtualHost *:80>` block on line 1. Inside of that block, add the following block:

```
/etc/apache2/sites-available/default
```



```

<Directory /var/www/html>
    Options Indexes FollowSymLinks MultiViews
    AllowOverride All
    Order allow,deny
    allow from all
</Directory>

```

Your file should now match the following. Make sure that all blocks are properly indented.

/etc/apache2/sites-available/default

```

<VirtualHost *:80>
    <Directory /var/www/html>
        ...
    </Directory>

```

...

```

</VirtualHost>

```

```

<VirtualHost *:80>
<Directory /var/www/html/>
    Options Indexes FollowSymLinks MultiViews
    AllowOverride All
    Order allow,deny
    allow from all
</Directory>

```

```

    # The ServerName directive sets the request scheme, hostname and
    # port that
    # the server uses to identify itself. This is used when creating
    # redirection URLs. In the context of virtual hosts, the
    ServerName
    # specifies what hostname must appear in the request's Host:
    # header to
    # match this virtual host. For the default virtual host (this
    # file) this
    # value is not decisive as it is used as a last resort host
    # regardless.
    # However, you must set it for any further virtual host
    # explicitly.

```

To put these changes into effect, restart Apache.

```
sudo service apache2 restart
```

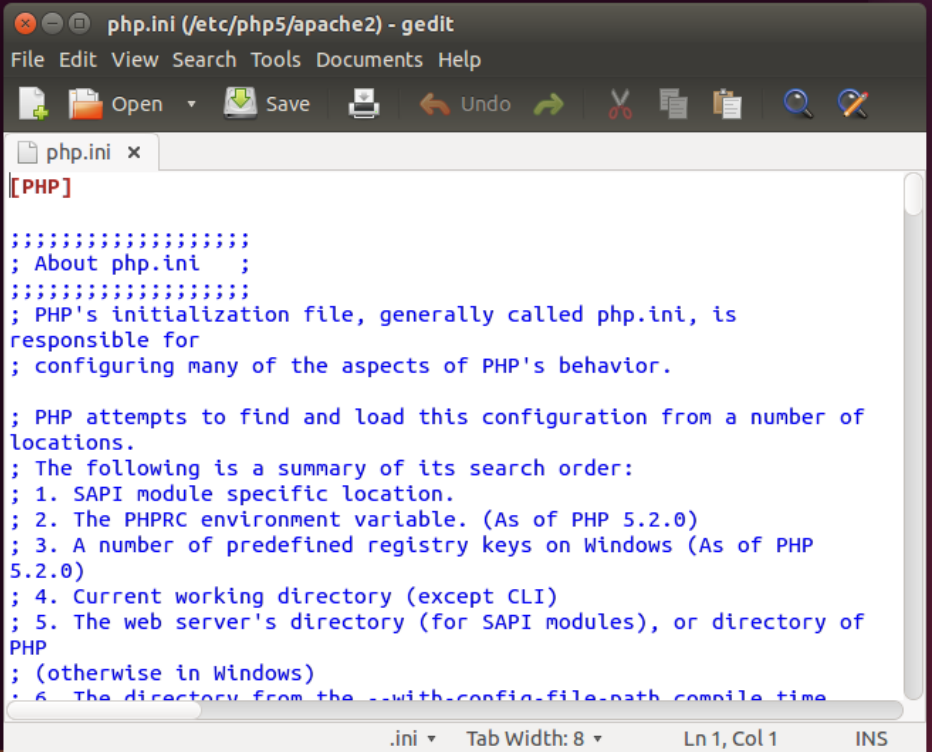
```
root@dtransfer-VirtualBox:/home/dtransfer# sudo service apache2 restart
* Restarting web server apache2
AH00558: apache2: Could not reliably determine the server's fully qualified domain name, using 127.0.1.1. Set the 'ServerName' directive globally to suppress this message

root@dtransfer-VirtualBox:/home/dtransfer#
```

9) Enhance default values

```
sudo gedit /etc/php5/apache2/php.ini
```

```
root@dtransfer-VirtualBox:/home/dtransfer# sudo gedit /etc/php5/apache2/php.ini
```



```
[PHP]

;;;;;;;;;;;;;;;;;;;;;;;;
; About php.ini        ;
;;;;;;;;;;;;;;;;;;;;;;;;
; PHP's initialization file, generally called php.ini, is
responsible for
; configuring many of the aspects of PHP's behavior.

; PHP attempts to find and load this configuration from a number of
locations.
; The following is a summary of its search order:
; 1. SAPI module specific location.
; 2. The PHPRC environment variable. (As of PHP 5.2.0)
; 3. A number of predefined registry keys on Windows (As of PHP
5.2.0)
; 4. Current working directory (except CLI)
; 5. The web server's directory (for SAPI modules), or directory of
PHP
; (otherwise in Windows)
; 6. The directory from the --with-config-file-path compile time
```

Find the below variables and change it

Default:

post_max_size = 8M (Line 693)

upload_max_filesize = 2M (Line 805)

memory_limit = 128M (Line 406)

max_execution_time = 30 (Line 385)

Update to:

```
post_max_size = 800M
```

```
upload_max_filesize = 2000M
```

```
memory_limit = 512M
```

```
max_execution_time = 300
```

```
; Maximum size of POST data that PHP will accept.  
; Its value may be 0 to disable the limit. It is ignored if POST  
data reading  
; is disabled through enable_post_data_reading.  
; http://php.net/post-max-size  
post_max_size = 800M
```

```
; Temporary directory for HTTP uploaded files (will use system  
default if not  
; specified).  
; http://php.net/upload-tmp-dir  
upload_tmp_dir =
```

```
; Maximum allowed size for uploaded files.  
; http://php.net/upload-max-filesize  
upload_max_filesize = 2000M
```

```
; Maximum input variable nesting level  
; http://php.net/max-input-nesting-level  
max_input_nesting_level = 64
```

```
; How many GET/POST/COOKIE input variables may be accepted  
max_input_vars = 1000
```

```
; Maximum amount of memory a script may consume (128MB)  
; http://php.net/memory-limit  
memory_limit = 512M
```

```
;;;;;;;;;;;;;;;;;;;;;  
; Resource Limits ;  
;;;;;;;;;;;;;;;;;;;;;
```

```
; Maximum execution time of each script, in seconds  
; http://php.net/max-execution-time  
; Note: This directive is hardcoded to 0 for the CLI SAPI  
max_execution_time = 300
```

Save file and then execute

```
sudo service apache2 restart
```

```
root@dtransfer-VirtualBox:/home/dtransfer# sudo service apache2 restart
* Restarting web server apache2
AH00558: apache2: Could not reliably determine the server's fully qualified domain name, using 127.0.1.1. Set the 'ServerName' directive globally to suppress this message
[ OK ]
root@dtransfer-VirtualBox:/home/dtransfer#
```

10) Install phpmyadmin

```
sudo apt-get install phpmyadmin
```

```
root@dtransfer-VirtualBox:/home/dtransfer# sudo apt-get install phpmyadmin
```

Configuring phpmyadmin

Please choose the web server that should be automatically configured to run phpMyAdmin.

Web server to reconfigure automatically:

☐ apache2
☐ lighttpd

<Ok>

Select the apache by clicking space. It is selection necessary after selection it will contain a start please confirm twice that its selected.

Configuring phpmyadmin

Please choose the web server that should be automatically configured to run phpMyAdmin.

Web server to reconfigure automatically:

☒ apache2
☐ lighttpd

<Ok>

Select Yes

Configuring phpmyadmin

The phpmyadmin package must have a database installed and configured before it can be used. This can be optionally handled with dbconfig-common.

If you are an advanced database administrator and know that you want to perform this configuration manually, or if your database has already been installed and configured, you should refuse this option. Details on what needs to be done should most likely be provided in /usr/share/doc/phpmyadmin.

Otherwise, you should probably choose this option.

Configure database for phpmyadmin with dbconfig-common?

<Yes>

<No>

Enter password you used while installing MySql

Configuring phpmyadmin

Please provide the password for the administrative account with which this package should create its MySQL database and user.

Password of the database's administrative user:

<Ok>

<Cancel>

Configuring phpmyadmin

Please provide a password for phpmyadmin to register with the database server. If left blank, a random password will be generated.

MySQL application password for phpmyadmin:

<Ok>

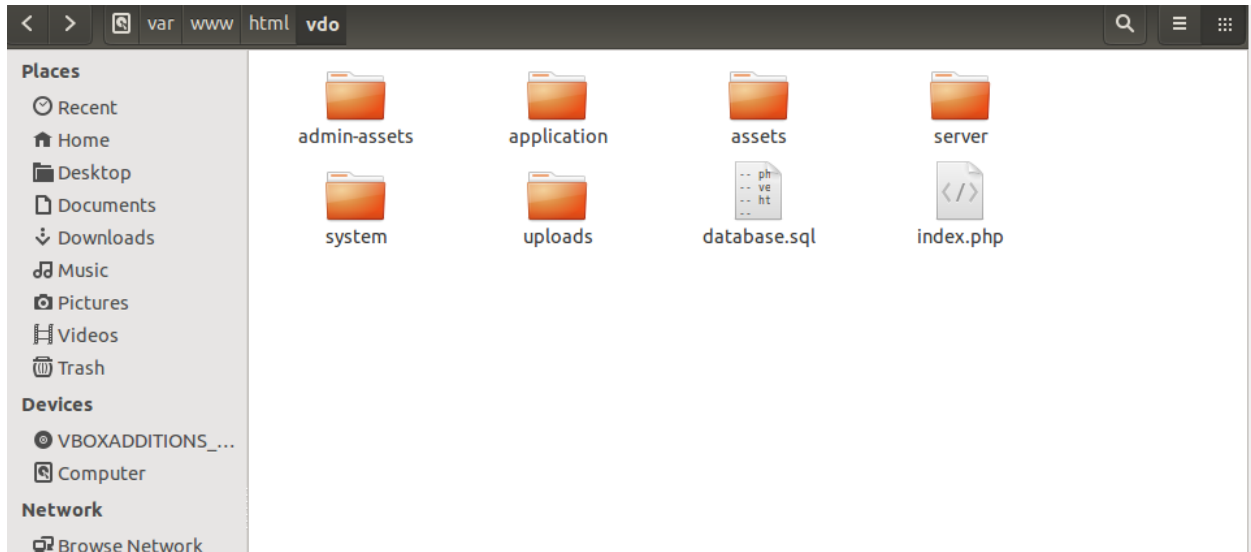
<Cancel>

11) Setting permissions

```
sudo chmod 777 -R /var/www/html
```

```
root@dtransfer-VirtualBox:/home/dtransfer# sudo chmod 777 -R /var/www/html/
```

- 12) Create a directory inside /var/www/html/ with any name, Which is referred as foldername and eg used in images is vdo



- 13) Install LDAP

```
sudo apt-get install php5-ldap
```

```
sudo service apache2 restart
```

- 14) Place the zip into /var/www/html/dtransfer/ and extract into root of html directory

```
sudo chmod 777 -R /var/www/html/dtransfer/application/logs
```

```
sudo chmod 777 -R /var/www/html/dtransfer/uploads
```

```
sudo chmod 777 -R /var/www/html/dtransfer/server/php/files
```

```
root@dtransfer-VirtualBox:/home/dtransfer# sudo chmod 777 -R /var/www/html/vdo/application/l
ogs
root@dtransfer-VirtualBox:/home/dtransfer# sudo chmod 777 -R /var/www/html/vdo/uploads
root@dtransfer-VirtualBox:/home/dtransfer# sudo chmod 777 -R /var/www/html/vdo/server/php/fi
les
root@dtransfer-VirtualBox:/home/dtransfer#
```

- 15) Setting up database

Open Browsers visit <http://yourlocalip/phpmyadmin>

192.168.0.108/phpmyadmin/

Google

phpMyAdmin

Welcome to phpMyAdmin

Language

English

Log in

Username:

root

Password:

.....

Go

Enter username as root and password you set during MySql installation
Click on database then enter database name and create, here referred as dtransfer.
Importing Database

Select database name from right->import->select file(database.sql from vdo folder)->go

The screenshot shows the phpMyAdmin web interface. The left sidebar displays a list of databases: information_schema, mysql, performance_schema, phpmyadmin, and vdo. A red arrow points to the 'vdo' database, labeled '1. Select Database'. The main panel shows the 'Import' tab selected. A red arrow points to the 'Import' button in the top navigation bar, labeled '2. Click on Import'. Below this, the 'File to Import:' section contains a 'Browse...' button, which is pointed to by a red arrow labeled '3. Browse file'. The 'Character set of the file:' is set to 'utf-8'. The 'Format:' is set to 'SQL'. Under 'Format-Specific Options', 'SQL compatibility mode' is 'NONE' and 'Do not use AUTO_INCREMENT for zero values' is checked. A red arrow points to the 'Go' button at the bottom, labeled '4. Go'.

192.168.0.108/phpmyadmin/index.php?token=85e05a738451be074

Server: localhost » Database: vdo

Structure SQL Search Query Export Import More

File to Import:

File may be compressed (gzip, bzip2, zip) or uncompressed.
A compressed file's name must end in **.[format].[compression]**. Example: **.sql.zip**

Browse your computer: No file selected. (Max: 800MiB)

Character set of the file:

Partial Import:

☒ Allow the interruption of an import in case the script detects it is close to the PHP timeout limit. (This might be a good way to prevent a timeout, but it can break transactions.)

Number of rows to skip, starting from:

Format:

Format-Specific Options:

SQL compatibility mode:

☒ Do not use AUTO_INCREMENT for zero values

2. Click on Import

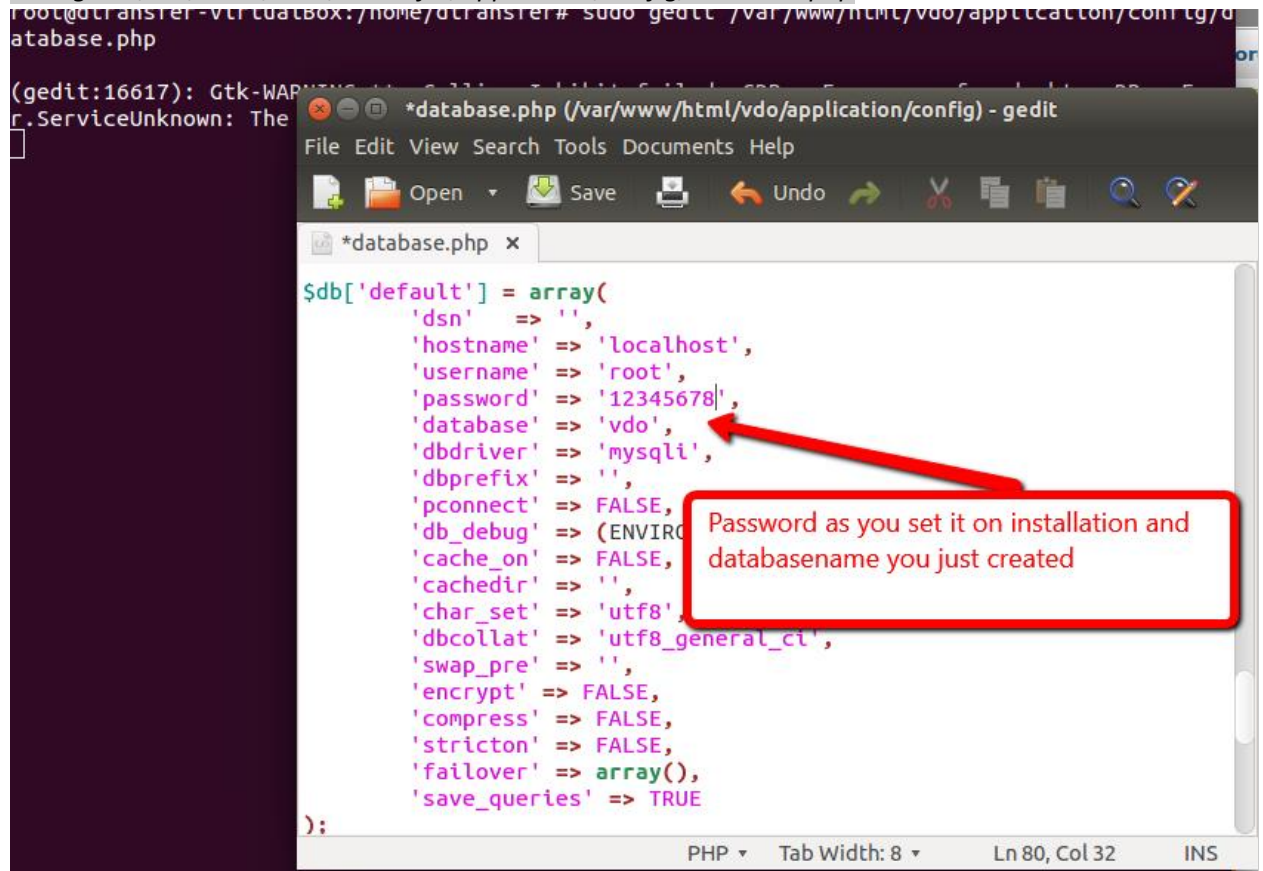
3. Browse file

1. Select Database

4. Go

16) Updating the database config file

```
sudo gedit /var/www/html/dtransfer/application/config/database.php
```



```
(gedit:16617): Gtk-WARNING: ...  
r.ServiceUnknown: The  
[  
File Edit View Search Tools Documents Help  
Open Save Undo  
*database.php x  
$db['default'] = array(  
    'dsn' => '',  
    'hostname' => 'localhost',  
    'username' => 'root',  
    'password' => '12345678',  
    'database' => 'vdo',  
    'dbdriver' => 'mysqli',  
    'dbprefix' => '',  
    'pconnect' => FALSE,  
    'db_debug' => (ENVIRON  
    'cache_on' => FALSE,  
    'cachedir' => '',  
    'char_set' => 'utf8',  
    'dbcollat' => 'utf8_general_ci',  
    'swap_pre' => '',  
    'encrypt' => FALSE,  
    'compress' => FALSE,  
    'stricton' => FALSE,  
    'failover' => array(),  
    'save_queries' => TRUE  
);  
PHP Tab Width: 8 Ln 80, Col 32 INS
```

Password as you set it on installation and
databasename you just created

Change the password you set while installing MySQL on line 80, save and exit.

17) Create a file name .htaccess and add following code

```
sudo gedit /var/www/html/dtransfer/.htaccess
```

```
Options -Indexes
```

```
RewriteEngine On
```

```
RewriteCond %{REQUEST_FILENAME} !-f
```

```
RewriteCond %{REQUEST_FILENAME} !-d
```

```
RewriteRule ^(.*)$ index.php/$1 [L]
root@dtransfer-VirtualBox:/home/dtransfer# sudo gedit /var/www/html/vdo/.htaccess

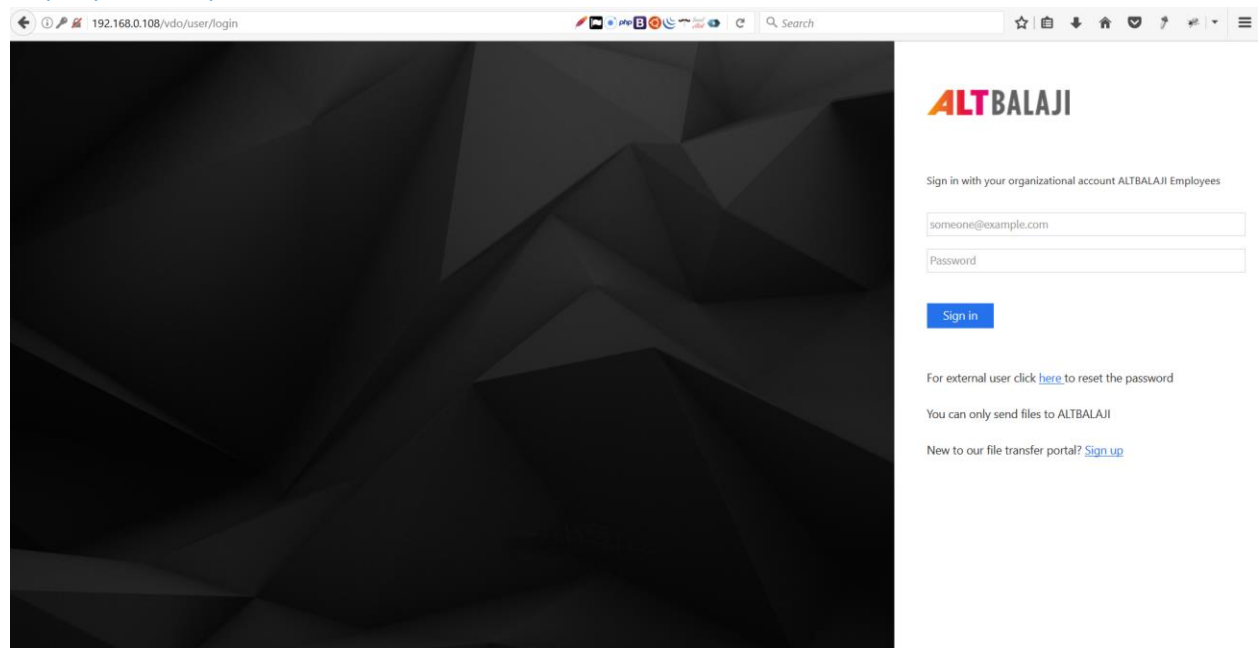
(gedit:16640): Gtk-WARNING **: Calling Inhibit failed: GDBus.Error:org.freedesktop.DBus.Error
r.ServiceUnknown: The name org.gnome.SessionManager was not provided by any .service files

(gedit:16640): Gtk-WARNING **: Calling Inhibit failed: GDBus.Error:org.freedesktop.DBus.Error
r.ServiceUnknown: The name org.gnome.SessionManager was not provided by any .service files

*.htaccess (/var/www/html/vdo) - gedit
File Edit View Search Tools Documents Help
Open Save Undo
*.htaccess x
Options -Indexes
RewriteEngine On
RewriteCond %{REQUEST_FILENAME} !-f
RewriteCond %{REQUEST_FILENAME} !-d
RewriteRule ^(.*)$ index.php/$1 [L]
```

Save and exit.

- 18) Setup is done you will be able to see the installation in your browser by <http://yourlocalip/dtransfer>



- 19) We will now setup easy host names for public
`sudo gedit /etc/apache2/sites-enabled/000-default.conf`

```

<VirtualHost *:80>
    ServerAdmin admin@example.com
    ServerName hostname
    ServerAlias hostname
    DocumentRoot /var/www/html/foldername

    <Directory /var/www/html/foldername>
        Options Indexes FollowSymLinks MultiViews
        AllowOverride All
        Order allow,deny
        allow from all
    </Directory>
</VirtualHost>

```

Hostname is the domain name you want to assign and completed setup in your domain account pointing it to machine in eg. we used vdo.altbalaji.in

```

<VirtualHost *:80>
    ServerAdmin vdoadmin@altbalaji.in
    ServerName vdo.altbalaji.in
    ServerAlias vdo.altbalaji.in
    DocumentRoot /var/www/html/vdo/

    <Directory /var/www/html/vdo>
        Options Indexes FollowSymLinks MultiViews
        AllowOverride All
        Order allow,deny
        allow from all
    </Directory>

```

20) Setting up cron jobs

```

chmod +x /var/www/html/dtransfer/cron.php
crontab -e

```

Add this to file and save.

```

0,30 * * * * /usr/local/bin/php /var/www/html/cron.php

```

21) Place the zip into /var/www/html/vdo/ and extract into root of html directory

```

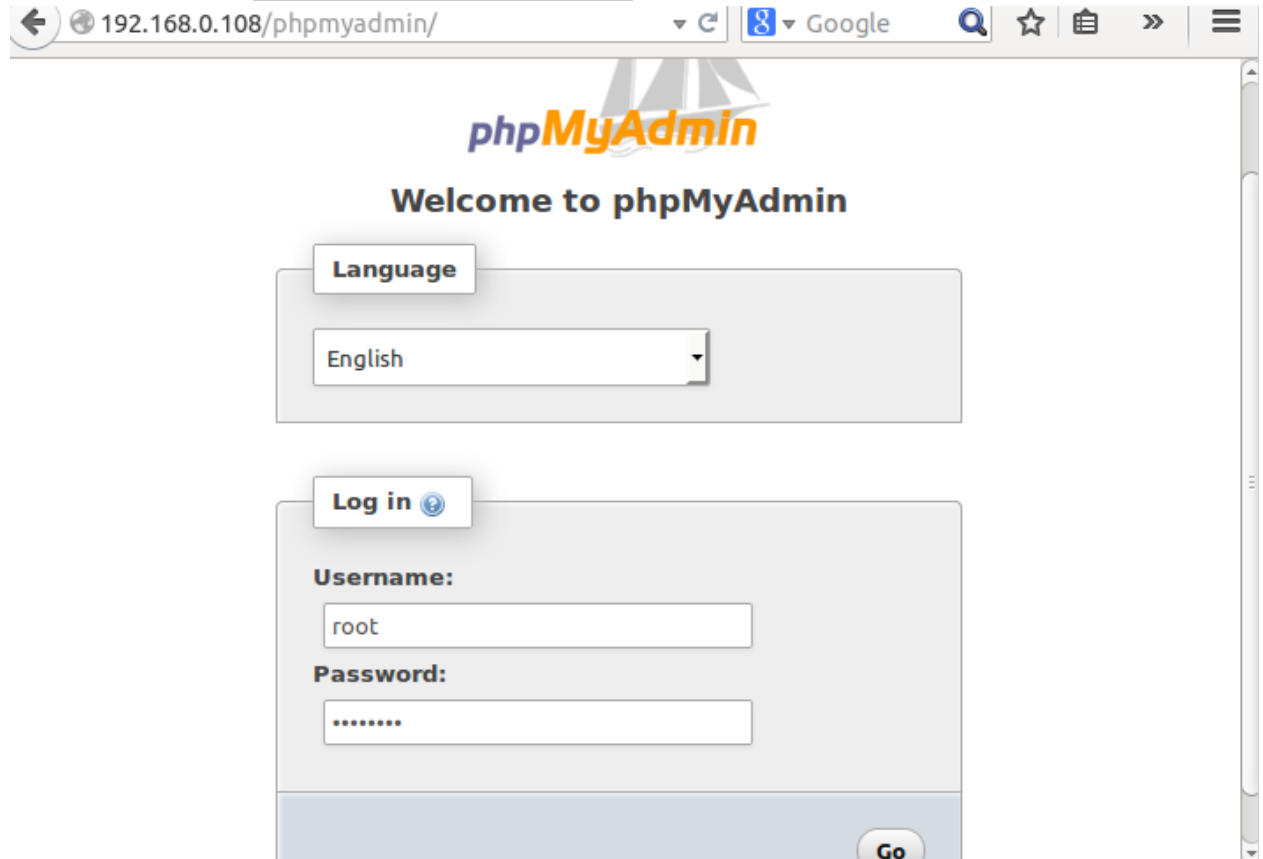
sudo chmod 777 -R /var/www/html/vdo/application/logs
sudo chmod 777 -R /var/www/html/vdo/uploads

```

```
sudo chmod 777 -R /var/www/html/vdo/server/php/files
root@dtransfer-VirtualBox:/home/dtransfer# sudo chmod 777 -R /var/www/html/vdo/application/logs
root@dtransfer-VirtualBox:/home/dtransfer# sudo chmod 777 -R /var/www/html/vdo/uploads
root@dtransfer-VirtualBox:/home/dtransfer# sudo chmod 777 -R /var/www/html/vdo/server/php/files
root@dtransfer-VirtualBox:/home/dtransfer#
```

22) Setting up database

Open Browsers visit <http://yourlocalip/phpmyadmin>



192.168.0.108/phpmyadmin/

Google

phpMyAdmin

Welcome to phpMyAdmin

Language

English

Log in

Username:

root

Password:

.....

Go

Enter username as root and password you set during MySQL installation

Click on database then enter database name and create, here referred as vdo.

Importing Database

Select database name from right->import->select file(database.sql from vdo folder)->go

The screenshot shows the phpMyAdmin web interface. The left sidebar displays a list of databases: information_schema, mysql, performance_schema, phpmyadmin, and vdo. A red arrow points to the 'vdo' database, labeled '1. Select Database'. The main panel shows the 'Import' tab selected. A red arrow points to the 'Import' button in the top navigation bar, labeled '2. Click on Import'. Below this, the 'File to Import:' section contains a 'Browse...' button, which is pointed to by a red arrow labeled '3. Browse file'. The 'Character set of the file:' is set to 'utf-8'. The 'Partial Import:' section has a checked checkbox for 'Allow the interruption of an import...'. The 'Format:' section is set to 'SQL'. The 'Format-Specific Options:' section shows 'SQL compatibility mode' set to 'NONE' and a checked checkbox for 'Do not use AUTO_INCREMENT for zero values'. At the bottom, a 'Go' button is pointed to by a red arrow labeled '4. Go'.

192.168.0.108/phpmyadmin/index.php?token=85e05a738451be074

Server: localhost » Database: vdo

Structure SQL Search Query Export Import More

File to Import:

File may be compressed (gzip, bzip2, zip) or uncompressed.
A compressed file's name must end in **.[format].[compression]**. Example: **.sql.zip**

Browse your computer: No file selected. (Max: 800MiB)

Character set of the file:

Partial Import:

☒ Allow the interruption of an import in case the script detects it is close to the PHP timeout limit. (This might be a good way to prevent a timeout, but it can break transactions.)

Number of rows to skip, starting from:

Format:

Format-Specific Options:

SQL compatibility mode:

☒ Do not use AUTO_INCREMENT for zero values

2. Click on Import

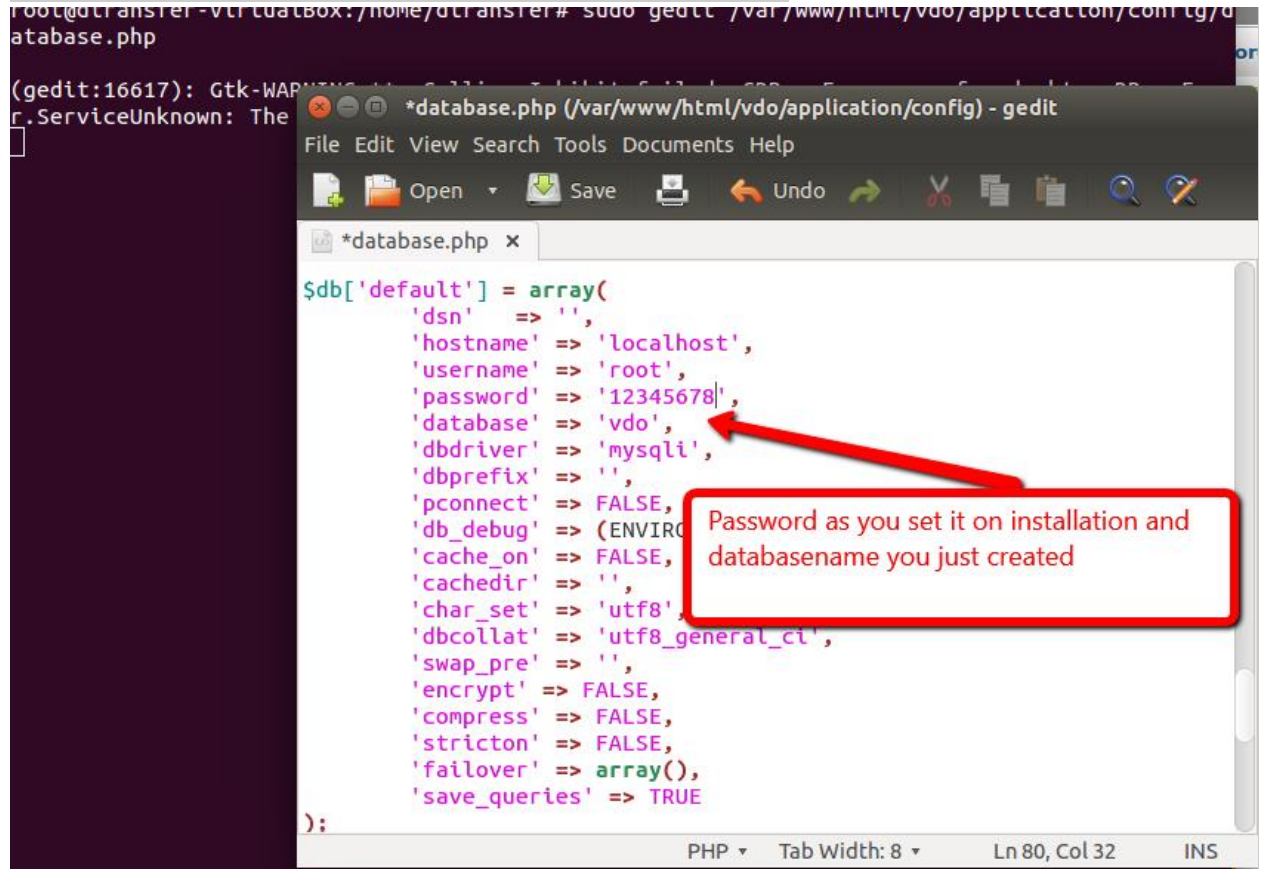
3. Browse file

1. Select Database

4. Go

23) Updating the database config file

```
sudo gedit /var/www/html/vdo/application/config/database.php
```



```
$db['default'] = array(  
    'dsn' => '',  
    'hostname' => 'localhost',  
    'username' => 'root',  
    'password' => '12345678',  
    'database' => 'vdo',  
    'dbdriver' => 'mysqli',  
    'dbprefix' => '',  
    'pconnect' => FALSE,  
    'db_debug' => (ENVIRONMENT_VARIABLE == 'production') ? FALSE : TRUE,  
    'cache_on' => FALSE,  
    'cachedir' => '',  
    'char_set' => 'utf8',  
    'dbcollat' => 'utf8_general_ci',  
    'swap_pre' => '',  
    'encrypt' => FALSE,  
    'compress' => FALSE,  
    'stricton' => FALSE,  
    'failover' => array(),  
    'save_queries' => TRUE  
);
```

Change the password you set while installing MySQL on line 80, save and exit.

24) Create a file name .htaccess and add following code

```
sudo gedit /var/www/html/vdo/.htaccess
```

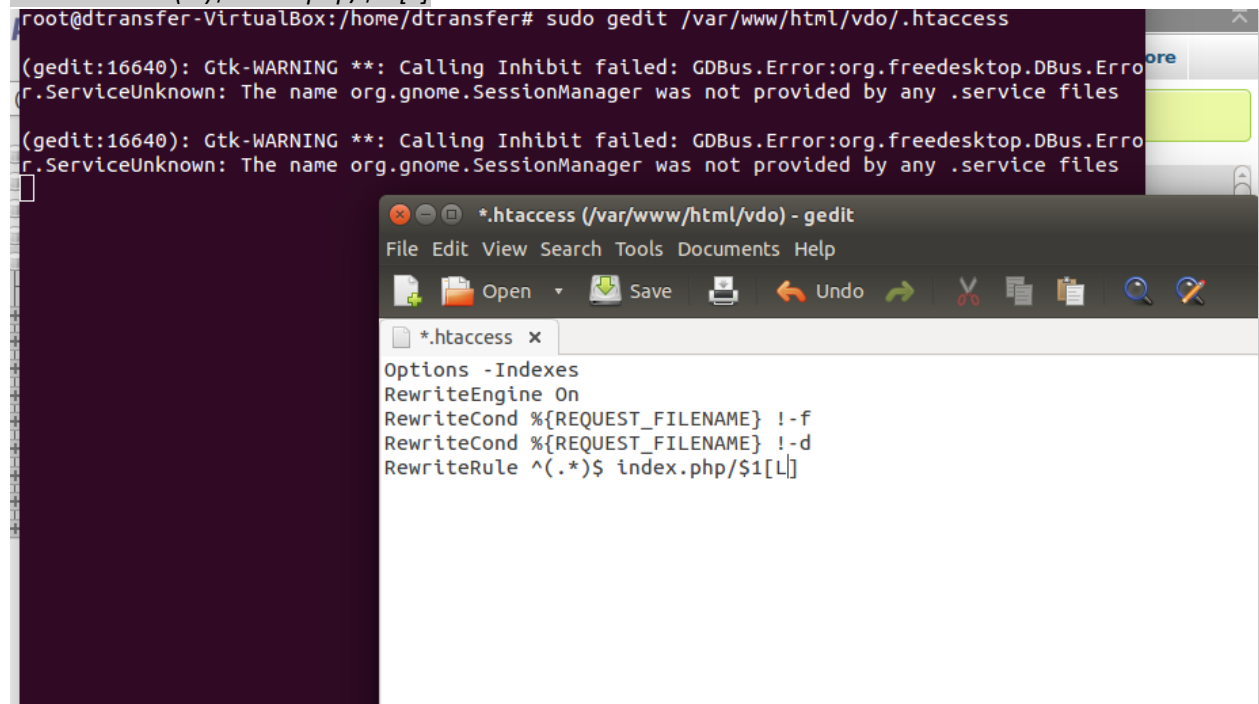
```
Options -Indexes
```

```
RewriteEngine On
```

```
RewriteCond %{REQUEST_FILENAME} !-f
```

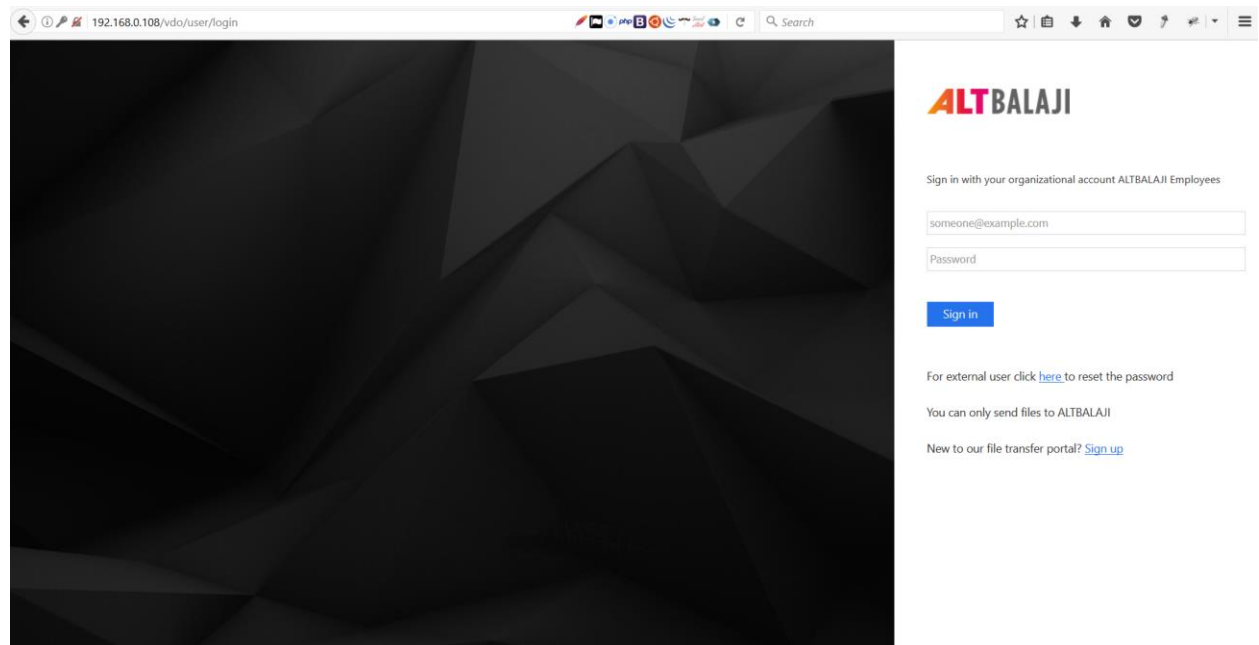
```
RewriteCond %{REQUEST_FILENAME} !-d
```

```
RewriteRule ^(.*)$ index.php/$1 [L]
```



Save and exit.

25) Setup is done you will be able to see the installation in your browser by <http://yourlocalip/vdo>



26) We will now setup easy host names for public

```
sudo gedit /etc/apache2/sites-enabled/000-default.conf
<VirtualHost *:80>
```

```
ServerAdmin admin@example.com
ServerName hostname
ServerAlias hostname
DocumentRoot /var/www/html/foldername
```

```
<Directory /var/www/html/foldername>
    Options Indexes FollowSymLinks MultiViews
    AllowOverride All
    Order allow,deny
    allow from all
</Directory>
```

```
</VirtualHost>
```

Hostname is the domain name you want to assign and completed setup in your domain account pointing it to machine in eg. we used vdo.altbalaji.in

```
<VirtualHost *:80>
    ServerAdmin vdoadmin@altbalaji.in
    ServerName vdo.altbalaji.in
    ServerAlias vdo.altbalaji.in
    DocumentRoot /var/www/html/vdo/
```

```
<Directory /var/www/html/vdo>
    Options Indexes FollowSymLinks MultiViews
    AllowOverride All
    Order allow,deny
    allow from all
</Directory>
```

Steps to configure SSL for Dtransfer & Vdo:

- 1) Enable SSL

```
sudo a2enmod ssl
sudo service apache2 restart
```

- 2) Edit SSL File

```
sudo gedit/etc/apache2/sites-available/default-ssl.conf
```

```
<IfModule mod_ssl.c>
<VirtualHost _default_:443>
ServerAdmin admin@example.com
ServerName your_domain.com
ServerAlias www.your_domain.com
DocumentRoot /var/www/html
ErrorLog ${APACHE_LOG_DIR}/error.log
```



```

CustomLog ${APACHE_LOG_DIR}/access.log combined
SSLEngine on
SSLCertificateFile /etc/apache2/ssl/apache.crt
SSLCertificateKeyFile /etc/apache2/ssl/apache.key
<FilesMatch "\.(cgi|shtml|phtml|php)$">
SSLOptions +StdEnvVars
</FilesMatch>

<Directory /var/www/html/foldername>
Options Indexes FollowSymLinks MultiViews
AllowOverride All
Order allow,deny
allow from all
</Directory>

<Directory /usr/lib/cgi-bin>
SSLOptions +StdEnvVars
</Directory>
BrowserMatch "MSIE [2-6]" \
nokeepalive ssl-unclean-shutdown \
downgrade-1.0 force-response-1.0
BrowserMatch "MSIE [17-9]" ssl-unclean-shutdown
</VirtualHost>
</IfModule>

```

- 3) Place your certificate files to correct path and add it in above code accordingly and change your foldername with the path of installation.

- 4) Activate SSL File

```

sudo a2ensite default-ssl.conf
sudo service apache2 restart

```

- 5) You can now test to visit via https.

- 6) Additional Settings

Please visit foldername>application/config/config.php change base_url to your domain name include https eg. `$config['base_url'] = 'https://drophere.altdigital.in';`

- 7) Forcing for https only

Visit foldername>.htaccess file add following code at the end

```

RewriteCond %{SERVER_PORT} 80
RewriteRule ^(.*)$ https://www.example.com/$1 [R,L]

```

Replace example.com with your domain eg. `https://drophere.altdigital.in`