Owl Intranet Engine
Installation Manual

January 30, 2006

1 Introduction

This document gives you installation instructions for Owl Intranet. It currently offers information regarding the installation using the major open source RDBM systems. This document assumes that you have Apache, PHP and MySQL or PostgreSQL correctly installed on your system. For informations about setting those components you should visit their respective websites.

Remember that you can find the latest version of Owl and help at our homepage or you can get extra information from our project page.

Home Page: http://owl.sourceforge.net/

Project Page: http://www.sourceforge.net/projects/owł

Depending on the database system you use on your server the installation instructions differ a little. If you use MySQL go to section 3, for PostgreSQL continue with section 4.

2 Requirements

Owl Intranet should run on all type of operating systems. You need to have

- Webserver that supports PHP and a SQL database, e.g. Apache
- SQL database system. As for now MySQL, PostgreSQL and Oracle are supported
- PHP (at least version 4.1.0)

Note that Owl Intranet supports UTF-8 character encoding. If you want to use a language that uses non-ASCI characters make sure that your file system is configured using UTF-8.

Tools Owl makes use of several external pieces of software that increase usability. These packages are optional but we recommend you to install them and make them available to Owl. You should install the following packages:

- antiword (file indexing)
- clamAV (antivirus checking)

- gzip (compression of archives)
- Image Magik (thumbnails)
- mplayer (thumbnails)
- mysqldump (database backup)
- pdftotext (file indexing)
- pod2html (file indexing)
- tar (compression of archives)
- unrtf (file indexing)
- unzip (compression of archives)

Parameters Concerning PHP it is very useful if you turn `safemode` off.

3 Owl Installation under MySQL

1. Download the latest version of Owl Intranet from sourceforge.net and save it in your preferred location.
2. Owl is compressed as a `.tar.gz` file. You need to decompress it and move the 'intranet' folder where it is going to be located, usually your webserver root:

   ```
   tar xvfz Owl-0.82.tar.gz
   mv intranet /path/to/your/html/directory/
   ```

   NOTE: Windows users need Winzip or another common archiving utility in order to be able to decompress the Owl package to its destination folder.
3. Inside the folder 'intranet' you find a folder called 'Documents'. Owl will save all your documents within this folder. For security reasons move this folder out of your webspace, e.g. in /var/owl. If you leave it within the 'intranet' folder your documents could be accessed by anybody from outside without logging into Owl!
4. Create a new database for Owl in MySQL:

   ```
   mysqladmin -p create intranet
   ```
5. Load the layout into the database:

   ```
   mysql -p intranet < DOCS/sql/mysql-tables.sql
   ```

   NOTE: If you do not have shell access, you can use admin/tools/ctable.php to create the tables from the web, change the data on line 13 of that script to reflect your host, username and password. This line looks like the one below:

   ```
   $dblink = mysql_connect("localhost","root","my-password") or die
   ("could not connect");
   ```

   Also, if needed, change database name that is located on line 10 (the default database name is 'intranet'):

```
$database_instance = "db-name";
```

6. Establish the permissions for the user to access the database:

```
mysql -u root -p intranet
grant CREATE,INSERT,SELECT,DELETE,UPDATE on intranet.*
to 'owl-user'@'host';
connect mysql
set password for 'owl-user'@'host' = password('your_password');
flush privileges;
exit;
```

NOTE: 'host' is the machine name from where Owl is accessing the database, usually 'localhost'.

7. Edit owl.php with your favorite editor. The file is found in the ../config/ directory. You need to change the following lines in order to get Owl to work:
   - Change '`$default->owl_fs_root`' to the full path where you moved the decompressed intranet folder. This is *not* the Internet address of Owl, but its physical address on the harddisk of your system!
   - Change '`$default->owl_use_fs`' depending on your needs, this is an important setting that can't be reversed. If you set it to 'true' uploaded files are stored in the Documents directory on the harddisk, if set to 'false' files are stored on the database, this only works with MySQL. The default setting is 'true'.
   - Select the default language for Owl with '`$default->owl_lang`'. The available languages are displayed above the command in owl.php. Note that if you want to use other languages than English and French you need to download the latest version of your preferred language from sourceforge.net.[1]
   - Change '`$default->owl_table_prefix`' if you want your tables to be named with a prefix, this is needed when you are sharing a database with other applications.
   - Make sure this line is uncommented

     ```
     require_once("$default->owl_fs_root/phplib/db_mysql.inc");
     ```

   - You may have more than one repositories at the same time. Change '`$default->owl_default_db`' to the database ID of your default database, usually 'o'.
   - For each database change '`$default->owl_db_id[x]`' to reflect that database's ID. Replace the x by that ID number. Note that each database must have a unique ID number.
   - For each database change '`$default->owl_db_user[x]`' to reflect your database's username, where [x] is the ID number of the respective database.
   - For each database change '`$default->owl_db_pass[x]`' to reflect your database's password, where [x] is the ID number of the respective database.
   - For each database change '`$default->owl_db_host[x]`' to reflect the hostname where your mysql server is listening, where [x] is the ID number of the respective database.

[1] Decompress the language pack and put the whole folder to the ../locale/ directory.

- For each database change '`$default->owl_db_name[x]`' to reflect your database name, where [x] is the ID number of the respective database.
- For each database change '`$default->owl_db_display_name[x]`' to reflect your database name, where [x] is the ID number of the respective database. Example: John's Intranet Server
- For each database change '`default->owl_db_FileDir[x]`' to the full path where the 'Documents' directory is, usually the same path as the previous setting.[2] Do not include the 'Documents' string on the path. Replace the x by the ID number of the respective database.
- Do the above changes for as many databases you like.
- Change '`$default->debug`' to true to get extra debugging information for support after the installation. *Set it to false* when you are finished with testing your installation.
- Set '`$default->auth= 0; `' to whatever authentication method you prefer. Default is '0'. For other authentication methods change the respective settings.
- Set '`$default->active_session_ip`' to false if you are behind a loadbalancing proxy that changes your IP during a session with Owl.

8. Check permissions on intranet and Documents. The 'Documents' folder *must* be writable by your web server. If your web server is running as user 'nobody' and group 'nobody' (apache default) then type:

```
chmod -R 775 intranet
chown -R root.root intranet
cd /path/to/Documents/directory
chown -R nobody.nobody Documents
```

If using Windows check the permissions and security tabs.

NOTE: In case you are using '`owl_use_fs= false; `' in owl.php you need to setup a directory named '/var/owl' owned by the webserver user and change '`default->owl_db_FileDir[x]= "/var/owl"; `'. This directory is used by Owl to create temporary files:

```
mkdir /var/owl
chmod 775 /var/owl
chown -R nobody.nobody /var/owl
```

9. Log into your freshly installed Owl Intranet Engine using any web browser by typing:

```
http://yourhost/intranet/
```

Default user is 'admin' with password 'admin'.

10. Go to section 5 for last instructions.

[2] For security reasons this folder should *not* be located within your webspace!

4 Owl Installation under PostgreSQL

1. Download the latest version of Owl Intranet from sourceforge.net and save it in your preferred location.
2. Owl is compressed as a `.tar.gz` file. You need to decompress it and move the intranet folder where it is going to be located, usually your webserver root:

   ```
   tar xvfz Owl-0.82.tar.gz
   mv intranet /path/to/your/html/directory/
   ```

   NOTE: Windows users need Winzip or another common archiving utility in order to be able to decompress the Owl package to its destination folder.
3. Inside the folder 'intranet' you find a folder called 'Documents'. Owl will save all your documents within this folder. For security reasons move this folder out of your webspace, e.g. in /var/owl. If you leave it within the 'intranet' folder your documents could be accessed by anybody from outside without logging into Owl!
4. Create a new database for Owl in PostgreSQL,

   ```
   'su postgres' -> 'createdb intranet'
   ```
5. Enter the layout into the database,

   ```
   psql intranet < DOCS/sql/postgresql-tables.sql
   ```
6. Establish the permissions for the user to access the database:

   ```
   createuser owl_username
   psql intranet
   grant all on
   doctype,docfields, docfieldslabel, docfieldvalues,
   filedata,html,prefs,active_sessions,groups,users,files,folders,
   mimes,membergroup,news,comments,owl_log,monitored_folder,
   monitored_file,wordidx, searchidx, peerreview to owl_username;

   grant all on comments_id_seq, filedata_id_seq, files_id_seq,
   folders_id_seq, groups_id_seq, html_id_seq,
   monitored_file_id_seq, monitored_folder_id_seq, news_id_seq,
   owl_log_id_seq, prefs_id_seq, users_id_seq,
   doctype_doc_type_id_seq, docfields_id_seq to owl_username;
   ```

   NOTE: host is the machine name from where Owl is accessing the database, usually localhost.
7. Edit owl.php with your favorite editor. The file is found in the ../config/ directory. You need to change the following lines in order to get Owl to work:
   - Change '`$default->owl_fs_root`' to the full path where you moved the decompressed intranet folder. This is *not* the Internet address of Owl, but its physical address on the harddisk of your system!
   - Change '`$default->owl_use_fs`' depending on your needs, this is an important setting that can't be reversed. If you set it to 'true' uploaded files are stored in the Documents directory on the harddisk, if set to 'false' files are stored on the database, this only works with MySQL. The default setting is 'true'.

- Select the default language for Owl with '`$default->owl_lang`'. The available languages are displayed above the command in owl.php. Note that if you want to use other languages than English and French you need to download the latest version of your preferred language from sourceforge.net.[3]
- Change '`$default->owl_table_prefix`' if you want your tables to be named with a prefix, this is needed when you are sharing a database with other applications.
- Make sure this line is uncommented:

  ```
  require_once("$default->owl_fs_root/phplib/db_pgsql.inc");
  ```

  and comment out the following line

  ```
  require_once("$default->owl_fs_root/phplib/db_mysql.inc");
  ```
- You may have more than one repositories at the same time. Change '`$default->owl_default_db`' to the database ID of your default database, usually '`0`'.
- For each database change '`$default->owl_db_id[x]`' to reflect that database's ID. Replace the x by that ID number. Note that each database must have a unique ID number.
- For each database change '`$default->owl_db_user[x]`' to reflect your database's username, where [x] is the ID number of the respective database.
- For each database change '`$default->owl_db_pass[x]`' to reflect your database's password, where [x] is the ID number of the respective database.
- For each database change '`$default->owl_db_host[x]`' to reflect the hostname where your mysql server is listening, where [x] is the ID number of the respective database.
- For each database change '`$default->owl_db_name[x]`' to reflect your database name, where [x] is the ID number of the respective database.
- For each database change '`$default->owl_db_display_name[x]`' to reflect your database name, where [x] is the ID number of the respective database. Example: John's Intranet Server
- For each database change '`default->owl_db_FileDir[x]`' to the full path where the Documents directory is, usually the same path as the previous setting.[4] Do not include the 'Documents' string on the path. Replace the x by the ID number of the respective database.
- Do the above changes for as many databases you like.
- Change '`$default->debug`' to true to get extra debugging information for support after the installation. *Set it to false* when you are finished with testing your installation.
- Set '`$default->auth= 0;`' to whatever authentication method you prefer. Default is '`0`'. For other authentication methods change the respective settings.
- Set '`$default->active_session_ip`' to false if you are behind a loadbalancing proxy that changes your IP during a session with Owl.

[3] Decompress the language pack and put the whole folder to the ../locale/ directory.

[4] For security reasons this folder should *not* be located within your webspace!

8. Check permissions on intranet and Documents. The 'Documents' folder *must* be writable by your web server. If your web server is running as user 'nobody' and group 'nobody' (apache default) then type:

   ```
   chmod -R 775 intranet
   chown -R root.root intranet
   cd /path/to/Documents/directory
   chown -R nobody.nobody Documents
   ```

   If using Windows check the permissions and security tabs.

   NOTE: In case you are using '`owl_use_fs`= false; ' in owl.php you need to setup a directory named '/var/owl' owned by the webserver user and change '`default->owl_db_FileDir[x]`= "/var/owl"; '. This directory is used by Owl to create temporary files:

   ```
   mkdir /var/owl
   chmod 775 /var/owl
   chown -R nobody.nobody /var/owl
   ```

9. Log into your freshly installed Owl Intranet Engine using any web browser by typing:

   ```
   http://yourhost/intranet/
   ```

   Default user is 'admin' with password 'admin'.

10. Go to section 5 for last instructions.

5 Customizing and Configuring Owl

Just after finishing the installation you still have to change some parameters to adjust Owl to your environment. You will for example be able to change visual preferences, add users, groups, files, and much more.

To start the final touches to the installation you need to login into Owl:

- Log in with the administrator user (Username: 'admin' and Password: 'admin' by default)
- Click on the button 'Preferences' and enter your old password 'admin' in the box and a new and safe password in the two other boxes. Push the button 'Change' to make the password change effective.

  NOTE: This task is very important. Never use 'admin' as your administrator password!

- Click on the button 'Admin' to customize the Owl Intranet Engine.

See the online help for more informations by clicking on the 'Help' button on the top right of any Owl page.

6 How Can You Help?

If you like this product, please help us finding bugs and developing Owl. We urgently need translations to several languages and people who help us expanding the documentation. Have a look at the

forums and participate.

However, the best you can do is to help spreading Owl around the world.