

SHEBANQ Installation on Ubuntu 12.04 LTS (public)

We restrict ourselves to the application specific details. For general systems management info, we recommend the [Ubuntu Server Guide for 12.04 LTS](#).

IP and DOMAIN

Allocate a domain from a domain hoster and connect it to the IP address of your server.

Set the reverse lookup for your server to this domain.

For this manual we assume we are working with [shebanq.ancient-data.org](#).

If you are setting up a shebanq outside this domain, take the appropriate actions.

FIREWALL

We need port 80 (http), 443 (https), 22 (ssh)

USER ACCOUNTS, SUDOer

Most things need to be installed with root access, either by root or by a sudo-er. We assume that the server can be accessed by console or ssh.

INSTALL CONVENIENT PACKAGES

Bring all installed packages up to date.

```
apt-get update
apt-get dist-upgrade
```

Install additional packages

At some point dpkg will ask for the mysql root password.

Generate and store a strong password.

In the sequel, we refer to it as [pwd-mysql-root](#).

```
apt-get install git mysql-server bzip2 man-db vim python-pip python-lxml python-dev python-software-properties curl make g++ zlib1g-dev binutils swig autoconf automake libtool
libwxgtk2.8-0 libwxgtk2.8-dev libmysqlclient-dev
```

```
pip install gitpython
```

Installation files

Here is a [dropbox link](#) to a folder with the installation files.

Get them into a handy location on the server, say /root/tmp.

You should get the following content.

```
E 11MB emdros-3.4.0.tar.gz
M 23MB etcbc4.mql.bz2
P 10MB etcbc4-passage.sql.bz2
W 4KB setup-web2py-ubuntu.sh
A 2KB sites-available-default
R 0.1KB web2py-routes.py
```

E = the emdros source file, as downloaded from <http://emdros.org>, more directly: <http://sourceforge.net/projects/emdros/files/emdros/3.4.0/emdros-3.4.0.tar.gz/download>

M = MQL dump of ETCBC database, as obtained by dumping the bhs4 database on the jakob server of the ETCBC institute, or by downloading it from DANS (<https://easy.dans.knaw.nl/ui/datasets/id/easy-dataset:58245>, goto datafiles, folder *sourcedata*, file *etcb4.mql.bz2*, 23,360,605 bytes).

P = SQL dump of the passage database, assembled by LAF-Fabric for SHEBANQ. See <http://nbviewer.ipython.org/github/ETCBC/laf-fabric-nbs/blob/master/shebanq/laf2shebanq.ipynb>

W = modified setup script for web2py. See <http://web2py.com/books/default/chapter/29/13/deployment-recipes#One-step-production-deployment>

A = modified apache default site. First the web2py setup script works and changes the apache default. But that is for Apache 2.4.0 on Ubuntu 14.04 and we still have 12.04. So replace that by the contents of this file. See below in the appendix.

R= config file for web2py, declaring shebanq as the default application. See below in the appendix.

```
cd ~/shebanq-install
```

MYSQL CONFIG

Make sure mysql works with utf8.

Set the default-character-set to utf8

```
vim vim /etc/mysql/my.cnf
```

```
====
```

```
...
```

```
[mysql]
```

```
#no-auto-rehash      # faster start of mysql but no tab completion
```

```
default-character-set=utf8
```

```
...
```

```
====
```

```
service mysql restart
```

MYSQL USERS AND DATABASES

There will be the following databases:

etcbc4, which is the emdros Hebrew Text Database.

shebanq, which contains the data for the shebanq web app (users, saved queries, metadata).

passage, which contains the texts that the webapp has to show.

There will be the following user:

shebanq acting on behalf of the shebanq web application.

It will have readonly rights for the **etcbc4** and **passage** databases, and read/write access for the **shebanq** database.

You will need the password **pwd-mysql-root**. You need to create another passwords and store it safely: **pwd-mysql-shebanq**.

```
mysql -u root -p
```

```
GRANT SELECT ON etcbc4.* TO shebanq@localhost IDENTIFIED BY 'pwd-mysql-shebanq' WITH GRANT OPTION;
```

```
GRANT SELECT ON passage.* TO shebanq@localhost IDENTIFIED BY 'pwd-mysql-shebanq' WITH GRANT
```

```
OPTION;
```

```
GRANT SELECT, INSERT, UPDATE, DELETE, CREATE, ALTER ON shebanq.* TO shebanq@localhost IDENTIFIED
```

```
BY 'pwd-mysql-shebanq' WITH GRANT OPTION;
```

```
FLUSH PRIVILEGES;
```

```
exit
```

EMDROS

Unpack the emdros software in an arbitrary directory, e.g. where you are now:

```
tar xvf emdros-3.4.0.tar.gz
```

Configure for installation in /opt/emdros, build and install

```
cd emdros-3.4.0
```

```
./configure --prefix=/opt/emdros --with-sqlite3=local --with-mysql=yes --with-swig-language-java=no  
--with-swig-language-python=yes --with-sqlite=no --with-postgresql=no --with-wx=no --with-swig-  
language-csharp=no --with-swig-language-perl=no --with-swig-language-ruby=no --with-bpt=no --  
disable-debug
```

```
make
```

```
make install
```

MYSQL DATA

Static, readonly data

passage database.

Has been dumped in the file etcbc4-passage.sql.bz2

```
bunzip2 etcbc4-passage.sql.bz2
```

```
mysql -u root -p <etcbc4-passage.sql
```

```
(use pwd-mysql-root)
```

Dynamic, read-write data

Only the database **shebanq**. It contains users, sessions, queries, etc.

If you are installing the real shebanq, you have to consult additional documentation to get this data.

If you are installing your own shebanq, you can start from scratch, and this step is done.

EMDROS DATA

Static, readonly data

etcbc4 database.

The etcbc4 mql database can be loaded as follows.

If updating, drop the database first:

```
mysql -u root -p
    drop database etcbc4;
    exit
```

```
bunzip2 etcbc4.mql.bz2
```

```
/opt/emdros/bin/mql -b m -u root -p 'pwd-mysql-root' <etcbc4.mql
```

EMDROS-SHEBANQ ADDITIONAL CONFIG

Create a file with the password of the mysql user shebanq in it as follows:

```
mkdir /opt/emdros/cfg
vim /opt/emdros/cfg/mql.cfg
with contents the password pwd-mysql-shebanq.
```

WEB2PY

Create and store a new password for the web2py admin app (max 16 chars). We refer to this password as **pwd-web2py-admin**.

Here are instructions for setting up a production site and for a test site.

The main difference is a proper certificate versus a self-signed certificate.

Production site

Take care to have a proper certificate ready.

Modify the script in the installation sources in such a way that it does not create a self-signed certificate, but uses a proper certificate.

```
vim setup-web2py-ubuntu.sh
```

Test site

We will let the web2py installer create a self-signed certificate for web2py.

Follow the modified script in the installation sources.

Production and Test site

```
./setup-web2py-ubuntu.sh
```

Answers to Questions:

Dialog Postfix Configuration: Internet Site

Test site

For the self-signed certificate, answer a number of questions in a way that corresponds to your situation.

Production and Test site

The script asks for admin password in the end. Take **pwd-web2py-admin** for this.

If you want to change that later, do the following.

```
cd /home/www-data/web2py
sudo -u www-data python -c "from gluon.widget import console; console();"
sudo -u www-data python -c "from gluon.main import save_password; save_password(raw_input('admin
password: '),443)"
```

End change password.

Test site

Replace the newly create default site by the prefabricated one from the dropbox:

```
cp ~/shebanq-install/sites-available-default /etc/apache2/sites-available/default
service apache2 restart
```

Do not forget to replace **shebanq.mydomain.org** by the name and domain chosen by you.

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

Make changes.

```
service apache2 restart
```

Production Site

Finally save the web2py config for the apache default site as backup, assuming that `backupdir` points to the location where you store backups.

```
cp /etc/apache2/sites-available/default backupdir/sites-available-default
pushd /home/www-data/web2py/applications
rm -r welcome
rm -r examples
```

UPDATING WEB2PY

In order to update web2py itself, do this:

```
cd /home/www-data
```

Move web2py out of the way, if all went right, you can delete it later.

Repeat the installation of web2py and of shebanq.

If all works:

```
rm -rf /home/www-data/web2py
rm -r welcome
rm -r examples
```

SHEBANQ

Here comes the actual shebanq web application! We clone it from github.

For updates, we pull from github. This can be done on the command line, but also remotely, on the web2py administrative app.

```
pushd /home/www-data/web2py/applications
git clone https://github.com/Dans-labs/shebanq
popd
cp web2py-routes.py /home/www-data/web2py/routes.py
chown -R www-data:www-data /home/www-data/web2py
service apache2 restart
```

(In case of updating:

either on the commandline:

In order to ease updating, create a script

```
vim ~/update.sh
====
#!/bin/sh
cd /home/www-data/web2py/applications/shebanq
git pull origin master
cd /home/www-data/web2py
python -c "import gluon.compileapp; gluon.compileapp.compile_application('applications/shebanq')"
cd /home/www-data/web2py/applications/shebanq
chown -R www-data:www-data /home/www-data/web2py
service apache2 restart
====
```

and give it execute permission:

```
chmod u+x ~/update.sh
```

Then you can update, after having logged in as root or sudoer, by just saying

```
./update.sh
```

or use the administrative application of web2py.

end updating)

Check it out:

<http://shebanq.mydomain.org> - the shebanq site

<https://shebanq.mydomain.org/shebanq/appadmin> - shebanq maintenance

<https://shebanq.mydomain.org/admin> - web2py admin app.

[or, if you are doing the real shebanq site on ancient-data.org:

<http://shebanq.ancient-data.org> the shebanq site

<https://shebanq.ancient-data.org/shebanq/appadmin> shebanq maintenance

<https://shebanq.ancient-data.org/admin> web2py admin app

]

Use the password `pwd-web2py-admin`.

NOTES

Using the web2py admin app, it is possible to *compile* the application. It speeds up the application.

However, if you update views, you have to recompile, because the compilation step freezes the view inclusions. The recompile step is coded in the *update.sh* script above.

By the way, updating shebanq from git can also be done through the web2py admin app. The disadvantage is that you can't do a restart of the webserver in this way.

BACKUP and MAINTENANCE

It is recommended to backup the stuff that changes over time.

Or you can backup the whole server.

The important thing to back up is the database *shebanq*. In this database the user activities are consolidated.

All other databases function as data sources only.

Also backup the relevant config files, i.e. the config files that you modify with respect to the installation files below.

Database backup

* shebanq: at least every day, preferably every hour

* other databases: not needed

Write a script /root/backup.sh with contents, assuming that `backupdir` points to the location where you store backups.

====

#!/bin/sh

dest="backupdir"

logdest="/var/log/mysqldump.log"

if [! -e \$dest]

then

mkdir \$dest

fi

echo -n MySQL dump at \$(date) " ... " >> \$logdest

mysqldump --defaults-extra-file=/root/mysqldumpopt shebanq | gzip > \$dest/shebanq.sql.gz

chmod go-rwx \$dest/shebanq.sql.gz

if [\$? != 0]

then

echo "Wrong \$(date)" >> \$logdest

else

echo "OK \$(date)" >> \$logdest

fi

====

Give it execute permission, but protect it:

chmod go-rwx backup.sh

chmod u+x backup.sh

Add the password in an optionfile

vim mysqldumpopt

====

[mysqldump]

password = 'pwd-mysql-root'

user = root

====

Protect it (because it contains the mysql rootpassword):

chmod go-rwx mysqldumpopt

Session cleaning every hour

crontab -e

0 * * * * /root/backup.sh

10 * * * * python /home/www-data/web2py/web2py.py -Q -S shebanq -M -R /home/www-data/web2py/scripts/sessions2trash.py -A -o

See /var/log/syslog to see if the cron jobs run without errors.

APPENDIX A contents of Apache default site

```

NameVirtualHost *:80

<VirtualHost *:80>
    ServerName shebanq.ancient-data.org

    #RewriteEngine On
    #RewriteCond %{HTTPS} !=on
    #RewriteRule ^/?(.*) https://%{SERVER_NAME}/$1 [R,L]

    WSGIDaemonProcess web2py user=www-data group=www-data
    #processes=1 threads=1
    WSGIProcessGroup web2py
    WSGIScriptAlias / /home/www-data/web2py/wsgihandler.py
    WSGIPassAuthorization On

    <Directory /home/www-data/web2py>
        AllowOverride None
        Order Allow,Deny
        Deny from all
        <Files wsgihandler.py>
            Allow from all
        </Files>
    </Directory>

    AliasMatch ^/([^/]+)/static/(?:_[\d]+.[\d]+.[\d]+)/?(.*) \
        /home/www-data/web2py/applications/$1/static/$2

    <Directory /home/www-data/web2py/applications/*/static/>
        Order Allow,Deny
        Allow from all
        Options -Indexes
        ExpiresActive On
        ExpiresDefault "access plus 1 hour"
    </Directory>

    <Location /admin>
        Deny from all
    </Location>

    CustomLog /var/log/apache2/access.log common
    ErrorLog /var/log/apache2/error.log
</VirtualHost>

<VirtualHost *:443>
    SSLEngine on
    SSLCertificateFile /etc/apache2/ssl/self_signed.cert
    SSLCertificateKeyFile /etc/apache2/ssl/self_signed.key

    WSGIDaemonProcess web2pys user=www-data group=www-data
    # processes=1 threads=1
    WSGIProcessGroup web2pys
    WSGIScriptAlias / /home/www-data/web2py/wsgihandler.py
    WSGIPassAuthorization On

    <Directory /home/www-data/web2py>
        AllowOverride None
        Order Allow,Deny
        Deny from all
        <Files wsgihandler.py>
            Allow from all
        </Files>
    </Directory>

    AliasMatch ^/([^/]+)/static/(?:_[\d]+.[\d]+.[\d]+)/?(.*) \
        /home/www-data/web2py/applications/$1/static/$2

    <Directory /home/www-data/web2py/applications/*/static/>
        Order Allow,Deny
        Allow from all
        Options -Indexes
        ExpiresActive On
        ExpiresDefault "access plus 1 hour"
    </Directory>

    CustomLog /var/log/apache2/ssl-access.log common
    ErrorLog /var/log/apache2/error.log
</VirtualHost>

```

APPENDIX D config file for web2py

```
routers = dict(  
    BASE = dict(  
        default_application='shebanq',  
    )  
)
```