# Webacula v.7.x

## Installation Manual

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October 2, 2014

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### 1 About this manual

The basic features of Webacula see in README file.

This manual should give you to install or upgrade Webacula installation.

If you find errors or typos please send a bug report.

Thanks.

Webacula has a number of email lists. For general information subscribing to or unsubscribing from these lists, please see Webacula Mailing Lists at SourceForge.

# 2 System Requirements

To check the installed system packages, run from command line:

docs/check\_system\_requirements.php

**NOTE**. The successful execution of the script does not indicate that your system is fully ready to work with Webacula.

Webacula also requires:

- Bacula 7.0 or later
- Zend Framework version from 1.10.0 to 1.12.3 Please see the system requirements appendix for more detailed information.
- PHP 5.3.2 or later with PDO extension active.
- Apache and mod\_rewrite. Or equivalent web-server, for example, nginx and ngx\_http\_rewrite\_module
- Installed php-gd package
- Installed http://php.net/dom for use the RSS feed
- Browser compatibility: all jQuery UI plugins are tested for IE 6.0+, Firefox 3+, Safari 3.1+, Opera 9.6+, Google Chrome

### 3 Install

### 3.1 Make directory tree

Login as root and make directory /var/www/webacula (for example). Copy Webacula distribution to this directory.

Download minimal Zend Framework package and extract. Copy the contents from directory

```
ZendFramework-*-minimal/library/Zend to webacula/library/Zend
```

**NOTE**. If you use the Zend Framework for multiple sites, then you can place it in a folder that is part of your PHP include path. By doing this, you will have access to the Zend Framework components in all PHP scripts.

The tree which should turn out as a result:

```
/var/www/webacula/
|-- application
    |-- controllers
    |-- models
    '-- views
|-- data
   '-- cache
|-- docs
|-- install
|-- html
|-- languages
'-- library
    |-- MyClass
    '-- Zend (here is Zend Framework package)
        |-- Acl
        |-- Auth
        |-- Cache
       . . .
```

PHP session is stored in the table webacula\_php\_session.

Some directory description:

application/ All source code. Should be available to reading for the Webserver and no access through the client Web-browser.

html/ Public code. Should be available to reading for the Web-server and for the client Web-browser.

data/ IMPORTANT. This directory, subdirectory and files in it must NOT be available to access through the client Web-browser.

data/cache/ Cache directory for Zend\_Cache. Should be available to writing the Web-server and no access through the client Web-browser.

### 3.2 config.ini

Specify the parameters to connect to the Catalog database, timezone and other in application/config.ini

### 3.3 Setting up to run beconsole under Webacula

```
Create system group account (if not yet created) : {\tt groupadd\ bacula}
```

```
Add apache to group: usermod -aG bacula apache
```

**IMPORTANT**. Check /opt/bacula/sbin/bconsole it should be the binary ELF file, not a shell script!

Next, setup bconsole can be executed under Apache webserver.

### 3.3.1 Without using sudo

```
chown root:bacula /opt/bacula/sbin/bconsole
chmod u=rwx,g=rx,o= /opt/bacula/sbin/bconsole
chown root:bacula /opt/bacula/etc/bconsole.conf
chmod u=rw,g=r,o= /opt/bacula/etc/bconsole.conf
    Edit application/config.ini
bacula.sudo = ""
bacula.bconsole = "/opt/bacula/sbin/bconsole"
```

### 3.3.2 With sudo

```
Edit application/config.ini

bacula.sudo = "/usr/bin/sudo"

bacula.bconsole = "/opt/bacula/sbin/bconsole"

Run visudo and changes
```

```
# (!!! comment here !!!) Defaults requiretty
apache ALL=NOPASSWD: /opt/bacula/sbin/bconsole
```

Check out the run beconsole:

```
# su -l apache -s /bin/sh \
    -c "/usr/bin/sudo /opt/bacula/sbin/bconsole -n -c /opt/bacula/etc/bconsole.conf"
```

### 3.4 Apache

Configuration for Apache see in install/apache/webacula.conf file.

**NOTE**. Specific directories on your system may be different.

Next, restart your Webserver.

### 3.4.1 mod\_rewrite

Setup mod\_rewrite see html/.htaccess. Edit RewriteBase parameter if necessary.

**NOTE**. Specific directories on your system may be different.

Check mod\_rewrite installed:

```
$ apachectl -t -D DUMP_MODULES 2>&1 | grep rewrite
rewrite_module (shared)
```

For testing mod\_rewrite change RewriteBase parameter, if necessary, in webacula/html/test\_mod\_rewrite/.htaccess file.

And use URL like  $http://localhost/webacula/test\_mod\_rewrite/$  for test mod\\_rewrite.

### 3.5 PHP

```
Increase values in /etc/php.ini :
memory_limit = 32M
max_execution_time = 3600
```

### 3.6 Bacula setup

To show messages of the Job output, you must make changes in bacula-dir.conf file:

```
Messages {
  Name = Standard
  ...
  catalog = all, !skipped, !saved
}
```

and restart Bacula Director.

See also manual of Bacula "Chapter 15. Messages Resource".

### 3.7 Webacula install

If necessary change settings in install/db.conf file.

IMPORTANT. Change passwords in a file install/db.conf. Use password-to-hash.php password> and insert the resulting hash as webacula\_root\_pwd.

Next create Webacula tables, Webacula built-in roles and Webacula built-in users.

```
For MySQL:
```

cd install/MySql

For PostgreSQL:

cd install/PostgreSql

For Sqlite:

cd install/SqLite

And further run scripts for your DBMS is running on localhost:

```
./10_make_tables.sh
./20_acl_make_tables.sh
```

If your DBMS is running on a remote host, specify the appropriate option on the command line, for example, MySQL:

```
./10_make_tables.sh --host my.domain.tld
./20_acl_make_tables.sh --host my.domain.tld
```

Change file html/.htaccess:

SetEnv APPLICATION\_ENV production RewriteBase /webacula

After that, you can login under the superuser root and the password which specified in a file install/db.conf in parameter webacula\_root\_pwd.

# 4 Webacula setup

### 4.1 Webacula and Bacula ACLs

**Bacula ACLs** — Bacula Console Access Control List — it is necessary to understand as it is described in the original documentation in section "Bacula Main Reference", "Configuring the Director", "The Console Resource".

In Webacula are implemented following Bacula ACLs :

- JobACL
- $\bullet$  ClientACL
- StorageACL
- PoolACL
- $\bullet$  FileSetACL
- WhereACL

Special keyword \*all\* when is present, any resource or command name will be accepted.

We bacula  $\mathbf{ACLs}$  — it as a matter of fact access to certain menu items of We bacula.

# Webacula ACLs User User Volume Volum

Figure 1: Webacula ACLs

If the user (more precisely — a role) does not have any a ACL rule, that user has no rights.

ACL rules are applied in the order which is defined by field value "order".

Bacula and Webacula ACLs can conflict. For example, usage of a Bacula command status is allowed to the user, but access to Webacula menu item Director at the same time is forbidden.

In this case the user sees the message like:

You try to use Webacula menu "director". Webacula ACLs: Access denied.

And on the contrary. Access to Webacula menu item Director can be allowed. And usage of a Bacula command status can be forbidden.

In this case the user sees the message like:

You try to run Bacula Console with command "status". Bacula ACLs : Access denied.

**NOTE**. Pay attention that in the first case access has been forbidden by a *Webacula* ACL rule, and in the second a *Bacula* ACL rule.

### 4.2 Users and roles

In Webacula the concept of users and roles is used. Each user has the role. There is no user without a role.

In other words you should create a role at first, and then create the user and assign to it a certain role.

The role can inherit from other role.

After install, Webacula has two built in roles:

- root\_role default built-in superuser role.
- **operator\_role** typical built-in role for backup operator.

Users who have the role **root\_role** is assigned are superusers, they have all rights to all. This role cannot be deleted and the role name cannot be changed.

After installation **root\_role** is assigned to the user with a login name **root**.

The role **operator\_role** can fulfill any operations except of the administrators functions : creation, change, assignment of roles, users.

# 5 Update from prior version

**IMPORTANT**. Now there is no separate Webacula database. All Webacula tables are allocated in a Bacula database and have a prefix webacula\_.

### 5.1 Update from 5.5.1 to 5.5.2

Update the code as usual. And make changes to the database schema (for example, MySQL)

```
ALTER TABLE webacula_jobdesc ADD COLUMN short_desc VARCHAR(128) NOT NULL; CREATE INDEX webacula_idx3 ON webacula_jobdesc (short_desc);
```

ALTER TABLE webacula\_users MODIFY COLUMN last\_ip varchar(40) DEFAULT NULL;

Change application/config.ini if necessary:

```
;; Show human readable short Job description instead of Bacula Job names (default = 0)
; avaliable optins : 0 | 1 | 2
; 0 - only show Bacula Job Name (behavior as in earlier versions)
; 1 - only show human readable short Job description instead of Bacula Job Name
; 2 - show both
show_job_description = 2
```

### 5.2 Update from 5.x to 7.x

Now the Webacula Users password hasher implements the Portable PHP password hashing framework, which is used in WordPress, Drupal and other. Supported all databases: MySQL, PostgreSQL, Sqlite3.

**IMPORTANT**. This hasher NOT compatible from prior Webacula versions!

So I suggest to use the mechanism "Forgot password".