

SCOL SERVER

Version 4

INSTALLATION GUIDE

Table of Contents

1. INTRODUCTION	3
2. WINDOWS INSTALLATION	4
2.1. Prerequisites	4
2.2. Installation.....	4
2.3. Startup	5
2.4. Replacement of the SCOL Server Database	5
3. LINUX INSTALLATION	7
3.1. Prerequisites	7
3.2. Installation.....	7
3.3. Startup	8
3.4. Replacement of the SCOL Server Database	8
3.4.1. Replacement of Text Driver.....	9
3.4.2. Replacement of Driver Manager	9

1. INTRODUCTION

SCOL Server V4 is available for the Windows and Linux operating systems.

The two following sections are devoted respectively to installation of the SCOL Server in each environment.

2. WINDOWS INSTALLATION

2.1. Prerequisites

The SCOL Server must be installed on a machine free of any previous SCOL installation, whether another server version or the SCOL Voy@ger client plugin.

If this is not the case, first uninstall the current SCOL version. This can be done using the **Start menu→Programs→Scol** and selecting "**Uninstall SCOL**".

In multiuser Windows versions (NT, 2000 or XP), you must have "Administrator" authorization on the machine to install the SCOL Server.

2.2. Installation

1. Insert the product CD-ROM into the drive, execute the file **scolsetup.exe** on the CD and follow the instructions.
2. The program first displays the product license agreement.
If you accept the terms of the license, click "**I agree**" to continue with installation.
3. Then enter the license number provided with the product.
4. The program then requests the server address.

The SCOL installer can provide it here in the form of a DNS name or directly as an IP address.

This is the apparent SCOL Server address for external access.

If it is not filled in, the SCOL Server automatically determines the machine's IP address.

Entering a value in this field forces a SCOL program to listen to a given port only on this network interface. Otherwise, it listens to a given port on all the machine's network interfaces.

This field can be used for example to make the SCOL Server cohabit with a WEB server: both need port 80, but each is defined for a different IP address.

5. You must then choose an installation directory.

The directory **C:\Program Files\Scol** is proposed by default.

6. For Windows NT, 2000 or XP, the program offers to install SCOL as a service on the machine.

This means the SCOL Server can be automatically launched on startup, in case of reboot, for example.

SCOL can also be defined manually as a service after installation.

In this case copy the file **scolservice.exe** from the SCOL installation directory to the Windows system directory and execute it with the argument **/install**.

7. Next an ODBC "**SCOLserver**" link is automatically created to the database required for operation of the SCOL Server.

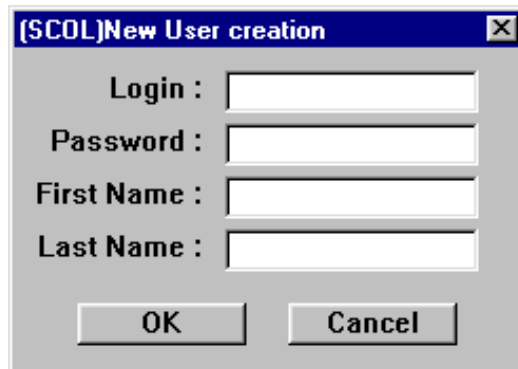
The database provided is the Microsoft Access file **data\SCOLserver.mdb** located in the SCOL installation directory.

If the SCOL installer wishes to use another database, for example Microsoft SQLServer, refer to section 2.4.

8. The program then launches a SCOL utility to define a SCOL administrator.

At least one administrator must be defined in order to use the server's HTML administration.

You must provide a login, a password, and optionally a first and last name for the administrator.



If the SCOL administrator wants to later define or modify an administrator, they must launch this utility manually by clicking on the file **partition\locked\spadmin\CCLocAdmin.scol** located in the SCOL installation directory.

2.3. Startup

The SCOL Server can be launched from the SCOL icon on the desktop or from the **Start menu→Programs→Scol→Scol**.

If SCOL was installed as a service (see installation, point 6), the SCOL installer can also use the appropriate Windows service functionality to launch the SCOL server.

The SCOL installer can then use HTML Administration to test SCOL Server accessibility.

In this case, type the URL **<http://host:1201/CC/>** using a Web browser, where *host* is the DNS name or IP address of the SCOL Server.

The SCOL installer must have a connection screen and must enter the administrator login and password defined during installation (see point 8).

2.4. Replacement of the SCOL Server Database

The SCOL Server is delivered and installed with a Microsoft Access database.

If the SCOL administrator wants to host a large number of sites, they may wish to use a more powerful DBMS such as Microsoft SQLServer for example.

You must first create the new database.

If the new DBMS allows it, the SCOL administrator can directly import the Access database (possible with SQLServer).

Otherwise, the SCOL administrator can use the SQL script **data\SCOLserver.sql** provided with the SCOL Server to create the database tables. It is also necessary to manually recover the initial data in the Access database and input it to the new database.

You must then modify the ODBC " **SCOLserver**" link created during installation to make it point to the new database.

If the SCOL administrator also wants to change the name of the ODBC link or if the connection parameters to the database have changed, it is necessary to modify the SCOL server configuration file **partition\locked\sspadmin\CCDBConfig.ini** located in the SCOL installation directory:

```
DSN SCOLserver  
LOGIN admin  
PASSWORD
```

DSN: name of ODBC link to database

LOGIN: connection login to database

PASSWORD: connection password to database

After modifying these values, it is necessary to stop and restart the SCOL Server for them to be taken into account.

3. LINUX INSTALLATION

3.1. Prerequisites

Two different SCOL versions can not be used at the same time on the same machine.

If SCOL is already installed on the server machine, the old version must not be used together with SCOL Server.

It is recommended to be "**root**" on the SCOL machine to install SCOL Server.

Otherwise, certain SCOL functionality can not be taken into account during installation. The situation is not fatal but will limit the use of the SCOL Server (setup of automatic SCOL launch at machine startup, opening of port 80 to allow connection of users located behind certain proxies, etc.).

In addition to this documentation, it is also recommended to examine the **README** file provided.

3.2. Installation

1. Insert the CD-ROM provided into the drive, mount the CD-ROM device if necessary (`mount /dev/cdrom`), and execute the **install.ch** script from the CD.

2. Enter the license number provided with the product.

3. Enter the SCOL destination directory (a '**scol**' subdirectory will be added to the path).

If the directory does not exist, the program offers to create it.

4. Enter the UNIX group that will be owner of the SCOL files.

If the group does not exist, the program offers to create it.

5. Enter the UNIX user who will be owner of the SCOL files.

If the user does not exist, the program offers to create them.

6. The program then requests the server address.

The SCOL installer can provide it here in the form of a DNS name or directly as an IP address.

This is the apparent SCOL Server address for external access.

If it is not filled in, the SCOL Server automatically determines the machine's IP address.

Entering a value in this field forces a SCOL program to listen to a given port only on this network interface. Otherwise, it listens to a given port on all the machine's network interfaces.

This field can be used for example to make the SCOL Server cohabit with a WEB server: both need port 80, but each is defined for a different IP address.

7. The files contained in the "**tar**" file provided are then copied to the chosen destination directory and associated with the chosen UNIX group and user.

8. You must then define at least one administrator in order to use the server's HTML administration.

You must provide a login, a password, and optionally a first and last name for the administrator.

9. The program then proposes to install SCOL in the machine's **/etc/inittab** file.

The SCOL Server can then be automatically launched on startup, in case of reboot, for example.

3.3. Startup

Once connected as the UNIX user defined as owner of the SCOL files (see point 5 of installation), execute the command:

```
nohup ./startscol.sh &
```

from the **scol** subdirectory located in the chosen installation directory.

The SCOL installer can then use HTML Administration to test SCOL Server accessibility.

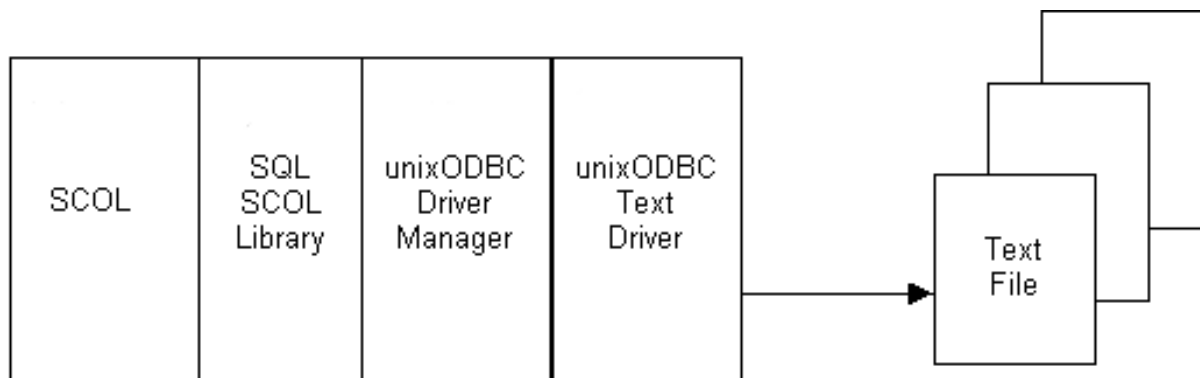
In this case, type the URL **<http://host:1201/CC/>** using a Web browser, where *host* is the DNS name or IP address of the SCOL Server.

The SCOL installer must have a connection screen and must enter the administrator login and password defined during installation (see point 8).

3.4. Replacement of the SCOL Server Database

The SCOL Server is delivered and installed with a database made up of simple text files located in the directory **data/.odbctxt** (one file per table).

SCOL uses an ODBC access for this based on a driver manager and a text driver from the "free" unixODBC project.



The unixODBC driver manager is defined in the SCOL file **usm.ini** (line "plugin unixODBC/lib/libodbc.so").

The driver manager itself uses the initialization file **unixODBC/.odbc.ini**.

This file contains the name of the ODBC link used by the SCOL Server (**SCOLserver**), and the name of the database driver (**txt**).

This driver name then corresponds to a definition in the file **unixODBC/etc/odbcinst.ini** where the name of the text driver library is indicated.

If the SCOL administrator wants to host a large number of sites, they may wish to use a more powerful DBMS such as MySQL for example.

You must first create the new database.

The SCOL administrator can use the SQL script **data/SCOLserver.sql** provided with the SCOL Server which contains the commands for creating the database tables. It is also necessary to manually recover the initial data in the text files located in **data/.odbctxt** and input it to the new database.

Two changes can be considered:

- the replacement of the text driver by the specific driver of the new database
- and in addition, the replacement of the driver manager itself

3.4.1. Replacement of Text Driver

The new database must have an associated ODBC driver defined in the unixODBC driver manager initialization files.

To do this, change the name "**txt**" in the file `unixODBC/.odbc.ini` to another name identifying the new database, for example "mysql".

Then, in the file **unixODBC/etc/odbcinst.ini**, change the name [TXT] to the new name chosen, for example [mysql].

Next, in the same file, enter the name of the specific driver library for the new database in the field "Driver".

3.4.2. Replacement of Driver Manager

Another driver manager can be used instead of unixODBC.

To do this, you must modify the name of the driver manager library in the SCOL file `usm.ini` (line "`plugin unixODBC/lib/libodbc.so`").

You must then follow the instructions of the new driver manager to configure the name of the "**SCOLserver**" ODBC link and the database driver.

In both the previous cases of replacement, if the name of the ODBC link, or the login or password for database connection have changed, you must update the SCOL Server configuration file **partition/locked/sspadmin/CCDBConfig.ini** located in the SCOL installation directory:

```
DSN SCOLserver
LOGIN admin
PASSWORD
```

DSN: name of ODBC link to database

LOGIN: connection login to database

PASSWORD: connection password to database

After modifying these values, it is necessary to stop and restart the SCOL Server for them to be taken into account.

If the text driver or driver manager have been replaced, it is also necessary, if needed, to adapt the SCOL Server startup script **startscol.sh** located in the SCOL installation directory.

This script contains the definition of environment variables needed by unixODBC and for the launching of the SCOL program "**usmunix**".