

Manual Gestix

*How to configure
Apache manually*

Gestix.com

Copyright

This document is protected by Copyright © 2008 Westix TI Lda. All rights reserved.

All trademarks on this manual are property of their legitimate owners.

Publication date and software version:

Published on June, 2008. Gestix Version 4.1

Note: For complementary information about the subject on this manual, please visit the support page on the Gestix website (<http://www.gestix.com>).

Objective

This manual has the objective of helping the professional and the user with technical knowledge to configure the Apache manually in the windows system.

Conteúdo

Copyright.....	i
Publication date and software version:.....	i
Objective.....	i
Summary.....	2
What is Apache?.....	2
What is necessary to manually configure?.....	2
Windows Firewall.....	3
Apache's Configuration File.....	5
Apache's Service Timing (timeout).....	7

Summary

What is Apache?

The **Apache** is the system who allow a web interface application to work in any computer. After installed and active, usually it does not conflict with any other software installed in the system.

What is necessary to manually configure?

It may be necessary to configure manually:

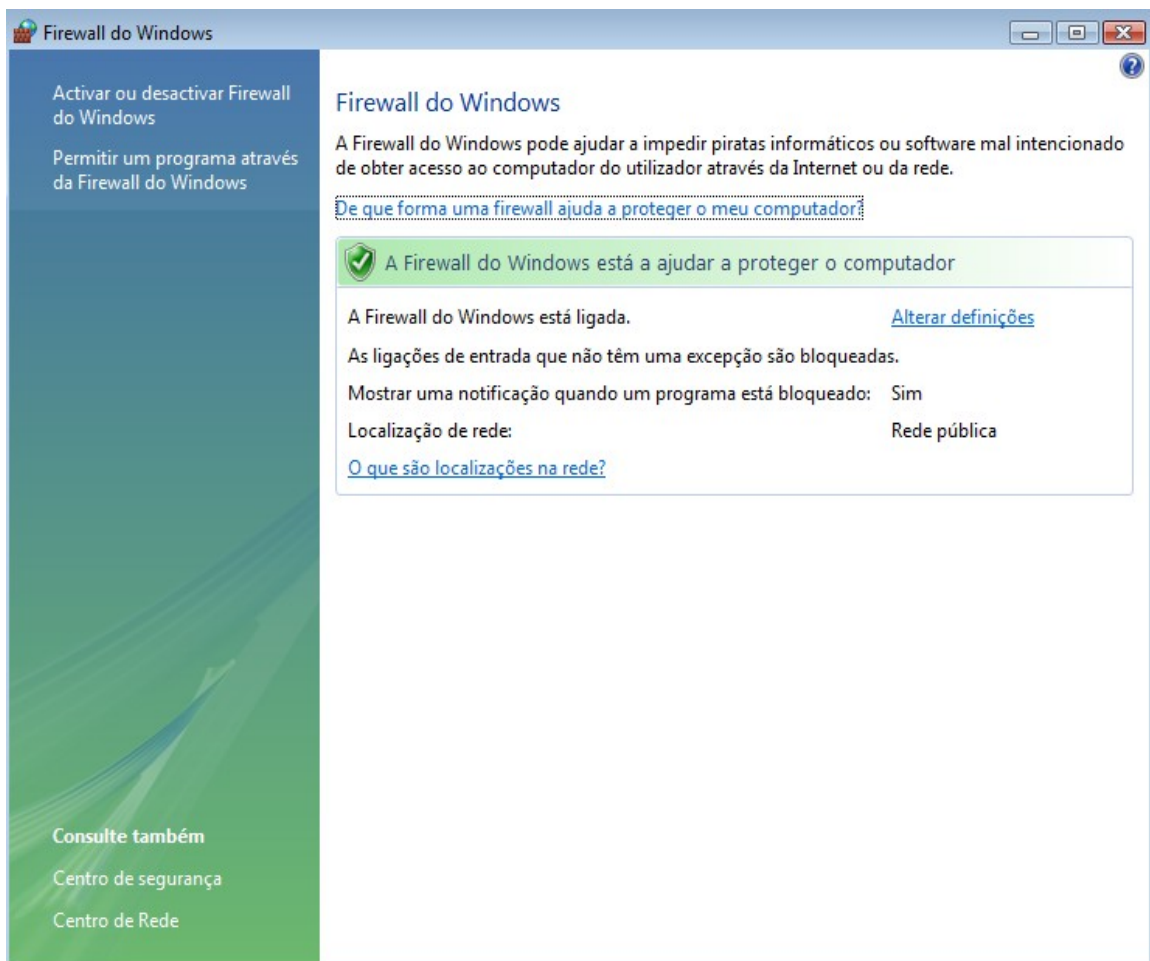
1. Windows Firewall to allow the functions of Apache.
2. Apache's configuration file.
3. Apache's service timing (timeout)

Windows Firewall

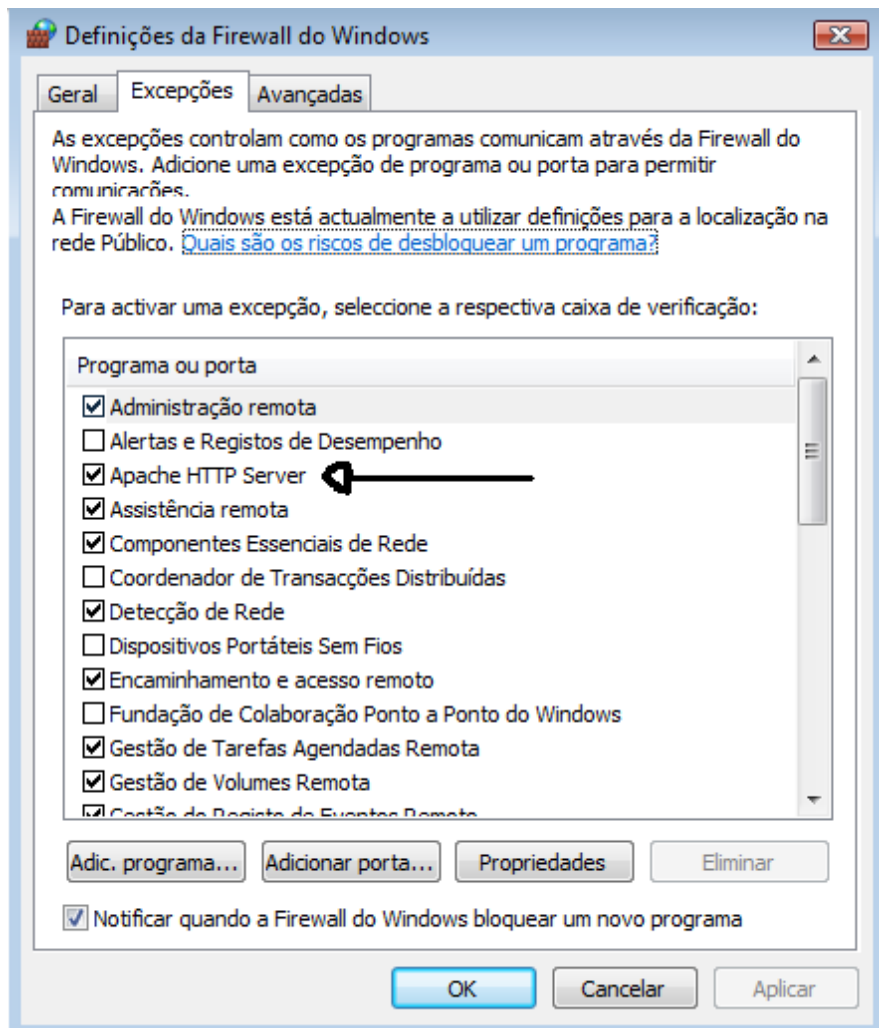
When we finish Apache's installation we face a screen where we have to choose between Unlock or Keep Locked.

If we forget to Unlock the application, or if by any reason the screen did not appeared, we can change it manually following the next steps:

1. Start\Control Panel
2. Click 2 times on the windows firewall



3. Click on "Allow a program on the Windows Firewall"



4. If the Apache HTTP server is not on the list click in add program e find him.
5. Check the **Apache HTTP** box and click in ok to end the operation.

Apache's Configuration File

After restarting your computer, when opening in your browser the address <http://localhost/gnet/cgi-bin/gestix.cgi> and you see a page named "Not found", it may happen that the Gestix installation program did not find the Apache files. In this case it will be necessary to proceed to the manual inclusion of the commands from the Gestix's configuration in the Apache's file http.conf.

To do so, open the **http.conf** file (usually found in **C:\Program Files\Apache Software Foundation\Apache2.2\conf**) with a text editor and add the following lines adapting, if necessary, the installation path to match the Gestix installation files replacing C:\Program Files\ by the appropriate path.

```
#GESTIX_NET
```

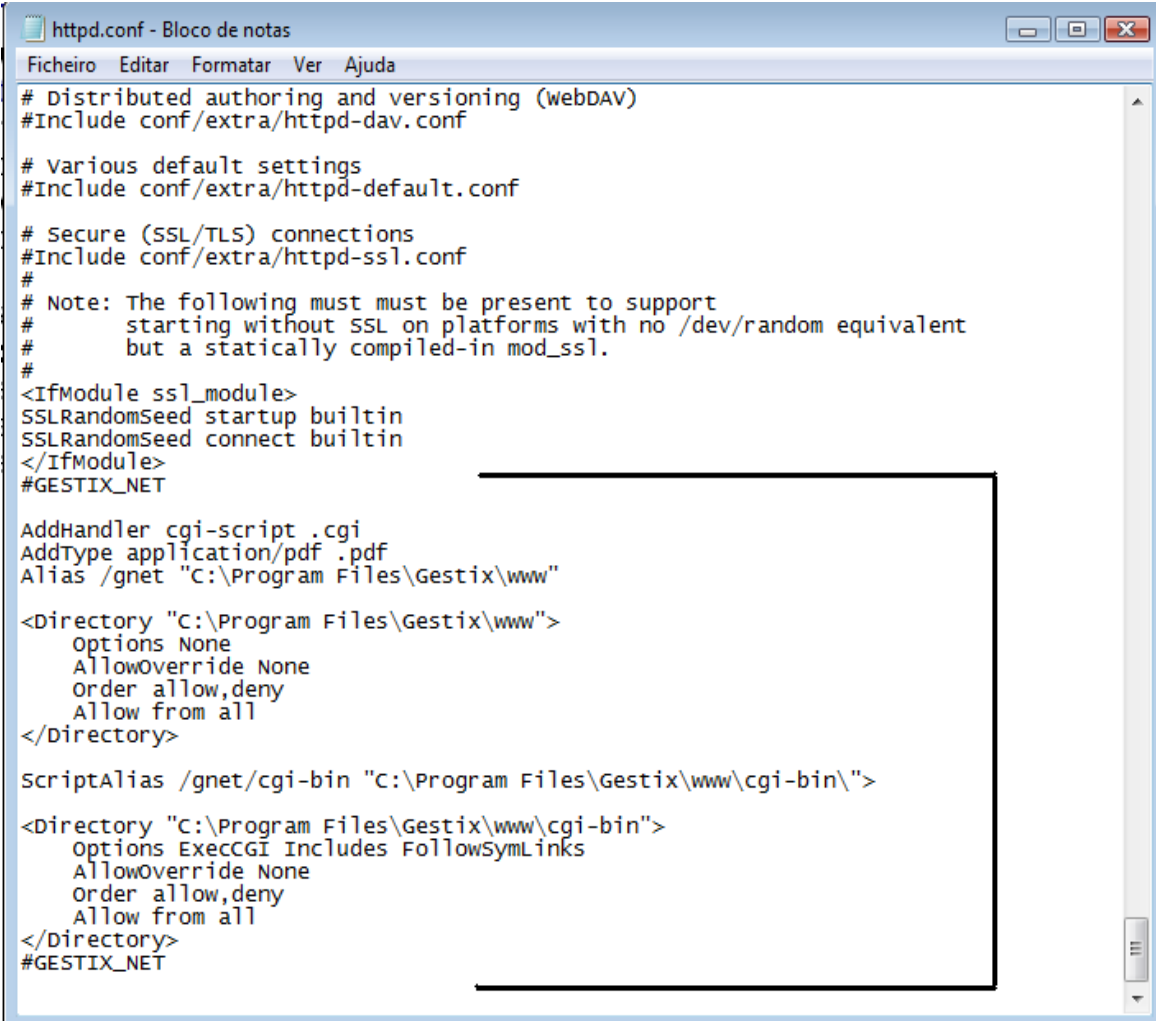
```
AddHandler cgi-script .cgi
AddType application/pdf .pdf
Alias /gnet "C:\Program Files\Gestix\www"
```

```
<Directory "C:\Program Files\Gestix\www">
  Options None
  AllowOverride None
  Order allow,deny
  Allow from all
</Directory>
```

```
ScriptAlias /gnet/cgi-bin "C:\Program Files\Gestix\www\cgi-bin\">
```

```
<Directory "C:\Program Files\Gestix\www\cgi-bin">
  Options ExecCGI Includes FollowSymLinks
  AllowOverride None
  Order allow,deny
  Allow from all
</Directory>
#GESTIX_NET
```

The httpd.conf file edition in the notepad will have the following aspect in the screen:



```
httpd.conf - Bloco de notas
Ficheiro  Editar  Formatar  Ver  Ajuda
# Distributed authoring and versioning (webDAV)
#Include conf/extra/httpd-dav.conf

# Various default settings
#Include conf/extra/httpd-default.conf

# Secure (SSL/TLS) connections
#Include conf/extra/httpd-ssl.conf
#
# Note: The following must must be present to support
#       starting without SSL on platforms with no /dev/random equivalent
#       but a statically compiled-in mod_ssl.
#
<IfModule ssl_module>
SSLRandomSeed startup builtin
SSLRandomSeed connect builtin
</IfModule>
#GESTIX_NET

AddHandler cgi-script .cgi
AddType application/pdf .pdf
Alias /gnet "C:\Program Files\Gestix\www"

<Directory "C:\Program Files\Gestix\www">
    Options None
    AllowOverride None
    order allow,deny
    Allow from all
</Directory>

ScriptAlias /gnet/cgi-bin "C:\Program Files\Gestix\www\cgi-bin\">

<Directory "C:\Program Files\Gestix\www\cgi-bin">
    options ExecCGI Includes FollowSymLinks
    AllowOverride None
    order allow,deny
    Allow from all
</Directory>
#GESTIX_NET
```

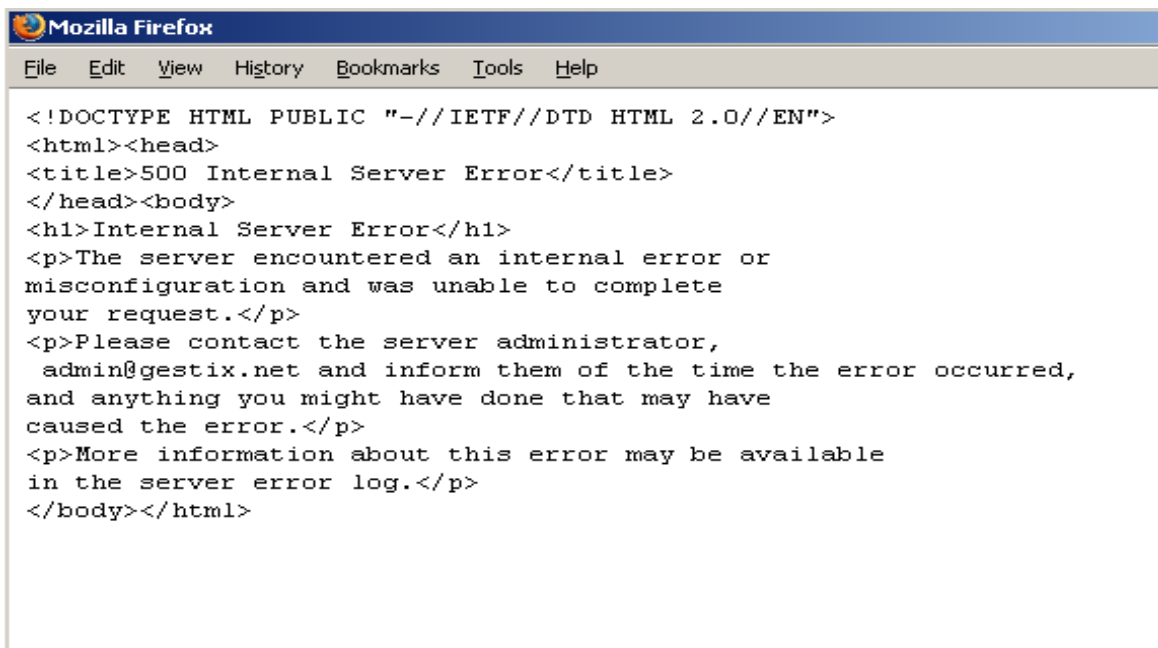
Apache's Service Timing (timeout)

Apache's timeout is the maximum time of the connection (on seconds) with the server. By default Apache comes adjusted to 300s, what is equivalent to 5 minutes.

On many cases this period expires and is necessary to change it to conclude with success the operation that is being realized.

The most common cases when the timeout is not enough are the following ones:

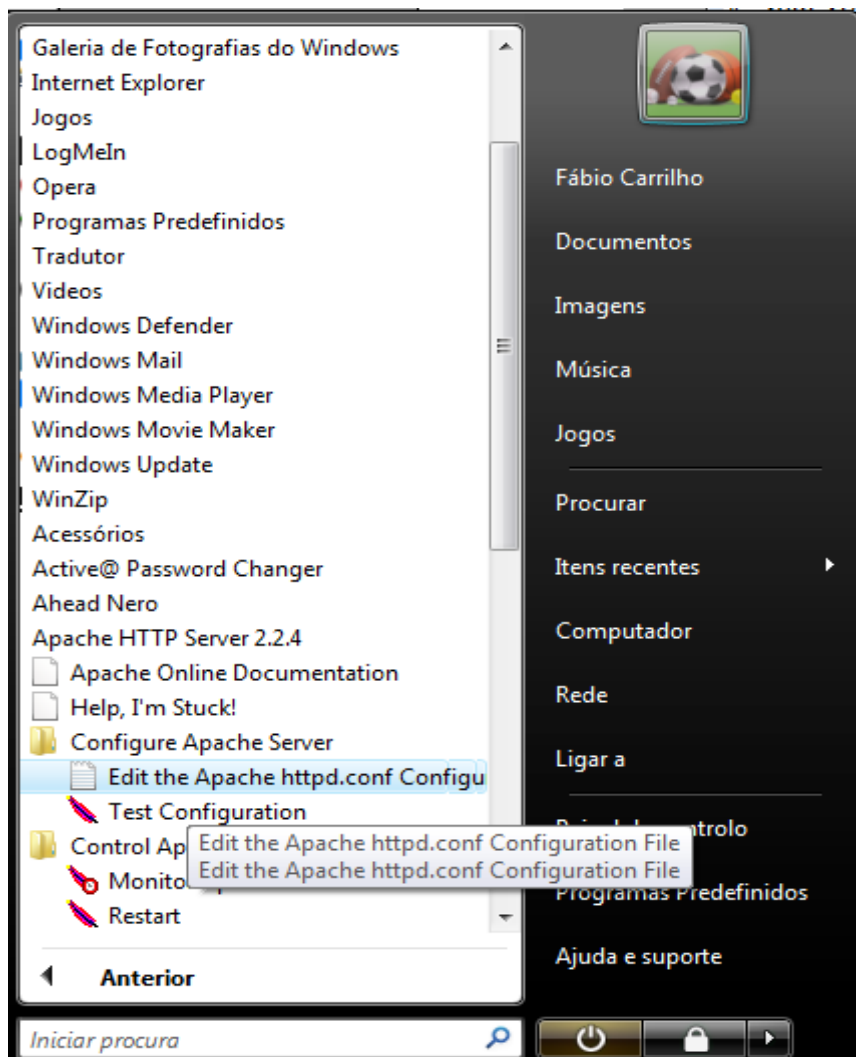
- Database recovery.
 - Data importation.
 - Too big lists.
 - And others
-
- The following picture show one exemple of timeout expiration, when we were trying to recovery a 60 MB database.

A screenshot of a Mozilla Firefox browser window. The title bar says "Mozilla Firefox". The menu bar includes "File", "Edit", "View", "History", "Bookmarks", "Tools", and "Help". The main content area displays a 500 Internal Server Error page. The page content is rendered as raw HTML code, showing the following structure: <!DOCTYPE HTML PUBLIC "-//IETF//DTD HTML 2.0//EN"> <html><head> <title>500 Internal Server Error</title> </head><body> <h1>Internal Server Error</h1> <p>The server encountered an internal error or misconfiguration and was unable to complete your request.</p> <p>Please contact the server administrator, admin@gestix.net and inform them of the time the error occurred, and anything you might have done that may have caused the error.</p> <p>More information about this error may be available in the server error log.</p> </body></html>

```
<!DOCTYPE HTML PUBLIC "-//IETF//DTD HTML 2.0//EN">
<html><head>
<title>500 Internal Server Error</title>
</head><body>
<h1>Internal Server Error</h1>
<p>The server encountered an internal error or
misconfiguration and was unable to complete
your request.</p>
<p>Please contact the server administrator,
admin@gestix.net and inform them of the time the error occurred,
and anything you might have done that may have
caused the error.</p>
<p>More information about this error may be available
in the server error log.</p>
</body></html>
```

We have to follow the next steps, so this problem won't happen again:

1. Start Menu/Programs/Apache HTTP.../Configure Apache Server and open the file "Edit the Apache http.conf..."



```

# This is the main Apache HTTP server configuration file. It contains the
# configuration directives that give the server its instructions.
# See <URL:http://httpd.apache.org/docs/2.2/> for detailed information.
# In particular, see
# <URL:http://httpd.apache.org/docs/2.2/mod/directives.html>
# for a discussion of each configuration directive.
#
# Do NOT simply read the instructions in here without understanding
# what they do. They're here only as hints or reminders. If you are unsure
# consult the online docs. You have been warned.
#
# Configuration and logfile names: If the filenames you specify for many
# of the server's control files begin with "/" (or "drive:/" for win32), the
# server will use that explicit path. If the filenames do *not* begin
# with "/" the value of ServerRoot is prepended -- so "logs/foo.log"
# with ServerRoot set to "C:/Program Files/Apache Software Foundation/Apache2.2"
# will be interpreted by the
# server as "C:/Program Files/Apache Software Foundation/Apache2.2/logs/foo.log".
#
# NOTE: where filenames are specified, you must use forward slashes
# instead of backslashes (e.g., "c:/apache" instead of "c:\apache").
# If a drive letter is omitted, the drive on which Apache.exe is located
# will be used by default. It is recommended that you always supply
# an explicit drive letter in absolute paths, however, to avoid
# confusion.
#
# ThreadsPerChild: constant number of worker threads in the server process
# MaxRequestsPerChild: maximum number of requests a server process serves
ThreadsPerChild 250
MaxRequestsPerChild 0
#
# ServerRoot: The top of the directory tree under which the server's
# configuration, error, and log files are kept.
#
# Do not add a slash at the end of the directory path. If you point
# ServerRoot at a non-local disk, be sure to point the LockFile directive
# at a local disk. If you wish to share the same ServerRoot for multiple

```

2. In a white line insert the text: "Timeout 36000"

```

# This is the main Apache HTTP server configuration file. It contains the
# configuration directives that give the server its instructions.
# See <URL:http://httpd.apache.org/docs/2.2/> for detailed information.
# In particular, see
# <URL:http://httpd.apache.org/docs/2.2/mod/directives.html>
# for a discussion of each configuration directive.
#
# Do NOT simply read the instructions in here without understanding
# what they do. They're here only as hints or reminders. If you are unsure
# consult the online docs. You have been warned.
#
# Configuration and logfile names: If the filenames you specify for many
# of the server's control files begin with "/" (or "drive:/" for win32), the
# server will use that explicit path. If the filenames do *not* begin
# with "/" the value of ServerRoot is prepended -- so "logs/foo.log"
# with ServerRoot set to "C:/Program Files/Apache Software Foundation/Apache2.2"
# will be interpreted by the
# server as "C:/Program Files/Apache Software Foundation/Apache2.2/logs/foo.log".
#
# NOTE: where filenames are specified, you must use forward slashes
# instead of backslashes (e.g., "c:/apache" instead of "c:\apache").
# If a drive letter is omitted, the drive on which Apache.exe is located
# will be used by default. It is recommended that you always supply
# an explicit drive letter in absolute paths, however, to avoid
# confusion.
#
Timeout 36000
# ThreadsPerChild: constant number of worker threads in the server process
# MaxRequestsPerChild: maximum number of requests a server process serves
ThreadsPerChild 250
MaxRequestsPerChild 0
#
# ServerRoot: The top of the directory tree under which the server's
# configuration, error, and log files are kept.
#
# Do not add a slash at the end of the directory path. If you point
# ServerRoot at a non-local disk, be sure to point the LockFile directive
# at a local disk. If you wish to share the same ServerRoot for multiple

```

3. To conclude the operation just close the file and save the changes that you have made.