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Docker and Mayan EDMS Installation on Ubuntu 22.04

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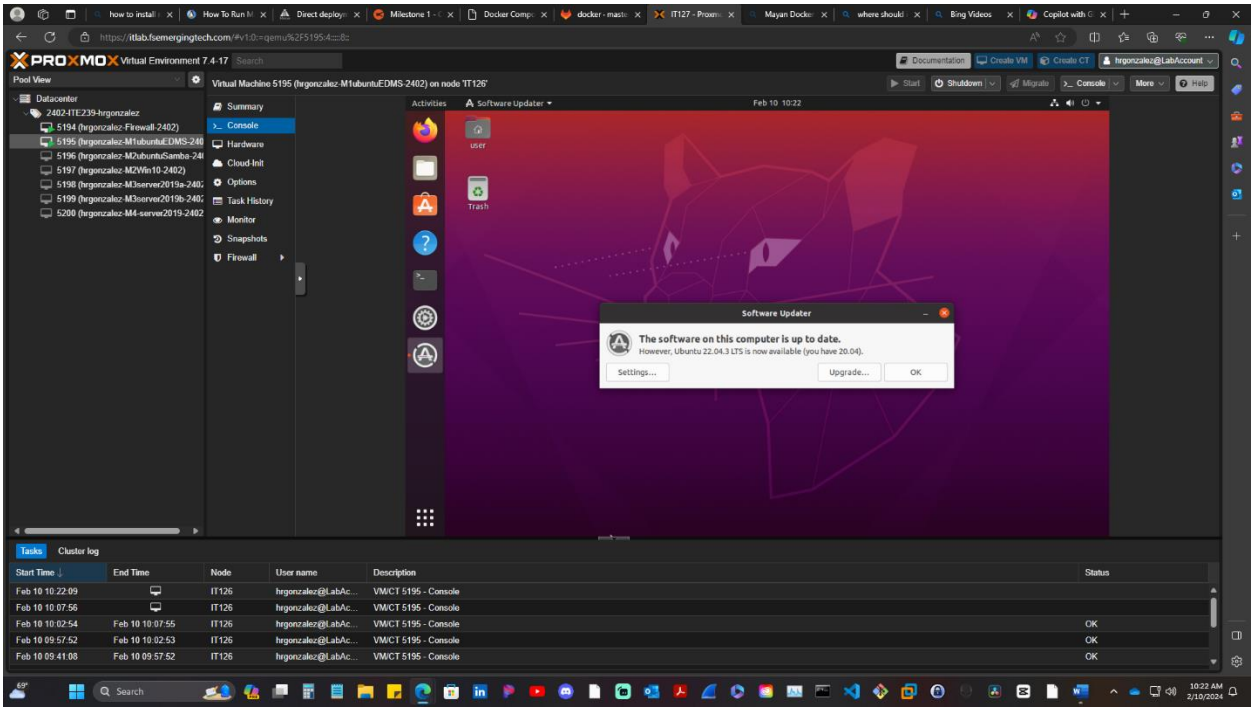
Docker and Docker compose Prerequisite

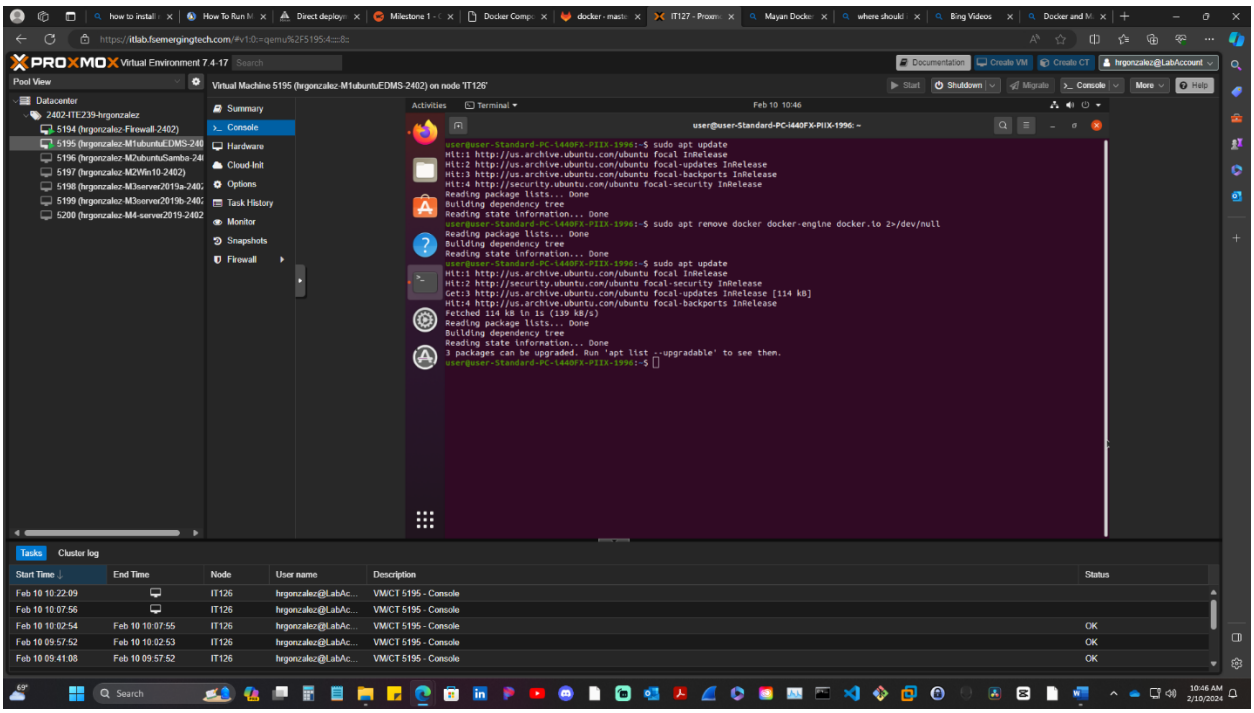
Software up to date

Make sure OS system is up to date. Do this by going to > show applications (9 dot image) > software updater > update if necessary.

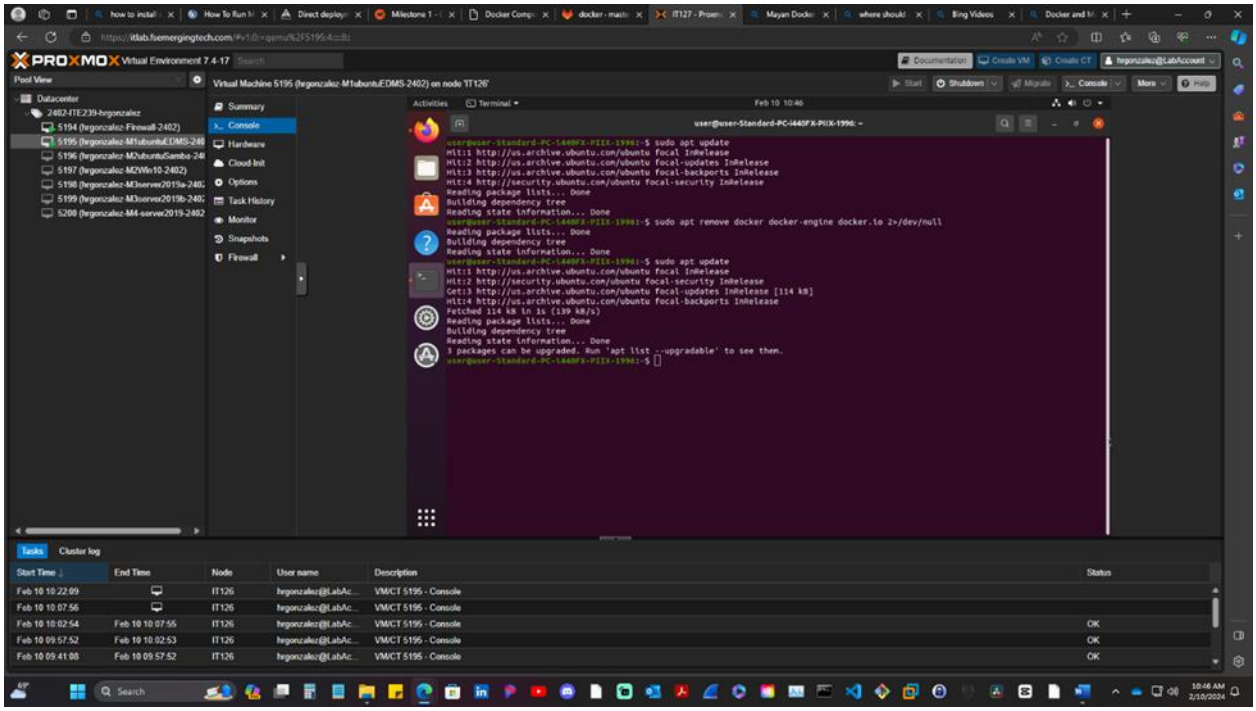


Remove old versions of Docker

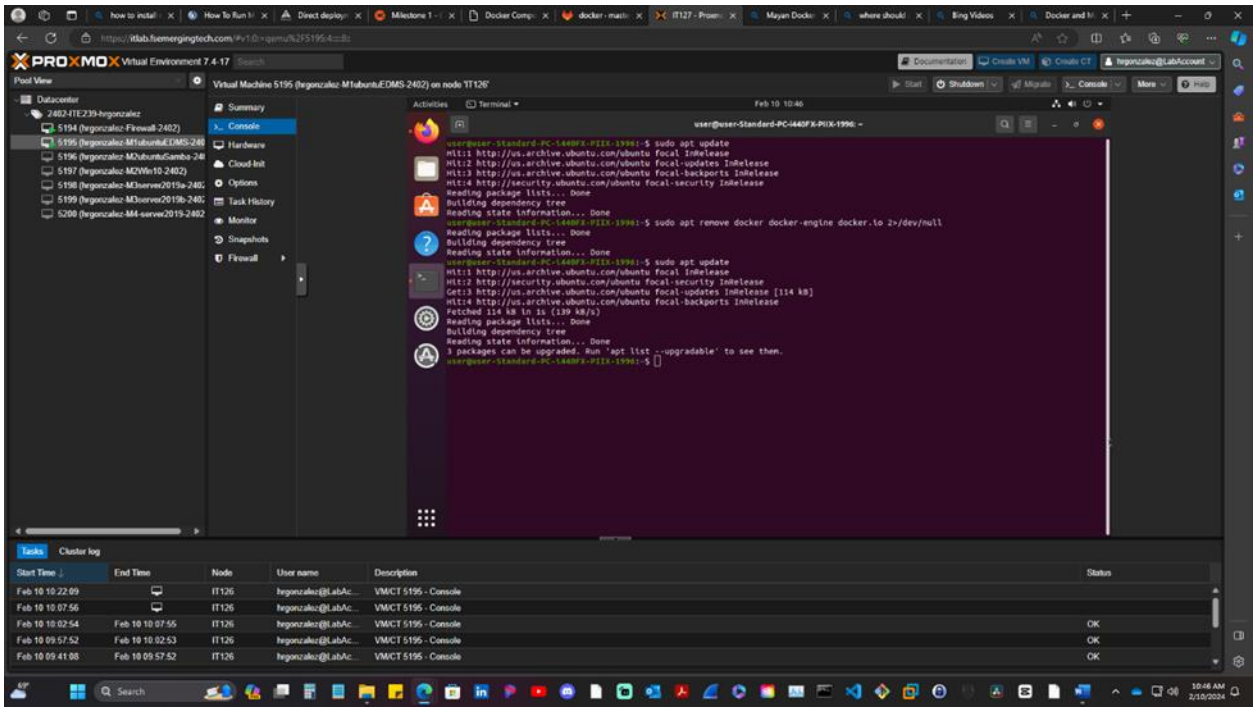
First, we need to update the package list by using command > sudo apt update *If prompted for password use your created password*



Let’s remove any old version of docker. Use command > sudo apt remove docker docker-engine docker.io 2>/dev/null

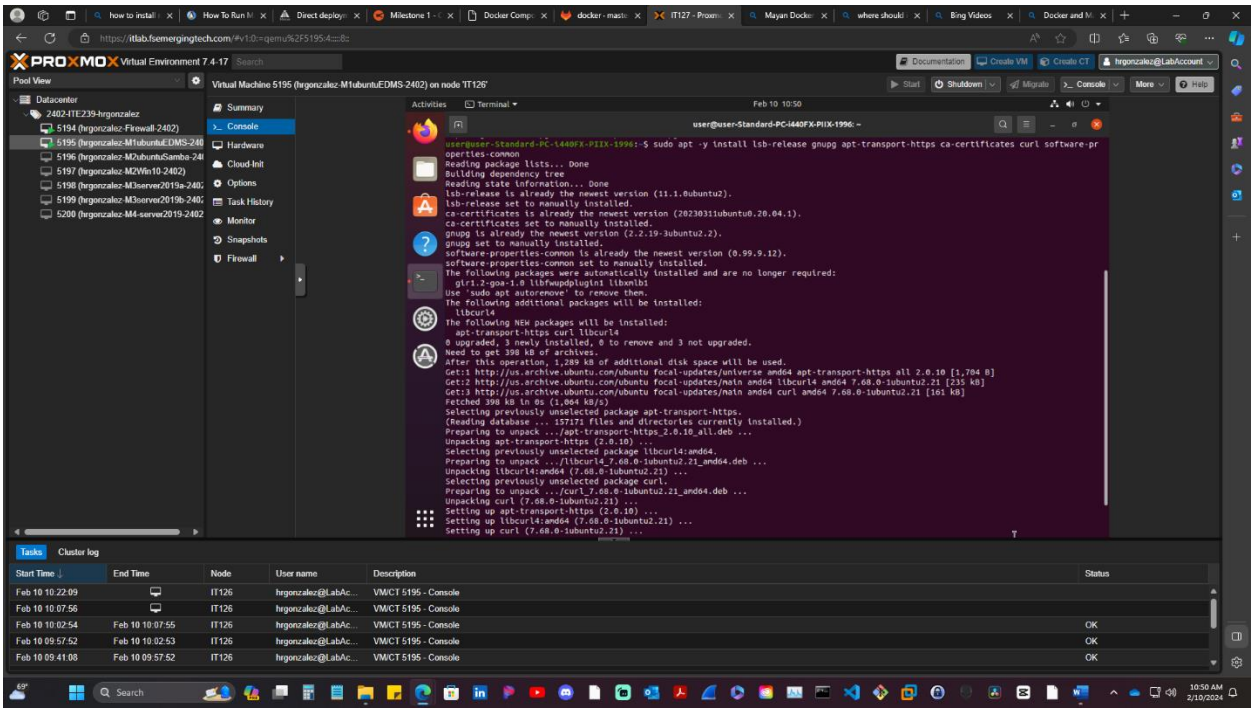


Let’s update the package list again by using command > sudo apt update



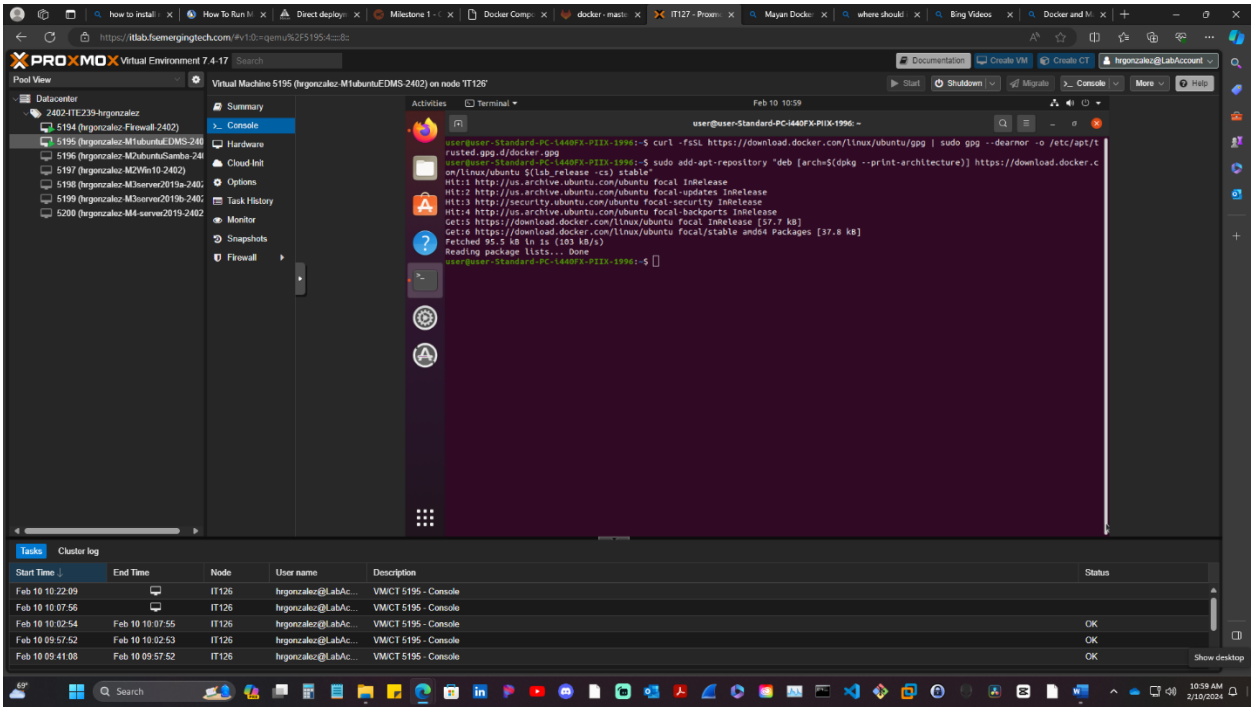
Allow apt to use repo over HTTPS

Next, we need to allow apt to use repositories over HTTPS. Use command > sudo apt -y install lsb-release gnupg apt-transport-https ca-certificates curl software-properties-common



Adding Docker's official GPG key

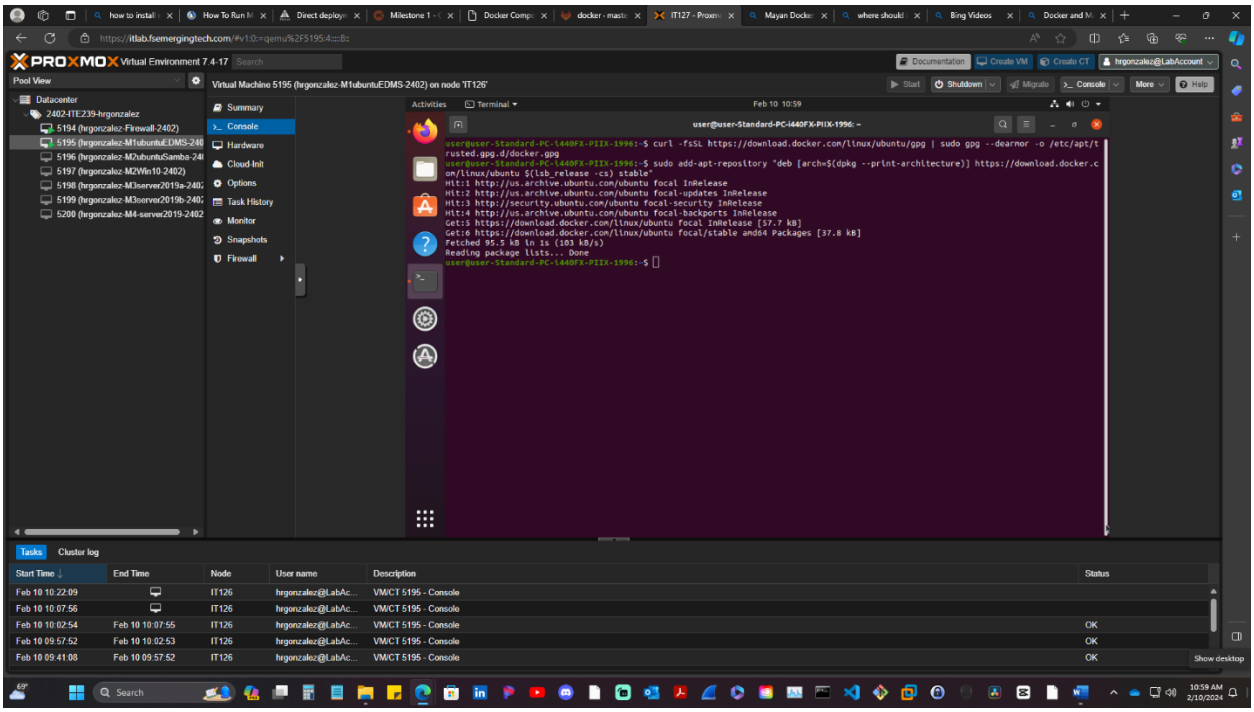
Now we need to add Docker's GPG key. Use command > curl -fsSL https://download.docker.com/linux/ubuntu/gpg | sudo gpg --dearmor -o /etc/apt/trusted.gpg.d/docker.gpg



After command it should automatically take you back to your command line.

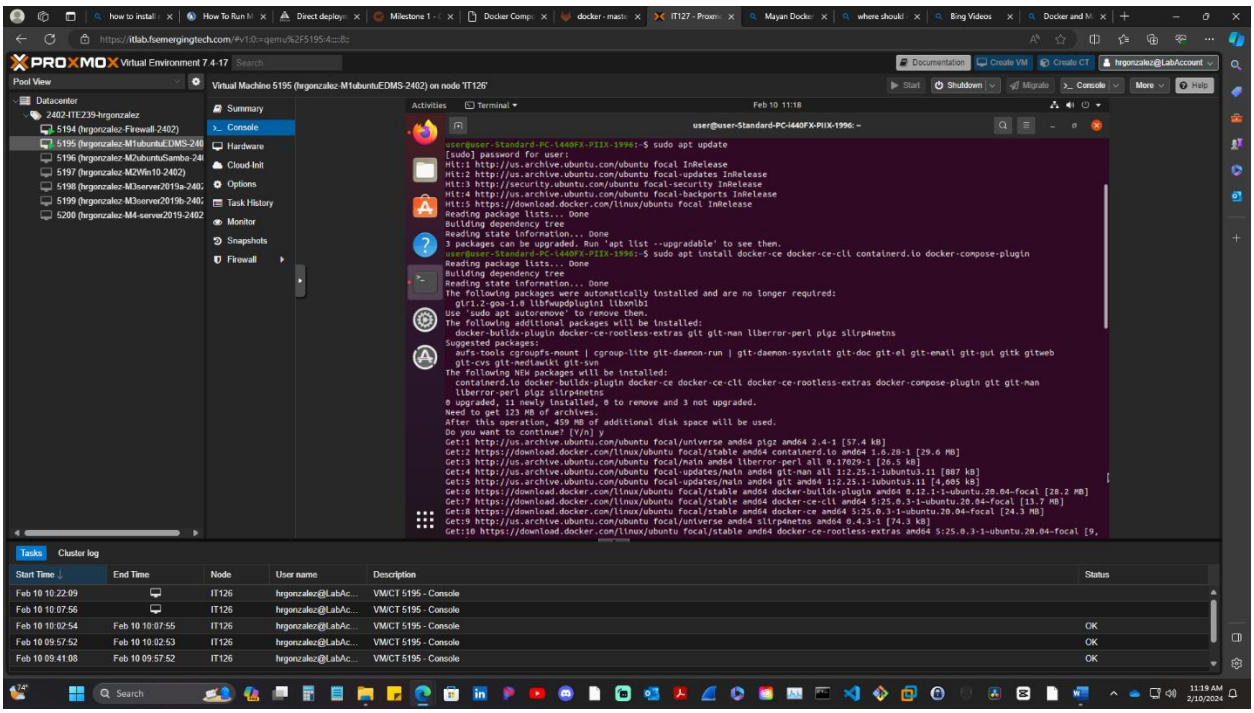
Stable repository

Let's add a stable repository. Use command > sudo add-apt-repository "deb [arch=$(dpkg --print-architecture)] https://download.docker.com/linux/ubuntu $(lsb_release -cs) stable"

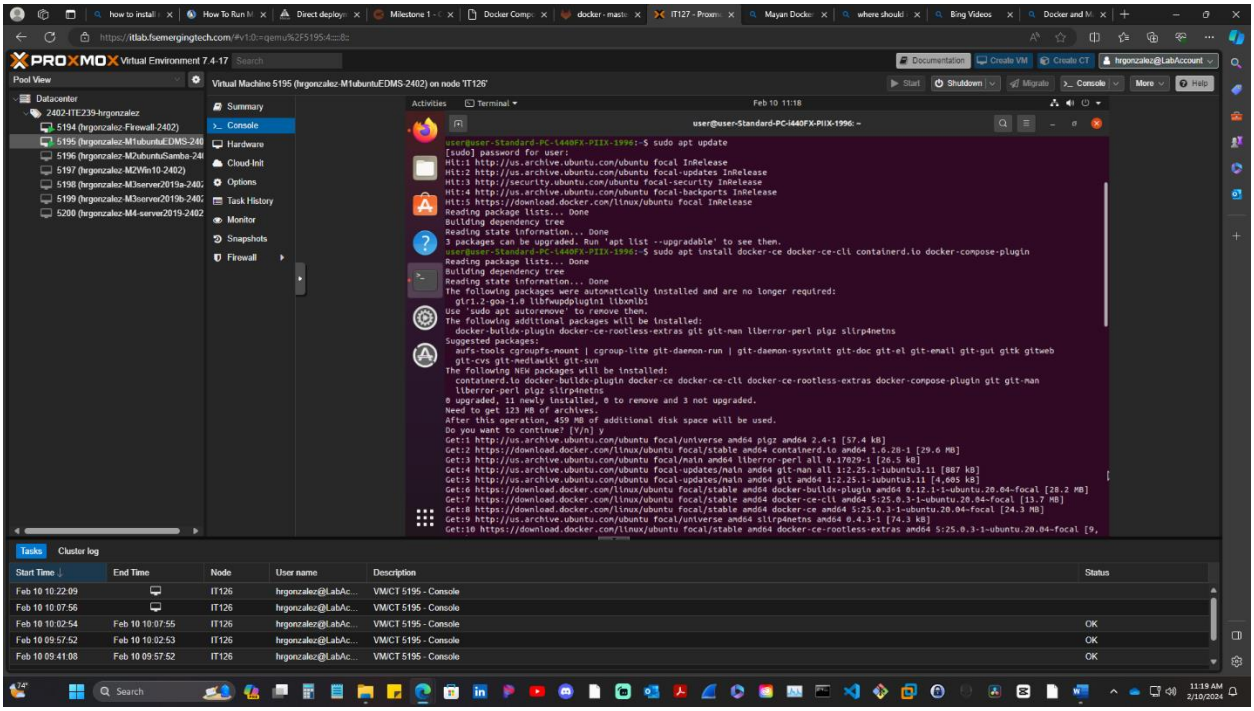


Installing docker engine with docker compose

Use command > sudo apt update



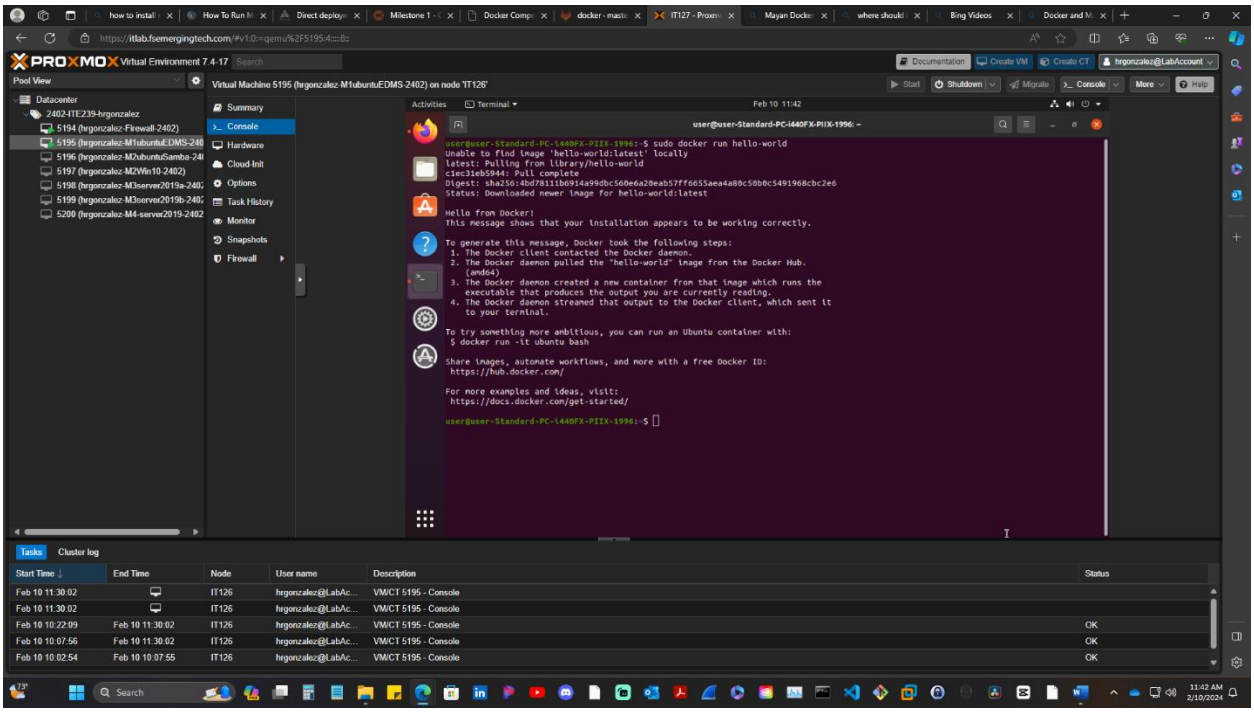
Followed by command > sudo apt install docker-ce docker-ce-cli containerd.io docker-compose-plugin > when prompted press y to continue with installation.



These commands will install docker engine with docker compose as a plug in. *If prompted for password use your created password*

Check if Docker is working correctly

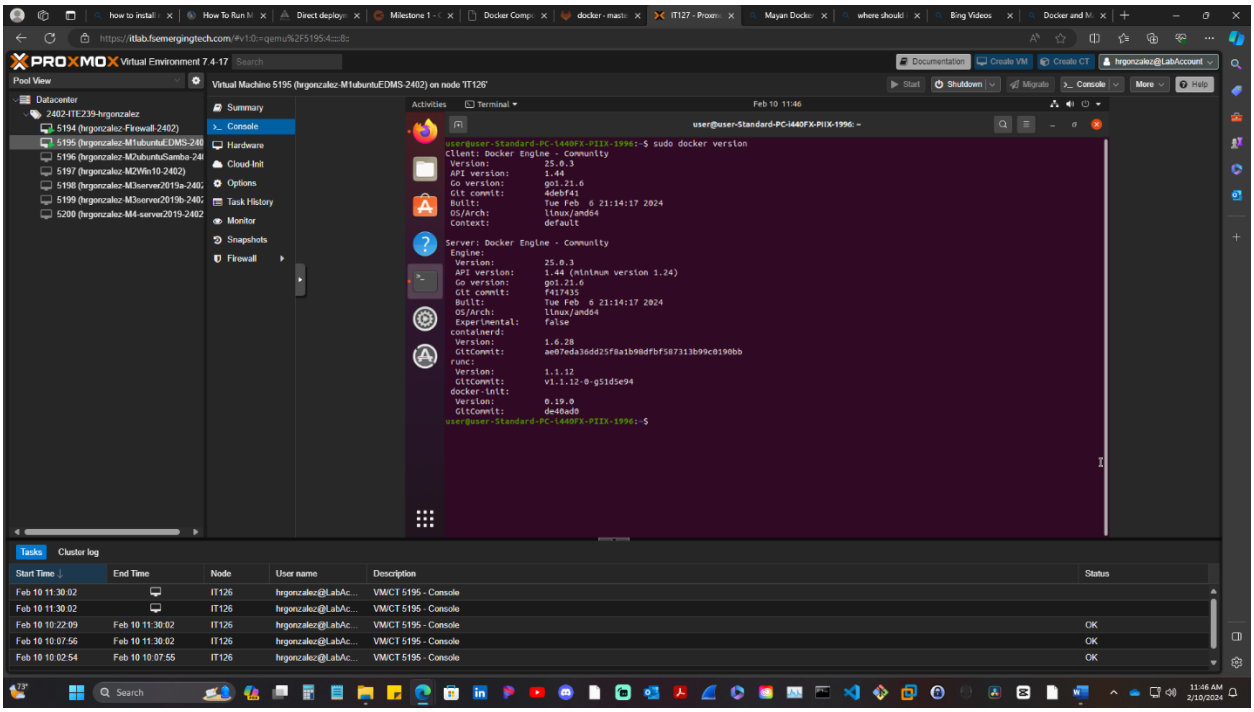
Use command line > sudo docker run hello-world



If docker is working correctly you should be able to see a reply saying hello-world with confirmation that docker was installed successfully.

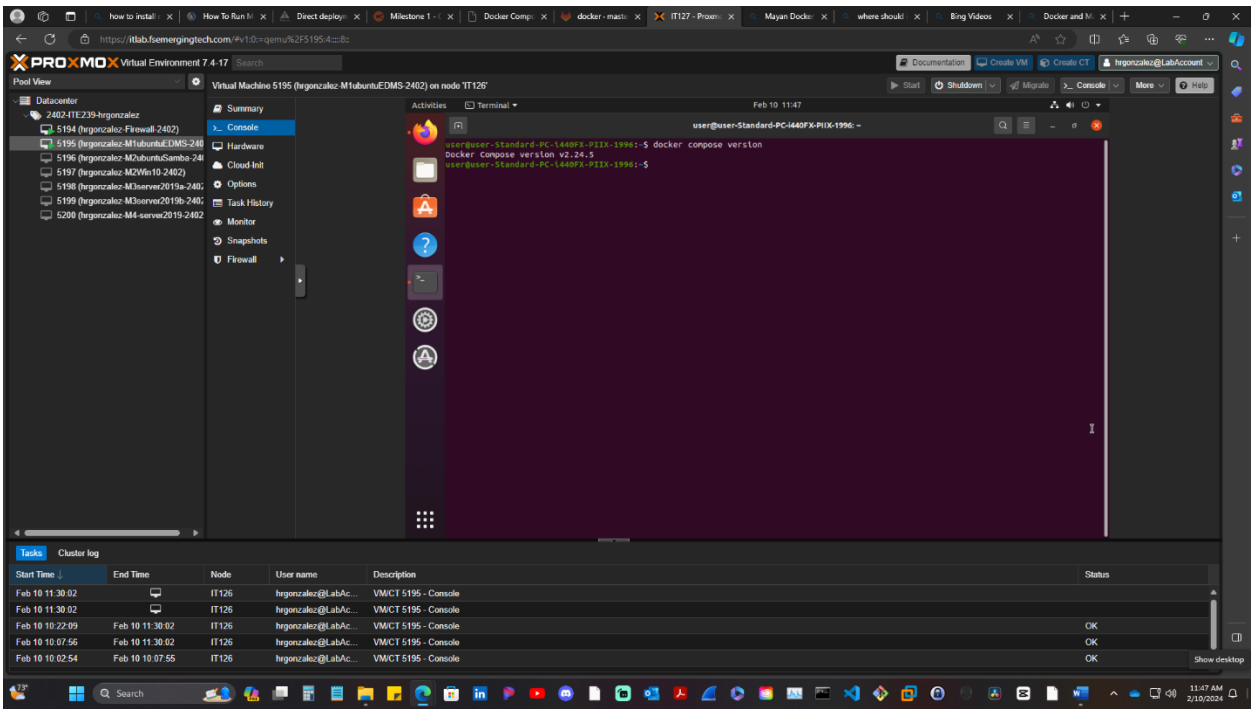
Check version of Docker installed

Use command line > sudo docker version



Check version of docker compose

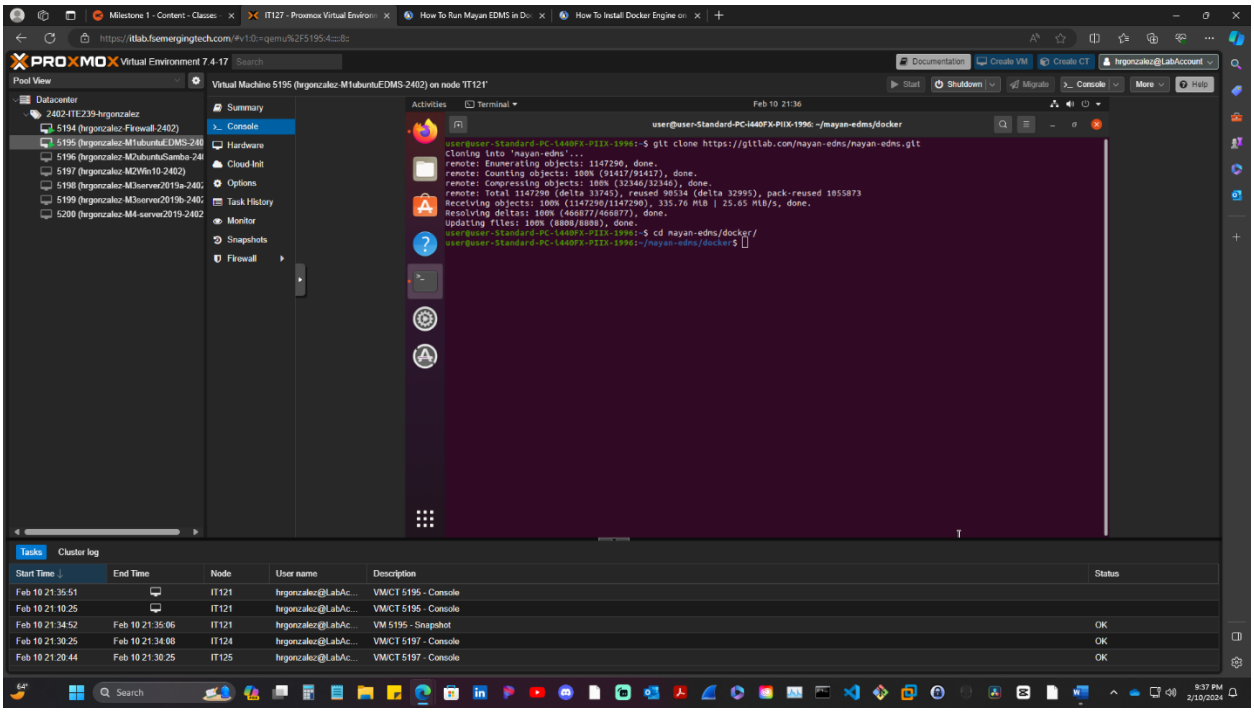
Use command line > docker compose version



Mayan Installation using Docker compose

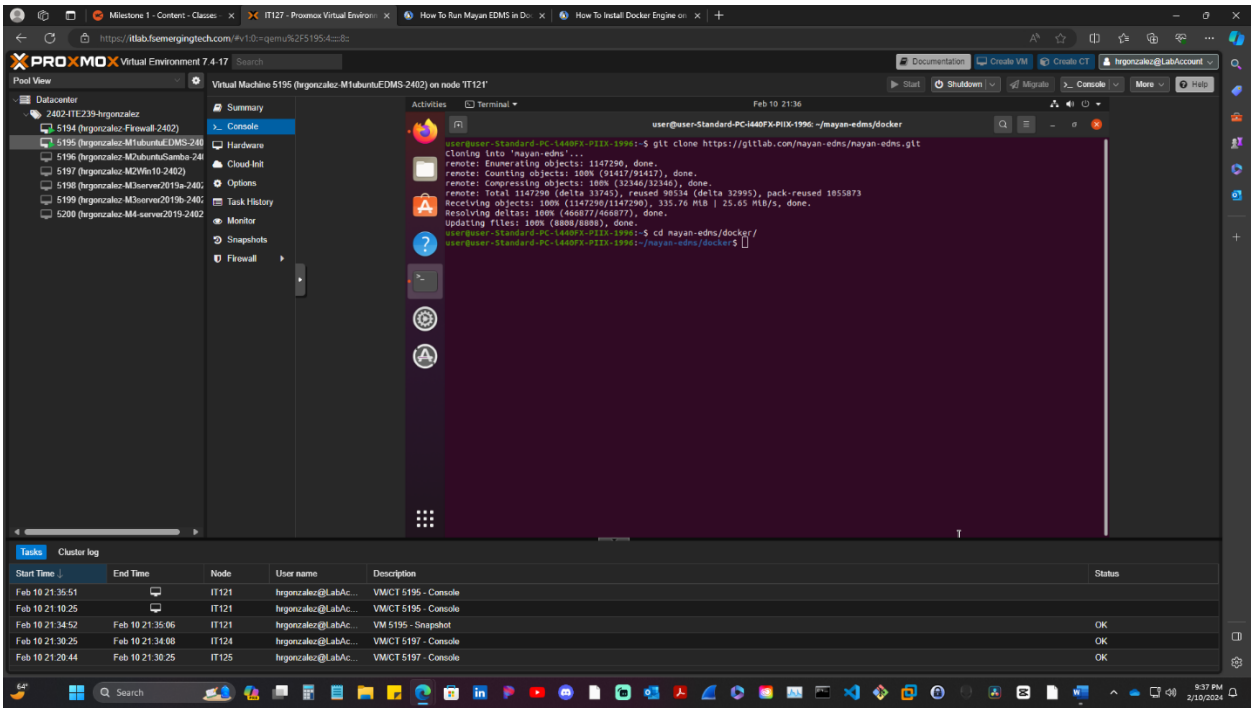
Mayan files needed for the installation

In terminal use command line > git clone https://gitlab.com/mayan-edms/mayan-edms.git



Navigate to docker directory (*this directrory and it's subdirectory are included and created when we imported the files from gitlab*).

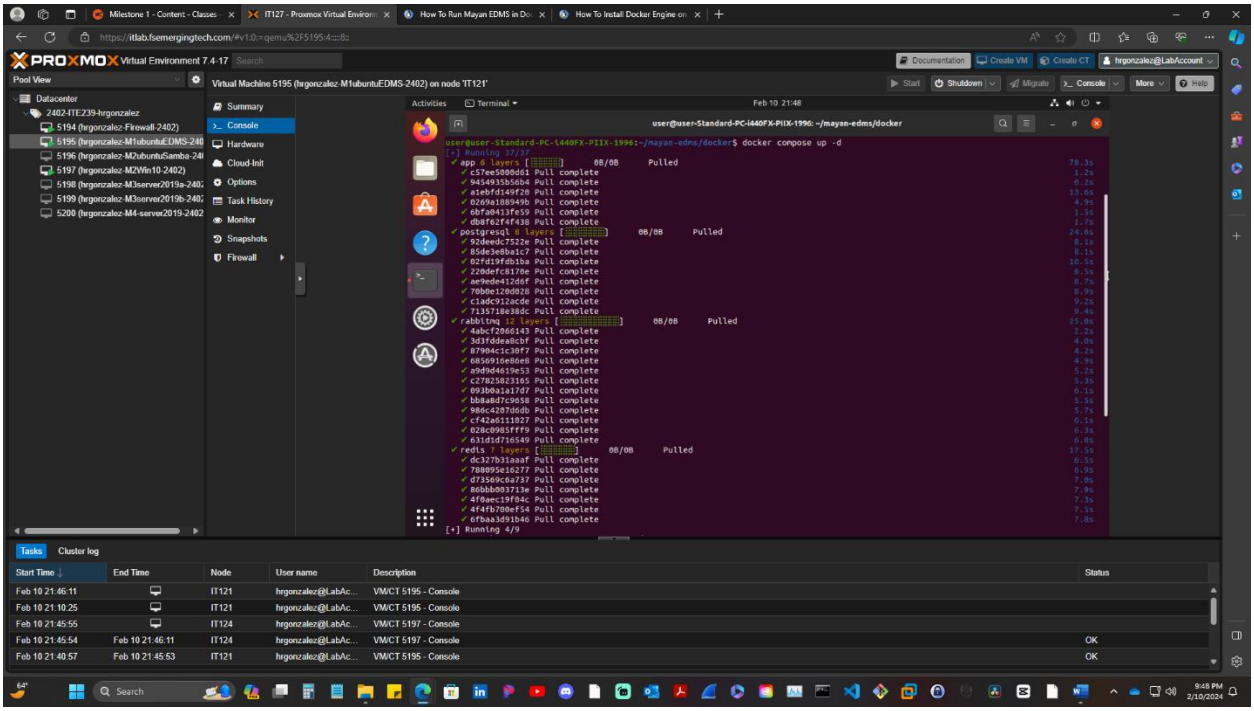
Use command line > cd mayan-edms/docker/



In this directory we can pull up our .env file and make changes from updating compose project name or updating variables such as passwords for DB and users. For the sake of keeping assignment straightforward and simple this step is going to be skipped.

Launch Mayan EDMS docker containers

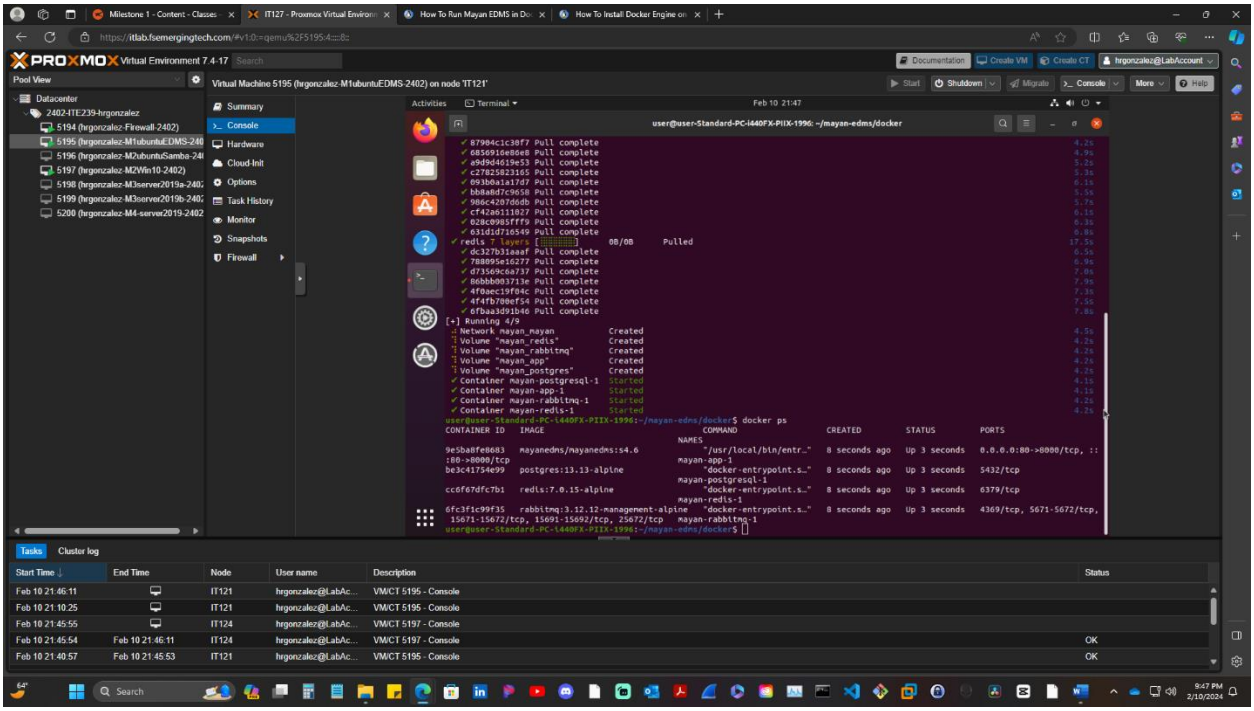
To run Mayan EDMS docker containers (while still being inside the directory from previous step) we are going to use command line > docker compose up -d



Check status of the running containers

Use command line > docker ps

Another alternative way to check status is by using command line > docker compose ps



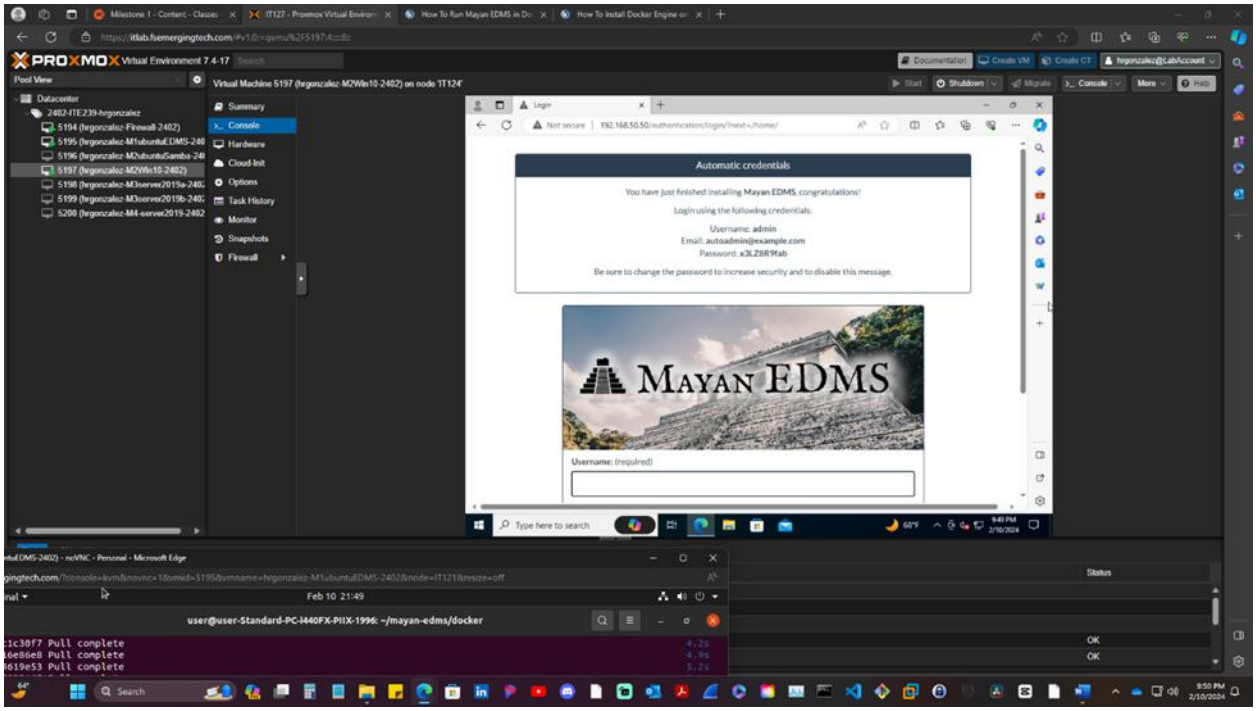
Verification of Mayan EDMS Installation

Verification can be done 2 ways. One way to do this is by going to a host machine, open web browser and input the Ubuntu VM IP address. The second way it can be done is using http://localhost/ on your Ubuntu VM.

To find IP address of your Ubuntu VM use command line > ip addr

I used Windows 10 VM to do this due to lack of hardware specifications on the Ubuntu VM needed to run smoothly while running Mayan EDMS.

Open Windows 10 web browser and used IP address > 192.168.50.50 (yours is most likely different). If successfully installed your page should look like the picture below.



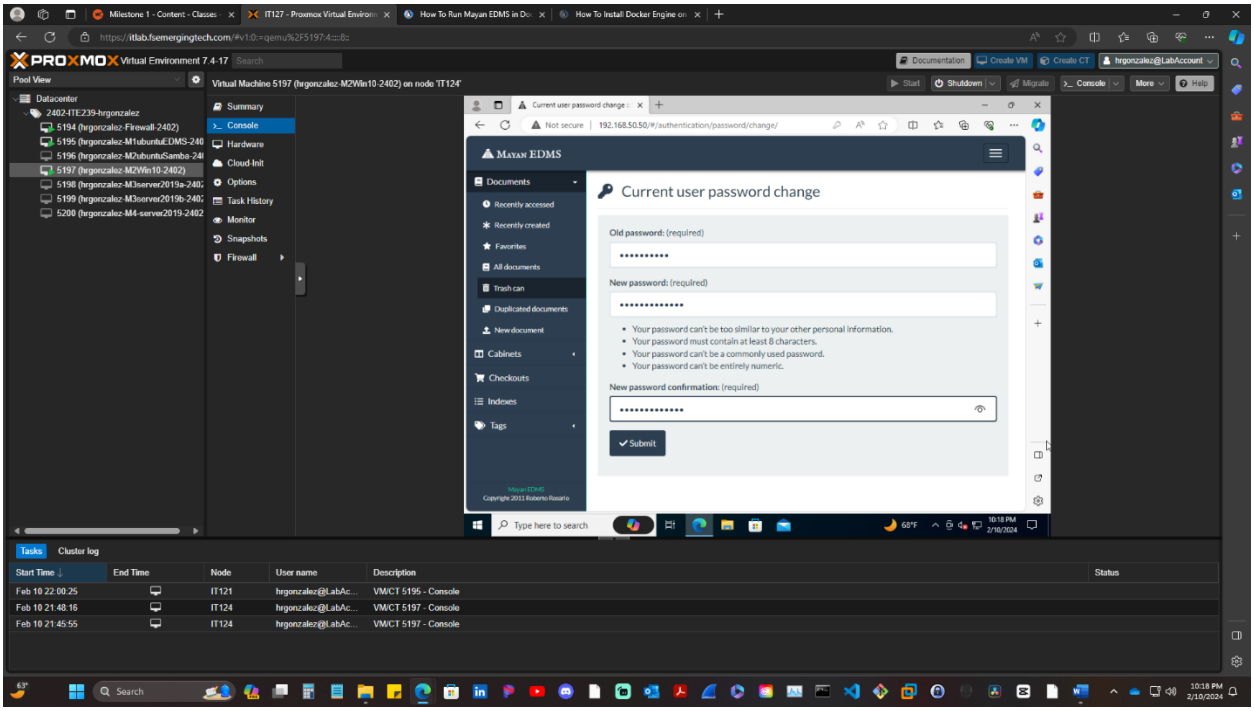
Mayan Log In

Use the automatic created credentials as shown on Mayan EDMS page.

Log in username is “admin” > Password is “password” replace “password” with your given password in the Mayan credential box > sign in.

Change Mayan EDMS logging password

Inside Mayan EDMS go to the upper right icon and click on it (icon has 3 dash lines) > user > change password.



Mayan EDMS Notable Features Write Up

Document Versioning

When using document versioning an associated document version object is created. This occurs each time a document file is submitted. These document versions function as a presentation layer, showing the user the document files' pages in a certain arrangement.

Document versions work as views that let users engage with the content of the documents without changing the source files. This implies that changes made to the document version, such as adding, deleting, or rearranging pages, can be made without changing the underlying source file. These are non-destructive changes that happen only within the application.

In addition, much as with document file pages, changes can also be made to document versions' pages. It is crucial to remember that while changes made to a document version page won't impact the source document file, changes made to a document file page will impact all related document version pages.

Document versions are not available for direct download because they are virtual objects. Instead, a downloaded version of the document version is made available to users by exporting it as PDFs. This guarantees that users can see and distribute the version of the document without changing the original files.

Document Configuration

One of the configurations that can be made which is really crucial is the level of security. Setting several degrees of access for users, such as read-only, editing, and administrative privileges. We can establish version control rules, such as whether people can create new versions, delete existing versions, or identify active versions.

Document Versioning in real world scenario

Collaborative Editing of Documents: Project teams can upload files to the platform, work together in real time, and make as many copies of the document as they require. Any team member can annotate or modify a document without changing the original. Managers and supervisors have the authority to examine and approve documents, offer suggestions, and give their final approval before distributing them to other parties. It is simple for them to keep track of changes and guarantee compliance by comparing various versions.

Workflow Automation

Workflow automation speeds up document-centric operations by automating repetitive procedures, routing documents for review and approval, and enforcing business standards. Mayan EDMS has strong workflow automation capabilities, allowing enterprises to create unique workflows based on their specific needs.

Configuration of Workflow Automation

Process automation in Mayan EDMS is configured by establishing process templates, document states, and transition rules between states. Administrators can define workflow phases, assign tasks to users or groups, and set completion dates. They can also use conditioned reasoning and notifications to efficiently manage complex document workflows.

Workflow Automation in real world scenario

Consider a real-world scenario in which a financial organization processes loan applications. Loan documents can be automatically routed through several phases of approval using workflow automation in Mayan EDMS, from initial submission to final judgment. Managers can track the status of each application, ensure compliance with regulatory standards, and speed up the loan approval process, resulting in increased customer satisfaction and operational agility.

Color coded tags

Documents can be graphically categorized and arranged using color-coded tags. Possible meanings for each hue include category, rank, and importance.

Configuration of color coded tags

Users have the option to select set of color codes or configure their own. Red might represent urgent documents, green could represent duties that have been finished, etc.

Color coded tags in real world scenario

Users can categorize their documents with these color-coded tags according to their state or relevancy. This feature makes documents easier to find quickly and improves their arrangement.

References

How To Install Docker Engine on Linux Systems | ComputingForGeeks

How To Run Mayan EDMS in Docker Containers | ComputingForGeeks

Document versioning — Mayan EDMS 4.6.1 documentation (mayan-edms.com)

Features — Mayan EDMS 4.6.1 documentation (mayan-edms.com)

Tags — Mayan EDMS 4.6.1 documentation (mayan-edms.com)