

# GESTAS Installation

Actually you can install GESTAS only from source code, because the project is in a very initial state to waste time in the creation of packages for each distribution of GNU/Linux. You have to follow the next steps to install GESTAS from source code:

1. **Download the source code:** There are two ways to obtain the code of GESTAS, from the project web official page (<http://gestas.opentia.org>), in which you can find the stable versions of the project, or from the project's repository (<https://forja.rediris.es/projects/cusl3-gestas/>). The project's repository is managed by subversion, so to download the source code you may have installed subversion and run the next command:

```
$ svn co https://forja.rediris.es/svn/cusl3-gestas/trunk/software gestas
```

Subversion (<http://subversion.tigris.org>) is a control version system very popular which is offer as binary package in almost every GNU/Linux system, so it's installation is very easy with any package manager.

2. **Install the dependencies:** Actually GESTAS depends on the following Debian packages: mysql-server-5.0, mysql-client-5.0, apache2, libapache2-mod-php5, php5, php5-mysql y php-gettext. This packages are very common in all the GNU/Linux distributions, so, although it can have other names, you can find them easily.
3. **Create the database:** GESTAS work with a mysql database, so we have to create one and grant privileges to an user to access and modify it. We can use the next command to create a database in MySQL:

```
$ mysqladmin -u admin create gestas
```

where admin is the MySQL server administrator (usually the 'root' user) and gestas is the name of the database. To grant privileges to a user we have to run the next commands:

```
$ mysql -u admin
sql> GRANT ALL PRIVILEGES ON gestas.* TO gestas_user IDENTIFIED BY
'gestas_password';
sql> FLUSH PRIVILEGES;
sql> exit
```

where admin, as before, is the mysql server administrator, gestas\_user is the user who is going to administrate the application database and gestas\_password, which is optional, is the password of the administrator.

4. **Parameter configuration:** Before we load the database schema we have to adjust some essential parameters stored in the database. For that, we have to create a new file, mysql-configs.sql, in the sql directory with all the parameters configured correctly. We have an example of this file in mysql-configs.sql.default in the same directory, so we only have to

copy this file into mysql-configs.sql and set the parameters, specially dir\_base, which is the base directory where is the software installed (from now is represented by <GESTAS>).

5. **Load the database schema:** Once we have configured the parameters we have to load the schema into the database by running the following commands:

```
$ cd <GESTAS>/sql
$ mysql -u admin
sql> use gestas;
sql> source mysql.sql;
sql> exit;
```

6. **Configure the database connection:** Now we have the database schema loaded we're going to configure the database connection by creating a new file, const.php, in the project's root directory with all the connection data (port, host, user, password and database name). We have an example of the file const.php in const.php.default, so we can copy and change it with our connection configurations.
7. **Open the access to the application:** Now that the application is installed and configured, we are going to give access to it by configuring Apache conveniently. We can configure it putting the application in a directory or subdirectory where any virtual host point or creating a new virtual host. In the second option we have to edit a new file at /etc/apache2/sites-available with the new virtual host data and link it to the /etc/apache2/sites-enabled directory, restarting then the Apache server.
8. **Restart Apache running:**

```
$ /etc/init.d/apache2 restart
```

With this steps we have installed GESTAS, so have fun and happy hacking!.

**IMPORTANT NOTE:** Actually exists a limitation that blocks GESTAS to run in a Debian oldstable (codename etch). There's no problem with the php5's version of Debian stable (codename lenny), but if you find where's the problem please let us know.