

# SedaMicro

## Installation and server setting manual

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### Introduction

ICT4HR is an organization that was established in 2012 and focuses on technology development for closed societies and will work to facilitate content sharing among Iranians.

ICT4HR has developed a new (Farsi-language) plugin for WordPress and Drupal. This will enable easier uploading and provide a significant increase in creating, recoding (to 3GP, the video format most optimized for mobile), downloading, and sharing information. The plugin, codenamed SedaMicro.

SedaMicro not only facilitates sharing and neutralizing censorship, but also assisting individuals to more easily create and post audio and video content. In addition to the initial development, SedaMicro has undergone an external security audit to ensure it does not become a vulnerability for the instances in which it is installed.

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## Technical Requirements

Install Imagick and NumberFormatter packages, if not already installed on your webserver:

- <http://php.net/manual/en/intl.setup.php> → for handling Farsi input from users
- <http://php.net/manual/en/imagick.setup.php> → for removing Image geotags from user photos

For Drupal, you need the following modules:

- AWS SDK for PHP
- Chaos tools
- Composer Manager
- S3 File System
- Libraries
- System

If you are using Drush, you can use the following commands to download and installed:

```
# drush dl ctools s3fs libraries system awssdk2 composer_manager
# drush en composer_manager
# drush en ctools s3fs libraries system awssdk2 composer_manager
# cd sites/all/libraries/
# mkdir awssdk2
# cd awssdks
# wget https://github.com/aws/aws-sdk-php/releases/download/2.6.3/aws.zip
# unzip aws.zip
```

For WordPress, you need the Amazon Web Services plugin. Use plugin installation manuals below to install it.

## Plugin installation on Drupal 6

### Basic instructions

Obtain the module(s) as an archive and extract the files to your Drupal installation (normally into sites/all/modules), read the directions, and enable the module(s) on the Modules administration page (*Administer* > *Site building* > *Modules*).

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*Note that experienced Drupal site builders generally use command-line techniques like the UNIX `wget` command or [drush](#). There is also a [Plug-in Manager](#) module that allows you to install other modules using your Drupal site's web interface.*

## Detailed Instructions

1. **Download the module.** The module version must be compatible with your version of Drupal. Note that "Development snapshots" are modules that are in an active stage of development. They may be written for a previous/current/future version of Drupal, and they are considered unstable and should be handled with care. It's the safest to download the "Recommended" version.
2. **Extract the files.** When you first get the module, it will appear in a compressed file format, either `tar.gz` or `.zip`. On Windows, use a program like [7-zip](#) to extract it. On the Mac, you can use [Stuffit Expander](#). For unix systems, use the command line:

```
tar -zxvf modulename-drupalversionnumber.tar.gz
```

After extracting the file, you should see a list of files inside a folder with the module's name.

3. **Upload the folder.** Using SFTP (file transfer protocol) or Git (version control), upload your files to the desired modules folder in your Drupal installation. The modules folder at the top level of your Drupal installation is reserved for Drupal core modules (the ones that come with the original download of Drupal). So, you should generally create a `sites/all/modules` directory and put uploaded modules there. If you are running a [multi-site installation](#) of Drupal, you can create a modules folder under `sites/my.site.folder` and put modules there that are specific to a particular site in your installation. Modules that will be shared between all sites should be placed in `sites/all/modules`.

Note: You can only have one copy of a module with the same name in each Drupal site. The module's name is determined by the name of the `.module` file, not by the name of the directory.

4. **Read the directions.** If the module has an installation file (usually `INSTALL.txt` and/or `README.txt`), read it for specific instructions. There are modules that require special treatment, and even modules that depend on other downloaded files to function properly. Sometimes the `README` file has no `.txt` extension. When you try to double-click on it, your computer doesn't know what program to use. In that case, open your favorite text editor first, and then open the file using the editor's 'file open' command.
5. **Enable the module.** Navigate to **Administer > Site building > Modules**. Check the 'Enabled' box next to the module and then click the 'Save Configuration' button at the bottom. NOTE: If you're upgrading an existing module you'll need to browse to your update page at `http://www.example.com/update.php` and click on 'run the database upgrade script'.
6. **Configure permissions.** Some modules will require you set permissions to get them working (and available to all users). Permissions information may be in the instructions that came with the module. Usually, you will need to go to **Administer > User management > Permissions** (for Drupal 5 it's **Administer > User management > Access control**). Scroll down to see if the module appears in the list and if it does, give the appropriate permissions to desired roles.
7. **Adjust settings.** Most modules will have some type of configuration page. It will vary from module to module but if not described in the `README.txt` file, it will usually be located under **Administer > Site building** or **Administer > Site configuration**. If you have trouble locating a

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module's settings page try navigating to <http://example.com/admin/by-module> and see if the module appears in the list. If it does, its configuration page(s) will be listed there. If all else fails, check the module's .module file for a 'modulename\_menu' function; even if you're not a coder, the settings path, if there is one, should be pretty easy to discern.

8. If you run into problems, search the module's issue queue and the [forums](#). If your problem hasn't already been addressed, post a question or issue and someone will try to help you out.

Note: To keep up-to-date on any issues and fixes related to your newly installed module(s), you can [create a user account](#) (if you haven't done it already) and then [subscribe](#) to each module you are using.

## Plugin installation Drupal 7

### In a nutshell

1. Download the module and extract it in the folder `sites/all/modules/contrib`. It is recommended to place all third-party modules in a subfolder called `contrib`.
2. Go to the Module page at **Administer > Modules** (<http://example.com/admin/modules>) and enable it.
3. Read the module's documentation (readme file or on-line here on [drupal.org](http://drupal.org)) for further configuration instructions.

**Note:** The [drush](#) commands `drush dl module_name` and `drush en module_name` offer probably the fastest way installing modules.

### Choose the module file

**Choose the right release.** When you have chosen a module to add to your site, you must choose which release to use. The version must be compatible with the version of Drupal you are using. Note that 'Development releases' are versions of the module that are in an active stage of development. They may be written for a previous/current/future version of Drupal, are considered unstable, and should be handled with care. 'Recommended releases' are stable and ready to use.

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## Downloads

### Recommended releases

Version	Downloads	Date	Links
7.x-3.1	<a href="#">tar.gz</a> (1.5 MB)   <a href="#">zip</a> (1.71 MB)	2012-Jan-16	<a href="#">Notes</a>   <a href="#">Edit</a>
6.x-2.16	<a href="#">tar.gz</a> (1.21 MB)   <a href="#">zip</a> (1.35 MB)	2011-Nov-14	<a href="#">Notes</a>   <a href="#">Edit</a>

### Other releases

Version	Downloads	Date	Links
6.x-3.0	<a href="#">tar.gz</a> (1.13 MB)   <a href="#">zip</a> (1.31 MB)	2012-Jan-04	<a href="#">Notes</a>   <a href="#">Edit</a>

### Development releases

Version	Downloads	Date	Links
7.x-3.x-dev	<a href="#">tar.gz</a> (1.51 MB)   <a href="#">zip</a> (1.71 MB)	2012-Feb-08	<a href="#">Notes</a>   <a href="#">Edit</a>
6.x-3.x-dev	<a href="#">tar.gz</a> (1.13 MB)   <a href="#">zip</a> (1.31 MB)	2012-Feb-08	<a href="#">Notes</a>   <a href="#">Edit</a>

## Project Information

Maintenance status: **Actively maintained**

Development status: **Under active development**

Module categories: [Content Display](#), [Views](#)

Reported installs: **414176** sites currently report using this module. [View usage statistics](#).

Last modified: October 4, 2011

## Upload the module

There are two basic ways to upload module files to a Drupal 7 site:

- Through the Drupal user interface
- Manually on the server

The first option will not work on many types of servers, but may be a more user-friendly choice on servers where it does work. The second option is always available.

### Option 1: Upload the module through the Drupal interface

Regularly review and install [available](#) [modules](#)

[+ Install new module](#)

**OTHER**

ENABLED	NAME
---------	------

- **Navigate to the install page.** Navigate to *Modules > List (tab)*, or <http://example.com/admin/modules>, and click the link 'Install new module.' (You must have the [Update manager](#) module enabled to see this link. For those new to Drupal, go to "Modules", find "Update Manager," put a check mark in the box by "Update Manager" and then click "Save" at the bottom of the page. You should now have a link to install new modules.)
- **Follow the prompts.** You will be prompted to provide either the URL to the download, or to upload the .tar.gz or .zip file from your local computer. Click 'Install', and the Update manager

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will copy the files into your sites/all/modules folder. (See [Update manager](#) for more information about what that core module can do.) The next screen gives you two links. Click 'Enable newly added modules' and skip down to the 'Enable and configure' section.

## Install from a URL

<http://ftp.drupal.org/files/projects/pathauto-7.x-1.0-alpha2.tar.gz>

For example: <http://ftp.drupal.org/files/projects/name.tar.gz>

Or

## Upload a module or theme archive to install

For example: [name.tar.gz](#) from your local computer

Install

**If your site asks for your FTP username and password, it is referring to the username and password to access *your* site, not drupal.org**

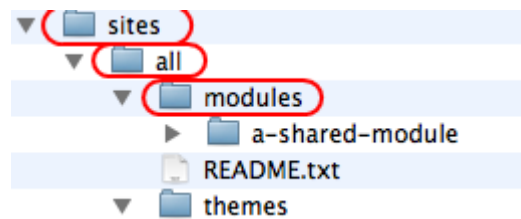
*A note about FTP: If FTP is not enabled for your server, you may receive an error message. Drupal will not be able to diagnose the problem, only tell you that there is one. It's up to you to determine whether your server is properly configured for FTP.*

## Option 2: Upload the module manually

- **Extract the files.** The downloaded module package will be in a compressed file format such as 'tar.gz'. On Windows, use a program like [7-zip](#) to extract the files. On modern Mac systems, double-click the .tar.gz file. On Linux or similar systems, use the command line:

```
tar -zxvf modulename-drupalversionnumber.tar.gz
```

You should see a list of files extracted into a folder.



- **Upload the folder.** Transfer your files with SFTP or FTP to the desired modules folder in your Drupal installation (or if you are using version control, add and commit them to your code repository). The modules folder at the top level of your Drupal installation is reserved for Drupal core modules (the ones that come with the original download of Drupal). Contributed modules belong in sites/all/modules. If you are running a [multi-site installation](#) of Drupal, use sites/my.site.folder/modules for modules there that are specific to a particular site in your installation. Modules that will be shared between all sites should be placed in sites/all/modules.

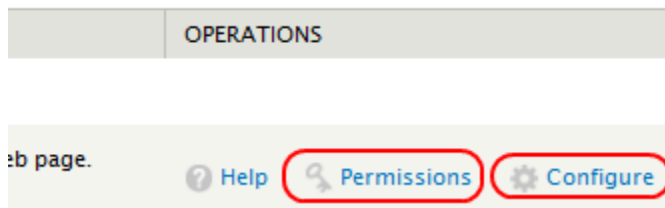
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*Please note: Especially for sites with a lot of additional modules, many people have begun to further divide the modules folder, to help stay organized. A typical way of doing this would be:*

- sites/all/modules/contrib for all contributed modules.
- sites/all/modules/custom for all custom modules.
- sites/all/modules/features if you have additional modules that were created using [Features](#).

## Enable and configure

- **Read the directions.** If the module has an installation file (usually INSTALL.txt and/or README.txt), read it for specific instructions. There are modules that require special treatment, and even modules that depend on other downloaded files to function properly. Sometimes the README file has no .txt extension. If you double-click it, your computer won't know what program to use. In that case, open a text editor first, and then open the file using the editor's 'file open' command.
- **Enable the module.** Navigate to **Administer > Modules** or <http://example.com/admin/modules>. Check the 'Enabled' box next to the module and then click the 'Save Configuration' button at the bottom. *Note: If you are updating an existing module, you'll need to click 'update script' at the top of the page or load <http://www.example.com/update.php>, then click 'Continue' (after making a backup of both your database and 'sites' folder).*
- **Set up permissions.** Some modules will require that you change permissions to get them working. Permissions information may be in the instructions that came with the module. Navigate to **Administer > Modules** and click on the 'Permissions' button for the desired module.



- You can also do this on the Permissions page (**Administer > People > Permissions**). Scroll down to see if the module appears in the list and, if it does, give the appropriate permissions to desired roles.
- **Adjust settings.** Most modules will have some type of settings page. It will vary from module to module but if not described in the README.txt file, it can usually be located by navigating to (**Administer > Modules**) and clicking on the 'Configure' link for that module. Not all modules have settings pages.

*Please note: You can only have one copy of a module with the same name in each Drupal site. The module's name is determined by the name of the .module file, not by the name of the directory.*

Tip: If you run into problems, search the module's issue queue and the [forums](#). If your problem hasn't already been addressed, post a question or issue and someone will try to help you out.

Tip: To keep up-to-date on any issues and fixes related to your newly installed module(s), you can [create a user account](#) on Drupal.org (if you haven't done so already) and then subscribe to the

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feed of each module you are using.

## Download & Extend

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[Drupal Core](#)

[Modules](#)

[Themes](#)

[Project](#)

## Issues for Project

[Subscribe to issues/updates](#)

[Create a new issue](#)

[Advanced search](#)

[Statistics](#)

[Subscribe](#)

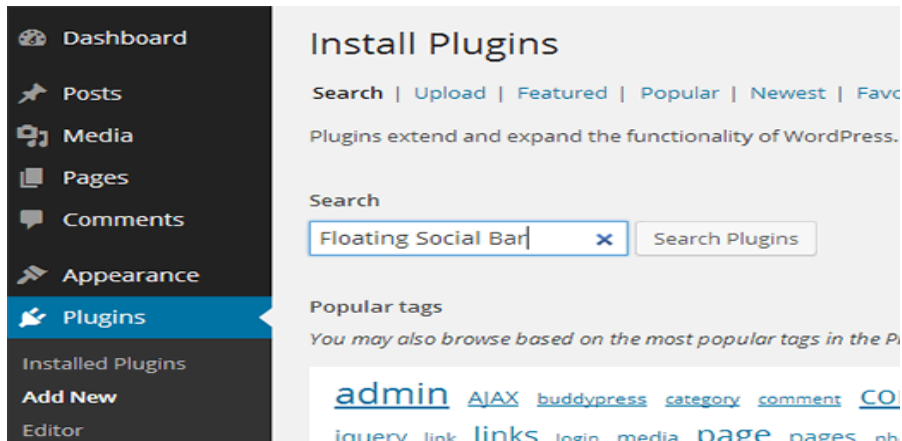
For a collection of useful materials for module developers, see [Module Development with Drupal](#).

## Plugin installation WordPress

### Install a Plugin using WordPress Admin Panel Search Option

This is by far the easiest way of installing a WordPress plugin. The only downside of this option is that a plugin must be in the [WordPress plugin directory](#). Only free plugins that follow GPL and all WordPress guidelines are in this directory.

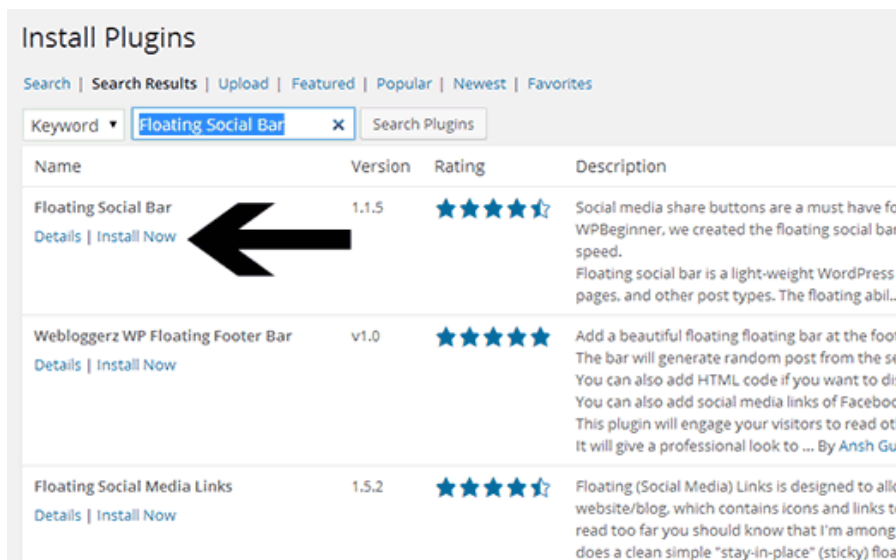
First go to your WordPress Admin Panel and click on Plugins » Add New



You will see the screen like the one in above screenshot. Type in the plugin name or function, like we did. Then you will see a bunch of listing like the example below:



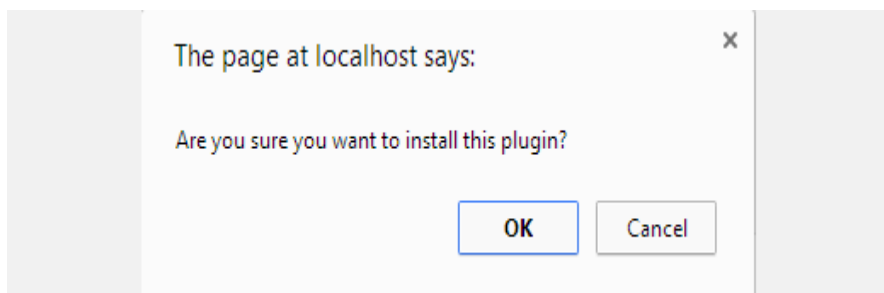
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The screenshot shows the 'Install Plugins' interface in WordPress. At the top, there's a search bar with 'Floating Social Bar' entered. Below the search bar, a table lists the search results. The first result, 'Floating Social Bar', is highlighted with a large black arrow pointing to its 'Install Now' link. The table has columns for Name, Version, Rating, and Description.

Name	Version	Rating	Description
<b>Floating Social Bar</b> <a href="#">Details</a>   <a href="#">Install Now</a>	1.1.5	★★★★☆	Social media share buttons are a must have for WPBeginner, we created the floating social bar speed. Floating social bar is a light-weight WordPress pages, and other post types. The floating abil..
Webloggerz WP Floating Footer Bar <a href="#">Details</a>   <a href="#">Install Now</a>	v1.0	★★★★★	Add a beautiful floating floating bar at the foot The bar will generate random post from the se You can also add HTML code if you want to dis You can also add social media links of Faceboo This plugin will engage your visitors to read otl It will give a professional look to ... By Ansh Gu
Floating Social Media Links <a href="#">Details</a>   <a href="#">Install Now</a>	1.5.2	★★★★☆	Floating (Social Media) Links is designed to allc website/blog, which contains icons and links to read too far you should know that I'm among does a clean simple "stay-in-place" (sticky) floa

You will pick the plugin that is best for you. Since in our search, we were looking for [Floating Social Bar](#) which happens to be the first plugin, we will click the Install link. A popup would appear on screen, asking if you are sure you really want to install the plugin:



Click on the OK button and WordPress will download install the plugin for you. After this you will see something like this on the screen:



The screenshot shows the 'Installing Plugin' screen for 'Floating Social Bar 1.1.5'. It displays the progress of the installation: 'Downloading install package from https://downloads.wordpress.org/plugin/floa', 'Unpacking the package...', 'Installing the plugin...', and 'Successfully installed the plugin Floating Social Bar 1.1.5.'. At the bottom, there are two links: 'Activate Plugin' and 'Return to Plugin Installer'.

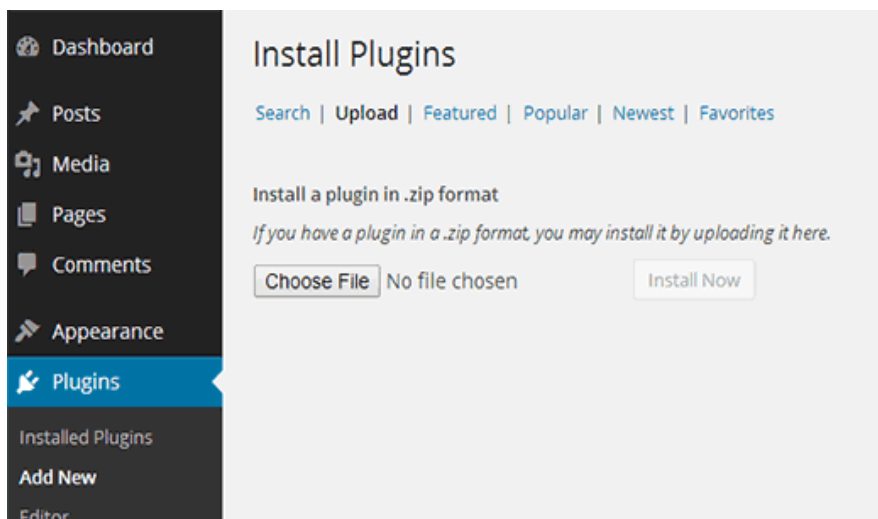
Make sure that you click on Activate the plugin, now you have installed the WordPress plugin. You would have to configure the settings to fit your needs. These settings will vary for each plugin therefore we will not be covering that in this post.

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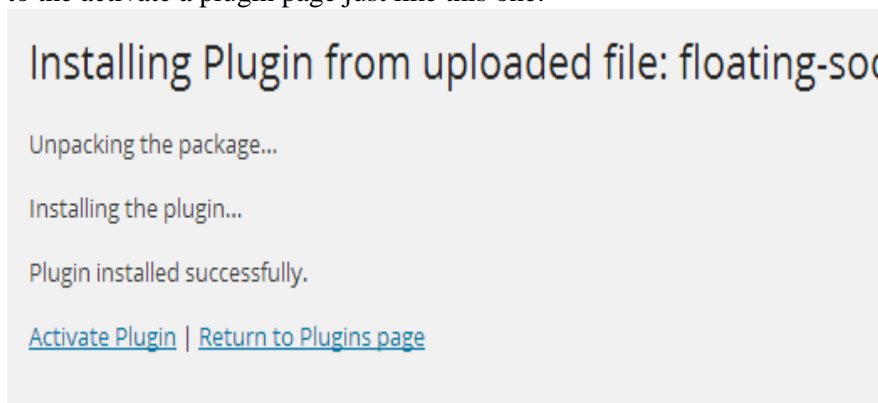
## Install a Plugin using Upload Method in WordPress Admin Panel

If the plugin you want is not in the WordPress Plugin directory for some reason either because it was a paid plugin, or a non-GPL plugin, then this option is the choice for beginners.

First you would need to download the plugin from the source (which will be a zip file), then go to your WordPress admin panel. Click on Plugin » Add New. Then click on the Upload Tab.



You will see a screen like the one above. Browse the file and upload it (zip files only). You will be taken to the activate a plugin page just like this one:

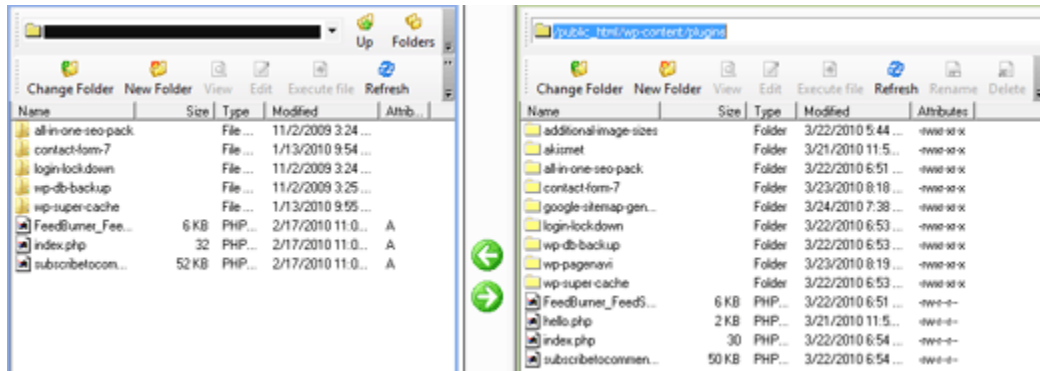


Make sure that you click on Activate the plugin, now you have installed the WordPress plugin. You would have to configure the settings to fit your needs. These settings will vary for each plugin therefore we will not be covering that in this post.

## Install a Plugin using FTP Manager

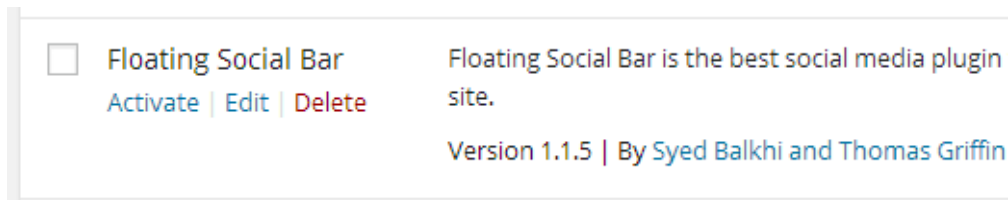
If you are very new to web and have no idea what an FTP Manager is, then this option is not for you. The FTP manager method is the least friendly for beginners out of the three methods that we shared in this post. You would need to access your host through the FTP manager. Access the path (/wp-content/plugins/) And upload files there.

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The above screenshot is of a FTP software known as Ipswitch [WSFTP](#) Pro. You can simply drag and drop plugin files. You must make sure that you upload the unzipped folder. Once you have uploaded, then you would need to click on the Plugins tag in your WordPress admin panel.

You will see the plugin you just uploaded. Click on the Activate button and you are done.



We hope that this guide was helpful. This was created using the screenshots of version WordPress 3.9. Since [WordPress is constantly evolving](#), we will try our best to keep this guide up to date. If you notice that there is something missing feel free to let us know.