Installation on Linux with PostgreSQL database

UNITED PLANET INTREXX XTREME

RELEASE 4.5

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Writing Conventions
In this document, text passages will be displayed in *italics* when they relate to settings in the dialogs shown. Menu items that are available in context menus are also always available via the main menu. Main menu items will not be described if they are not available from the context menu. A description of general main menu items can be found in the *Center* handbook. Programming code in the text will be displayed in the `Courier` font. Context menus can be opened by clicking with the right mouse button on the described element.

In the following, <*xtreme*> refers to your Intrexx installation path; under Windows, for example, this is usually *C:\xtreme*. On Linux, the normal install path is */opt/xtreme/*. The following symbols will be used for designation of special kinds of information:

- Important notes
- Tips and background information
- References to additional information in an Intrexx Xtreme handbook
- Directories
- URLs
- Buttons in dialogs or assistants

Background Knowledge
In order to understand this documentation, no special background knowledge is required.

1. Installation and configuration of the PostgreSQL database

The easiest way to install the PostgreSQL database is to use the package manager of your Linux distribution.

SuSe Linux:
Use the system tools *yast* or *yast2*. There you simply have to install the packages *postgresql (client)* and *postgresql-server (server)*. We also recommend the tool *pgadmin3* to administrate the database.

Fedora/Redhat:
Open the terminal and enter:

```
yum install postgresql postgresql-server
```

and

```
yum install pgadmin3
```

Ubuntu/Debian:
Use the Synaptic package manger. To launch Synaptic, choose
➪ System ➪ Administration ➪ Synaptic Package Manager.

Or you open the terminal and enter:

```
sudo aptitude install postgresql-8.3
```

and

```
sudo aptitude install pgadmin3
```

Otherwise you can download it from the website http://www.postgresql.org

Please use PostgreSQL 7.3 or later.

After the installation you have to configure the database.
The first step is to initialise the database. Therefore login as superuser in a terminal (e.g. the Gnome terminal):

```
su (+password)
```

and change with

```
cd /etc/init.d
```

to the directory *init.d.* There you enter the command

```
./postgresql start
```

and the database is going to initialise.

After that we have to edit the configuration files *postgresql.conf* and *pg_hba.conf* as follows (Ubuntu users don't have to configure these files):

1. **postgresql.conf:**

   Please open the file with an editor, e.g. the Gnome editor or Nano:
   `nano /var/lib/pgsql/data postgresql.conf` and search for the line *Connections and Authentication*. Please change the two entries:

   ```
   #listen_addresses = ‚localhost’ to
   listen_addresses = ‚localhost’
   ```

and

```
#port = 5432 to
port = 5432
```

(in some older SuSe versions you have to set *tcpip_socket = true*).Then save the configuration file.

2. **pg_hba.conf:**

   Please open the file with an editor, e.g. the Gnome editor or Nano:
   `nano /var/lib/pgsql/data pg_hba.conf` and scroll down to the bottom where you can find the line *host all 127.0.0.1/32 …* change the following *ident* to *md5*.
   Please save the file after that.

To apply the changes it is necessary to restart the postgresql service.

SuSe Linux:
You can do that within the Runlevel Editor in yast (please also change the service to runlevel 3 and 5).

Fedora/Redhat:
Enter

```
service postgresql restart
```

Ubuntu/Debian:
Use the commands

```
cd /etc/init.d
```

and

```
./postgresql restart
```

in the terminal.

After that a new user has to be created. This user will be used by Intrexx to create the database. Therefore login to the PostgreSQL database by entering the command:

```
su
su postgres
psql -U postgresql template1
```

The following messages should appear:

```
This is postgresql version …
Please:  \copyright for distribution terms
   \h for help with SQL commands
   \? for help on internal slash commands
   \g or terminate with semicolon to execute query
   \q to quit
template1=#
```

The user (and a password) for Intrexx can be created by using the command:

```
CREATE USER xtreme PASSWORD 'password' createdb;
```

Now you can also set a password for the *postgres* user

```
ALTER USER postgres PASSWORD 'password';
```

Please enter `\g` to execute the queries and leave the psql-terminal (not the terminal window!) by entering `\q` and `exit`.

2. Installation of Intrexx Xtreme 4.5

Please insert the Intrexx Xtreme DVD. On most Linux distributions DVDs are mounted as non-executable. To make it executable you have to unmount the DVD and mount it again or copy the DVD to a temporary local directory.
After that the file *setup.sh* can be executed in the terminal to start the installation (please make sure that you're logged in as SU):

```
cd /media/Xtreme450/
./setup.sh
```

Please choose full installation and follow the wizard driven installation.

Please open the Portal Manager after the installation and click on *New Portal* and create a new portal with the help of the PostgreSQL databse and the created *xtreme* user:

database server: *localhost*
port : *5432*
login: *xtreme*
passwort: *the password you have chosen before*

After the creation of the new portal please make sure to set the Intrexx services (*upixsmtp, upixsupervisor, upixtomcat*), as well as the new portal, (e.g. *upixp_test*) to 3 and 5 so that they are activated after the booting of the operating system.

Suse Linux:
Open the *yast Runlevel Editor* to change the runlevel.

Fedor / Redhat:
Please use the follwing command to see the services:

```
chkconfig –list
```

Than you have to add the Intrexx Xtreme services, e.g.:

```
chkconfig -add upixsupervisor
chkconfig -add upixtomcat
chkconfig -add upixsmtp
```

The next step is to change the runlevel to 3 and 5:

```
chkconfig -level 35 upixsupervisor on
chkconfig -level 35 upixtomcat on
chkconfig -level 35 upixsmtp on
```

Ubuntu / Debian:
You can use the tool *sysv-rc-conf* to edit the runlevel.

```
sudo aptitude install sysv-rc-conf
sudo sysv-rc-conf
```