

VITAL2.1 Installation Procedure

1 About this document

Purpose

This procedure outlines how the RUBRIC Tech Team installed VITAL 2.1 on RedHat Linux Enterprise Version 4.

Audience

RUBRIC Tech Team and Partner System Administrators

Requirements

Access to test server

Installed basic RedHat EL4 OS on server

“convert” installed (part of ImageMagick installed as part of RHEL4 (test by issuing command “which convert”))

Server will need the following ports open to enable web and Fedora access: 8888, 8080 and 6080

References

None

Conventions

None

2 Before you start

1. You will need the installation tar file: vital-full-2.1-rhel4.tar
2. Check if there are processes running that may disrupt the install. Kill any if they do exist.

```
ps ax | grep mysql
ps ax | grep httpd
ps ax | grep fedora
```

3 Set up environment for VITAL installation

1. Change to the root user and create the dbadmin user in the dba group:

```
su -
```

```
[enter root password]
groupadd dba
useradd -g dba dbadmin
passwd dbadmin
[enter the password for dbadmin twice]
```

2. As root, create the directory for Vital in /usr/:

```
mkdir /usr/vtls
```

3. Move the tar file to the vtls directory:

```
mv vital-full-2.1-rhel4.tar /usr/vtls
```

4. Change the ownership of the install directory:

```
chown -R dbadmin:dba /usr/vtls
```

4 Install VITAL

1. As the dbadmin user, run the following commands to unpack the Vital install package:

```
cd /usr/vtls
tar xvf vital-full-2.0.3-rhel4.tar
```

2. Change to root user and change ownership

```
chown -R dbadmin:dba /usr/vtls
```

3. Run the install script as dbadmin:

```
cd vital-full-2.0.3.20051116-rhel4
./install.sh
[answer the questions, as indicated below]
```

4. Enter and accept each menu item even if you are accepting the defaults. When entering a menu item that states that the directory does not exist type “y” so that Vital creates the directory. Where port numbers and directories are specified, accept the defaults.
5. For a test installation you may wish to set the hostname to localhost in both the global settings and the mysql config.
6. For ease of installation in test environments, you may wish to use the same password for both Fedora and MySQL throughout the installation.
7. Do not change the mysql root username (leave as root) - Note: the option to change the root username has been removed in future versions.
8. View the Configuration Summary by selecting number 7 and check settings

9. Select 8 to install Vital

If you get errors during installation, or startup, you may have Apache running (refer **2. Before you start**):

- Stop Apache and any mysql processes running (reboot if necessary)
- Remove the /usr/vtls directory (and / or contents) and start again.

10. Once install has completed, select number 9 to start the services

11. Once services have started, select number 10 to save the configuration changes and exit.

5 Change Apache configuration

1. Edit the Apache configuration file, httpd.conf [/usr/vtls/apache/conf/httpd.conf] so that the <Directory "/usr/vtls/apache/htdocs"> directive (line 354) has the following change to prevent the stop and start scripts from displaying in the direct URL:

AllowOverride None

change to

AllowOverride All

6 Access VITAL

1. Access Vital through the Portal at the following URL:

[http://\[hostname\]:8888/access](http://[hostname]:8888/access)

2. Install of Vital is complete.

7 Install the VITAL Manager

1. On the client PC, double-click on 'Manager-2.0.3-20051115.exe' to install the Vital Manager.
2. Once the Vital Manager has been installed, set up the access to the repository that has just been created:
 - i. Enter the Label for the Repository
 - ii. Enter the hostname [same as you entered in the VITAL set up]
 - iii. Enter the port [should be 8080 already]
 - iv. Select the check-box with 'Log in using the Username / Password below'
 - v. Enter the Username and Password that you entered as the Fedora Admin details

- vi. in the install of VITAL
 - vii. Click on 'Test Connection'
 - viii. A message saying 'Successfully connected to the Fedora Repository' should appear.
 - ix. If not, go back and re-enter your log in details
 - x. Click on 'Ok'
 - xi. Click on 'Save'
 - xii. Click on 'Connect'
3. Vital Manager should now appear, with an option to "Search All". If an error appears, check the following:
 - Check that the password is correct
 - Check that the server has port 8080 open for Fedora
 4. Install of Vital Manager is complete.

8 Install VALET

1. Copy the VALET installation files to /usr/vtls/.
2. As the dbadmin user, firstly stop Vital:

```
cd /usr/vtls/vital/scripts/  
./stop.pl
```

3. Install Valet by running the following commands:

```
cd /usr/vtls  
tar xvf vtls-valet-1.1.tar  
cd vtls_valet-1.1.20060522  
./install.sh  
[answer the questions, as indicated below]
```

- a. Hit Enter 3 times to use the Perl in /usr/vtls/virtua/perl/bin/perl
- b. Under global options:
 - Set Hostname to localhost (if using a test environment)
 - Set Install directory to /usr/vtls/
- c. Under Fedora settings, choose 2. Use an existing Fedora...
- d. Under Vital Software Settings:
 - Set ValetApache HTDOCS Directory to:

```
/usr/vtls/apache/htdocs
```

- Set Valet Apache CGI-DIRECTORY to:

```
/usr/vtls/apache/cgi-bin
```

- e. Enter 6 to install.
 - f. Enter 8 to save and exit.
4. Restart Vital (still as user dbadmin):

```
cd /usr/vtls/vital/scripts
```

```
./start.pl
```

5. Check Valet submission by visiting:

```
http://<hostname>:<port>/cgi-bin/valet/submit.cgi
```

6. Install of Valet is complete.