

The Official PostNuke Installation & Getting Started Guide

Revision 9939 / Preview

Drew Vogel

The Official PostNuke Installation & Getting Started Guide: Revision 9939 / Preview

by Drew Vogel

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Dedication

This Guide is dedicated to Wendy, the keeper of my heart and the delight of my eyes.

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Chapter 1. Important Note Regarding This Version Of The Guide

This version of the Official PostNuke Installation and Getting Started Guide is the most current, up-to-date revision, and is presented for review and comment. Since revision 9900, the Guide is **CONTENT COMPLETE** and ready for **PEER REVIEW/REVISION** and **EDITING**. There will be a spelling and grammar pass made through the Guide once the content has been reviewed.

I am very interested in your review of and comment on the Guide as it stands at this point. If you notice anything that is spelled incorrectly, is incomplete, could be explained better, or is just plain **WRONG**, please let me know at <drew@drewvogel.com>.

The plan for the future of the Guide is as follows:

- Complete the content -- *DONE!*
- Peer Review/Revision & Editing -- *IN PROCESS*
- Port the Guide to DocBook format -- *IN PROCESS*
- Create a variety of output types (PDF, HTML, help, online help, text, etc)

Once the Guide is through the peer review & editing process, it will be released with fewer restrictions. It will also be made more presentable using DocBook instead of being displayed in this ugly monospace font. Currently, I am interested only in your comments about the *CONTENT*, not the *PRESENTATION*.

When the Guide is finished, translation will be permitted and encouraged. If you are interested in translating this Guide, please contact Drew Vogel (<drew@drewvogel.com>).

Chapter 1. Important Note Regarding This Version Of The Guide

Chapter 2. Credits

PostNuke was written by the PostNuke Team. PostNuke is, as with many successful open-source projects, a huge collaborative effort spanning many diverse talents from across the globe. Without their vision, this document would not exist. The complete credits file can be found in the html/docs folder of the PostNuke distribution.

Thank you to the PostNuke Team for declaring this to be the "Official" guide.

The Official PostNuke Installation and Getting Started Guide was written by Drew Vogel. Additional sections compiled by Drew Vogel from wiki sources on <http://docs.postnuke.com>. Thanks to the authors, reviewers, contributors, Wesley Blue, Chris Godfrey, Søren Grauslund, Murilo Pinto, Richard Cave, Peter Lunn, Terry Garrett, Pedro Innecco, Steven Johnson, Craig Saunders, Curtis Nelson, and Des Dougan. Additional material by Dean Peters (<dean@deanpeters.com>, <http://www.deanpeters.com>), used with permission. *Special thanks to Gregor Rothfuss for many things.*

Chapter 3. Most Current Versions

The most current version of PostNuke is always available at <http://www.postnuke.com>.

The most current version of this Guide is always available at <http://www.drewvoge1.com>, in the Downloads section under PostNuke Documentation.

PostNuke, and this Guide, are works in progress. Every effort will be made to keep this document up-to-date with the current release of PostNuke.

Chapter 4. Who Should Use This Guide

This Guide is for PostNuke installers, or those individuals interested in PostNuke installation and configuration issues.

This Guide is intended to be read from start to finish. Certain sections may be skipped as directed (for example, if you're upgrading, you do not need to read the first-time installation instructions). However, reading this entire Guide from start to finish will provide the maximum educational benefit.

Chapter 5. An Overview of Content Management Systems (CMS)

A Content Management System (CMS), in general, allows you to "dynamically" handle content (primarily text at this point in development, but images also to some degree -- as well as other media such as MP3's). To illustrate this, compare a CMS with more traditional "static" HTML pages. With static pages, each time you want to change or update something on your site, you have to download, edit the page, and upload it back to the server. Only you, and the people who have your access codes, can update the site.

With a dynamic CMS like PostNuke, you only have to upload the site during the initial installation of the CMS. If you want to add an article, you just go to your site with a web browser (from any computer connected to the Internet), and click on 'Add Story', 'Submit News', (or whatever this function is called on your site). A box appears, and you either type or cut/paste the story into the box, then click on the Submit button.

At this point, the story may not appear immediately on the site, since CMS's can be configured so that any visitor can submit a story but a manager must approve the story before it is made available. The site manager, or one of a group of editors that are responsible for maintaining the site, will be sent an e-mail announcing that someone has submitted a story for approval. They will then go to the site, log in with their administrator name & password and decide if the story should be deleted or approved & posted. This occurs with just a few easy mouse-clicks.

Once the story is approved, it will appear near the top of the page along with a small image which indicates the Topic associated with that story. All the other stories move down on the page to make room for the new story.

To summarize: with ordinary, static web pages, you have to do a lot of HTML editing and uploading each time you want to change something on your site. With a CMS, you can forget all this, and just change your site by surfing to it and clicking on the links for updating your site (so if you know how to surf the net, you can maintain your site; very little other work is necessary!).

The above scenario describes only one of the most basic functions of a CMS. It's all you really need to know to maintain a basic site. But there are hundreds of different functions available in an advanced CMS like PostNuke. Fortunately, it's fairly easy to figure out the main functions, ignoring the rest until you wish to use them. But this is the second advantage of using a CMS instead of ordinary HTML pages: the advanced functionality allows your users to search your site, post on forums, leave user information which is easily manageable -- in short, anything that can be done with advanced database management. There are over 100 different 'modules' available for PostNuke, each with its own specific functionality, and new modules are being added every week.

If you think all of this sounds good, you'll absolutely love this... In the description above, we have only scratched the surface of what PostNuke can offer! In fact, speaking technically for a moment, PostNuke

has been designed as an ENGINE, and is capable of far more than simply posting news, stories, documentation, etc. The ENGINE of PostNuke essentially handles web site configuration, presentation, and user management. Additional 'bells and whistles' chosen by the administrator can be virtually 'bolted' on to the PostNuke engine. Some may use PostNuke for something entirely different than the "news site" configuration we will be discussing in this manual. Many PostNuke sites are configured as a company Intranet application -- a single point-of-entry for all their internal processes (i.e., project approvals, time tracking, billing, file storage, etc.). PostNuke's only limitation is the imagination of the administrator. In fact, one of the PostNuke developers is giving serious consideration to writing a text-based game (ala Infocom) as a module that relies upon PostNuke's engine -- without a "news" focus at all!

Chapter 6. An Overview of PostNuke

PostNuke is an Open Source multi-lingual Content Management System (CMS) written in PHP and licensed under the GNU General Public License. PostNuke software dynamically manages website content submitted through browsers. PostNuke has been rated as "IBM Server Proven" by IBM (<http://www8.software.ibm.com/solutions/isv/igssg.nsf/list/bycompanyname/862569ED0005977186256B4900774EA4?OpenDocument>) and is currently the only Open Source CMS to have attained this status.

PostNuke allows administrators to work dynamically within a structured environment to rapidly deliver diverse content including articles, links, news, job boards, frequently asked questions, resume listings, dynamic headlines, weather, file download areas, and much more. PostNuke reduces web site development costs by introducing sophisticated administration tools & services which separate form, function, content, and design.

Utilizing the ADODB database abstraction layer (<http://php.weblogs.com/ADODB>), PostNuke connects to many different database management systems (DBMSs) (including MySQL, SQL, PostGRESQL, among others) providing convenience and flexibility for internet/intranet implementations of any size. Designed from the ground up to be modular, EXPANDABILITY is a key feature of PostNuke. Modules can be 'bolted' into the web site with very little configuration, making it a snap to add new features.

The PostNuke development community is world-wide, active, and dynamic. With over 120 active developers spanning five continents and more than thirty-five languages, PostNuke's development draws from the best & brightest of the open source development community.

Chapter 7. Benefits of PostNuke

Some major benefits & features of PostNuke are:

- Site structure, design, editing, and the submission of site content can be separated for easy administration of material;
- Sites are scalable, so many people can contribute to a PostNuke site/community;
- PostNuke is the first CMS to be rated as "IBM Server Proven (<http://www8.software.ibm.com/solutions/isv/igssg.nsf/list/bycompanyname/862569ED0005977186256B4900774EA4?OpenDocument>)";
- Sites are flexible, there are great default features included in PostNuke and these can be easily altered, extended, or modified;
- Site development is Open Source (collaborative code) allowing robust, modular, consistent, security- and standards-aware feature-rich software with a number of support options;
- Completely Database-Driven Site Engine (ADODB Compliant (<http://php.weblogs.com/ADODB>));
- Extendable Through The Use of Third Party Modules;
- Powerful Security Module for Multi-level User/Administrator Logins;
- Fully Editable and Manageable News, Links, Downloads, FAQ, and Services Sections;
- Customizable Layouts - (*coming soon*);
- Dynamic Forum/Poll/Voting Booth for On-The-Spot Results;
- News Feed Manager - Access to over 1,000 news feeds;
- Banner Ad Manager - Sell Advertising on your site;
- Site Statistics indicates Browser & Operating System, Top News and Articles;
- Distribute workload using the Users/Administrators Manager;
- Easy Install on any Unix including Linux, FreeBSD, MacOSX, Solaris, AIX, SCO, and most Windows operating systems including Win98/NT/2000/XP.

Chapter 8. System Requirements

The following sections detail the hardware and software requirements for running PostNuke. More information about configuring the software packages can be found in the Appendix.

Hardware Requirements

The hardware requirements for PostNuke are essentially driven by the software that you wish to run on the computer. If your computer is capable of running PHP, MySQL, and the webserver (Apache / IIS / etc.), then it can certainly run PostNuke. More generous hardware configurations, additional memory, and increased storage space will improve the performance and capabilities of the system.

- * Internet connection: An internet connection is very highly recommended, but it is not required -- PostNuke will run quite happily on a standalone computer.

- * Storage: The absolute minimum storage space for an installation of PostNuke is approximately 8 megabytes. However, this amount of storage leaves almost no room for expansion. It is therefore recommended that PostNuke is allocated at LEAST 25 megabytes of storage space.

Software Requirements

Before you can run PostNuke, it first needs to be installed or upgraded from a previous version. Before PostNuke can be installed, there are other pieces of software that must be installed and functioning on your system, and additional pieces of software that you may wish to install. In this section, we discuss the different pieces of software that are the minimum requirements for running PostNuke.

- * Supported operating systems include: Unix, Linux, FreeBSD, MacOSX, Solaris, AIX, Win98/NT/2000/XP, Sun Cobalt OS (RAQ4)

- * A functioning webserver (Apache or IIS, among others). See Appendix A for information about configuring the webserver.

- * A working installation of PHP (version 4.0.1pl2 or higher) compiled with MySQL support. PHP is the language in which PostNuke is written. Without PHP support, the web server would not be able to parse the PHP files and your site would not work. See Appendix B for information about configuring PHP.

- * A working database management system (MySQL 3.23 or higher, SQL, or PostGRESQL, among others).

Software Recommendations

Some additional software packages will speed up your web site or offer enhanced features. You may wish to install these packages.

* It is very strongly recommended that a properly configured & working email subsystem (for example, SendMail, QMail, ProcMail, etc) is installed on your server. Most hosted sites will provide this subsystem. It is beyond the scope of this document to cover the installation and configuration of this software.

* phpMyAdmin (<http://phpmyadmin.sourceforge.net>) -- recommended only if the site will be using the MySQL database system -- phpMyAdmin is a cross-platform free utility that can manage an entire MySQL server, but also a single database. Many users may not have root (administrator) access to their database. If that is the case, you will need to create the database using an online tool such as phpMyAdmin.

* Enabling GZIP compression within PHP is an easy way to add some speed to your site.

* PHP Accelerator (<http://www.php-accelerator.co.uk>) -- PHP Accelerator is free, able to deliver performance gains and load average reduction to rival or exceed the very best alternatives, and is the intelligent choice of script caching solutions for PHP based sites.

Tools You Can Use

Make sure that you have the following applications handy. You will need them to facilitate your installation. If you need to download any of these programs, check <http://www.download.com> or <http://www.tucows.com> (<http://www.download.com>).

- An FTP program
- A Telnet program that also supports SSH
- An ASCII text editor
- A compression tool (TAR, ZIP, etc.)

* FoxServ (<http://www.foxserv.net>) -- FoxServ is an extremely handy tool for first-time PostNuke users to get Apache / MySQL / PHP / Perl up and running quickly, particularly for Windows servers.

* Apache Toolbox (<http://www.apachetoolbox.com>) -- Apache Toolbox is a fully customizable and menu driven script for Linux that will install Apache / MySQL / PHP / PERL, and much more. Everything is compiled from source. It checks for RPMs that might cause problems and uses wget to automatically download the source if it's missing. This is an advanced tool for Linux.

* PHPTriad (<http://sourceforge.net/projects/phptriad>) -- PHPTriad installs a complete working PHP/MySQL server environment on Windows platforms (9x/NT). Installs PHP, Perl, MySQL, Apache, and PHPMyAdmin.

Chapter 9. Assumptions & Conventions

This Guide is the one-stop resource for PostNuke, no matter what OS platform runs it. Examples are given for both Windows and *NIX systems whenever possible.

For the purposes of this documentation, the following assumptions are made:

- * You are running a Red Hat-compatible Linux distribution (other *NIX-type installations will work as well) (<http://www.redhat.com>).
- * You are running Apache (<http://www.apache.org>).
- * You are running MySQL (<http://www.mysql.com>).
- * You are running PHP (at least version 4.0.1pl2) (<http://www.php.net>).
- * Your web directory (where your web pages are located) is `"/var/www/html"`. We call this the *DocumentRoot*.
- * Your URL is `"http://www.yoursite.com"`.

Chapter 10. New Installation

If you are new to the world of PostNuke or CMSs, WELCOME! You are about to embark upon a very exciting journey. Grab a big cup of coffee, sit back, and let's get this installed and configured!

Ensure that your system has the required software (and, optionally, the recommended software) installed and working before attempting installation of PostNuke.

Step-by-step: First-time installation of PostNuke

- Print this document and keep it handy during the installation.
- Create the database that PostNuke will use. See Appendix 1 for assistance with this step.
- Create the database username and password that PostNuke will use. See Appendix 2 for assistance with this step.
- Obtain the latest PostNuke release from <http://www.postnuke.com> in either ZIP or TAR.GZ format. Download the release to a temporary directory. Under *NIX, TAR.GZ is the preferred format since the files will possess the correct user privileges.
- Using your compression program, VIEW the distribution file to make sure it will expand the files into the correct subdirectory path.
- Extract the PostNuke archive into a temporary directory. Move the /html and /sql directories into your DocumentRoot (as specified by Apache) (for example, /var/www/html), preserving paths (for example, `"tar -xzf $lt;PostNuke-archive.tar.gz$gt;"`, `"mv -R html /var/www/"`, `"mv -R sql /var/www/"`).

-or-

- Upload the extracted PostNuke files into your web directory, preserving paths.

* If you plan to offer multiple languages, download and install the appropriate language packs. English is included in the distribution by default. Language packs and installation instructions can be found on SourceForge's PostNuke page: <http://sourceforge.net/projects/post-nuke> under "Files".

* If you have a logo graphic for your site, upload it to the images directory (for example, /var/www/html/images). You may name the file anything you want. If you do not yet have a logo, you may skip this step and the default PostNuke logo will be displayed. Generally, the dimensions of this file should be 220

pixels wide by 80 pixels tall to fit into most pre-made themes. However, if you are satisfied with how a larger graphic looks, you may use a logo graphic that ignores these size recommendations. This graphic file is displayed at the top of the page within some themes, and at the top of every page that is printed from your site.

The graphic file must be located in the /images/ directory of your web site or within the theme's /images/ directory. The graphic file can be in PNG, GIF, or JPG format. The canonical location will be determined in a future release.

* Set the following permissions on these files located in your web directory:

- "chmod 666 config.php" (Windows: Remove the read-only file attribute with "attrib -r config.php". If using NTFS, be certain that the proper NTFS permissions are set.)

- "chmod 666 config-old.php" (Windows: Remove the read-only file attribute with "attrib -r config-old.php". If using NTFS, be certain that the proper NTFS permissions are set.)

* Point your browser to the installation file (for example, <http://www.yoursite.com/install.php>).

* Follow the prompts to create databases, tables, and configuration options.

- Select your language from the drop-down list. Click "Set Language" to continue.

- Read the license. Click "Next" to agree with the license terms and continue installation. If you do not agree with the license terms, abort the installation.

- CHMOD Check: PostNuke checks to make sure that critical files are appropriately writable in the web directory. If no errors are reported, click "Continue". If there are errors reported, correct them and click "Re-check" to perform the CHMOD check again.

- Database configuration

- Database Host: Enter the name of the host system where the database files will be stored. This is the <dbhost> that was defined in Appendix A. If your database is on your local machine, this entry will usually be "localhost".

- Database Username: Enter the database username that will be used to add, edit, and delete records from the database. This is the <dbuser> that was defined in Appendix B.

- Database Password: Enter the database password for the user defined above. This is the <dbpass> that was defined in Appendix B.

- Database Name: Enter the name of the database to be created. This is the <dbname> that was defined in Appendix A. Entry example: "postnuke".

- Table Prefix (for Table Sharing): If you wish to prefix the table names, enter the prefix here. For most users that are not sharing tables, the recommended entry is "nuke".

- Database Type: Select the database type from this drop-down list. Entry example: "MySQL"

- Site is for intranet or other local (non-internet) use: Check this box if this site is intended for intranet or other local (non-internet) use.

Click "Continue" to move to the next step.

You are presented a review of the database configuration selections that you just made. If they are incorrect, click "Change Info" to modify the selections. If the settings are correct, click "New Installation" to begin the installation.

- If you were able to create the database as directed in Appendix A, leave "Create the database" box UNCHECKED and click "Start".

- If you did not create the database as directed in Appendix A, and have root access to the database, check the "Create the database" box and click "Start".

- If you do not have root access, you must create the database manually and the installation script will automatically add the tables. See Appendix A for assistance with creating the database.

- If you are not sure if you have root access or not, check the "Create the database" box and click on "Start" to try it.

If you receive an error such as "Unable to make database", then you do not have root access to the database and will need to create the database in another way before the installation can continue. See Appendix A for assistance with creating the database.

Once the database has been created, installation can continue and the tables will be created. Click "Continue" to move to the next step.

You can now set up an Administrator account. If you skip this step, the login for the Administrator account will be username: "Admin" and password: "Password" (case sensitive). However, it is very strongly advised that you set up an Administrator account now.

- Admin Login: Enter the login name of the Administrator here. The name that is entered is displayed as a user on the site. Pick an appropriate name. Entry examples: "siteadmin" or "joesmith".

- Admin Name: Enter the full name of the Administrator here. Entry example: "Joe Smith".

- Admin Password: Enter the password for the Administrator here.

- Admin Password (verify): Enter the password for the Administrator again here to verify that the correct password is saved.

- Admin Email: Enter the full email address for the Administrator here. Entry example: "admin@yoursite.com".

- Admin URL: Enter the URL for the Administrator here, including "http://". Usually, the URL will be the site that the Administrator is administrating. Entry example: "http://www.yoursite.com".

IMPORTANT NOTE: Write down the Administrator name & password. You will need them later.

Click "Set Login" to save this information. You will be notified that the update was successful. Click "Finish" to continue.

Click "Go to your PostNuke site" to enter your PostNuke site for the first

time. Skip down to "TESTING THE INSTALLATION/UPGRADE", below.

Chapter 11. Upgrade Installation

If you have a previously installed version of PostNuke, or if you were running PHPNuke or MyPHPNuke, and wish to switch to PostNuke, you can use the Upgrade features of the installation to migrate your older system into the new PostNuke system.

Previous versions of PostNuke (versions 0.50, 0.60, 0.62, 0.63, 0.64, and 0.7x) can be automatically upgraded to the latest version of PostNuke using the upgrade function. Additionally, upgrades from MyPHPNuke (versions 1.87 and 1.88) and PHPNuke (versions 4.40, 5.20, 5.30, 5.31, and 5.40) to the latest version of PostNuke are supported by the upgrade process. Upgrades from PHPNuke 5.5 and later will be available in a future PostNuke release.

Through the upgrade process, user accounts are preserved, as are the settings for Articles, Blocks, Comments, Downloads, Headlines, and Reviews. Features that are specific to other CMS software (for example, article ratings in PHPNuke) are not converted and will be removed from the PostNuke database. Some modules and blocks may need to be upgraded to newer versions before they will function with PostNuke.

Step-by-step: Upgrading PostNuke

- Print this document and keep it handy during the installation.
- Obtain the latest PostNuke release from <http://www.postnuke.com> in either ZIP or TAR.GZ format. Download the release to a temporary directory. Under *NIX, TAR.GZ is the preferred format since the files will possess the correct user privileges.
- Using your compression program, VIEW the distribution file to make sure it will expand the files into the correct subdirectory path.
- Completely back up your entire web directory (for example, /var/www/html).
- Do a dump of your web site's database using "mysqldump" (or equivalent utility). Try the following:

```
"mysqldump -u <db_administrator_name> -p --opt <old_db_name>  
> DBbackup_10Apr02.sql".
```

You will be prompted for your administrator password and the contents of the database called "old_db_name" will be saved as "DBbackup_10Apr02.sql" in the current directory.

- Move all previous-version PostNuke files & directories from your web directory and sub-directories into another location. Be especially careful to move everything from the /includes and /modules directories. It is not necessary to move NON-PostNuke files from the web directory or sub-directories (for example, under *NIX, type `mv -R /var/www/html/* /var/nukebackup`).

IMPORTANT NOTE: If you do not move ALL previous-version PostNuke files from these directories, it will prevent your web site from functioning properly.

- Extract the PostNuke archive into a temporary directory. Move the /html and /sql directories into your DocumentRoot (as specified by Apache) (for example, /var/www/html), preserving paths (for example, "**tar -xzf <PostNuke-archive.tar.gz>**", "**mv -R html /var/www/**", "**mv -R sql /var/www/**").

-or-

- Upload the extracted PostNuke files into your web directory, preserving paths.
- If you wish for your site to offer multiple languages, download and install appropriate language packs. English is included in the distribution by default. Language packs and installation instructions can be found on SourceForge's PostNuke page: <http://sourceforge.net/projects/post-nuke> under "Files".
- From your previous-version backup, copy "config.php" and "config-old.php" to your web directory (for example, under *NIX, type "**cp /var/nukebackup/config.php /var/www/html/**", "**cp /var/nukebackup/config-old.php /var/www/html/**").
- Additionally, copy "config.php" into the web directory with the name "pn7config.php" (for example, under *NIX, type "**cp /var/nukebackup/config.php /var/www/html/pn7config.php**").
- Set the permissions on these files located in your web directory:
 - "**chmod 666 config.php**" (Windows: Remove the read-only file attribute with "**attrib -r config.php**". If using NTFS, be certain that the proper NTFS permissions are set.)
 - "**chmod 666 config-old.php**" (Windows: Remove the read-only file attribute with "**attrib -r config-old.php**". If using NTFS, be certain that the proper NTFS permissions are set.)
 - "**chmod 666 pn7config.php**" (Windows: Remove the read-only file attribute with "**attrib -r pn7config.php**". If using NTFS, be certain that the proper NTFS permissions are set.)
- Point your browser to the installation file (for example, <http://www.yoursite.com/install.php>).
- Follow the prompts to modify databases, tables, and configuration options.
 - Select your language from the drop-down list. Click "Set Language" to continue.
 - Read the license. Click "Next" to agree with the license terms and continue installation. If you do not agree with the license terms, abort the installation.

- CHMOD Check: PostNuke checks to make sure that critical files are appropriately writable in the web directory. If no errors are reported, click "Continue". If there are errors reported, correct them and click "Re-check" to perform the CHMOD check again.
- Database configuration
 - Database Host: Enter the name of the host system where the database files are stored. If your database is on your local machine, this entry will be "**localhost**".
 - Database Username: Enter the database username that will be used to add, edit, and delete files from the database.
 - Database Password: Enter the database password for the user defined above.
 - Database Name: Enter the name of the database to be upgraded. Entry example: "**postnuke**".
 - Table Prefix (for Table Sharing): If you wish to prefix the table names, enter the prefix here. For most users that are not sharing tables, the recommended entry is "**nuke**".
 - Database Type: Select the database type from this drop-down list. Entry example: "**MySQL**".
 - Site is for intranet or other local (non-internet) use: Check this box if this site is intended for intranet or other local (non-internet) use.

Click "Continue" to move to the next step.

You are presented a review of the database configuration selections that you just made. If they are incorrect, click "Change Info" to modify the selections. If the settings are correct, select "Upgrade" to upgrade from a previous version of PostNuke, or if you are migrating from PHPNuke or MyPHPNuke.

The next screen is where you select the CMS from which you are upgrading.

- Click "PHP-Nuke" to upgrade an existing PHP-Nuke install.
 - To continue, click the version of PHP-Nuke you wish to upgrade. Follow the prompts.
- Click "PostNuke" to upgrade an existing PostNuke install.
 - To continue, click the version of PostNuke you wish to upgrade. Follow the prompts.
- Click "MyPHPNuke" to upgrade an existing MyPHPNuke install.
 - To continue, click the version of MyPHPNuke you wish to upgrade. Follow the prompts.

- If you have a logo graphic for your site, upload it to the images directory (for example, `/var/www/html/images`). You may name the file anything you want. If you do not yet have a logo, you may skip this step and the default PostNuke logo will be displayed. Generally, the dimensions of this file should be 220 pixels wide by 80 pixels tall to fit into most pre-made themes. However, if you are satisfied with how a larger graphic looks, you may use a logo graphic that ignores these size recommendations. This graphic file is displayed at the top of the page within some themes, and at the top of every page that is printed from your site.

The graphic file must be located in the `/images/` directory of your web site or within the theme's `/images/` directory. The graphic file can be in PNG, GIF, or JPG format. The canonical location will be determined in a future release.

Click "Go to your PostNuke site" to enter your PostNuke site for the first time. Skip down to "Testing The Installation/Upgrade", below.

Once the upgrade has been tested to work, you may begin to migrate your NON-PostNuke files from the backup directory back into the web directory. You may now delete your previous-version backup files (for example, from `/var/nukebackup`)

Chapter 12. Testing The Installation/Upgrade

Before we can declare the installation/upgrade a success and begin configuring your site, we need to test its basic functionality. The first way to test it is to click the "Go to your PostNuke site" and see if PostNuke comes up.

If you do not see a PostNuke page, something went wrong. The first thing to check is that no "index.html" file exists in your web directory. If there is such a file, rename it (or delete it) to prevent it from overriding the "index.php" file. Also, if you performed an upgrade to PostNuke, you may need to clear the cookies in your browser, and then restart your browser.

If you get a message that says something like: "Warning: Access denied for user: 'root@localhost' (Using password: YES) in newinstall.php on line 36 Unable to make database", then your database username and/or password is incorrectly defined.

You may wish to visit the PostNuke live support site located at http://www.postnuke.com/modules.php?op=modload&name=IRC_Chat&file=index (http://www.postnuke.com/modules.php?op=modload&name=IRC_Chat&file=index) for more assistance with this and other installation problems. Before accessing this page, it is necessary to register for a free account on <http://www.postnuke.com>.

If you see a PostNuke page, then the installation/upgrade was a success. You should now do the following:

- Delete the entire install directory from the DocumentRoot (for example, /var/www/html/install). It is a security risk to leave it on the website.
- Delete the install.php file from the DocumentRoot (for example, /var/www/html/install.php). It is a security risk to leave it on the website.

We can move forward into configuration, after a quick lesson in terminology.

Chapter 13. A Lesson in PostNuke Terminology

Before we move forward into Basic Website Configuration, it is important to explain several concepts and some terminology. Please take the time to read and understand this section.

- BBCODE: *OTTO*
- BLOCKS: The different types of information displayed on the site. For example: News Articles, Polls, and Links are different types of Blocks.
- CATEGORY: With Categories, a page can be displayed (much like the main page of the website) on the site containing only the Articles that fit into that Category. An example of Categories illustrates it very well:
 - Category Youth
 - Topic news
 - Topic announcements
 - Category Adults
 - Topic news
 - Topic announcements
 - Category Seniors
 - Topic news
 - Topic announcements

For example, when you go to the category 'Youth', you have a whole sub-site dedicated to Youth. When you go to the category 'Adults', you have a whole sub-site dedicate to Adults, etc.

- COMMENTS: User-added material beneath an element. For example: A comment on an Article.
- MODULES: Functional elements (mini-applications) that are designed to be virtually 'bolted on' to a Postnuke site. For example: A calendar or forum.
- TOPICS: Categories of content. News is categorized by Topic, for example, Music and Cooking.

- **GROUPS:** Categories of site users with different levels of site privileges to add, modify, approve, or view elements of the site or content. For example: Admins, Editors, Users, Unregistered visitors.
- **PERMISSIONS:** Working in conjunction with **GROUPS**, **PERMISSIONS** determine what a user is permitted to do on the site.
- **THEMES** are preconfigured modules that change the look & feel of site elements such as fonts, colors, graphics, and other design features (they are essentially the same as 'templates' or 'skins').
- **WIKI ENCODING:** Wiki Encoding is an alternative to HTML code for display within articles and text on the site. A reference to the Wiki Text Formatting Rules is at: <http://phpwiki.sourceforge.net/phpwiki/TextFormattingRules>. PostNuke does NOT provide a full-blown Wiki implementation. If you seek a full Wiki, check <http://phpwiki.sourceforge.net/phpwiki/PhpWiki>.

Chapter 14. Basic Website Configuration

In order to configure your site, you will need to log in as the Administrator. We set up an Administrator username & password during first-time installation, above. Upgrading users will use their existing Administrator username & password.

Point your browser to your site (<http://www.yoursite.com>) and log in by entering the Administrator name and password in the "User's Login" and "Password" fields. Click "Login" to log in. You will see a new menu listing called "Administration" on the Main Menu. Click the Administration link to go to your site's administration tools, and click Settings.

Within the Settings section of configuration, you can 'personalize' PostNuke site to your tastes.

Basic Site Setup

- Site Name: This is your site's name. Something like "**PostNuke Central**", "**Game Central**", "**DrewVogel.COM**", or "**Top 20 Hits of All Time**".
- Site Logo: This field names a graphic file that is the logo for your site. The file named in this field must exist in your `/var/www/html/images` directory. An example of what might be entered in this field: "**logo.gif**".
- Site Slogan: This field allows the administrator to define an optional slogan for the site. This slogan is displayed at the top of the page under the site name in some themes, and in the title bar of the browser by default.

If the Site Name is defined as "**Game Central**" and the Site Slogan is defined as "**It's All About the Games!**", the browser title bar would be:

Game Central :: It's All About the Games!

- Meta Keywords: One of the challenges when running a web site is letting external search engines know that your site exists. Meta Keywords define words that categorize your site. Many search engines send out robots (also called spiders) to search the Web for content. When you define Meta Keywords for your site through this configuration option, you make it easier for the search-engine robots to categorize your site, and your site will be categorized more appropriately since you are defining the options. Enter words & phrases, separated by commas, that describe the focus of your web site. Capitalization is not important in this field. Many search engines limit the number of keywords that you can use. Therefore, you should choose your words carefully and use no more than 10-15 keywords that best describe your site's content.

If your site is all about rock and roll music, for example, you might enter the following information in this field: "**music, rock, roll, beatles, aerosmith, guitar, drum, bass, sing, singer, singing**"

For additional information on Meta Keywords, please visit Web Developer-META Tag Resources (http://www.webdeveloper.com/html/html_metatag_res.html) or The META Tag Builder (<http://vancouver-webpages.com/META>).

- **Dynamic Meta Keywords:** In addition to defining your own keywords for your site, you can choose to have meta keywords generated dynamically. When this option is enabled, meta keywords are generated dynamically whenever the full text of an article is being displayed. All the words in the article are used as meta keywords. Enabling this function (setting it to "**Yes**") has a small performance cost.
- **Site Start Date:** This simple field displays the site start date. Entry is free-form alphanumeric text. The contents of this field is displayed on Statistics pages, and other areas within the site.

Entry example: "**June 25, 2001**"

- **Administrator E-Mail:** This field is the email address where all administrative emails will be sent. This is the person who is responsible for maintaining the major parts of the site. Enter the complete email address. **NOTE:** If you do not have an installed & working email subsystem on your webserver, it is not necessary to enter anything into this field.

Entry example: "**admin@yoursite.com**"

- **Default Theme for your Site:** From the drop-down list, select the name of the default theme you would like users to see when they access your site. When users register for access to your system, they may have the option to change the theme that they see when accessing the site. A user's theme settings are for **THEIR** account only; other users of the system will see the default theme as specified here unless the user has selected a different theme.
- **Allow users to override theme?:** This setting indicates if you would like your users to be able to select from any additional themes that you may have installed, or if you would like to force the default theme (above) for all users. Entry example: "**Yes**" (allows users to select their own theme).

IMPORTANT NOTE: If you allow users to override their theme setting but later change this setting to "**No**" (do not allow users to select their own theme), you will need to manually edit the preferences of each user that has switched themes on your site. Edit the user's preferences to point to your system's **DEFAULT** theme otherwise the user will be 'locked' out of your system. For example, if you disable or remove a theme, or remove the ability for the user to change themes, and your user has previously specified a theme that you have deleted or are no longer allowing, the user will see a blank white page when they try to access your site. Edit that user's preferences and select the **DEFAULT** theme you

specified, above. Be sure to save your changes. For more assistance with this problem, please visit IRC Support.

- **Display Right Blocks in Articles?:** When a user selects a story to read, this function determines if a Right Block is displayed next to the story. This Right Block includes "Related links" and other features. "Related Links" are links that PostNuke determines to be related to the specific news article, either because the two articles are in the same topic, or because they are by the same author. Set to "**No**" if you do not wish for the Right Block to be displayed.
- **Locale time format:** This determines the format for time and date display on the site -- 12 hour or 24 hour, date format, etc. Most US residents will use "**en_US**".
- **Timezone Offset:** Set for the timezone that your SERVER is in. Example: My server is hosted in the Eastern US timezone, so I set the Timezone Offset in the Administration panel to that timezone (GMT -5:00 hours). A user on my site might be located on the West Coast of the United States which is 3 timezones away. Now when that user sets his preferences in his user options, the time will be displayed to that user in his timezone instead of the timezone of my server.
- **Start Page:** The module to which index.php is pointing... Essentially, the module you wish to have displayed as the "front page" to your site -- the very first thing that users see when they visit your site. Select from the drop-down list of modules. The most common setting is "**News**" as the default Start Page.
- **Number of articles on Admin menu:** Indicates the number of articles you wish to have displayed in the Administration menu. This setting is useful because stories can be edited easily from the Administration menu. Select a number from the drop-down list. Example: 20
- **Stories # on Home Page:** This determines the number of news items that are displayed on the home page. A smaller number in this box makes your pages load faster, while a larger number shows more items to the user at a time. Entry example: 20
- **Graphics in Administration menu?:** This Yes or No switch determines if icon graphics should be displayed in the Administration menu. Selecting "**Yes**" will display the graphics, while "**No**" will not display them.
- **Send Error reports by:** PostNuke has the ability to alert the Administrator if it detects that a user is requesting a non-existent page. This setting determines how that notification takes place.
 - "**Don't send error reports**": Disable this feature.
 - "**For referrers from this domain only**": Send an error report to the site administrator only when the broken link is from this site.
 - "**For all referrers**": Send an error report to the site administrator when the broken link is on this site or other sites. "For all referrers" can be used to check that sites that are linking to your site are linking to valid pages -- this is especially useful after an upgrade.

Entry example: **"For referrers from this domain only"** (recommended setting).

- Enable funny error messages in error.php: *APACHE ONLY -- DOES NOT WORK WITH IIS*. If your page/module reference isn't found, your visitors are presented with a helpful page of instructions. To enable this error-handling feature, add the following line into a .htaccess file located in your web's root directory (for example, /var/www/html):

--- CUT HERE ---

```
ErrorDocument 404 http://www.yoursite.com/error.php?op=404
```

--- CUT HERE ---

If you enable "Funny error messages", users will additionally see some Java-scripted nonsense ala Hitchhikers Guide to the Galaxy, the only purpose of which is to entertain the visitors, rather than to inform. Entry example: **"Yes"** (displays funny error message and helpful error page), or **"No"** (display only the helpful error page)

An example of this feature can be found at: <http://www.postnuke.com/error.php?error=404> or <http://www.drewvogel.com/error.php?error=404>.

An alternate way to configure error.php handling, if you have httpd.conf access, is to edit your Apache httpd.conf (usually in /etc/httpd/conf) to specify the error handler. For example:

--- CUT HERE ---

```
ErrorDocument 401 /error.php?error=401
ErrorDocument 403 /error.php?error=403
ErrorDocument 404 /error.php?error=404
ErrorDocument 500 /error.php?error=500
```

--- CUT HERE ---

Note that you need to restart your Apache session (for example, **"httpd restart"**) in order for the configuration changes to be reflected in your running site.

- Initial group for users: In this field, you type the name of the Group that new users to your site are automatically assigned. Groups and Permissions are discussed in detail further in this manual. For the default PostNuke Permissions system, the appropriate entry is **"users"**.

**** PLEASE NOTE: THIS FIELD WILL BE REMOVED FROM FUTURE VERSIONS OF POSTNUKE. CONFIGURE THE DEFAULT LANGUAGE FROM ADMINISTRATION -> LANGUAGES -> LANGUAGES CONFIGURATION. ****

- Select the language for your site: This is the default language for use on your site. If you have Multi-Lingual options enabled (see Administration -> Languages -> Languages Configuration, further in this manual) and additional language packs installed, your users may be able to display the site in a different language. Language packs can be found on SourceForge's PostNuke page: <http://sourceforge.net/projects/post-nuke> under "Files". Entry example: "[eng] English"

Footer Messages

- Footer line: The 'footer' is displayed at the bottom (the 'foot') of each and every page on your site. This is an excellent place to give credit, state copyright, or put links that you wish to appear everywhere on your site.

Entry example:

--- CUT HERE ---

```
"<center><a href="http://www.postnuke.com" target="blank"></a> <a href="http://php.weblogs.com/ADODB"
target="blank"></a><a href="http://www.php.net"
target="blank"></a><br><br><font size="1">All logos and trademarks in
this site are property of their respective owners. Comments are property of
their posters, everything else © This Site.<p>This web site was made with <a
href="http://www.postnuke.com">PostNuke</a>, a web portal system written in
PHP. PostNuke is Free Software released under the <a
href="http://www.gnu.org">GNU/GPL license</a>.</center></font>"
```

--- CUT HERE ---

Backend Configuration

Other sites can list your site's headlines (with links) in their web pages. These sites use what is often called an RSS feed, which is essentially an XML file laid out according to one of the RSS specifications. This section of configuration allows you to set some specifics about how the RSS file is generated for your site. You may link to news items on other websites by defining an RSS Block, which is explained in detail in the section Advanced Website Configuration -> Blocks, further on in this Guide.

- Backend title: This is a one-line description of the page containing your news headlines. Specify something other than your site name in this field, since the site name (as defined in Site Name, above) is automatically displayed. Text in the Backend Title field can show up on the link back to your site or may be displayed to identify the source from which this RSS file comes. For example, "**The best in news & reviews!**"
- Backend language: From the drop-down list, select the language for the RSS feed from your site.

If another site wishes to syndicate your news and requests the URL for your RSS feed, answer them with <http://www.yoursite.com/backend.php>.

NOTE: By default, the RSS feed is available. To turn it off, rename or delete the backend.php file.

OTTO: CLARIFY. To test that your RSS feed is functioning, open it in your browser, which will show it to you in XML layout. You can also go to <http://publish.curry.com/rss> and <http://www.wc.cc.va.us/services/news> to see sample output from your RSS file.

To include a RSS feed from another site, create an RSS Block. (See the section "Advanced Website Configuration -> Blocks" elsewhere in this guide.)

For more information about RSS, see <http://www.webreference.com/authoring/languages/xml/rss/intro/> and <http://blogspace.com/rss>. A simple step-by-step tutorial on the components of an RSS feed is at <http://www.jamsterdam.com/rss092>.

Security Options

- Security level: Set the overall security level for your system. This function determines how long the user's session will persist. Options:
 - **High** (users must log on each time they return to the site)
 - **Medium** (users stay logged on for a set number of days)
 - **Low** (users stay logged in forever)

Most websites will choose "**Medium**" as their security level as it represents the best balance between security and convenience for the user.

- For Medium security, users stay logged in for: If Security level is set to Medium, this list specifies how many days will pass before a user's session will expire. Entry example: 3 days
- Users become inactive after not using the system for: If PostNuke detects that a user's session has been idle for a certain period of time, it will expire the session. This setting determines how long PostNuke will wait before expiring the session due to inactivity. Entry example: 20 minutes

Run On An Intranet

- Intranet: Intranet should only be set to "**Yes**" if you cannot access PostNuke with a fully-qualified host name (for example, <http://www.yoursite.com>). Setting Intranet to "**Yes**" removes a number of security levels from PostNuke. It is NOT recommended to run in this mode unless you are behind a firewall and users are not permitted to access the site from outside the firewall. Entry example: "**No**"

Another option for Intranet use without the need to set Intranet to "Yes" is as follows: Administrators can simulate a domain name by adding the IP address of the site and the desired domain name of the site to a HOSTS file (usually /etc/hosts for *NIX, under C:\WINDOWS\system32\drivers\etc for Windows NT/2000/XP).

IMPORTANT NOTE: Under Windows, be certain to modify the 'hosts' file and NOT 'lmhosts'. 'lmhosts' is for NetBIOS names.

For example, a HOSTS file entry might look like:

```
192.26.128.3 triton triton.tatooine.com
```

This means that typing <http://triton> or <http://triton.tatooine.com> would be pointed to 192.26.128.3. Hence, the site can be loaded on an Intranet without the need to downgrade security.

HTML Options

- HTML tags allowed in posts: This table determines the HTML coding that PostNuke will accept in submissions, either from users or from Administrators. All content entry areas will accept the HTML codes specified below. Specify if the tag is 'Not Allowed', 'Allowed', or 'Allowed with parameters'.
 - Not allowed: The HTML tag is never allowed and will be ignored in the post.
 - Allowed: The HTML tag is allowed without any parameters. This is useful for text-formatting tags (for example, `` and `` for BOLD).
 - Allowed with parameters: The HTML tag is allowed with parameters. An example of a tag with parameters is ``.
- Translate embedded HTML entities into real characters: "Embedded HTML entities" usually begin with "&#", and pertain mostly to multi-byte languages such as Korean or other Asian languages. If you do

not use multiple languages on your web site, or if your language does not require multi-byte support, you should set this to "No".

Click "Save Changes" when your modifications are complete. Your settings will be saved.

This ends Basic Website Configuration. Before we can move forward into Advanced Website Configuration, it is important to explain several concepts and some terminology. Please take the time to read and understand the next section, UNDERSTANDING MODULES.

Chapter 15. Understanding Modules

PostNuke allows items to be virtually 'bolted on' to its engine. These items, called "modules", add features or functionality to PostNuke. Because it is extremely important to understand how modules function within PostNuke, we will explain how any PostNuke module can be initialized, activated, edited, deactivated, upgraded, and completely removed (deleted!). Any of these actions may be taken on any PostNuke module.

The PostNuke distribution comes with a selection of popular modules already configured for use with your system. The Administrator may choose which modules to use on the site, and disable or even completely remove (delete!) those that will not be used on the site. Additional modules for PostNuke may be downloaded from the official module site at <http://mods.postnuke.com/index.php>.

From the Administration menu, click "Modules".

- **List:** Display a listing of all modules on your site, sorted by Module name.
- **Regenerate:** Regenerate the module listing. When a new module is added to or deleted from the modules/ directory, the system needs to 'Regenerate' the file structure to recognize the change in the modules/ directory. However, there is no problem if you click "Regenerate" every time you wish to view the modules listing, to make sure that you're working with the most up-to-date list.

After the listing has been regenerated any new modules are displayed in the modules listing (sorted by Module name), and you are given the option to Initialize and then Activate them.

- **INITIALIZE:** Calls a function which creates any necessary tables and module variables that the module requires. Modules must be Initialized before any other action can be done on them.
- **ACTIVATE:** Informs PostNuke that the module is initialized and should be activated. Modules must first be Initialized before they can be Activated so tables and module variables are properly initialized.

To activate a specific module, from your site's Administration menu, select "Modules" then "Regenerate". From the list that appears, select the module that you wish to activate. Click "Initialize" to initialize the module, and then click on "Activate" to turn the module on. Set the permissions (explained later in this document), and the module is ready for use.

- **EDIT:** Allows the Administrator to change settings for a particular module. The module Name, Description, AutoLinks (on/off) (if AutoLinks are enabled, elsewhere), Ratings (on/off), and Wiki Encoding (on/off) may be configured on a module-by-module basis.
- **DEACTIVATE:** This function tells PostNuke that the services that this module offers are to be taken offline (deactivated). A module must first be Activated before it can be Deactivated. Once deactivated,

the module is inaccessible to users. NOTE: Deactivate does NOT delete the physical module files (in modules/) and/or any specific module variables created during initialization.

To remove a module's functionality, go to the Administration menu's Module link, select "Regenerate", and click "Deactivate" next to the module to be removed. This turns the module off but keeps the module variables and database tables intact. This is all you need to do to make the module inaccessible to your users, unless you wish to completely remove (uninstall) the module from your site. Completely remove modules by deleting their sub-directories from your modules/ directory.

- **UPGRADE:** This function will integrate new tables, module variables, and user variables when you move from one version of a module to a newer version of a module. Note that you must Activate again after Upgrading a module.
- **REMOVE:** Completely remove (delete!) this module from your system. The module must first be deactivated before it can be removed. Clicking "Remove" will delete the modules's database tables and module variables from your web site, but the physical files of the module (in modules/<modulename>) are NOT deleted.

If you wish to completely remove a specific module, click "Remove" to remove the module from your site. The only way to delete the physical files of the module is to remove the directory yourself (for example, "rm modules/<modulename>"). If you wish to utilize the module's functionality again in the future, you will need to re-initialize and re-activate the module.

IMPORTANT NOTE: There is no CONFIRMATION SCREEN when you click to "Remove" a deactivated module! Be certain that you wish to delete the module before clicking the "Remove" button.

Chapter 16. Advanced Website Configuration & Use

Once the basic configuration of your website is complete and you have a good understanding of how Modules can add functionality to PostNuke, and how to use them, it is time to move into Advanced Website Configuration. Not all Administrators will use all these features, so feel free to skip around!

Add Story

Whenever you wish to post new information to your website, go to the Administration menu and click "Add Story". You will be taken to the Add Story screen, where you can write (or cut & paste) the story you wish to add.

- Title: The title of the story as it will be displayed to the user. Free-form alphanumeric text. Entry example: "Cooking Basics".
- Topic: From the drop-down list, select the Topic for your story. Topics allow you to divide your content into logical groupings, and they are discussed in detail in the Topics section, below.

*** BE AWARE THAT STARTING IN VERSION 0.713, THE NEXT TWO OPTIONS, 'CATEGORIES' & 'PUBLISH ON HOMEPAGE', ARE INCOMPLETELY IMPLEMENTED AND WILL CHANGE DRAMATICALLY IN FUTURE VERSIONS OF POSTNUKE. ***

- Category: From the drop-down list, select the Category for this story. Most Administrators will be able to leave this field set at the default of "Articles". The default category, "Articles", is the 'master' category, and cannot be edited or deleted. To use Categories functionality, first define additional Categories for the site.

To add a new Category to the site, follow these steps:

- From the Administration menu, click on "Add Story".
- From the Add Story screen, click "Add" next to Categories.
- Enter the name for the new Category. For example, "**Cooking with Drew**".
- From the drop-down list, select the theme (from your currently installed themes) in which to display this Category.

*** NOT CURRENTLY FUNCTIONING ***

- Click "Save" to save the new Category.
- Go to the Administration page (click on "Go to admin section")

Click "Add Story", and the new Category will be available from the Category drop-down list.

- Publish on homepage?: Should this story be published on the homepage? The majority of Administrators will leave this field set at the default of "Yes". If the Category field (above) is set to the default of "Articles", this field does nothing. If the Category field (above) is set to something OTHER than "Articles", set this field to "Yes" to cause the Article to be displayed on the home page. Set to "No" if the Article will only be available within the Category.
- Allow comments?: Click "Yes" to allow users to post comments on this story. Click "No" to prohibit users from posting comments on this story. If set to "Yes", a link called "comments?" will appear at the bottom of the story. Once comments have been posted for a particular story, the link title will change to indicate the number of comments for the story.
- Language: From the drop-down list, select the language for this story, or "All" to indicate that this story is shown to users regardless of the user's language settings. The default setting of "All" is a good choice unless you have specific reason to change it.
- Story text: Enter the text of the story in this field. Permitted HTML is allowed (as defined in Administration -> Settings -> HTML Options) in this field. Text entered here will be displayed on the front page of the site. Story text is used for the summary of the story, or to display one (or more) introductory paragraphs on the homepage. Extended text is where the details of the story are communicated.
- Extended text: Enter extended text of the story in this field. Permitted HTML is allowed (as defined in Administration -> Settings -> HTML Options) in this field. Text entered in this field will NOT be displayed on the front page of the site; it is displayed only when the user clicks "Read More" at the bottom of the story.
- Notes: Permitted HTML is allowed (as defined in Administration -> Settings -> HTML Options) in this field. Enter notes for the story in this field. Text entered in this field will be displayed in italicized text on the front page of the site at the bottom of the story. The Notes field is useful in a variety of ways. For example, the site Administrator can re-visit the article and add extra information for emphasis.
- Do you want to program this story?: If you want to delay the publication of this story until a specific time or date, click "Yes" and define the time or date when the story will be published in the following fields. Note that you may not program a story in the past. If you wish to post the story immediately, leave this field set to the default of "No".
 - Time: Enter the hour (in 24-hour format) and minute (in 5-minute intervals) that this story should be posted. For example, hour: "13", minute: "35".
 - Day: Enter the day of the month that this story should be posted. For example, "4".

- Month: Enter the month that this story should be posted. For example, "7".
- Year: Enter the year that this story should be posted. For example, "2010".

In the examples above, the story would be programmed to be posted on July 4, 2010 at 1:35pm.

- Preview story: The default for the drop-down list is to Preview the story. Choose Preview to show the complete story as it will be displayed to users. Click "OK" to preview the story. Check spelling, grammar, and URLs.
- Post story: When you are satisfied that the story is correct, select "Post story" from the drop-down list. Click "OK" to post the story and make it immediately available to users.

TIP: If you wish to present a series of articles (Part 1, Part 2, Part 3...) and link them all together to allow users to read the second article after finishing the first (etc.), follow these steps.

- Write your first article. Note the Article ID.

(To determine an article's Article ID, locate the Article on the main page of the site and "hover" the mouse over the Article title. In the browser's status bar, you will see the URL for the link, for example: <http://www.yoursite.com/modules.php?op=modload&name=News&file=article&sid=112>. Look near the end of the line for "sid=##", where "##" is the Article ID. In this example, your Article ID is "112".)

- Write the second article. Note the Article ID. For this example, we will assume that the second article has an Article ID of "126".
- Edit the first Article and add the following to the bottom of the article:

```
<span style="text-align:center">It;a  
href="modules.php?op=modload&name=News&file=article&sid=126">::Part  
2::</a></span>
```

- Edit the second Article and add the following to the bottom of the article:

```
<span style="text-align:center"><a  
href="modules.php?op=modload&name=News&file=article&sid=112">::Back to  
Part 1::</a></span>
```

Follow these steps to add additional Articles in your series.

Admin Messages

The Administration Messages module allows the Administrator to display site messages to users. Different messages can be displayed to users based on the user's status on the system. For example, display a message to unregistered users encouraging them to register, or show a message to registered users informing them of new features that are available to them. You may have as many Administration Messages defined as you wish.

If you have Administrative Messages defined, they are listed at the top of the screen with the option to Edit or Delete the message. Click "Edit" to edit the message. Make any changes that you wish, then click "Save Changes" to save. Click "Delete" to delete an Administration Message. Click "Yes" to confirm deletion or click "No" to abort deletion of the Administrative Message.

To add an Administrative Message, fill in the fields below.

- Title: Enter the title of the message as it will be displayed to users. Free-form alphanumeric text.
- Content: Enter the body of the message here. Free-form alphanumeric text. All HTML tags defined in Administration -> Settings are permitted in this box.
- Language: From the drop-down list, select the language for which this Message will be displayed, or "All" to have the Message shown to all users of the site, regardless of their language setting. In this way, you could create English language Administrative Messages that are displayed only to your English users.
- Active?: To make this Message active and displayed to the users, click "Yes". If you do not wish to display the Message, but do not wish to delete it, click "No" and the Message will be marked as Inactive.
- Who can view this?: From this drop-down list, select the type of users to whom this message should be displayed.
 - All visitors: This Message will be displayed to ALL users of the site. This is the best way to get a message to all of your users (these messages will be displayed to anonymous and registered users, as well as to Administrators).
 - Registered users only: This Message will be displayed only to those users who have registered and are currently logged on the site (these Messages will not be displayed to anonymous users). As an example, configure a message to thank the user for registering on the site.
 - Anonymous users only: This Message will be displayed only to those users who are not logged into the site (these Messages will not be displayed to registered users). As an example, configure a Message encouraging non-registered users to apply for an account on the site.
 - Administrators only: This Message will be displayed only to those users with Administrative permissions on the site.

Click "Add Message" to save the message.

AutoLinks

AutoLinks is a feature that, when Activated, generates web links related to the content on-the-fly in modules (for example, News or Sections) from text within the module (text in the article). By default, AutoLinks is not active and must be activated through Administration -> Modules.

For example, if you have AutoLinks turned on, "Beatles" defined as a Keyword, and "http://www.beatles.com" as the auto-link URL, PostNuke will automatically replace occurrences of "Beatles" within your articles with "Beatles".

When AutoLinks are Activated, the option to Activate/Deactivate AutoLinks for particular modules will appear when editing modules (from Administration -> Modules -> List -> <module name>). Activate AutoLinks for the modules you wish, such as News. AutoLinks has a slight performance cost when activated.

Once AutoLinks have been activated, an AutoLinks link will appear in your Administration screen with the following options.

- Add AutoLink: Enter the keyword in the Key (link) Word field. This is the text that will be matched in an article (for example, "beatles").

NOTE: Capitalization is not important in the Key (link) Word field.

Enter the title of the site in the Title field (for example, "The Beatles Site"). This is the name that will be displayed as a mouse-over and in the listing of all AutoLinks.

Enter the complete URL for the site in the URL field (for example, "http://www.beatles.com"). Make sure to enter "http://" at the beginning of the link if the site is external to your site; otherwise it will not function as expected.

If the URL is located on your web site, you can enter the path to the file or the complete URL. For example, if the file is on your site, you can enter "music.html" and AutoLinks will automatically prepend the "http://www.yoursite.com", resulting in an AutoLink of "http://www.yoursite.com/music.html". You could also enter "http://www.yoursite.com/music.html".

Finally, use the Comments field to enter optional free-form alphanumeric comments about the link. Comments are visible only to the site Administrator.

Click "Create AutoLink" to add the autolink to the database.

- View AutoLinks: To view, edit, or delete AutoLinks, click the "View AutoLinks" link. All the AutoLinks in your database will be displayed sorted by Key (link) Word. If you wish to edit an AutoLink,

click on the "Edit" link for that AutoLink. A page will be displayed where you can edit all the information about that particular link. Click "Update AutoLink" to save your changes.

To delete an AutoLink, click on the "Delete" link for that AutoLink. A page will be displayed asking you to confirm your request to delete the AutoLink. If you wish to delete the AutoLink, click "Confirm"; otherwise click "Cancel deletion of AutoLink" and the link will not be removed.

- **Modify AutoLinks Configuration:** This section allows configuration of how AutoLinks appear on your site.
 - **Only link each item once in each piece of text:** If this option is checked, then only the FIRST occurrence of a matching Key (link) Word in the article will be changed into an AutoLink. If this option is unchecked, ALL occurrences of matching Key (link) Words in the article will be changed into AutoLinks.

For example, if your news article had the text:

"The Beatles are a band. The Beatles played music, and the Beatles were very good"

...and this function was CHECKED, it would become:

"The [Beatles](http://www.beatles.com) are a band. The Beatles played music, and the Beatles were very good".

However, if the function was UNCHECKED, the text of the article would be changed to:

"The [Beatles](http://www.beatles.com) are a band. The [Beatles](http://www.beatles.com) played music, and the [Beatles](http://www.beatles.com) were very good".

- **Remove decoration from AutoLinks:** If you want your AutoLinks to be underlined in your news article, UNCHECK this option. If you do not want your AutoLinks underlined, CHECK this option.

TO ADD AUTOLINKS TO A SPECIFIC MODULE: Select the module(s) that you wish to use AutoLinks and "Edit" them. For example, Administrators may want the News module to feature AutoLinks. Go to Administration -> Modules -> Regenerate. Select "Edit" next to the News module. From the page that is displayed, check the box next to "Activate AutoLinks for this module" and click "Commit Changes" to save your changes. Repeat for any other modules that you wish to use AutoLinks.

Click "Update AutoLinks Configuration" to save changes.

Banners

Many websites rely on banner advertisement to generate revenue for the webmaster. PostNuke has features built in that provide banner display, reporting, and management. Administrators will find it easy to add, edit, or delete client & banner information in this section.

Standard banner sizes, as determined by IAB Ad Standards (http://www.iab.net/iab_banner_standards/bannersizes.html), are defined as:

- 468 x 60 (Full Banner)
 - 234 x 60 (Half Banner)
 - 120 x 90 (Button 1)
 - 120 x 60 (Button 2)
 - 88 x 31 (Micro Bar)
 - 160 x 600 (Wide Skyscraper)
 - 120 x 600 (Skyscraper)
 - 125 x 125 (Square Button)
 - 180 x 50 (Rectangle)
 - 120 x 240 (Vertical Banner)
 - 300 x 250 (Medium Rectangle)
 - 250 x 250 (Square Pop-up)
-
- Add a new client: In order to place a banner on your site, you first need to create a Client associated with the banner.
 - Client name: Enter the name of the client, for example: "Red Hat Linux".
 - Contact name: Enter the full name of the contact, for example: "John Doe".
 - Contact e-mail: Enter the complete email of the contact, for example: "jdoe@somewhere.com".
 - Client login: Enter the username of the client here, for example: "johndoe".
 - Client password: Enter the client's password.
 - Extra Information: Extra information is free-form alphanumeric text that you can use to record information about the client, such as phone numbers, contact information, etc. It is visible only to the Administrator from within the Banners module.

Click "Add Client" to save your changes. Your Clients may log in to check their Banner statistics by pointing their browser to "http://www.yoursite.com/banners.php?op=login".

IMPORTANT NOTE: This account is NOT a standard PostNuke user account. When the Client logs in, they will be shown the statistics for the banners they have running on the site, but they will not be logged into the site as a user.

The statistics that the Client will be shown are as follows:

- Banner ID: The ID number for the banner on the site.
- Impressions Made: The number of times that the banner has been displayed to users.
- Impressions Total: This field shows the total number of impressions that the Client purchased, or "0" if the Client has unlimited impressions.
- Impressions Left: If the Client purchased a certain number of impressions, this field shows how many of those impressions remain.
- Clicks: How many times the banner has been clicked from the site.
- % Clicks: The percentage of Impressions Made that the Clicks comprise.
- Functions:
 - Email Stats: Emails the statistics to the email address configured in "Contact e-mail", above.
 - Change URL: The Client may elect to change the URL where the banner will direct users that click on it. The Client will make the changes and click "Change" to change the URL.
- Add a new banner: Once the client has been created, you may configure the banner to be displayed.
 - Client name: Select the name of the client from this drop-down list.
 - Purchased impressions: If the client has purchased a specific number of impressions, enter the number in this field. For example, if they purchased 1000 impressions, enter "1000". For unlimited impressions, enter "0".
 - Image URL: This is the full URL or path to the banner image. The image can reside on your own site, or the site of your client (or anywhere else, for that matter). For example, "http://www.yoursite.com/images/banners/banner1.gif".
 - Click URL: When a user views the banner and wishes to visit the site, this field tells PostNuke where to send the user. Enter the full URL of the link to visit. For example, "http://www.othersite.com".

Click "Add Banner" to save your changes.

Banners -> Banner Reporting

Once you have any Banners defined, a report will be displayed any time you enter Administration -> Banners. This report shows the current Active Banners, the Banners that are Finished (have used all their purchased impressions), and a listing of Advertising Clients.

- Current active Banners: This section of the report shows how many impressions the Banner has generated, the number of impressions remaining (if the client purchased a number of impressions), the number & percentage of Clicks on the Banner that your site has generated, the Client name, and options to Edit or Delete the Banner.
- Finished banners: This section of the report shows Banners that have used all their purchased impressions, along with numbers & percentages of clicks, the dates that the banner was active, and options to Edit or Delete the Banner.
- Advertising clients: This section of the report shows Client & contact information, how many active Banners the client has on your site, and options to Edit or Delete the Client.

Banners -> Banners Configuration

- Activate banners in your site: Set to "Yes" if you wish to display banners on your site. This is a 'master switch'. Even if you have banner clients defined in the Banners module, the banners will not be displayed if this switch is set to "No". Banner placement on the page is a function of your particular theme. Entry example: "Yes".
- Your IP to not count the hits: In order to keep from "padding" the hits to your site, you may enter your IP number to exclude hits from the count. If you are running your own server enter "127.0.0.1". If your site is hosted elsewhere, enter your external IP (assigned by your ISP).

Blocks

Within PostNuke, Blocks act as building blocks to construct your site. Blocks are provided by the core PostNuke engine, or virtually 'bolted on' by modules. Core PostNuke blocks provide basic system functionality, while modules provide enhanced functionality or new features. Using Blocks, the Administrator can customize the look of the site by adding, removing, or changing the position of Blocks.

Go to Administration -> Blocks to add, edit, view, or delete Blocks from your website. The Blocks display is sorted by Position.

- New block: To add a new Block to your website, click "New Block". Fill out the fields on the screen that appears. Each field is discussed below.
- Title: In this field, enter the title that will be displayed for the new Block. Entry example: "Administration Menu".
- Block: From this drop-down list, select the Block type. There are several options for Block type provided by PostNuke, and additional Block types will be added as modules are 'bolted on' to PostNuke, though not every module will add Block types.

Each Block type has different configuration options (displayed after you click "Commit" on this screen) that will be covered in this section. No Block may have content that is greater than 64K in size, and ALL Block types have the following configuration options in common:

- Title: The title of the Block as it will be displayed on the site.
- Position: From this drop-down list, select where the Block should be displayed on the page, either left, right, or centre. The ORDER of the Blocks can be modified from Administration -> Blocks -> View Blocks.
- Language: Select the language for which this Block will be displayed from the drop-down list. In this way, you could create English language blocks that are displayed only to your English users. Select "All" to cause the Block to be displayed in all languages.
- Refresh time for block: If the Block pulls information from outside sources, this setting defines how frequently the Block will poll for updates. Entry example: "Half an hour".

The text in parenthesis after the Block type is the module/name combination used by PostNuke to specify the Block type.

- Core/Today's Big Story: (Core/big): Today's Big Story displays the most popular (the most viewed) story for the day.
- Core/Button Link Block: (Core/button):
*** CORE/BUTTON FUNCTIONALITY WILL BE REMOVED FROM POSTNUKE AND THEREFORE ARE NOT DOCUMENTED HERE. USE CORE/HTML INSTEAD. ***
- Core/Categories Menu: (Core/category): Displays a list of Categories as defined in the Administration -> News module. Shows either all defined Categories, or only the Categories for the currently selected language, depending on the setting for Multilingual options in Administration -> Language -> Language Configuration.

- Core/Ephemerids: (Core/ephem): If you have Ephemerids defined for your site, this Block instructs PostNuke to display Ephemerids in this Block. There are no additional configuration options for this Block type.
- Core/HTML: (Core/html): This is a general Block for displaying HTML. All HTML tags defined in Administration -> Settings are permitted in this box.
 - Content: Enter the HTML content that you wish to display in this field. Only HTML that is below 64K in size will function in this block.

- Core/User's Login: (Core/login):
- Core/Generic menu: (Core/menu):
 - Menu format: This setting determines if the menu will be displayed as a listing or if the menu items are selected from a drop-down list.
 - Display: Specify if specific elements should be displayed within this Block.
 - Modules:
 - Waiting content: If configured as an Administration menu, you can enable this field to have an indicator that shows if there is waiting content (stories, etc) on the site.

- Content:
 - Title:
 - URL:
 - Description (optional):
 - Delete:
 - Insert Blank After:

- Core/Online: (Core/online): Displays a listing of who is online on the site. There are no additional configuration options for this Block type.
- Core/Past Articles: (Core/past): Displays a clickable listing of the past Articles on the site. The number of stories displayed depends on the setting in the user's Your Account -> Homepage -> Number of stories field, or if that is not set, on Settings -> Number of articles on homepage. If the user wishes to read any of these Articles, click on the Article name to display the full Article.

- Core/Livesupport: (Core/phplive): If you don't have an account with LivePeople.info (<http://www.livepeople.info>) yet, you may want to sign up now. It's free for PostNuke users only!
 - Your LivePeople company name:
 - Your LivePeople user ID:

- Core/PHP Script: (Core/php): Executes a PHP script within the site. Meant to include small blocks of PHP code, like a Stock Ticker from <http://www.hotscripts.com> or similar.

IMPORTANT NOTES: Do not run scripts that access databases in this block. Only PHP scripts that are below 64K in size will function in this block.

- Content: Cut and paste the entire PHP script you wish to execute into this field. A very simple example of a script that might be inserted here is:

```
"passthru("/usr/games/fortune -s");"
```

(This is for *NIX and assumes that the random 'fortune' program is in the /usr/games directory.)

IMPORTANT NOTE: Putting "" tags at the beginning & end of code entered in the Content field will cause a parse error to be generated when the page is displayed.

- Core/Display poll: (Core/poll): Display a Poll in this Block. You may configure if the Current Poll or a specific Poll is to be displayed.
 - Poll to Display: Choose the Poll to be displayed.
 - Current: Select this to have the current poll displayed.
 - Specific: From the drop-down list, select the specific Poll you wish to have displayed.

- Core/Story Related Links: (Core/related): This Block displays the latest article with the same Topic as the story being displayed. The Block functions only when you display an Article; it is not useful on the front page of a site. Only the most recent Story in the Topic is shown.

RSS is a Web content syndication format. Using RSS, your site can 'pull' content in the form of headlines from other websites and display that content on your site. If a user of your site is interested in reading the article, they can click a link to be taken to the other site.

- Core/RSS Extra: (Core/rss2): RSS is a Web content syndication format.

- RSS File URL:
 - Select "Custom" to define your own RSS newsfeed or select from previously defined RSS newsfeeds from the drop-down list.

Unfortunately, there are multiple versions of RSS feeds available, and the only way to determine which of these two Blocks will work with your particular RSS feed is by trial-and-error. If you enter a known-good RSS link into one of these two Block types and it doesn't work, try the other Block type.

- Core/RSS Newsfeed: (Core/rss): RSS is a Web content syndication format.
 - RSS File URL:
 - List of available feeds: (www.syndic8.com)
 - Maximum number of articles shown:
 - Display site image:
 - Display site search:
 - Display article descriptions:
 - Use alternate display style:
- Core/Search Box: (Core/search): Displays a Search box. In PostNuke 0.713, the Search is limited to searching ONLY News articles. However, in a future release, this will be a full site search.
- Core/SMS: (Core/sms): **** NOT CURRENTLY FUNCTIONAL **** Uses Short Message Service (SMS) to send messages to mobile electronic devices. This is not useful in the United States.
- Core/Story Titles: (Core/stories): Displays titles of News stories. Click the title to read the article.
 - Display all stories (or)
 - Display front-page stories (or)
 - Display non-front-page stories:
 - Topic: If a Topic is selected in this drop-down list, only Stories from that Topic will be displayed in the Block.

- Category: If a Category is selected in this drop-down list, only Stories from that Category will be displayed in the Block. **** NOT CURRENTLY FUNCTIONAL ****
- Maximum number of stories to display:
- Core/Plain Text: (Core/text): This Block type simply displays the text contents of the Content field. All HTML tags defined in Administration -> Settings are permitted in this box.
 - Content: Enter the text you wish to display in this field.
- Core/Languages: (Core/thelang): Displays a language selection Block. Depending on the configuration option selected in Administration -> Languages -> Languages Configuration, this Block will display either a drop-down list or flag graphics to allow the user to select their default language for the site.
- Core/Topics Menu: (Core/topic): Displays all active Topics on the website and the date of the last addition to the Topic. Click the Topic name to see articles in that Topic, with a link at the top of the page to show ALL articles in that Topic.
- Core/User's Custom Box: (Core/user): This is a box that your users can edit to display items that are important to them. It is displayed only to the individual user. All HTML tags defined in Administration -> Settings are permitted in this box, so users could put customized links, etc., here. Users can edit their Custom Box through Your Account -> Change Homepage.
- Core/Latest Web Links: (Core/weblinks): This Block displays the latest Web Links that have been added to the site.
 - Module Name: (usually "Web_Links")
 - Total links: Specify how many links to display in this Block. Defaults to "10". If you wish to display the 25 most recent Web Links, enter "25" here.
- Admin Messages/Show admin messages: (Admin_Messages/messages): Displays the messages that the Administrator has defined in Administration -> Admin Messages.
- Quotes/Random Quote: (Quotes/quote): Displays a random Quote from the quotes defined in Administration -> Quotes.
- Wiki/WIKI: (Wiki/wiki): Text block allowing Wiki encoding. Wiki Encoding is an alternative to HTML code for display within articles and text on the site. A reference to the Wiki Text Formatting Rules is at: <http://phpwiki.sourceforge.net/phpwiki/TextFormattingRules>.
 - Content: Enter Wiki-formatted text in this field.

- Template/Show first example items (alphabetical): (Template/first):
 - Number of example items to display:

For our example, select "Core/Generic menu" from the drop-down list.

- Position: You can specify where on your website the Block will be displayed. This setting determines if the Block will be displayed on the left, right, or center of your website. Later, you can change the display order of the blocks by clicking "View blocks" and changing the order using the arrows.
 - Left: This Block will be displayed on the left side.
 - Right: This Block will be displayed on the right side.
 - Centre: This Block will be displayed in the center.

For our example, select "Left" as the position for the block.

- Language: From this drop-down list, select the default language for this Block. Entry example: "English".

Click "Commit" to save your changes. The new Block will be created, and it will be displayed on the website.

- View blocks: Displays blocks in Position order.
 - Order: Click the arrow pointing UP to move this Block UP in the display order. Click the arrow pointing DOWN to move this Block DOWN in the display order.
 - Position:
 - Title:
 - Module:
 - Name:
 - Language:
 - State: Active/Inactive
 - Options:
 - Activate:

- Deactivate:
- Edit: Using this function, you can edit the settings for each Block.
 - Title: Change the displayed title of this Block in this field.
 - Position: From this drop-down list, select if the Block should be displayed on the left, right, or center of the page.
 - Language: Select the language for this Block from the drop-down list.
 - Refresh time for block: If the Block pulls information from outside sources, this setting defines how frequently the Block will check for updates. Entry example: "Half an hour".

Click "Commit" to save your changes.

- Delete:
- Show active/all blocks: This is a toggle switch that selects between showing ALL blocks and only those blocks that are ACTIVE on your site.

To remove the Reminder block that says "Please remember to remove the following files from your PostNuke directory...", follow these steps:

- Log in as Administrator with your Administrator username and password.
- Click on the "Administration" link on the Main Menu.
- Click on the "Blocks" link.
- Click "View Blocks".
- Find "Reminder" on the listing that appears, and click "Delete" under Options for that block.
- Click "Confirm" to verify that you wish to delete that block.

Comments

Comments allow users to interact with your website. When a user reads a News article on your site, if they feel that they have something to add to the article -- a point of clarification, a correction, or anything else -- they may post a comment with that information. These comments are stored in the web site database, and are displayed at the bottom of the page whenever the article is read.

This configuration option for Comments determines how user comments on News articles will be handled by PostNuke.

IMPORTANT NOTE: Comments are enabled by default for the Reviews module, and are not affected by the settings in this section.

- **Type of moderation:** This setting determines the type of moderation you want for Comments on your site. Moderation may be necessary because sometimes users will post inappropriate or off-topic information in their comments. Be aware that excessive moderation can kill a community. Moderators have the ability to edit or remove comments from your site. Select the type of moderation you want from the options. The site Administrator always has full moderation rights over all comments, no matter the setting below.
 - "Moderation by Admin": This is the most common configuration for a site run by one person. The site Administrator has full moderation rights over all comments, and they may delete inappropriate comments as they see fit.
 - "Moderation by users": With this option set, your registered, logged-in users have full moderation rights over all comments, and they may delete inappropriate comments as they see fit. This is useful in a "community" web site.
 - "No moderation": No moderation at all. Only the site Administrator has full moderation rights over all comments.
- **Allow Anonymous to post?:** This setting determines if Anonymous users may post comments. If set to "Yes", all users may post comments. If set to "No", only registered, logged-in users may post comments. Entry example: "No"
- **Comments limit in bytes:** This determines the total size, in bytes, of a posted comment. This setting is here to prevent users from "flooding" your system with random text to try and cause errors in your database. The default setting is a very good choice -- 4096. This allows for a fairly sizable comment, but does not endanger the system.
- **Anonymous default name:** The default name for non-registered users on your site as displayed in the Comments. Entry example: "Anonymous".

Click "Submit" to save your changes.

Downloads

Your website can offer files for users to download. These downloads may be broken into categories and sub-categories to make it easier for users to locate just the files in which they are interested. This section of configuration is where you specify options relating to Downloads. By default, Downloads is not active and must be activated through Administration -> Modules.

For the purpose of this documentation, we will assume that you wish to set up one main category called "Music", with one sub-category called "MP3 Files".

- Clean download votes: PostNuke allows users to vote on Downloads. This function resets the votes.
- Broken downloads reports (#): If a user feels that a download points to a bad link, they can click "Report broken link" on the file to send a message to the Administrator to report that problem. When you go to Administration -> Downloads, you will be shown the number of Broken Download reports.

Click "Broken downloads reports" to view the listing of reported Broken Downloads. From that menu, select "Edit" to be taken to the file's properties, which can be edited to correct a problem (click "Modify" to save any changes). Click "Ignore" to Ignore the Broken Download report (for example, if the file is good) and to remove any additional Broken Download reports for that particular file. Click "Delete" to delete the download link from your database (for example, if the file IS broken) and any additional Broken Download reports for that particular file.

IMPORTANT NOTE: There is no CONFIRMATION when you click to "Delete" a broken download! Be certain that you wish to delete the file from the database before clicking the "Delete" button.

- Download modification requests (#): Download modification requests may be submitted when a user wishes to inform you that the Download on your site is out-of-date (a newer version exists, for example). If there are Download modification requests, the number of requests (#) will be displayed. Click the Download Modification Request link. All the requests will be displayed. Select "Edit" to be taken to the file's properties, which can be edited to correct a problem (click "Modify" to save any changes). Click "Ignore" to Ignore the Broken Download report (for example, if the file is good) and to remove any additional Broken Download reports for that particular file. Click "Delete" to delete the download link from your database (for example, if the file IS broken) and any additional Broken Download reports for that particular file.

IMPORTANT NOTE: There is no CONFIRMATION when you click to "Delete" a broken download! Be certain that you wish to delete the file from the database before clicking the "Delete" button.

- Validate downloads: This function can assist in determining which files in your downloads section are no longer valid. Click "Validate downloads" to be taken to a screen with several options. Click "Check ALL Downloads" to have PostNuke automatically check each and every download on your site. Please

note that this function may take several moments to finish, especially if you have lots of downloadable files. If you wish to validate only a category (and its sub-categories) of downloads, click the name of the category that you wish to validate. If you wish to validate only a sub-category, click the name of the sub-category that you wish to validate.

When the validation is complete, a screen with results will be displayed. If the files were found and the download is determined to be a valid link, "OK" will be displayed in the Status column.

If there was a problem with particular file(s), "Failed!" will be displayed in the Status column. You are offered options for files with errors. Select "Delete" to remove the file listing from the database. Select "Edit" to be taken to the file's properties for editing. Click "Modify" to save any changes, or "Delete" to remove the file listing from the database.

- Add main category: This function adds a main category to your download listing, for example, "Music".
 - Name: Enter the name of the category as you would like it displayed to your users, free-form alphanumeric text. Entry example: "Music".
 - Description: A short (255 characters) free-form alphanumeric text description of this main category. Entry example: "Music files, tools, and utilities".

Click "Add" to save your changes and create the main category.

- Add Sub-category: You can create sub-categories (and sub-sub-categories, etc.) using this function.
 - Name: Enter the name of the sub-category you wish to create in free-form alphanumeric text. Entry example: "MP3 Files".
 - In: This determines the parent category in which you wish to create the sub-category. For example, to create the "MP3 Files" as a sub-category of Music, select "Music" from this drop-down list.

It is possible to create sub-sub-categories (etc.) by selecting the Main Category / Sub-Category (etc.) from the drop-down list. For example, if you wish to add a sub-sub-category called "Jazz Tunes" to the "MP3 Files" sub-category (which is a sub-category of "Music"), you would simply add another sub-category called "Jazz Tunes" and select In: "Music / MP3 Files" from the drop-down list.

Click "Add" to save your changes and create your sub-category.

- Add a new download: Now that we've got the download categories configured, we can begin to add files for the users to download from the system.
 - Program name: Enter the title of the file as you would like it to appear in the download listing. Free-form alphanumeric text. Entry example: "Smooth Jazz from Duke Ellington"

- File link: Enter the **complete** web link to download this file. Entry example: "http://www.yoursite.com/files/music/jazz/dukeellington.mp3". Make sure that the file to be linked exists before adding the download link.
- Category: Select the category for this file from the drop-down list. Entry example: "Music / MP3 Files / Jazz Tunes".
- Description: Enter up to 255 characters of free-form alphanumeric text to describe this file.
- Author's name: (optional) Enter the name of the author (or person that provided the file) in this field.
- Author's e-mail: (optional) Enter the author's (or person that provided the file) email address in this field.
- Filesize: (optional) Specify the size of the file (in bytes) here. PostNuke cannot automatically determine the size of the file.
- Version: (optional) If this is a specific version of the file, you can enter that version information here.
- Homepage: (optional) Homepage for the file.
- Hits: (optional) Number of hits that this file has received on your web site. If blank, the counter starts at 0.

Click "Add URL" to save your changes.

- Modify category: If you wish to change the name or description of a category, or delete it altogether, select the category from the drop-down list and click "Modify". The category is displayed and you can edit the information. Click "Save Changes" to save your changes. If you modify the name of a category, that change is automatically applied to any sub-categories (etc.) under that category. For example, if you changed "Music" to "Songs", then "MP3 Files" and "Jazz Tunes" would be updated to reside under the "Songs / MP3 Files / Jazz Tunes" structure.

If you wish to delete a category or sub-category, you can select it from the drop-down list and then click "Delete" on the next page. You are asked to confirm your desire to delete the category. If you click "Yes", the category AND ALL SUB-CATEGORIES below it, are deleted. For example, if you chose "Songs" and then clicked "Delete" and said "Yes" to the confirmation, the "MP3 Files" and "Jazz Tunes" sub-categories & pointers to the files would be deleted as well.

IMPORTANT NOTE: Deleting categories/sub-categories from the website DOES NOT delete the actual files from your system. For example, if you deleted the "Songs" category (or any of the sub-categories), the file "dukeellington.mp3" would NOT be deleted.

- Modify a download: To modify a download, enter its "Download ID" in this field and click the "Modify" button. To determine a download's Download ID, locate the Download entry that you wish to edit and

"hover" the mouse over the title. In the browser's status bar, you will see the URL for the link, for example:

<http://www.yoursite.com/modules.php?op=modload&name=Downloads&file=index&req=getit&lid=52>. Look near the end of the line for "lid=##", where "##" is the Download ID. In this example, your Download ID is "52".

You may then modify any of the following fields.

- Program name
- File link
 - Check: Click "Check" to verify the location of the file.

- Description
- Author's name
- Author's e-mail
- Filesize
- Version
- Homepage
 - Visit: Click "Visit" to visit the homepage for the file. NOTE: This link opens in the current browser window.

- Hits
- Category

Click "Add" to save the changes.

- Add editorial: If you wish to add an Editorial for the download, you may do so in this function. If an Editorial already exists for this download it will be displayed; you can edit the title or the text. Once an editorial is added, there is an icon next to the name of the file indicating that an Editorial exists, and a text link to the Editorial appears at the bottom of the file info.
 - Editorial title: Enter the title of the Editorial here. Free-form alphanumeric text.
 - Editorial text: Enter the body of the Editorial here. Free-form alphanumeric text.

Click "Add" or "Modify" to perform that action. Click "Delete" to delete an existing Editorial.

IMPORTANT NOTE: There is no CONFIRMATION SCREEN when you click to "Delete" an Editorial! Be certain that you wish to delete the Editorial before clicking the "Delete" button.

Below the Add Editorial block is a display of the Comments and Votes that this download has received. Comments and votes may be deleted by clicking the "X" in the Delete column.

IMPORTANT NOTE: There is no CONFIRMATION SCREEN when you click to delete a Comment or a Vote! Be certain that you wish to delete the Comment or Vote before clicking the "X" button.

Downloads -> Download Configuration

- Let Anonymous users post new downloads?: If you wish to allow unregistered or not-logged-in users of your site post new downloads, set this to "Yes". If you wish to restrict posting of new downloads only to registered/logged-in users, set this to "No". It is recommended that only registered users are permitted to post new downloads. Entry example: "No".

Click "Submit" to save your changes.

Ephemerids

Ephemerids is a small "Today In History"-type module. Once Ephemerids are defined, they can be displayed on the site by placing an Ephemerid Block.

- To add a new Ephemerid, enter the day, the month, the year, and a description of the Ephemerid in the fields below.
 - Day: Enter the day of the month in this field. For example, "18".
 - Month: Enter the month in this field. For example, "6".
 - Year: Enter the year in this field. For example, "1942".
 - Language: From the drop-down list, select the language for which this Ephemerid will be displayed. In this way, you could create English language ephemerids that are displayed only to your English users. Select "All" to cause the ephemerid to be displayed in all languages. For example, "All".
 - Ephemerid description: Enter the description of the ephemerid in this field. For example: "**Paul McCartney born in Liverpool England!**".

Click "OK" to save your changes.

- To Edit or Delete an Ephemerid: To edit or delete an Ephemerid from your collection, locate it on the listing of Ephemerids and click "Edit" to edit the Ephemerid to your satisfaction, and then click "Save Changes" to save. Click "Delete" to delete the Ephemerid.

IMPORTANT NOTE: There is no CONFIRMATION SCREEN when you click to "Delete" an Ephemerid! Be certain that you wish to delete the Ephemerid before clicking the "Delete" button.

FAQ

Frequently Asked Questions (FAQs) are an excellent source of information for your visitors. Using very well-written FAQs that cover the most common questions of your visitors will keep you from getting inundated with support emails.

Questions can be submitted by users by visiting the FAQ link on the Main Menu. When the user clicks "Ask a question", they are taken to a screen to enter their email address and type their question. From the drop-down list, users select the FAQ Category for their question from the drop-down list, or "Unsure" to post a general question. The user clicks "Submit Question" to send their question. When there are questions waiting to be answered, the Administrator is notified by an entry in the Waiting Content section.

As Administrator, go to Administration -> FAQ to access the following functions of this module.

- View unanswered questions: Click "View unanswered questions" to be shown a listing of questions that have been submitted but have not yet been answered. The Administrator may "Answer" or "Delete" the question. If the Administrator wishes to answer the question, click "Answer" and type the reply to the question, and edit the FAQ Category from the drop-down list (if necessary). Click "Save" to add the question & answer to the Frequently Asked Questions. Click "Delete" to delete the question. Answer "Yes" to confirm deletion, or "No" to abort deletion of the message.

If FAQ Categories exist, they are displayed at the top of the FAQ module screen with the option to "Delete" the FAQ Category, "Edit" the FAQ Category title & language settings, or edit the "Content" of that FAQ Category.

- Delete: Delete this FAQ Category, all questions & answers in this FAQ Category, and any sub-categories of this FAQ Category. Answer "Yes" to confirm deletion, or "No" to abort deletion of the FAQ Category.
- Edit: Edit the Title and Language settings for the FAQ Category. Click "Save" to save changes.
- Content: Add/Edit/Delete the content of this FAQ Category. If there are questions within the FAQ Category, they are displayed with the option to "Edit" or "Delete" the question. There is a form at

the bottom of the page to Add a new question. Type the question and answer in the fields, and click "Save" to add the question/answer to the Frequently Asked Questions.

- Add a FAQ Category: To use FAQs, first add one or more FAQ Categories. These can be whatever you like, but should reflect a certain product or section on your site. Simply type a FAQ Category name and click "Save".
- Category: Enter the name of the FAQ Category as it will be displayed to users. Free-form alphanumeric text.
- Language: From the drop-down list, select the language for which this FAQ Category will be displayed, or "All" to have the FAQ Category shown to all users of the site, regardless of their language setting.
- Parent: If you wish to create a sub-category, simply select the parent FAQ Category from this drop-down list, or leave it at the default setting of "New top category" to add a new parent FAQ Category.

Groups

Groups are discussed in detail later in the documentation.

HTTP Referers

This page will show you who has been linking to your site and how they are locating your site. It provides an interesting look at how your site is being accessed from the internet.

- Frequency: The number of unique requests from the particular URL.
- URL: Displays the URL from which your site is linked, or "Bookmark" if the requests originate from a user's bookmarks.
- Percent: The percentage of your overall hits from this URL.
- Delete Referers: When you wish to reset the log of HTTP Referers, click this link. The log of HTTP Referers will be reset.

IMPORTANT NOTE: There is no CONFIRMATION screen when you click "Delete".

- Total: Grand total of HTTP referers.

HTTP Referers -> HTTP Referers Configuration

- Activate HTTP referers?: This is the "master switch" for this function. Set it to "Yes" to enable HTTP Referer logging, or to "No" to disable HTTP Referer logging. Entry example: "Yes".
- How many referers as a maximum?: Because the HTTP Referer list gets large quite quickly on a busy site, you should set a maximum to prevent your database table from becoming bloated. Configure the maximum number of referers through this function. Once the limit is reached, older entries are trimmed away as new entries are received. Entry example: "3000".

Click "Submit" to save your changes.

Languages

*** IMPORTANT NOTE: THIS MODULE IS INTENDED FOR LANGUAGE TRANSLATORS; IT IS NOT DOCUMENTED IN THE GUIDE. HOWEVER, PLEASE GO THROUGH Languages -> Languages Configuration TO SET THOSE OPTIONS. ***

Languages -> Languages Configuration

- Select the language for your site: This is the "master switch" that configures your site's default language. Entry example: "English"
- Activate ML: This is a "master switch" for enabling/disabling Multi-Lingual (ML) support on your site to support multiple languages. If your site is single-language only, you can safely set this to "No". Entry example: "Yes"
- Activate User Flags: Do you wish to display language flag graphics to enable users to more easily select their language? The flag graphics are stored, by default, in images/flags. Entry example: "Yes" (recommended to be set to "Yes" if Activate ML (above) is also set to "Yes")

Mail Users

Mail Users allows the Administrator of the site to email a specific user or all registered users.

- Mail user: From the drop-down listing of all registered users on the site, choose the user to whom you wish to send email. If you wish to mail to all registered users, click the "Mail all registered users" box.
- From: Enter the email address from which this email is being sent.
- Reply-to-address: If you wish for replies to go to a different email address than the "From" email, enter the reply-to address here.
- Subject: Enter the subject for your email. Free-form alphanumeric text.
- Message: Enter the body of your email in this field. Free-form alphanumeric text.

Click "Send mail" to send the message.

Quotes

You may define quotes that will be displayed in random order on the website. Enter the Quote as you wish it to appear in the Quote Text field, and, optionally, add the Author of the quote in the Author field. Click "Submit" to save the quote.

To edit or delete Quotes, click "Modify Quotes". All quotes on the system will be displayed with the option to Edit or Delete the quote. You may search for Quotes by keyword by using the Search box at the top of the screen. Enter the keyword(s) to search for within Quotes and click "Submit" to perform the search. Matching results will be displayed for Editing or Deletion. Edit the quote and click "Submit" to save the changes. Click "Delete" to delete a particular quote. A confirmation screen will be displayed before deleting the quote.

Reviews

PostNuke allows you to have Reviews on the site. This page is where they are maintained.

- Title: Enter the Title for the Reviews page in this field. Free-form alphanumeric text. Entry example: "We Need Your Reviews!".
- Reviews page description: Enter heading text that will appear at the top of the Reviews page. For example, "This section is for reviews of events, restaurants, movies, concerts, books, CDs, DVDs, articles, clothing, computer games, board games, shops, theatre events, local & regional attractions, sporting events, etc., etc., etc.... If you attended a great event lately -- or have eaten at a terrible restaurant -- or visited a decent museum, please [write a review](modules.php?op=modload&name=Reviews&file=index&req=write_review) and share your opinion with us!".

Click "Save Changes" to store the settings.

It is possible to display an image with the Review. This image should be 150 x 150 in size, and stored in modules/Reviews/images. Enter the name of the image in this field. For example, "whitealbum.gif".

If there are Reviews awaiting validation, they will appear below the Reviews Page Description.

The Reviews that are awaiting validation will be displayed. The Administrator can edit the Date, Review Title, Language, Review Text, Reviewer, Reviewer E-mail, Score, and Image.

Click "Add Review" to approve the Review and add it to the Reviews listing. Click "Delete" to delete the review.

IMPORTANT NOTE: There is no CONFIRMATION SCREEN when you click to "Delete" a Review. Be certain that you wish to delete the Review before clicking the "Delete" button.

To Add a Review, follow these steps:

- From Administration -> Reviews, click "Click here to write a review". You will be taken to the Review screen.
Near the top of the screen (under the alphanumeric listing of Reviews), there is a link called "Write a review".
- Click "Write a review". On the next screen, complete the fields for your Review. Enter information according to the on-screen specifications.
- Product title: Enter the name for the Review here. For example, "Star Wars Episode I Review".
- Language: From the drop-down list, select the language for which this Review will be displayed, or "All" to have the Review shown to all users of the site, regardless of their language setting. In this way, you could create English language Reviews that are displayed only to your English users.
- Review: Enter the body of the Review in this block. All HTML tags defined in Administration -> Settings are permitted in this box. If you want your Review to span multiple pages you can write "" where you want the page break.
- Your Name: Enter the name of the author of this Review. Required.
- Your e-mail: Enter the complete email address of the author of this Review. Required.
- Score: Assign a numerical score for the item being reviewed. Required.
- Related Link: If the item being reviewed has an official website, enter that URL here. Make sure your URL starts with "http://". Optional.
- Link title: Enter a Title for the URL Link. Required if you have a Related Link (above), otherwise not required.
- Image filename: Name of the image of the item being reviewed. The graphic file should be no larger than 150 x 150 in size, and must be located in modules/Reviews/images/. Optional.

Please make sure that the information entered is 100% valid and uses proper grammar and capitalization. For instance, please do not enter your text in ALL CAPS, as it will be rejected.

Click "Cancel" to abort the Review. Click "Preview" to see a display of how your Review will appear when it is added to the Reviews listing. If everything is to your satisfaction, click "Yes" to add the Review. To edit the Review, click the "No" link. Since you are logged in as Administrator, the Review will be added immediately.

Sections

Sections are provided as an area of your website for content that does not change very often.

From the Administration menu, click "Sections".

- **Editing Active Sections:** If the site has any previously-defined Active Sections, they will be listed at the top of the page. Click the Section name to edit the properties of the Section. At the top of the page, the graphic for the Section will be shown. Under that is a drop-down list from which you can select any article within the Section for editing. Click "Go" to edit the article.

Edit the Section Name (up to 40 characters of non-HTML alphanumeric text) or the Section Image (the graphic file must be in the images/sections/ directory) from this page.

Click "Save Changes" to save any modifications. Click "Delete" to delete the Section and ALL articles in the Section. From the confirmation screen, click "Yes" to delete the Section and ALL articles in that Section. Click "No" to abort deletion.

- **Adding a new article to a Section:** To add an article into Sections, follow the steps below.
 - Enter the title of the Article in the "Title" field.
 - Select the Section into which the article should be added. Do not select any Section to save the article for publishing at a later time.

To publish an article that has been previously saved, "Edit" the article from the listing of articles at the bottom of the Administration -> Sections page.

- From the drop-down list, select the language for which this article will be displayed, or "All" to have the article shown to all users of the site, regardless of their language setting. In this way, you could create English language articles that are displayed only to your English users.
- Enter the body of the article in the "Content" field. Free-form alphanumeric text. All HTML tags defined in Administration -> Settings are permitted in this box.

To cause the article to span multiple pages, add " " where the page break is to be inserted. The article will be displayed with navigation controls if multiple pages are defined.

Click "Add new Article" to save the new article to Sections. The article is immediately available.

- Editing/viewing/deleting recent articles in Sections: A listing of recent articles in Sections is displayed near the bottom of the page. From left to right, the listing indicates:
 - the name of the article
 - the language setting for the article
 - the Section in which the article is listed
 - Edit/Delete options.

Click "Edit" to edit the article (click "Save Changes" to save any modifications), or "Delete" to delete the article. Click "Delete" to delete the article. From the confirmation screen, click "Yes" to delete the article. Click "No" to abort deletion.

- Add a new Section: At the bottom of the page, a new Section can be created. Type the Section Name, for example: "Articles I Have Written". Enter the name of the optional graphic file associated with this Section in the Section Image field. The graphic must be located in the images/sections/ directory.

Click "Add Section" and the new Section will be created.

Submit News

PostNuke provides a mechanism by which the system administrator can be notified via email when a new article is submitted to the site. Within this section, you define the particulars of that contact.

- Notify of new submissions by email?: Enter Yes or No. "**Yes**" will send an email when new submissions are received. "**No**" will not send an email. NOTE: If you do not have an installed & working email subsystem on your webserver, the rest of the configuration options in Submit News are not necessary.
- E-mail to send the message: Specify a complete email address in this field. The notification email will be sent to this address. Entry example: "**user@yoursite.com**".
- E-mail subject: Enter the subject line for the email. Free-form text. Entry example: "**NEW Submission at the web site!**"

- E-mail message: Enter the body of the email. Free-form text. Entry example: "**There was a new submission to the web site. Please log in as Administrator and review this submission**".
- E-mail account (from): Enter the complete email address from which this notification email will be sent. Entry example: "**admin@yoursite.com**".

Surveys

**** IMPORTANT NOTE: THE SURVEY MODULE WILL BE RELEASED AFTER 0.714. 'SURVEYS' WILL REPLACE 'POLLS'. ****

Surveys allow you to gather information from your users using a 'voting booth' method. PostNuke supports an unlimited number of different surveys, and surveys optionally support selection of multiple options (for example, for surveys like 'Which of these items do you own?').

- New Survey: Before Surveys will be displayed on your website, you must create them. To create a Survey, click "New Survey". There is no limit to the number of different surveys you may have on your site.
 - Title: Enter the title of the Survey in this field. Entry example: "**Who is your favorite Beetle?**".
 - Type: Select the type of survey you wish to create. If you want your users to be able to select only one option, choose "**Select one of the options**" (for example, "John") from the drop-down list. If you want your users to be able to select multiple options (for example, "John" and "Paul"), choose "**Select multiple options**" from the drop-down list.
 - Initial options: Enter the different options, or answers, in these fields, one entry per line. For example, you might enter:
"George"
"John"
"Paul"
"Ringo"

Click "Create Survey" to create the new survey with the options you specified above.

- View Surveys: If you wish to review, edit, or delete the surveys on your site, you may do so with this function. Click "View Surveys" to be shown a listing of all surveys on your site.

- Name: The name of the Survey as displayed on your site.
- Type: The Survey's type, either "Select one of the options" or "Select multiple options".
- State: "Open" means that the survey is available and accepting new votes, "Closed" means that the survey is no longer accepting new votes.
- Total Votes: The total number of votes that the Survey has received.
- Survey Options: Click this link to edit the options available for a Survey.
 - Order: Specify the display order for the option item. Click the UP arrow to move the option up in the order; click the DOWN arrow to move the option down in the order.
 - Option name: This is the word or phrase in each option, and is what the user sees as selection choices in this Survey.
 - Option votes: How many votes each option has received.
 - Options: Select "Edit" to edit the option, or "Delete" to delete the option.
 - Edit: Modify the Option name in this field. Click "Create option" to save the changes.
 - Delete: Click "Delete" to delete the option. A confirmation screen will be displayed. If you wish to delete the option, click "Confirm" to delete it; otherwise, click "Cancel deletion".
- New Option: To add an additional option selection for the Survey, click "New Option". Enter the Option name in the field and click "Create option" to save the changes. You may wish to re-order the options after adding a new field.
- Close: Click "Close" to mark this Survey as "Closed", and to prevent any new votes from being cast in this Survey. Be aware that once a Survey is closed, there is no way to Open it again. IMPORTANT NOTE: There is no confirmation after clicking "Close".
- Edit: Allows editing of the Survey Title and Survey Type. Click "Update Survey" to save the changes.
- Delete: Click "Delete" to delete the Survey and all its responses. A confirmation screen will be displayed. If you wish to delete the Survey, click "Confirm" to delete it; otherwise, click "Cancel deletion".

Topics

Topics allow you to divide your content into logical groupings. For example, if your site caters to Cooks and Musicians, it would be logical that there would be a topic called "Cooks" and a topic called "Musi-

cians". This permits the user to focus on the topic of their choice, so that, for example, a musician doesn't have to know what's going on in the kitchen.

- **Current Active Topics:** This section displays the icons and names of the currently defined Topics available on your site. To edit a Topic, click the icon of the topic you wish to edit to be taken to the Edit Topic screen.
- **Edit Topic:** You may Add, Edit, or Delete topic information from this screen.

IMPORTANT NOTE: If you DELETE the Topic, ALL the News articles and comments under the Topic will be deleted as well. However, the topic icon will NOT be deleted from images/topics -- that must be done manually.

- **Add a new topic:** To add a new topic, fill out the following fields and click "Add topic".
 - **Topic name:** This is the database name of the topic. It is not displayed to users, and has a limit of 20 characters and NO spaces are allowed (example: "cooking").
 - **Topic text:** This is free-form alphanumeric text describing the topic, with a limit of 40 characters (example: "Kitchen Happenings").
 - **Topic image:** This is the name and extension of the graphic image to be used to designate this topic. Keep it small -- usually 40x40 or 60x60, however, there is no system limitation on the size. The file must be in images/topics (example: "cooking.gif").

Topics -> Topics Configuration

- **Topics images path:** This field specifies the location of the topic image files. Entry example: "images/topics".
- **Number of topics icons displayed per row:** This field determines how many topics are displayed in a row, both on the Topics Administration screen (that Admins see) and the Topics screen (that users see). Select the size that works best for your site. Entry example: "5".

Top List

PostNuke provides a function that will display the most popular Stories, Comments, Sections, Submitters, Polls, Authors, Reviews, and Files.

- Number of items on top page: If you wish to display the top 25 most popular items, enter "25" in this field. If you wish to display the top 10 most popular items, enter "10" in this field. Entry example: "10".

User Administration

Within this module, you may edit or delete an existing user, add a new user, or modify user configuration options, including Dynamic User Data.

- Edit a user: Enter the complete username of the user you wish to edit, select "Modify", and click "OK". You will be shown the user's information and allowed to change it as you wish. Click "Save changes" to save any changes you make.
- Delete a user: Enter the complete username of the user you wish to delete, select "Delete", and click "OK". You will be asked, "Are you sure you want to delete user <username>?". Click "Yes" to delete the user, or "No" to abort this function.
- Add a new user: To add a new user, fill out the Username, E-mail, and Password fields for the user and click "Add user". The user account will be created.

User Administration -> User Configuration

Within this section, you can configure options that affect every user of your site.

- Minimum age: You can specify a minimum age to access your site. Enter the age in years in this field, or "0" to disable age-checking. Entry example: "13"
- User menu images path: This is the path where icon graphics for the user menu are stored. Entry example: "images/menu".
- Graphics in the user page: Click "Yes" to have icon graphics displayed in the user's menu (accessed when the user visits their account options). Click "No" to have no icons displayed, or "Yes" to display the icons. Entry example: "Yes"
- Minimum users password length: Specify the minimum length for user passwords. The longer the password, the more secure. Choose a good balance between security and user convenience. Entry example: "5"

Click "Submit" to save your changes.

User Administration -> Dynamic User Data

**** IMPORTANT NOTE: THE DYNAMIC USER DATA MODULE IS BEING REWRITTEN. THIS SECTION OF THE GUIDE IS, THEREFORE, INCOMPLETE. ****

After a user registers for an account on your web site, they may edit their personal profile by selecting "Your Account" -> "Change Your Info". The Dynamic User Data Administration screen allows the Administrator to specify which of the pre-configured fields to display, which of the pre-configured fields to hide, and to optionally add custom fields requesting additional user information.

- **Dynamic User Data:** Click this link to be shown a listing of the current User Data that is requested from your users when they visit "Your Account" -> "Change Your Info". This listing is shown in the order that it is displayed to users, with Inactive fields at the top.
 - **Active:** If this field is Active (displayed to and allowing input from users), there will be a green icon in this field. If the field is Inactive, the icon will be red. Click the icon to toggle the state of the field.
 - **Field Label:** Displays the label and text for each field. The label is on the left side of the column, and might be "_UREALNAME", for example. The Field Label must be unique. The text is on the right side, and might be "Real name", for example.
 - **Weight:** Specify the display order for the Field. Click the UP arrow to move the Field up in the order; click the DOWN arrow to move the Field down in the order.
 - **Data Type:** "Core", "Core Required", "String", "Text", "Float", or "Integer".
 - **Length:** "N/A" or the string length defined for this Field.
 - **Delete:** "N/A" or "Delete". "Core" and "Core Required" Fields are not deletable and can only be made Inactive if you wish for them not to appear to users. Before a Field can be deleted, it must first be made Inactive (see above). If the Field is deletable, click "Delete" to remove it. You will be presented with a confirmation screen. Click "Yes" to delete the Field and all its data, or click "No" to skip deletion.
- **Add Fields:** Administrators may add custom User Data fields through this function. Your users will be prompted for these custom fields (as well as any enabled standard fields) when they visit the "Your Account" -> "Change Your Info" page on the website.
 - **Field Label:** Enter the Field Label here. The Field Label must correspond to an entry in the language definition file (language/<current language>/global.php). For example, if you wanted to add a field requesting a user's eye color, you would first edit the language/<current language>/global.php file and add the following line:

```
--- CUT HERE ---  
define('_EYECOLOR','Your Eye Color');
```

--- CUT HERE ---

Once the file has been edited and saved, enter "_EYECOLOR" in this Field Label.

- Data Type: Determine the data type for entries in this field.
 - String:
 - Text:
 - Float:
 - Integer:
- Length: Enter the length of the string for STRINGS ONLY. This determines how many characters a user is allocated for response. For example, if you wanted the user to be able to enter only one character, enter "1" in this field. The maximum length is 1254.

Web Links

Web Links allow your users to submit, view, and comment on other websites. Web Links can be configured into categories (for example: "Computers") and sub-categories (for example, "Computers / Games", "Computers / Audio", or "Computers / CMS"). Users can search for results or post comments about websites within this module.

- Add a Category: To add a new category to your Web Links, enter the name of the category (for example, "Computers"), enter a description (for example, "Everything you need to know about computers!"), and click "Add".

To add a sub-category, follow the same steps but select the parent category in the drop-down list to the right of the name.

- Modify a Category: To modify a category, select it from the drop-down list and click "Modify". The category will be displayed to allow editing of the name or description. Make your changes and click "Submit changes". If you wish to delete a category, click "Delete". You will be offered a confirmation screen before anything is deleted.

IMPORTANT NOTE: When you "Delete" a Category, ALL sub-categories AND WebLinks in that Category (and sub-categories) will be deleted.

- **Add a New Link:** If you wish to administratively add web links, you may do so using this function. Simply type the title of the page (for example, "Official PostNuke Homepage"), the complete page URL (including "http://") (for example: "http://www.postnuke.com"), the category in which the page should appear on your site (for example, "Computers / CMS"), a free-form alphanumeric text description of the site (for example: "All things PostNuke!"), and finally, the username and email address of the submitter. Click "Add this URL" to add the new link. When logged in as the Administrator, the submission is added to the database immediately. If not logged in as the Administrator, links must be approved before they will be posted.
- **Modify a Link:** To modify a link, enter its "Link ID" in this field and click the "Modify" button. To determine a link's Link ID, locate the Web Link entry that you wish to edit and "hover" the mouse over the link title. In the browser's status bar, you will see the URL for the link, for example: `http://www.yoursite.com/modules.php?op=modload&name=Web_Links&file=index&req=visit&lid=59`. Look at the end of the line for "lid=##", where "##" is the Link ID. In this example, your Link ID is "59".

You may modify any of the following fields. Click "Modify" to save your changes, or "Delete" to delete the Web Link. You must confirm the deletion before anything will be deleted.

- **Page title:** Title of the web page link, for example: "DrewVogel.COM".
- **Page URL:** This is the FULL URL of the web site. Be sure to include "http://" at the beginning of the URL. For example: "http://www.drewvogel.com"
- **Visit:** Click "Visit" to open the referenced web site in a new browser window. (This is an excellent way to 'preview' a site before approving it.)
- **Description:** Free-form alphanumeric text description of the web site to which this link points.
- **Name:** Name of the link submitter. Free-form alphanumeric text.
- **E-mail:** Complete e-mail address of the link submitter.
- **Hits:** This is the number of hits (or visits) that this site has received from your site.
- **Category:** Select from the drop-down list of previously-defined categories (see "Add a Category", above).

Click "Modify" to save your changes. Click "Delete" to delete this link.

***IMPORTANT NOTE:** There is no CONFIRMATION SCREEN when you click to "Delete" a Web Link! Be certain that you wish to delete the Web Link before clicking the "Delete" button.*

- Add/modify editorial: At the bottom of the Modify Link page, you are offered the option to write (or modify if an editorial exists) an editorial of the referenced web site. Once the editorial has been written, an "Editorial" link appears next to the Web Links listing for the web site.

For example:

Drew's Recipe File

Description: Recipes that Drew likes! Frequently updated.

Added on: 24-Oct-2001 Hits: 52 Rating: 9.1 (21 Votes)

Rate this site | Report broken link | Details | Editorial

Editorial title: Enter the name of the editorial here. Free-form alphanumeric text.

Editorial text: Enter the body of the editorial here. Free-form alphanumeric text.

Click "Add" or "Modify" to perform the action and save the editorial.

- Links Awaiting Validation: If your users submit web links, the links are held inaccessible to other users until the Administrator can review and post it.

Web Links -> Web Links Configuration

*** IMPORTANT NOTE: WEB LINKS ARE BEING REWRITTEN FOR FUTURE VERSIONS OF POST-NUKE. THIS SECTION OF THE GUIDE IS, THEREFORE, INCOMPLETE. ***

- Links per page: How many links to display per page listing. Set this number to balance convenience and load on your web site. If your listing of links spans multiple pages, navigation tools appear at the bottom of the listing. Example entry: "25"
- Number of days Anonymous users need to wait to vote on a link: If you wish, you can configure Web Links so that Anonymous users may not vote on links for a certain period of time. That period of time is specified in this field. Enter "0" in this field to allow Anonymous users to vote on links as soon as the link is available. Entry example: "1" day.
- Number of days outside users need to wait to vote on a link: If you wish, you can configure Web Links so that Outside users may not vote on links for a certain period of time. Outside users are defined as users who cast votes via PostNuke's "remote vote" service: Owners of links (or downloads) can put a rating form or text/button link in their sites to allow their visitors to cast a vote on your site. Enter "0" in this field to allow Outside users to vote on links as soon as the link is available. Entry example: "1 day".
- Allow Webmasters to put vote links on their site: Entry example: "Yes"

- How many unregistered user votes per 1 registered user vote: To place more value on the opinions of registered users, you can define an entry in this field that specifies how many UNregistered user votes are equal to one registered user vote. An entry of "10" means that every 10 unregistered user votes are equal to one registered user vote. Entry example: "10".
- How many outside user votes per 1 registered user vote: To place more value on the opinions of registered users, you can define an entry in this field that specifies how many Outside user votes are equal to one registered user vote. An entry of "10" means that every 10 Outside user votes are equal to one registered user vote. Entry example: "10".
- Let detailed vote summary decimal out to n places: This entry allows you to specify if the detailed vote summary should display decimal points, and if so, how many. If you want only whole numbers, enter "0" in this field. Enter "2" to carry the decimal points out two places. Entry example: "2"
- 1 to show top links as a percentage (else # of links): "Top Links" is defined as the best rated links (or downloads). "Popular" is defined as the most visited (or downloaded) items. If you set this field to "1", your Top items are displayed as: "Top Links: Top 25% - 50% - 75% - 100%" (the percentages are links that show that percentage of the items). If set to a number (for example, "10"), Top Links will show that many top items (for example, "Top 10 Links"). Entry example: "1".
- Top links - either # of links or percentage to show (percentage as whole number. #/100):
- 1 to show most popular links as a percentage (else # of links): "Top Links" is defined as the best rated links (or downloads). "Popular" is defined as the most visited (or downloaded) items. If you set this field to "1", your Popular items are displayed as: "Most Popular: Top 25% - 50% - 75% - 100%" (the percentages are links that show that percentage of the items). If set to a number (for example, "10"), Popular links will show that many popular items (for example, "10 Most Popular Links"). Entry example: "1".
- Most popular: either # of links or percentage to show (percentage as whole number. #/100): Entry example: "25"
- Show featured link box on links main page: Entry example: "Yes"
- Number votes needed to make the "Top 10" list: This field defines the minimum number of votes that a link must receive to be qualified for the "Top 10" list on your site. Entry example: "5"
- Block unregistered users from suggesting link changes: Set to "Yes" to block Anonymous users from requesting modification of the link description and other link information . If set to "No", Anonymous users may request modification of the link description and other link information. Entry example: "No"
- Hits to be 'Popular': Set this field to a number equal to how many visits a site must have from your site to be considered 'popular'. Entry example: "500"
- Number of links as 'New': Within this field, you define how many web links are to be defined as "new" at a time. If you wish to display 10 links as "new", enter "10" in this field.

- **Number of links as 'Best':** Within this field, you define how many web links are to be defined as "best" at a time. If you wish to display 25 links as "best", enter "25" in this field.
- **Links in search results:** This field defines how many links are displayed in Search results. If there are more than this number of links, the user will be shown a link to display all matching results. Entry example: "10"
- **Let Anonymous users post new links?:** Should Anonymous users be allowed to post new links? If you wish to allow Anonymous users to post new links, set this field to "Yes". If you do not wish to allow Anonymous users to post new links, set this field to "No". Entry example: "Yes"

Chapter 17. Groups & Permissions

It is easy to forget that websites have more than "visitors". As the line between design & programming for the web continues to blur, we must think of "websites" more like "software". Webmasters offer an interface to their product. Each "visitor" is actually a "user" of the product. When we think of them as "users" instead of "visitors", the relationship becomes a bit more personal. As we encourage the users to become "registered users", that personal relationship builds.

For most site administrators, PostNuke's default Permissions System will be sufficient right "out of the box" with no additional configuration. The default Permissions System provides two 'tiers' of access to the site, and a special unregistered visitors (Anonymous) group (which, for this document, is referred to as "Tier 0", because it's not really an access group per se, as much as it is the ABSENCE of membership in other access groups).

The unregistered visitors group is defined as visitors to your site that have not registered for an account. This Anonymous group does not appear in the Group administration, but the Anonymous group always exists within any Permissions configuration. This group can be given its own set of permissions -- from no access at all to full Administrator access. The unregistered users group is distinct from the "users" group, which is defined in the default distribution as users who have registered for an account on your system. As an example of the difference between the "anonymous" and "users" groups, PostNuke, by default, does not allow Anonymous users to vote on Polls while members of the "users" group are permitted to vote in Polls.

Overview of the Permissions System

A "two-tier" permissions system (such as PostNuke's default Permissions) is fine & well if you are running a simple news site.

However, PostNuke's Permissions system allows far greater flexibility. By allowing or denying access to certain areas of the site, the Permissions system allows very fine management of access to content. For example, PostNuke may be configured in such a way that non-registered users do not have access to certain areas -- forums, reviews, polls, etc -- on the site until they register. This control extends all the way to particular News Article -- you could, if you wish, configure PostNuke to NOT allow a certain user to view a specific News Article.

Examples of Permissions Tiers:

- Simple News Site: Anonymous (Guests), Registered Users, Admin (this is the default permissions system in the PostNuke distribution)
- Advanced News Site: Anonymous (Guests), Registered Users, Subscribed Users, Admin
- Corporate web site: Anonymous (Guests), Registered Users, Customers, Admin

- Advanced Corporate web site: Anonymous (Guests), Registered Users, Customers, Customers Eligible for Support, Admin
- Corporate Intranet: Anonymous (Guests), Registered Users, Admin, Store Associates, Marketing Dept., Finance Dept., etc.

Default PostNuke Permissions Explained

Your site has visitors -- Anonymous (tier zero) or Registered users (tier one) -- who read the news and Admins (tier two) who post the news. New users are automatically placed into the "users" group when they register for the system, though this is definable within PostNuke's configuration options by going to Administration -> Settings -> Initial group for users and typing the name of the group to which new users should be assigned.

Therefore, if we examine the "tiers" of Permissions in the default PostNuke configuration, we see:

- *Tier 0*: Anonymous -- Visitors who have NOT registered for an account on the site
- *Tier 1*: "Users" -- Users who have registered for an account on the site
- *Tier 2*: "Admins" -- Administrative control of the site

The PostNuke Group system allows users to be placed into any number of groups, which are used to control access to and administrative functions on the site. If a user is a member of two or more Groups, the Groups are evaluated in the order the Groups are listed in Administration -> Permissions.

The mapping between users and groups is many-to-many relationship -- multiple users can be in a single Group, and each user can be in any number of Groups.

Advanced Group Permissions

Advanced administrators may wish to customize the Permissions system to take advantage of the fine-grained access control that PostNuke provides.

In most cases this is accomplished by assigning users to Groups. All members of a particular Group will have the same level of access across the site. Create as many Groups as complexity of the site requires.

An example of an advanced Group setup might be:

- *GROUP*: Anonymous: Unregistered users who are visiting the site. Privileges: Read only access to most areas of the site, Home Page, and certain items (for example: Become a Member, Classified ads, Contact us, etc.). This Group is restricted from commenting on Articles and participating in Polls.

- *GROUP*: Registered: Users who have completed the registration form on the site. Privileges: Read and write access to most areas of the site. They can comment on Articles and participate in Polls. This Group of users is restricted from editing other users' posts.
- *GROUP*: Members: Users who have agreed to pay for the use of the site. They have read and write access to all areas of the site and some special additional areas like a specific database, a job posting area, a special picture gallery, a members' chat forum, etc.
- *GROUP*: Sub-Admin: Has the ability to add, edit, or delete content from pieces of the site, but not the whole site.
- *GROUP*: Admin: Full access to all areas and the ability to add, edit, and delete content.

User Permissions

In some special cases you may wish to grant an individual user special privileges. This can be accomplished by using User Permissions. An example is when a specific user has agreed to moderate or manage an area of the site. To that individual user you grant the same access level as an Administrator, but limit that Administrative access to a specific area of the site. User Permissions override Group Permissions. User Permissions should be used only in special cases where the existing Group Permissions are insufficient.

Setting up and configuring Groups

Each user can be placed in a definable Group and the entire group can be given a permission set. If you are upgrading from an older version of PostNuke, PHPNuke, or myPHPNuke, you will have new Groups defined for each of the author permissions that you had previously defined. These groups are set up during the upgrade, but you will need to manually configure their permissions.

IMPORTANT NOTE: It is critically important that the ORDER of the Groups is correct. Permissions are applied in order, from the top down. The system stops looking for permissions when it finds the first Group that matches, so if one line gives everyone access to everything, a later line will NOT be able to take that access away. Be very careful.

If a user is a member of 2 or more Groups, the Groups are evaluated in the order they are listed in Administration -> Permissions.

Example: The user is put into two Groups: "GroupA" and "GroupB". GroupA has explicit access to a particular feature. GroupB explicitly does NOT have access to that feature. Since GroupA is evaluated first, the user will have access to that particular feature.

From Administration -> Groups:

- **Creating Groups:** To create a Group, select the 'Add A New Group' option. Type the name of the new group, and click the 'New Group' button. The group will be created.
- **Adding a User to a Group:** To add a user to a Group, select the Group name, and click the 'Add a user to this Group' link. You will be shown a drop-down list of users who are not currently members of this Group. Choose the user to add to this Group and select the 'Confirm' button to add that user to the Group.
- **Removing a User from a Group:** To remove a user from a Group, select the Group name. A list of users who are currently part of that Group is shown. To remove a user select the 'Delete' link next to the user's name.
- **Renaming a Group:** To rename a Group, select the Group name and click the 'Modify Group' link. Rename the Group as desired, and then click 'Rename group' to save the changes.
- **Deleting a Group:** To delete a Group, select the 'Delete' link next to the Group that you wish to delete. A confirmation page will be displayed. Select "Yes" to permanently delete this Group, or "No" to abort Group deletion.

IMPORTANT NOTE: The user accounts of members of a particular Group are NOT deleted when you delete a Group.

Permission Levels

- *None:* No access to this function. The function will not appear as an option for the user.
- *Overview:* Allows OVERVIEW access to this function. The function appears as an option for the user, but they may not post comments.
- *Read:* Allows READ-ONLY access to this function. The function appears as an option for the user.
- *Comment:* Allows COMMENT access to this function. The user can read and post comments within this function.
- *Moderate:* Used for functions that require moderation, such as Comments, or in Forums. An example is a user having moderation abilities within a message board but nowhere else on the site.
- *Edit:* "Edit" is a permission for users that may not be permitted to Add, but are allowed to Edit. Example: An Article Administrator that is permitted to edit stories, but is not permitted to post Articles.
- *Add:* "Add" grants permission to either add or approve content.
- *Delete:* "Delete" is the opposite of "Add". You are granting someone the ability to remove content.
- *Admin:* Allows ADMIN access to this function. The user has Administrator access to this function.

An example of Group Permissions

The following is an example of a Group Permissions model as used on <http://www.drewvogel.com>. The line numbers, shown below, are for this Guide only (they do not appear in PostNuke), and are explained below.

```

Group Component Instance Perm. level
-----
1. Admins Menublock:: Administration:*. Admin
2. Admins .* .* Admin
3. All groups Menublock:: Administration:*. None
4. Users .* .* Comment
5. Unregistered Menublock:: Main Menu:(Andromeda|None
  Logout|Forums|Submit
  News|Members List|
  Messages):
6. Unregistered .* .* Read

```

- Line 1: Grant all members of Group "Admins" a Permission level of "Admin" for all Instances matching a Menublock called "Administration". Administrators have full access to the Administration menu.
- Line 2: Grant all members of Group "Admins" a Permission level of "Admin" for all Instances of EVERYTHING on the site -- this grants all Admins unlimited access for everything on the site.
- Line 3: Remove access to Menublock "Administration" for members of "All groups". This disables access to Administration functions from ALL users, unless specifically allowed by a special user or group permission. Line 1, above, is an example of a special group permission.
- Line 4: Allow all members of Group "Users" (registered users) access to "Comment" on everything on the site.
- Line 5: Remove access (set to "None") to specific items "Andromeda|Logout|Forums|Submit News|Members List|Messages" from the "Main Menu" of "Unregistered" users.
- Line 6: Allow all "Unregistered" users access to "Read" everything on the site.

As you can see, Permissions are evaluated by PostNuke from the top first, moving down through the permissions.

An example of User Permissions

UNDER CONSTRUCTION

Permissions FAQ

- Q1. What is the permissions system for?

A: The permissions system is designed to allow site administrators to protect their site content and restrict operations to their desired level of detail.

For more information on the permissions system, check out the online help within PostNuke. Log in as Administrator, go to Permissions, and click "View Group Permissions" or "View User Permissions". On the screen that is displayed, several of the text items are 'clickable'... Click them to open windows that provide additional explanation.

- Q2. I don't like it! I prefer the way it worked before.

A: The permissions system is set up initially to work in a style very similar to the old PostNuke. To make a user an Administrator of a site, go to Administration -> Groups and add that user to the 'Admins' Group.

- Q3. Why are there so many warnings in the permissions manual about getting the permissions right?

A: It is critically important that you configure permissions properly. Failing to do so can open up the site to allow anyone to update, add, or even DELETE content on the site. However, provided that you read these instructions carefully and do not change the default permissions unless you are absolutely sure of what you are doing, this should not happen.

- Q4. Why can't users access the Polls unless they log in? *or* Why can't users comment on Stories unless they log in?

A: The permissions system is set up initially to only allow Unregistered users to have generic read-level access. To allow unregistered users to comment on items, look in the group permissions setup for a line that looks like this:

```
Unregistered .* .* Read
```

...and edit it so that it says:

```
Unregistered .* .* Comment
```

Be sure to save any changes.

- Q5. Why do I need that '*' on the end of my permissions?

A: You don't. Since PostNuke .710, 'Foo:' is the same as 'Foo:.*'.

The most obvious use of this is in the first entry for the group permissions, which is

```
Admins .* .* Admin
```

...which says 'Admins are allowed to administer anything'

For details on allowing different types of content, check out the online manual pages for the Permissions system.

- Q6. How do I add a sub-admin to my site that has access to certain features, plus have the Administration menu accessible to them?

A: We're going to need two sets of permissions, one to actually edit a story, and one to allow the Administration link to show up in the 'main menu.'

The following permissions would allow this to happen (do not include the square brackets):

```
Admins *.* Admin Edit Delete
SubAdmin [(Stories:)|(Modulename:)|(Modulename:)] .* Admin
SubAdmin Menublock:: Main Menu:Administration: Read
All groups Menublock:: Main Menu:Administration: None
```

Replacing 'Modulename', above, with an actual module name would give your sub-admin access to those modules as well.

Remember NOT to include the square brackets!

- Q7. How do I force users to enter login name and password at the homepage?

A: We must first allow Unregistered users to see the Login block (we have to allow them to login!), by adding:

```
Unregistered Loginblock:: .* Read
```

We then change the default permission to not allow Unregistered users to read anything, thus

```
Unregistered .* .* Read
```

...becomes...

```
Unregistered .* .* None
```

Be certain to add the lines in the order as specified or else it will not function as expected.

Permissions for Newbies

After looking around I noticed a lot of you are trying to do what I have done... Create a sub-administrator for certain parts of the site by creating a Sub-Admin group. Below is some information that may assist in configuring your permissions.

For example, assume that you have a group of people you wish to place into a sub-administrator group. Here is a step-by-step example of creating this group and giving them permission to approve stories (articles) for the site.

- Go to the Administration menu and click "**Groups**".
- Create a Group with a descriptive name (for example, "**subadmins**").
- Add the users that you want in the "subadmin" Group (examples: John Doe, Jane Doe).

Now that you have created the Group, you must grant the Group permission to do what you want them to do. In this example, we wish to allow them to be able to approve an Article for the site:

- Go to Administration -> Permissions.
- Click "New Group Permissions" to create a new set of permissions.
- Select the "subadmins" group.
- Under "Component", type "Stories::".
- Under "Instance", type ".*".
- Under "Permission Level", select "Admin" from the drop-down list.
- Click on "New Permission" to save your changes.

Graphically this is:

Function	Setting	Notes
Group	subadmins	Setting the permissions for Group subadmins
Component	Stories::	Using the Stories Module
Instance	.*	The permission level applies to everything in this component
Permission	Admin	Highest level of access

Remember this is going to give anyone in your Subadmins Group TOTAL control over the Stories module.

Most of you have the first permission set as ADMIN ADMIN. Move this newly-created group directly below Admins to ensure that another permission does not override it.

For example:

```
Group   Component Instance Permissions Level
-----
```

```
subadmins Stories:: .* Admin
Users     .*      .*  Read
```

...would allow subadmins group Admin permissions since those members in subadmins are also in the group Users, but the subadmins permission is above the Users permission.

```
Group   Component Instance Permissions Level
-----
```

```
Users     .*      .*  Read
subadmins Stories:: .*  Admin
```

...this, however, would be useless since the permissions were already defined as Comment level for the Users before they were defined as Admin for subadmins. Everyone in Users and subadmins would have the same access.

Permission Samples

Let's say I have a link to a feature called ANDROMEDA and I don't want a user called "JoeSmith" to see it. I will select "JoeSmith" as the User and remove that user's ability to view it. To every other user the menu would look like this:

```
Home
Your Account
ANDROMEDA
News
```

...however, by adding the following to the permissions system...

```
User JoeSmith
Component Menublock::
Instance Main Menu:ANDROMEDA:
Permission None
```

...that user's menu now looks like this:

```
Home
Your Account
News
```

To make it so that a member of group 'Users' can no longer submit news yet another group, 'Submitters' (where Users are added to this group at the discretion of the admin) can Submit News.

Let's break this issue down. There are four steps to this situation.

- Change USERS group to DISALLOW users in this group to Submit News.
- Change SUBMITTERS group to ALLOW users in this group to Submit News.
- Add user(s) to the new SUBMITTERS group.
- Get the ORDER of the permissions correct.

Now that we understand the steps, it is rather straightforward to implement what you want.

1. Assuming that we have the following permissions structure set up:

```
Sequence Group Component Instance Permissions
level
```

```
=====
=
```

```
Admins Menublock:: Administration::* Admin
Admins .* .* Admin
All groups Menublock:: Administration::* None
Users .* .* Comment
Unregistered Menublock:: Main Menu:(Andromeda|Logout None
|Forums|Games|Submit News
|Members List|Messages):
Unregistered Polls:: .* Comment
Unregistered .* .* Read
```

...we can DISALLOW Submit News by adding the following line (marked with "=-=-=-" above and below the added line):

```
Sequence Group Component Instance Permissions
level
```

```
=====
=
```

```
Admins Menublock:: Administration::* Admin
Admins .* .* Admin
All groups Menublock:: Administration::* None
=-=-=-
Users Menublock:: Main Menu:(Submit News): None # THIS IS
THE ADDED LINE!
=-=-=-
```

```

Users .* .* Comment
Unregistered Menublock:: Main Menu:(Andromeda|Logout None
|Forums|Games|Submit News
|Members List|Messages):
Unregistered Polls:: .* Comment
Unregistered .* .* Read

```

The added line sets to "None" the ability for the Users group to see the Main Menu item "Submit News". If your main menu is called something other than "Main Menu", or your submit news link is called something other than "Submit News", change the instance text.

2. We create a Group called "Submitters". Go to Administration -> Groups -> Add New Group. Type the name of the new group (I used "Submitters") and click the "New Group" button.
3. When the Groups page re-appears, click the name of the new group ("Submitters"), then click "Add a user to group" to add user(s) to this new Group.
4. Finally, go back to Administration->Permissions for step four which pulls it all together. Add line that is marked with "=-=-=" above and below.

```

Sequence Group Component Instance Permissions
level

```

```

=====
=
Admins Menublock:: Administration:*. Admin
Admins .* .* Admin
All groups Menublock:: Administration:*. None
=-=-=-
Submitters .* .* Comment # THIS
IS THE ADDED LINE!
=-=-=-
Users Menublock:: Main Menu:(Submit News): None
Users .* .* Comment
Unregistered Menublock:: Main Menu:(Andromeda|Logout None
|Forums|Games|Submit News
|Members List|Messages):
Unregistered Polls:: .* Comment
Unregistered .* .* Read

```

The added line gives specific permission to anyone in group "Submitters" to be able to use the Submit News function.

```

-----

```

Let user called "James" see the "Administration" link. Add a User permission for the specific user:

```
User/Group James
Component Menublock::
Instance Main Menu:Administration:
Permission Read
```

If you renamed the "Administration" link to "Control", you would have to change the permission to:

```
User/Group James
Component Menublock::
Instance Main Menu:Control:
Permission Read
```

If you would like to make certain Articles available only to specified groups, you may do so by grouping the Articles under a specific category and declaring the permission as follows:

```
User/Group Unregistered
Component Stories::
Instance :<Category Name>:
Permission None
```

...where "<Category Name>" is the name of the Category where the Articles were grouped.

Adding Downloads Permissions to filter unregistered access.

Here are the complete steps to do this :

* Locate the line 80 from modules/Downloads/lang/eng/global.php file.

* Change the define to the following:

```
define('_DOWNLOADSACCESSNOAUTH', 'You must be a registered member to access
```

downloads');

* Go to Permissions Administration then Add a new group permissions as shown below:

Groups: Unregistered
Component: Downloads::
Instance: .*
Permissions Level: None

* Place the permission hierarchically just BEFORE default unregistered permission as shown below:

Group: Unregistered
Component: .*
Instance: .*
Permission level: Read

Restrict Articles submitted by a specified author ("uid 2" in this case) from being seen by Anonymous users:

User/Group Unregistered
Component Stories::
Instance 2::
Permission None

Restrict a specific article ("sid 50" in this case) from being read by a specific user ("Paul" in this case):

User/Group Paul
Component Stories::
Instance ::50
Permission None

(interesting uses!)

To allow Anonymous users to vote in Polls:

```
User/Group  Unregistered
Component  Polls::
Instance   .*
Permission Comment
```

Member from group "users" can add stories (this will add a link to Add Stories in the menu of group "users"):

```
User/Group  users
Component  Stories::
Instance   .*
Permission Add
```

Create a section available to certain members only. In this example, we first created a group named "Paid Members" before doing the following:

```
Group: Paid Users
Component: Sections::Section
Instance: .*:1 (1 is the section ID)
Permissions level: Read
```

```
Group: All Groups
Component: Sections::Section
Instance: .*:1 (1 is the section ID)
Permissions Level: None
```

Make sure that the first definition is above the second one and you've got a section for paid members only.

Members from group "users" can add Polls (this will add a link to Add Polls in the menu of group "users"):

User/Group users
Component Polls::
Instance .*
Permission Add

Chapter 18. Conclusion

Thank you for reading the Official PostNuke Installation and Getting Started Guide!

I hope that this Guide has increased your understanding of how PostNuke functions, and that it has helped you to install and configure your own PostNuke site. Writing this Guide has been largely a solo effort that I undertook gladly. It is my pleasure to be able to give something back to the PostNuke community; the community has provided a product with which it has been a great pleasure to work.

I am very interested in hearing your comments and suggestions about this Guide. Please get in touch with me at:

`<drew@drewvogel.com>`

`http://www.drewvogel.com`

Happy PostNuking!

-drew vogel

Chapter 19. APPENDIX A: Create the MySQL database that PostNuke will use

If you have root access to the database, a command such as:

```
"mysqladmin -u root -p create <dbname>"
```

...will create the database. Replace "<dbname>" with the name of the database to create, for example, "rogue".

If you do not have root access to the database, you will need to create the database in another way before installation can continue.

Please consider using a tool such as phpMyAdmin (<http://phpwizard.net/projects/phpMyAdmin>) to automate the database creation process. To create the database using phpMyAdmin, type the name of the new database (for example, "rogue") and click "Create". The database will be created.

Chapter 20. APPENDIX B: Create the MySQL username and password that PostNuke will use

Follow these steps to set up the database username and password:

- `"mysql -u root -p"`

You will be prompted to enter the root database password. When the MySQL monitor prompt appears, type in the following:

```
"GRANT ALL PRIVILEGES ON <dbname>.* TO <dbuser>@<dbhost> IDENTIFIED BY  
'<dbpass>' WITH GRANT OPTION;"
```

- <dbname>: The name of the database that PostNuke will use. Example: "rogue".
- <dbuser>: The username that PostNuke will use to access the database. Example: "web".
- <dbpass>: The password for <dbuser>.
- <dbhost>: The hostname where <dbname> resides. Most users will use "localhost".

Press **RETURN**. If the process was a success, it will be reported as "Query OK, 0 rows affected (0.05 sec)".

If you do not have root access to the database, a database username and password can be created using phpMyAdmin (<http://phpwizard.net/projects/phpMyAdmin>). To create a database username and password, follow these steps:

- Log in to phpMyAdmin.
- Click "Users".
- Under the section entitled "Add a new user", follow these steps:
 - - Set "Host" to "localhost" (or the host defined in <dbhost>).
 - - Set "Username" to <dbuser>.
 - - Set "Password" to <dbpass>, and re-type it to verify the password.
 - - ALL Privileges should be BLANK (unchecked).
 - - Click the "Go" link below Privileges.
- The user will be created. Next, follow the steps below to grant privileges to the user we just created.
 - - Click "Grants" next to the user that we just created.

Chapter 20. APPENDIX B: Create the MySQL username and password that PostNuke will use

- - Set "Database" to the name of your PostNuke database <dbname>.
 - - Click "Check All" under Privileges.
 - - Click the "Go" link below Privileges.
-
- The user will be given full access to the PostNuke database, but nothing else.

Chapter 21. APPENDIX C: Configure the webserver

You need to ensure that your webserver is configured to recognize PHP files. You may need to add the following to your Apache httpd.conf file (usually in /etc/httpd/conf for *NIX, or C:\Program Files\Apache Group\Apache\conf for Windows) to define the search order for files. It is recommended that "index.html" (or "default.htm" for Windows) be the first entry, followed by "index.php". If you edit your Apache configuration, you must restart Apache for the changes to be incorporated (for example, "httpd restart").

```
--- CUT HERE ---
```

```
#
```

```
# DirectoryIndex: Name of the file or files to use as a pre-written HTML
```

```
# directory index. Separate multiple entries with spaces.
```

```
#
```

```
<IfModule mod_dir.c>
```

```
DirectoryIndex index.html index.php index.php3 index.pl index.htm
```

```
</IfModule>
```

```
--- CUT HERE ---
```

For Windows IIS and Personal Webserver, there are several ways to configure PHP support. Please consult the 'install.txt' file that comes with the PHP distribution.

Chapter 22. APPENDIX D: Configure PHP

You need to ensure that your site has a working installation of PHP (version 4.0.1pl2 or higher) compiled with MySQL support. PHP is the language in which PostNuke is developed. Without PHP support, the web server would not be able to parse the PHP files and your site would not work.

To determine which version of PHP you've got installed, or if it is installed at all, create a file called "test.php" in your web directory. The file should contain the following:

--- CUT HERE ---

--- CUT HERE ---

Point your browser to this page (for example, <http://www.yoursite.com/test.php>). The version of PHP will be displayed at the top of the page. If it is earlier than 4.0.1pl2, you **MUST** upgrade or PostNuke will not function. More recent versions of PHP have significant security and functionality enhancements.

PHP also requires that a few settings exist in php.ini (usually /etc/php.ini for *NIX, or C:\Windows\PHP.ini for Windows). These settings are usually correct within php.ini by default, but please check to make sure your php.ini has the following entries to ensure proper operation:

--- CUT HERE ---

```
include_path='.'
magic_quotes_gpc = Off
register_globals = On
short_open_tag = On
session.auto_start = 0
debugger.enabled = False
```

--- CUT HERE ---

The following line in php.ini must be commented out or deleted, if it exists, or PostNuke will not function.

```
session.save_handler = php
```

PLEASE NOTE: If you make any changes to your php.ini file, it is necessary to restart your webserver so that the changes are incorporated into the system. Restart your webserver from the command line (for example, "**httpd restart**"), or restart your computer.

Chapter 23. APPENDIX E: Enable GZIP compression in php.ini

Within php.ini (usually /etc/php.ini), add the following lines to activate GZIP compression (**NIX ONLY* -- *DOES NOT WORK ON WINDOWS SERVERS*):

--- CUT HERE ---

```
# GZIP COMPRESSION
#
output_handler          = ob_gzhandler
```

--- CUT HERE ---

Chapter 24. APPENDIX F: Getting development versions of PostNuke using the CVS server at developer.hostnuke.com

This section will describe two methods to checkout code from the CVS-respository on developer.hostnuke.com. The methods are:

1. Checkout with TortoiseCVS
2. Checkout with WinCVS

1. Checkout with TortoiseCVS

TortoiseCVS works with Windows 95, 98, ME, NT, 2000 and XP, is very similar to WinCVS. For an anonymous CVS-checkout, you do not need a developer account.

- a. Get TortoiseCVS (latest stable version is recommended).

Install TortiseCVS on your machine. Also install an ssh-ftp-client, for example, from Ftp-Client. See the Tutorial for the PN-module-checkout.

- b. Create a folder for checking out PostNuke and right-click on it. In the content menu choose CVS -> Preferences -> Quirky and set Network Compression to "0 - None". Then, right click again on the folder created for checking out PostNuke and select CVS Checkout and enter the following information:

- Module tab
 - Protocol - Internet (secure shell)
 - Server - cvs.hostnuke.com
 - Repository Directory - /home/cvsroot
 - User name - anonymous
 - Module - postnuke_official

- Revision tab
 - Get tag/branch: - PostNuke_71

- c. When checking out a DOS-window will open. Type 'anonymous' as password. (if checking out as registered developer, provide your username/password).

NOTE: It is strongly recommend that you use the latest stable version of TortoiseCVS to checkout from developer.hostnuke.com. With the newest (unstable) development versions of TortoiseCVS, inconsistencies in performance can occur, depending on your Windows environment.

2. Checkout with WinCVS

Get WinCVS for your Windows or Macintosh. You also need a SSH-client and the Python 2.2xx-version.

The next step is to set up the WinCVS Admin->Preferences settings:

The WinCVS Admin->Preferences settings are:

authentication: ssh
path: /home/cvsroot
host address: cvs.hostnuke.com
username: anonymous

Select "Show CVS console (open TTY)"

See also the WinCVS -- Daily Use Guide and the quick reference guides on developer.hostnuke.com. For questions and further information see the latest information on developer.hostnuke.com.