Services

Network Ports

- Web UI: 80 (HTTP) and 443 (HTTPS)
- FTP: port 21
- SSH: port 22
- SMTP: port 25

Mysql

Tuleap uses the MySQL database engine to store all of the project data. MySQL is fast, lightweight and very robust.

DATABASE CREATION

The Tuleap database is created once when the Tuleap software is first installed. The scripts used to create and populate the database are located in src/db/mysql. **Remark:** NEVER EVER run these SQL scripts once the DB has been created or it will destroy all of your existing data !!

DATABASE ACCESS PERMISSIONS

MySQL has its own access permission management system that is completely independent from the access permission management system of the underlying operating system . Although we use the same user names for the MySQL and Linux administration accounts they are actually managed separately. Although this is not mandatory, we suggest that you use the same password on Linux and MySQL for a given account.

The Tuleap administration accounts with access to the Tuleap database are as follows:

- **root**: This user has full administration right on all the MySQL databases and users. You must use this user whenever you want to grant/revoke new permission to a given user or network domain, etc...
- **codendiadm**: the user that was specifically created to have read/write access to the tuleap database. It can only interact with the database from the local host and not from a remote machine. All the Tuleap PHP scripts run under this user name to connect to the database (see the file /etc/tuleap/conf/local.inc for the configuration of the database user and password).
- **cxuser**: this user has read-only access to the project databases that are created when a project administrator create a project database export. No password is needed for this user.

COMMAND LINE

From any Unix account, type:

```
$ mysql -u user_name database_name -p
```

where database_name is the name of the database you want to connect to (e.g. “tuleap” for the Tuleap master database) and the user_name is the MySQL user name you pretend to be (type -p if there is a password associated with this user but don’t type the password in clear here to avoid having the password appearing in the shell command history file)

IMPORTANT REMARK

It is highly recommended that you practice a bit on a MySQL test database before playing with the real Tuleap database. Ideally you should always test a SQL statement on the Tuleap test server before running it on the production server. Except for SELECT statements which are harmless anyway.

Apache

The Apache master configuration file is in /etc/httpd/conf/httpd.conf. The master file also includes specific configuration files located at /etc/httpd/conf.d.

SSH

The Secure Shell service is available on Tuleap. All registered user with an active account can use it to login into Tuleap in a secure way. To make Windows users life easier you may also activate the telnet service as telnet comes standard with the Windows operating system. However we highly recommend not to enable telnet for security reasons and instruct your Windows users to install an SSH client instead.

Postfix

By default Tuleap uses postfix as its mail transport agent of choice to handle incoming and outgoing mail messages. The critical files for the sendmail configuration are:

- `/etc/postfix/main.cf` : configuration file
- `/etc/aliases` : This is a small aliases file where you only want to configure system wide aliases like postmaster, webmaster,etc... When you modify this file run the command “newaliases” for the changes to take effect.
- `/etc/aliases.codendi` : This file is generated automatically by the Tuleap daemon scripts and must never be edited by hand. The beginning of the file contains some predefined aliases (admin, contact, noreply,...) that must not be modified.

LDAP

Set Up

You first need to install the LDAP plugin in the Plugin Administration section. You will be asked to choose the default configuration template: either OpenLDAP or Active Directory.

In `/etc/tuleap/conf/local.inc` you need to then set `$sys_auth_type = 'ldap';`

Once the plugin is installed, you will need to customize the properties in order to adapt it to your LDAP server. To do so, update `/etc/tuleap/plugins/ldap/etc/ldap.inc` directly.

Daily Synchronisation

You can enable the Daily Synchronisation by setting the property `sys_ldap_daily_sync` to `1` in the `/etc/tuleap/plugins/ldap/etc/ldap.inc` file. If active, once per day, Tuleap will go through all the platform’s LDAP users and

Search docs

HOW-TO GUIDES

USER GUIDE

Note that you can also set the `sys_ldap_daily_sync_retention_period` (retention period) for suspended users, i.e. the number of days after which a suspended LDAP user's status will switch to deleted. Also, if you want to ensure that all your users do not become suspended due to a temporary server offline issue, you can set a threshold, `sys_ldap_threshold_users_suspension`, i.e. the maximum percentage of users that can be suspended in one go.

> Note
>
> Active Directory limitations:
>
> - The `GUID` property as an identifier is not supported; you should use `sAMAccountName`
> - Consequently, if you rename a user, Tuleap is unable to know that the user has been renamed and assumes that the user has been deleted and a new one created.

Previous Next