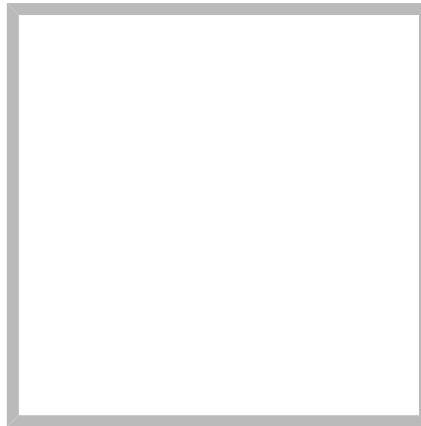


## Contents

1. User:Bhofmann .....	2
2. Setup:Installation Guide/Advanced/Configuration Folder settings.d .....	3
3. Setup:Installation Guide/Advanced/Performance Optimization/MySQL .....	4
4. Setup:Installation Guide/Security Settings/File System Permissions .....	5
5. Setup:Installation Guide/System Preparation/Linux/Parsoid .....	9
6. SocialEntity:4769 .....	11
7. SocialEntity:756 .....	12

## User:Bhofmann



Name                      Benedikt Hofmann

Template:User

**Installation Guide/Security Settings/File System Permissions** Created 6 years and 6 months ago [Benedikt Hofmann](#)

**Benedikt Hofmann** edited the article **Setup: Installation Guide/Security Settings/File System Permissions** Created 4 years and one month ago

**Benedikt Hofmann** Created 6 years and 6 months ago

Name                      Benedikt Hofmann

**Benedikt Hofmann** edited the article **Setup: Installation Guide/Advanced/Configuration Folder settings.d** Created 4 years and 8 months ago

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**Benedikt Hofmann** edited the article **Setup: Installation Guide/Advanced/Performance Optimization /MySQL** Created 4 years and 9 months ago

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## For Advanced Users: Configuration Folder settings.d

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### Contents

1 Tip for theDocument .....	4
2 Explanation For the Folder settings.d .....	4
3 Update-safe changing of default configuration files .....	4

## Tip for the Document

---

- Please, read this manual completely and work through the single installation steps one after another.
- For editing the configuration files with a text editor, the files must be saved in UTF-8 coding without BOM (Byte Order Mark).
- The placeholder `<installpath-bluespice>` stands for the path to your BlueSpice installation, e.g. `C:\inetpub\wwwroot\bluespice` (Windows) or `/var/www/bluespice` (Linux).



**This document provides background information for advanced users. We recommend not to make any changes on BlueSpice, if you are not familiar with the following information.**

## Explanation For the Folder settings.d

---

Starting with BlueSpice version 2.27.1, all default settings as well as the modules of BlueSpice are outsourced. All configurations can now be found in separate files in the `/settings.d` folder.

The files in this folder integrate the standard MediaWiki extensions required for BlueSpice, perform recommended default configurations, and also integrate all BlueSpice-related extensions (free or pro).

The files in the `/settings.d` folder are automatically integrated in alphabetical order and are therefore prefixed with numbers.

If you want to add additional configurations yourself, you can save your own files here. For this, it is recommended to use the prefix `001-`.

Additional configurations, which are not packed per default but can be used, can be found at [auf github.com](https://github.com).

## Update-safe changing of default configuration files

---

If you want to change the files delivered by default in the `settings.d` folder, we strongly recommend that you choose the following method so as not to lose this configuration after an update:

- Create a copy of the respective configuration file with the extension `.local.php` - e.g. `020-VisualEditor.local.php`
- Only edit this file

Files with this file extension are generally preferred in the loading process.

## Performance Optimization: MySQL (MariaDB)

A [quality version](#) of this page, [approved](#) on *21 July 2020*, was based off this revision.

Match MySQL or MariaDB directly to your memory and CPU cores. To do this, apply the following configuration in your my.ini:

```
[mysqld]

; with 16GB RAM
innodb_buffer_pool_size=4096M
tmp-table-size=1024M
max-heap-table-size=1024M
query_cache_size=1024M

; with 12 CPU cores
innodb-buffer-pool-instances=12
max_connections=12000

; Only use "127.0.0.1", not "localhost" when accessing MySQL
; Remember to also make these changes in the $wgDBserver variable in LocalSettings.php.
skip-name-resolve
```

## File System Permissions

A [quality version](#) of this page, [approved](#) on *27 October 2021*, was based off this revision.

### Contents

1 Tips for this Document .....	6
2 Affected Folders .....	6
3 Assignment of Permissions with Windows .....	6
4 Assignment of Permissions with Linux .....	7

For trouble-free usage of your BlueSpice installation, the web server requires write permissions to several folders of the file system. However, it is recommended to keep the rights for all other files and folders to a minimum. This document shows you the relevant folders and the correct permissions setting.

## Tips for this Document

---

- Please, read this manual completely and work through the single installation steps one after another.
- For editing the configuration files with a text editor, the files must be saved in UTF-8 coding without BOM (Byte Order Mark).
- The placeholder `<installpath-bluespice>` stands for the path to your BlueSpice installation, e.g. `C:\inetpub\wwwroot\bluespice` (Windows) or `/var/www/bluespice` (Linux).

## Affected Folders

---

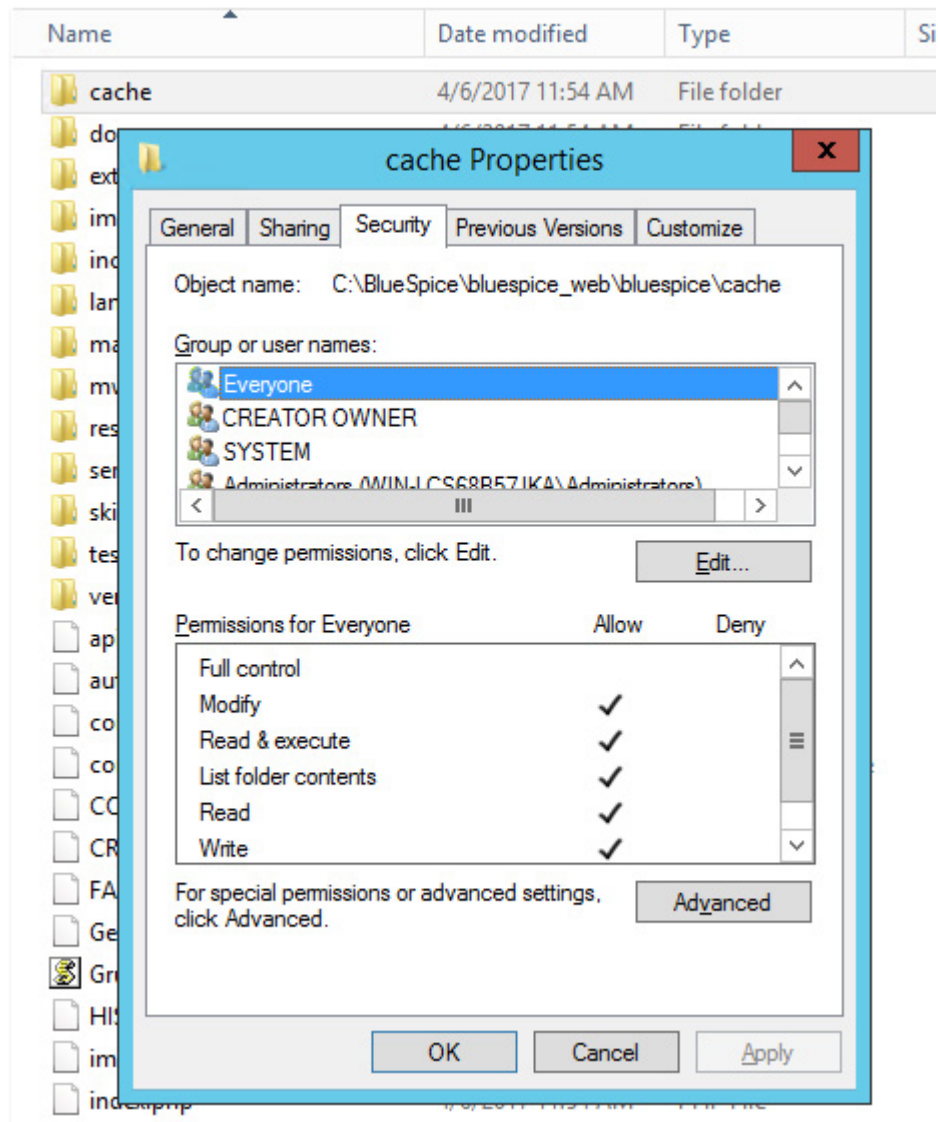
The folders, which require write permissions, are:

- `<installpath-bluespice>/cache`
- `<installpath-bluespice>/images`
- `<installpath-bluespice>/extensions/BlueSpiceFoundation/config`
- `<installpath-bluespice>/extensions/BlueSpiceFoundation/data`
- `<installpath-bluespice>/extensions/Widgets/compiled_templates` (**only BlueSpice pro**)

## Assignment of Permissions with Windows

---

Assign "change" rights for this folder for the local user "Everyone".



## Assignment of Permissions with Linux

Here you can assign rights much more strictly, which is also recommended. Transfer the directory `<installpath-bluespice>` recursively to the user root (CHMOD for Files 644, CHMOD for Directories 755) and after this, transfer the mentioned directory recursively to the user and the group, under which the Apache Web Server runs (Debian/Ubuntu e.g. "www-data").

In the following, we provide a bash script, which works through this tasks for you with only one command.

To do so, create the file `/usr/local/bin/setWikiPerm` and copy the following code into this file:

```
#!/bin/bash

WWW_USER="www-data"
WWW_GROUP="www-data"

WWW_HOME=`eval echo ~$WWW_USER`
```

```
WWW_CFG=$WWW_HOME/.config

if [ $# -eq 0 ]; then
    echo "You must enter the path of your MediaWiki installation."
    exit
elif [ ! -d $1 ]; then
    echo "$1 does not exist or is no path."
    exit
fi

if [ ! -f $1/LocalSettings.php ]; then
    echo "$1 contains no Localsettings.php"
    exit
fi

PATH=`echo "$1" | sed -e 's#/###'`

/usr/bin/find $PATH -type d -exec /bin/chmod 755 {} \;
/usr/bin/find $PATH -type f -exec /bin/chmod 644 {} \;

/bin/chown -R root:root $PATH

pathes=(
    "$PATH/cache" \
    "$PATH/images" \
    "$PATH/_sf_archive" \
    "$PATH/_sf_instances" \
    "$PATH/extensions/BlueSpiceFoundation/data" \
    "$PATH/extensions/BlueSpiceFoundation/config" \
    "$PATH/extensions/Widgets/compiled_templates" \
)

for i in "${pathes[@]"; do
    if [ -d $i ]; then
        /bin/chown -R $WWW_USER:$WWW_GROUP $i
    fi
done

if [ ! -d $WWW_CFG ]; then
    /bin/mkdir $WWW_CFG
fi

/bin/chown -R $WWW_USER:$WWW_GROUP $WWW_CFG

/usr/bin/find $PATH/extensions -iname 'create_pygmentize_bundle' -exec /bin/chmod +x {} \;
/usr/bin/find $PATH/extensions -iname 'pygmentize' -exec /bin/chmod +x {} \;
/usr/bin/find $PATH/extensions -name 'lua' -type f -exec /bin/chmod 755 {} \;
```

If needed, replace the content of the variables

```
WWW_USER="www-data"
WWW_GROUP="www-data"
```

with the appropriate user and group of your distribution.

After this, assign CHMOD 755 to this file. Now you can run the script and let it do the complete permission setting automatically with the following command:

```
setWikiPerm <installpath-bluespice>
```





**Note that when the `update.php` is executed on the console, the rights can be partially discarded. For this reason, set the rights to "`update.php`" again.**

## Installing Parsoid on Linux

A [quality version](#) of this page, [approved](#) on *27 October 2021*, was based off this revision.

### Contents

1 Installation .....	10
2 Create the configuration file .....	10
3 Installing Parsoid and checking the configuration .....	11
4 Installing Parsoid as a service .....	11
5 Next Step .....	11



**Parsoid is the rendering service for the Visual Editor. The steps listed here are optional and only required if you plan to use them in your BlueSpice installation. After your BlueSpice Installation, you still have to [activate VisualEditor](#).**

## Installation

---

**Important!** Please make sure to use the correct version of Parsoid during installation. The currently supported version is Parsoid 0.10.0.

The installation from package sources of the distribution will be omitted. Parsoid is installed under /opt. Go there with the following command:

```
cd /opt
```

To download Parsoid, the software "git" must be installed( `apt install git` ). Start the download with:

```
git clone --depth 1 --branch v0.10.0 https://gerrit.wikimedia.org/r/p/mediawiki/services/parsoid parsoid
```

Install Parsoid with the following commands:

```
cd parsoid; \  
npm install
```

## Create the configuration file

---

In the BlueSpice codebase, you can find two files in the folder `extensions/BlueSpiceVisualEditorConnector/docs/parsoid`:

- `config.yaml`
- `localsettings.js`

Copy them to the folder `/opt/parsoid`.

Parsoid is already fully configured and should work in standard setup without further changes.



If rights are missing, run "sudo nautilus" in the terminal and copy the files from "extensions/BlueSpiceVisualEditorConnector/docs/parsoid" to "/opt/parsoid".

## Installing Parsoid and checking the configuration

---

To test the installation and the configuration, run the command `node bin/server.js` in the `/opt/parsoid` folder.

Parsoid should now start without an error message.

Quit Parsoid by pressing "Ctrl+C". Keep the command prompt open and go to the next step.

## Installing Parsoid as a service

---

To run Parsoid in the background in the future, you must additionally install pm2 via Node.js:

```
npm install -g pm2
```

Then start Parsoid via pm2:

```
pm2 start /opt/parsoid/bin/server.js
```

Now save the pm2 process list — this adds parsoid to the pm2 services:

```
pm2 save
```

Finally, add pm2 to the system startup:

```
# Render startup-script for a specific platform, the [platform] could be one of:  
# ubuntu|centos|redhat|gentoo|systemd|darwin|amazon  
pm2 startup [platform]
```

## Next Step

---

If you have completed all steps successfully, you can proceed to the next step "[Python](#)".

**Installation Guide/Advanced/Configuration Folder settings.d**

**Installation Guide/Security Settings/File System Permissions**