



Miva Empresa
Unix Installation Guide
Revision 1.0



Miva Corporation
2629 Ariane Drive
San Diego, CA 92117

Telephone: 858-490-2570

Telefax: 858-490-0548

<http://www.miva.com>

info@miva.com

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Installing Miva Empresa on Unix

Installing Miva Empresa™ enables you to run Miva Script™ applications on your web site. These installation instructions provide only the basic information to allow you to get Miva Empresa up and running quickly. The instructions include the following topics:

- [Upgrading From a Previous Version on page 3](#)
- [Installation Modes on page 3](#)
- [Server Safe Mode Installation on page 5](#)
- [Standard Mode Installation on page 7](#)
- [Distribution File Contents on page 9](#)

Upgrading From a Previous Version

In most cases, upgrading Miva Empresa from a previous version is as simple as replacing the old Miva Empresa binary file with the new one. However, you should be aware of the following items:

- Back up the Miva Empresa data and scripts before performing the upgrade.
- Upgrade the Miva Script application commerce libraries.
- Ensure the ownership and permissions on the new Miva Empresa binary file are identical to those on the old one.
- Review the CHANGELOG file, which contains detailed instructions about any changes you will need to make to your configuration. New features and/or program corrections may require a configuration change.

Installation Modes

Miva Empresa provides two installation modes: Server Safe Mode (the preferred method); and Standard Mode. To determine which installation mode is best for your situation and requirements, review the following descriptions, advantages, and disadvantages for both modes.

Server-Safe Mode Installation: Advantages and Disadvantages

This mode (which requires root level privileges) is typically used when the System Administrator is configuring Miva Empresa for use by multiple users or virtual hosts on the Web server.

- Advantages of Server-Safe Mode
 - Miva Empresa data directories can be configured (by the Administrator) for each user/virtual host.
 - Miva Empresa data directories for multiple users can share a common configuration file.
 - Miva Script applications can be globally configured for redirection (also called short style URLs).
- Disadvantages of Server-Safe Mode
 - Requires root level privileges to perform the installation.

Standard Mode Installation: Advantages and Disadvantages

This mode can be used on a Web server to install Miva Empresa for private use, and there must be a private cgi-bin into which the installation can be performed.

- Advantages of Standard Mode
 - Installation can be performed by any user with telnet access.
 - It's easy to configure.
- Disadvantages of Standard Mode
 - Does not support ~user style URLs.
 - Does not support multiple data directories.
 - Cannot be configured for redirection (short style URLs) without administrative privileges.

Install Preparation (Standard and Server Safe Mode)

1. Place the Miva Empresa distribution file into a temporary directory and change to that directory.
2. If your file ends with .gz, gunzip the Miva Empresa distribution file.
3. Untar the Miva Empresa distribution file, for example:

```
tar -xvf miva-vx.xx-platform.tar
```

Where **x.xx** is the version of the program.

4. Refer to [Distribution File Contents on page 9](#) to view the content and untarred directory tree of the Miva Empresa distribution file, miva-vx.xx-cgi-platform.tar.gz (some files do not have the .gz).

Server Safe Mode Installation

1. Move the Miva Empresa binary, named `miva` (located in the `cgi-bin` subdirectory of the Miva Empresa distribution files), to the system-wide `cgi-bin` directory. (Refer to [Distribution File Contents on page 9.](#))
2. Enter the following commands directly at the server or via telnet to change the Unix `setuid` permissions of the Miva Empresa binary file:

```
chown root miva
```

```
chmod 4755 miva
```

Note: Changing the Miva Empresa binary file's `setuid` to the root, allows it to downgrade its permissions to the owner of the Miva Script application file.

3. Create the global configuration file for Miva Empresa. (You can also refer to the `conf/examples/serversafe.*` in the Miva Empresa distribution file, for sample configuration files. See [Distribution File Contents on page 9.](#))
 - Set the `authfile` configuration option. (This identifies the location of the Miva Empresa Authorization file, which defines the location of Miva Empresa data files for each user.)

```
authfile=/etc/miva-authfile
```

Note: You will create the authorization file later.

The `mivaroot` configuration option determines the directory in which Miva Empresa looks for the documents it will parse (active documents). If `mivaroot=/sites/sitename/public_html`, and the URL is `http://mivasite.com/cgi-bin/miva?/diag.mv`, Miva Empresa will look for the file in the directory assigned by the `mivaroot` configuration option (`.../public_html`). If the URL is `http://mivasite.com/cgi-bin/miva?/subdirectory/file.mv`, Miva Empresa will look for the file in the subdirectory of the path set by `mivaroot` (`.../public_html/subdirectory`).

(Typically, `mivaroot` is defined as the same directory as the `DocumentRoot` of the Web server.)

- If you use Apache, set the `mivaroot` configuration option. Use a macro to force Miva Empresa to use Apache's environment variable, as follows:

```
mivaroot=&[document_root]
```

- If you do not use Apache, set `mivaroot` to the full path from the root of the server to the site's document root. The value must start with a slash, otherwise, set it to the path from a users home directory. For example:

```
mivaroot=/sites/sitename/public_html
```

Note: You can also set `mivaroot` individually for each of many individual sites by placing the configuration option inside a `VirtualHost` tag block. Refer to the *Miva Empresa Unix Configuration File Reference Manual* for details. The manual is located at <http://www.miva.com/docs>.

- Set the valid extensions configuration option as follows: (Miva Empresa will execute only the scripts with the defined extension.)

```
validextensions=.mv
```

- If you want to set additional global configuration options, refer to the *Miva Empresa Unix Configuration File Reference Manual*.

- Save the global configuration file in /etc, naming it the same name as the Miva Empresa binary, with .conf appended:

```
/etc/miva.conf
```

4. If you are running the Apache Web server and want to use Redirection (short-style URLs), refer to the *Miva Empresa Unix Configuration File Reference Manual*.
5. If you want to set up multiple Miva sites on one system, and set up independent configuration options, use Virtual Hosting. (Refer to the *Miva Empresa Unix Configuration File Reference Manual* for information.)
6. Create the Miva Empresa Authorization File. (You can also refer to the conf/examples/authfile in the Miva Empresa distribution file, for a sample authfile.)

Note: If you plan to allow all users on your Web server to run Miva script applications, then you may want to use group mode authorization. The *Miva Empresa Unix Authorization File Reference Manual* contains detailed instructions for all options available in the Miva Empresa Authorization File. The manual is located at <http://www.miva.com/docs>.

- Enter the user name, and the mivadata directory for that user. (If the directory does not begin with a slash, it is assumed to be relative to the user's home directory.) For example:

```
joe=mivadata (or joe=/home/joe/mivadata)
```

```
derek=mivadata
```

```
burch=mivadata
```

```
troy=mivadata
```

If a user does not have an entry in the Miva Empresa Authorization File, that user will not be permitted to run Miva script applications.

- Save the authfile to /etc/miva-authfile or (if different), as defined in the Miva Empresa global configuration file.

Caution: It is important that the data directories configured in the Authorization File are not accessible via the Web browser, to prevent unauthorized access to your Miva Empresa data files. Be sure the data directories are placed outside of the hierarchy accessible to the web browser.

7. Test the installation.
 - Place `diag.mv` into the HTML directory of a virtual host. (`diag.mv` is a test program included in the `mivaroot/` directory of Miva Empresa distribution file.)
 - You may then run the application using a URL similar to the following:

```
http://<virtual host>/cgi-bin/miva?/diag.mv
```

Standard Mode Installation

If your Internet Host Provider is Miva-enabled, you do not need to install Miva Empresa in your private cgi-bin.

If your Internet Host Provider or Service Provider is not Miva-enabled, you can install Miva Empresa only if you have a local private cgi-bin.

1. Locate your private cgi-bin directory. Your system administrator should be able to assist you.
2. Place the Miva Empresa binary (located in the cgi-bin subdirectory of the distribution files) in your private cgi-bin directory.
3. Enter the following commands directly at the server or via telnet to set the binary to be setuid root:

```
chown <myuserid> miva
chmod 4755 miva
```

Making the Miva Empresa binary setuid to your user id will ensure that the data files created by Miva script applications will be owned by your user account.

You will create a global configuration file, which will be placed in your private cgi-bin directory, and will have the same name as the Miva Empresa binary, with `.conf` appended.

4. Create the global configuration file for Miva Empresa. (You can also refer to the `conf/examples/standardmode.*` in the Miva Empresa distribution file, for sample configuration files. See [Distribution File Contents on page 9](#).)
 - Set the `mivaroot` command. (Defines the directory that contains the script files.) Two examples:

```
mivaroot=/home/mivauser/public_html
mivaroot=&[document_root]
```
 - Set the `stdmodedatadir` command. (Defines the directory in which Miva Empresa will store data files created by Miva script applications.) For example:

```
stdmodedatadir=/home/mivauser/mivadata
```
 - Save the global configuration file in your `/private_cgi-bin`, naming it the same name as the Miva Empresa binary, with `.conf` appended:

```
/home/mivauser/private_cgi-bin/miva.conf
```

Note: Refer to the *Miva Empresa Unix Configuration File Reference Manual* for detailed information on all Miva Empresa configuration options. The manual is located at <http://www.miva.com/docs>.

5. Test the installation.

`diag.mv` is a test program included in the `mivaroot/` directory of the Miva Empresa distribution file. Place `diag.mv` into the directory specified by the `mivaroot` configuration option in your configuration file. You may then run the application using a URL similar to the following:

```
http://<your site>/<your private_cgi-bin>/miva?diag.mv
```

Distribution File Contents

The contents and untarred directory tree of the Miva Empresa distribution file, `miva-vx.xx-cgi-platform.tar(.gz)`, is shown below.

```
miva
├── CHANGELOG
├── license.txt
├── install
├── cgi-bin
│   ├── miva
│   └── miva-vx.xx
├── conf
│   ├── examples
│   │   ├── authfile
│   │   ├── serversafe.simple
│   │   ├── serversafe.virtualhosts
│   │   └── standard-mode.simple
│   └── workdir
├── lib
│   ├── uponline.so
│   └── uponline-vx.xx.so
├── logs
│   └── mivaaccess_log
├── mivadata
├── mivaroot
│   └── diag.mv
```