

# Calendar Installation Instructions

The support representative shall complete the following steps for initial set up of the Calendar software.

## ***DNS and Apache Listener Setup***

A third-level domain needs to be set up for each build out of calendar. The recommended name is “calendar.domain.com”, where domain.com is the main URL. This domain will need to point to an Apache listener that will need to be set up as well.

The Apache listener will need to be setup by the operations staff.

Please refer to Appendix A (DNS Setup) and Appendix B (Apache 2.0.X Setup) for details.

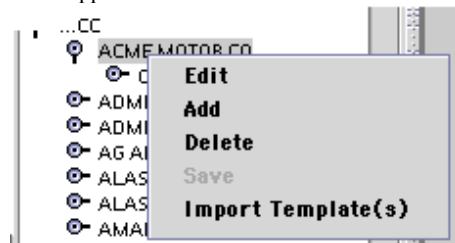
## ***Template Manager Setup***

There are 8 templates that will need to be installed in the property's calendar tree in Template Manager. If the property does not currently have a Calendar category in their property tree, take the following steps:

### **Create the Calendar Category**

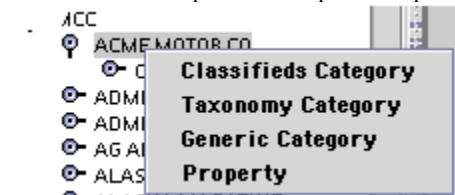
Follow the step below to create a Calendar category in the property's template tree:

1. Navigate to the property's tree within Template Manager.
2. Right-click on the <PROPERTY> name (option-click if you're using a Mac). The options dropdown menu appears.



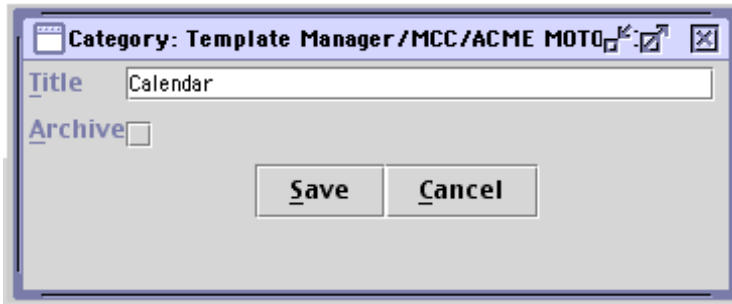
Options dropdown menu

3. Click on the **Add** option in the options dropdown menu. The category dropdown menu appears.



Category Dropdown menu

4. Click on the **Generic Category** option in the category dropdown menu. The Category window appears.
5. Enter “Calendar” in the Title field.



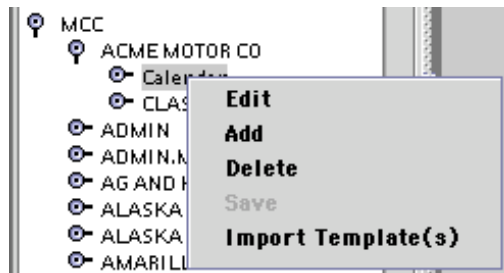
Category Window

6. Click the **S**ave button.

## Copy Calendar Templates

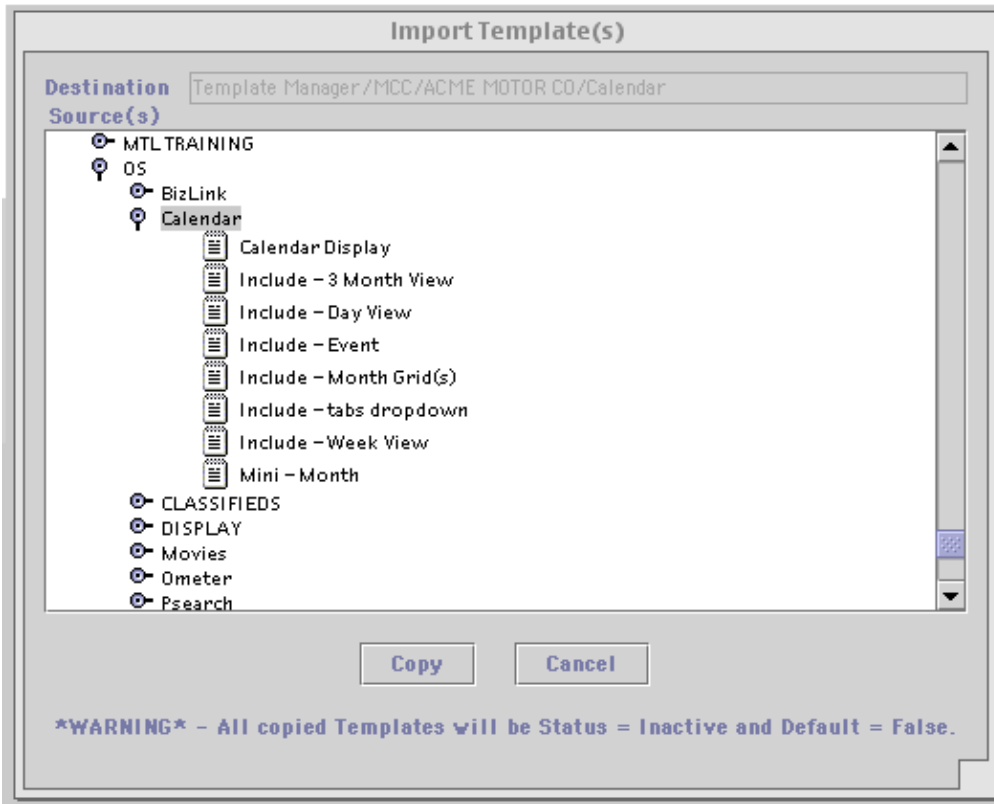
Follow the step below to copy templates located in the PUBLIC/OD/Calendar template tree in Template Manager to the properties tree.

1. Right-click on <PROPERTY>/Calendar (option-click if you're using a Mac) in the left rail. The options dropdown menu appears.



Options dropdown menu

2. Select **Import Template(s)** in the dropdown menu. The Import Templates dialog box should pop up.  
Note: You must have the ADMIN property visible in the property list on the left in order to navigate to it in the dialog box.\*



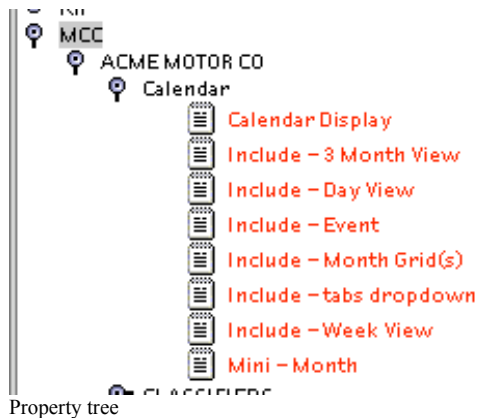
Import Templates dialog box

3. Navigate to the PUBLIC/OS/Calendar
  4. Select the template to be copied.
  5. Click the **Copy** button.
  6. Repeat steps 1 through 6 for all Calendar templates.
  7. Select the **Done** button.
- \* **NOTE:** You must refresh your property tree before you can view your changes.

## Set up Calendar Template Property Information

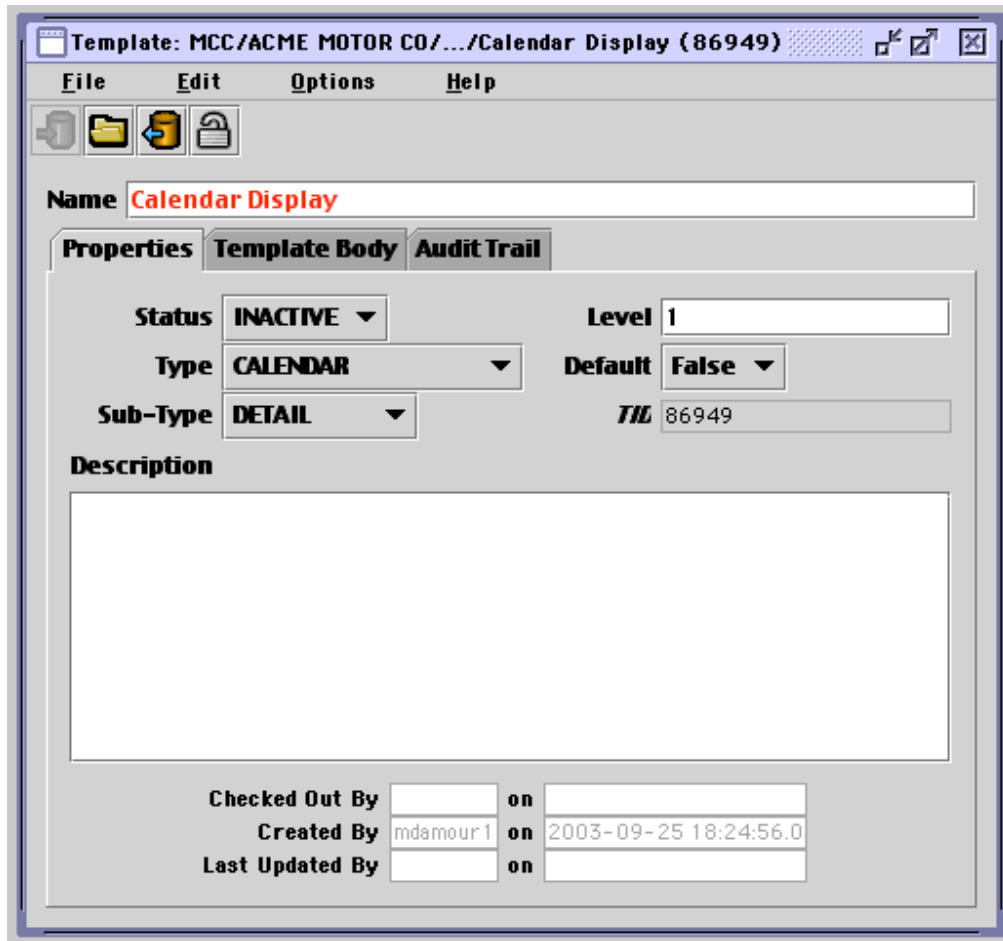
You must make all Calendar templates are Active and set the correct Default information. For each template use the following steps for each Calendar template:

1. Navigate to your properties Calendar tree in the left rail.



Property tree

2. Right-click on the template. The options dropdown menu appears.
3. Click on the **Edit** option in the dropdown menu. The Template appears.
4. Select the "Properties" tab.



Template Property tag

5. Set the **Status** dropdown to **ACTIVE**

6. Click the Save button 

## Specific Information about Individual Templates

Here is a list of all the templates, what they do and any specific configuration changes that must be made:

- **Calendar Display:** this is the main template for the calendar design. All other pieces of the design are included in this template. You will need to set the “mcc \$bus\_id” to the calendar ID of the property receiving the install.
- **Include – 3 Month View:** this is an include that displays the past, current, and next month at the top of the calendar display.
- **Include – Day View:** this is the include that shows the individual day a user chooses
- **Include – Event:** this is used to show the individual event information
- **Include – Month Grid(s):** this include is used to define the large month calendar.
- **Include – tabs dropdown:** this include is used to define the pulldown and keyword search that is part of the default templates.
- **Include – Week View:** this template will deliver the week view for a user.
- **Mini – Month:** this file is used as an include on the website. It has a set of links to the calendar. By default, it

highlights the current day of the month.

## ***Cron Setup***

Once all templates are installed, one last step must be done to complete the calendar setup. A cron must be setup to run the Mini-Month template. The template can be run manually, but the best way to be assured the template is up-to-date daily, is to have the template set up to run on a cron. The cron only needs to run once a day, soon after midnight.

In order to run Forge on the command line or in a cron, two pieces of information are necessary, the path to Forge on the server the script is running on and the template ID of the Mini-Month calendar.

To run manually, the following command is used:

```
/usr/local/bin/forge (template ID of Mini-Month, not in parentheses)
```

To run as a cron, the command is similar, except with the addition of the execution time of the cron and disable commands for both success and error e-mails, if desired.

```
7 1 * * * /usr/local/bin/forge (template ID of Mini-Month, not in parentheses) 1>>/dev/null
```

The cron will need to be set up to under a user's crontab. This user will need to have write access to the include directory for the property requesting the buildout.

## **Appendix A**

### **DNS Setup**

(For more information on DNS setup <http://www.isc.org/products/BIND/>)

For initial install we suggest setting up three IP addresses.

In the examples in this document there are four externally available hosts (on the Caching server) and two internally available hosts (on a server behind the caching server.)

The third level domain you will see in our example will be “classifieds”. Other third level domains can be used and may include ones like “realestate”, “homelistings”, “calendar”, etc. The third level domain you select should not be the same as the third level domain you wish to use to promote your site. Typically the public or promoted site domain is hosted on a web server where static pages will reside and this URL is design to service the dynamic requests from the classified or vertical application.

Make sure you do not bind to the main IP address of the server.

#### **Hosts externally available:**

You will resolve the external hosts to the squid cache's IP address(es) in Step 3.

IP address1: (IP should resolve to separate hostname than the virtualhosts (below) that depend on it. [ie. cache1.domain.com] )  
classifieds.YourDomain.com

IP address2: (IP should resolve to separate hostname than the virtualhosts (below) that depend on it. [ie. cache2.domain.com] )  
classifieds.YourOtherDomain.com

#### **Hosts internally available:**

You will resolve the internal hosts to the Apache server's IP address(es) in Step 2.

IP address 3: (IP should resolve to separate hostname than the virtualhosts (below) that depend on it. [ie. class1.domain.com] )  
nocache.classifieds.YourDomain.com  
nocache.classifieds.YourOtherDomain.com

## **Appendix B**

### **Apache 2.0.X Setup**

(For information on Apache servers, see <http://httpd.apache.org>)

### **Apache Build**

Morris Digital Works can provide the initial Apache build. If for any reason you need to build Apache use the following Apache build options:

```
$ ./configure --prefix=/opt/apache --with-ldap-include=/opt/openldap/include
--with-ldaplib=/opt/openldap/lib --with-ldap --enable-ldap --enable-auth-ldap --
enable-so
--with-mpm=prefork --enable-cgi --enable-vhost-alias --enable-rewrite
$ make
$ su - root
# cd apache_build_directory
# make install
# chmod -l /opt/apache/lib/libaprutil.sl.0 /opt/apache/bin/httpd
# chmod -l /opt/apache/lib/libexpat.sl.1 /opt/apache/bin/httpd
# chmod -l /opt/apache/lib/libapr.sl.0 /opt/apache/bin/httpd
```

### **Configuring apachectl**

**Location:** /opt/apache/bin/apachectl

**Before editing** the apachectl configuration file you need to have a database instance and the mod\_ptemp.sl module must be located in the /opt/apache/modules/ directory.

#### **Settings:**

Add the following information at the top of this file.

```
Apachectl: These Environment settings should be made in /opt/apache/bin/envvars
LD_PRELOAD is only needed for HP 11.0 (later versions of HP have fixed this).
SHLIB_PATH is for HP
LD_LIBRARY_PATH is for Linux
```

```
ORACLE_HOME should also be set here (before
SHLIB_PATH/LD_LIBRARY_PATH)
FORGE_HOME is the directory where Apache resides

export ORACLE_HOME=/opt/oracle/product/8.1.7
export FORGE_HOME=/opt/apache
export SHLIB_PATH=/opt/apache/lib:/opt/MDW/lib:$ORACLE_HOME/lib:/usr/lib
export LD_PRELOAD=/usr/lib/libpthread.sl:/opt/apache/modules/mod_ptemp.sl
```

## **Configuring httpd.conf**

**Location:** /opt/apache/etc/httpd.conf

**Before editing** the httpd.conf configuration file, complete the DNS for each hostname. The NameVirtualHost will let you run multiple hostnames on a single IP. We suggest that you resolve each service (classifieds, bizlink, etc...) to a separate IP, and do a NameVirtualHost for each service.

If you have a large operation, you might consider splitting each service further into two IPs per service and place the top two high-traffic sites on different IPs. The addition of virtualhosts should continue so that all the sites are evenly balanced between the two IPs for possible migration to another server quickly if the server becomes stressed.

### **Example:**

IP1(class1.domain.com)	IP2(class2.domain.com)
nocache.classifieds.hightraffic1.com	nocache.classifieds.hightraffic2.com
nocache.classifieds.hightraffic4.com	nocache.classifieds.hightraffic3.com
nocache.classifieds.hightraffic5.com	nocache.classifieds.hightraffic6.com
nocache.classifieds.hightraffic8.com	nocache.classifieds.hightraffic7.com

### **Settings:**

Below are the prefork server-settings we recommend for initial setup. There may be a need to changes to the settings should performance issues arise. Additional info can be obtained at <http://apache.org>.

```
<IfModule prefork.c>
```



```
StartServers          5
MinSpareServers      3
MaxSpareServers      5
MaxClients           256
MaxRequestsPerChild  0
</IfModule>
```

### **Settings:**

In the httpd.conf file, where it starts the section with "Dynamic Shared Object (DSO) Support", place the following under the commented area:

```
LoadModule forge_module modules/mod_forge.so
<Location [handle]>
SetHandler forge-handler
</Location>
```

### **Variable replacement:**

Replace [handle] with the appropriate handle extension.

### **Examples:**

```
<Location /classifieds-bin/classifieds>
SetHandler forge-handler
</Location>
<Location /realestate>
SetHandler forge-handler
</Location>
<Location /webguide>
SetHandler forge-handler
</Location>
<Location /portal>
SetHandler forge-handler
</Location>
<Location /portals>
SetHandler forge-handler
</Location>
```

```
<Location /forge>
  SetHandler forge-handler
</Location>
```

This configuration directive loads and activates the forge shared DSO modules at runtime for each `Location` specified.

### Settings:

The following configuration change allows requests for files with a `.mtl` extension to be handled dynamically by forge.

```
AddHandler forge mtl
Action forge /forge

User [web server user]
Group [web server group]
```

### Variable replacement:

Replace `[web server user]` with the user the web server runs as.

Replace `[web server group]` with the group the web server runs as.

Note: As a security precaution we suggest you create a role account.group and do **not** use the default user:group, which is "nobody:nobody".

### Settings:

For each IP address available to the internal hosts, add the following information.

```
#[host_of_ IP address 3]
NameVirtualHost [IP address 3]
Listen [IP address 3]:80
```

### Variable replacement:

Replace `[host_of_ IP address 3]` with the host of IP address.

Replace `[IP address 3]` with the IP address.

## Settings:

Add a `VirtualHost` entry for each host designed to be accessed directly by the Squid caching server.

```
<VirtualHost [domain name]>
  ServerName [domain name]
  DocumentRoot /web/[host_of_ IP address 3]/htdocs
  ErrorLog /web/[hostname_of_ IP address 3]/logs/\
    [domain name]/error_log
  CustomLog /web/[hostname_of_ IP address 3]/logs/\
    [domain name]/access_log combined
</VirtualHost>
```

## Variable replacement:

Replace `[host_of_ IP address 3]` with the host of IP address.

Replace `[IP address 3]` with the IP address.

Replace `[hostname_of_ IP address 3]` with the hostname of the IP address.

Replace `[domain name]` with the domain name of the host.

## Example:

```
#class1.domain.com
NameVirtualHost 192.168.10.43
Listen 192.168.10.43:80
<VirtualHost nocache.classifieds.YourDomain.com>
  ServerName nocache.classifieds.YourDomain.com
  DocumentRoot /web/class1.domain.com/htdocs
  ErrorLog /web/class1.domain.com/\
    logs/classifieds.YourDomain.com/error_log
  CustomLog /web/class1.domain.com/logs/\
    classifieds.YourDomain.com/access_log combined
</VirtualHost>
<VirtualHost nocache.classifieds.YourOtherDomain.com>
  ServerName nocache.classifieds.YourOtherDomain.com
  DocumentRoot /web/class1.domain.com/htdocs
  ErrorLog /web/class1.domain.com/\
```

```
        logs/classifieds.YourOtherDomain.com/error_log
    << CustomLog /web/class1.domain.com/logs/\
        classifieds.YourOtherDomain.com/access_log combined
</VirtualHost>
```

## ***Stopping/Starting Apache***

The Apache server must be stopped and started before any changes made to the configuration files will take effect.

### **Manual Stop:**

```
/opt/apache/bin/apachectl stop
```

### **Manual Start:**

```
/opt/apache/bin/apachectl start
```

### **Troubleshooting:**

If Apache does not startup:

- Check for standard errors output to your screen upon startup.

- Check for errors in the /opt/apache/logs/error\_log

- Check that the correct paths are defined in /opt/apache/bin/apachectl.

If Apache will not shutdown:

```
# ps -ef | grep httpd
# kill [-9] <httpd-pid>
```

(Use "-9" sparingly.)