



VISUAL
message center

webSmartConsole

Web SmartConsole

Installation & Configuration Guide

VISUAL Message Center Web SmartConsole **2.5**

tango04
Computing Group

Solutions for Advancing People

VISUAL Message Center Web SmartConsole Installation & Configuration Guide

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How to Use this Guide

This chapter explains how to use Tango/04 User Guides and understand the typographical conventions used in all Tango/04 documentation.

Typographical Conventions

The following conventional terms, text formats, and symbols are used throughout Tango/04 printed documentation:

Convention	Description
Boldface	Commands, on-screen buttons and menu options.
<i>Blue Italic</i>	References and links to other sections in the manual or further documentation containing relevant information.
<i>Italic</i>	Text displayed on screen, or variables where the user must substitute their own details.
Monospace	Input commands such as System i commands or code, or text that users must type in.
UPPERCASE	Keyboard keys, such as CTRL for the Control key and F5 for the function key that is labeled F5.
	Notes and useful additional information.
	Tips and hints that will improve the users experience of working with this product.
	Important additional information that the user is strongly advised to note.
	Warning information. Failure to take note of this information could potentially lead to serious problems.

**Important**

VISUAL Message Center Web SmartConsole is only available for those installations with VISUAL Message Center SmartConsole version 7.5 or lower.

In order to view the Web SmartConsole over the Internet using a browser you must have a Web Server installed. The Web Server should support PHP and have the image modules (GD) installed.

1.1 Web Server

It is important to install a Web Server before installing the Web SmartConsole, as the Web SmartConsole must be installed inside the Web Server path for it to work properly.

This document will show examples of two independent Web Servers, Apache and Microsoft's IIS. You can choose to install either one of these Web Servers, or opt to install a third Web Server not described here.

1.1.1 Apache

To facilitate the installation, VISUAL Message Center offers you the possibility to install the Apache Web Server which meets all the required conditions.

Apache can be installed using the Custom XAMPP Lite product suite (a customized installation of XAMPP to suit the needs of Tango/04 products designed to be as lightweight as possible) which is included in the installation package but is not a Tango/04 product. Tango/04 Computing Group offers you this software after completing intensive testing in our laboratories and validating its functioning is satisfactory and has not caused any undesirable effects at any time. However Tango/04 does not take any responsibility for problems that this program may cause. This Web Server is third party software and is distributed under a GPL license. Any problem caused by the product is subject to this license.

The Custom XAMPP Lite application is an easy to install Apache distribution containing PHP.

1.1.2 MS Internet Information Server

An alternative to Apache is Microsoft's Internet Information Server (IIS). IIS includes a Web or Hypertext Transfer Protocol Server and a file Transfer Protocol Server with additional capabilities for Microsoft's Windows server operating systems. With IIS, Microsoft includes a set of programs for building and

administering Web sites, a search engine, and support for writing Web-based applications that access databases. IIS is tightly integrated with the Microsoft Windows servers in a number of ways, resulting in faster Web page serving. For further details regarding IIS see Microsoft's Web page.



Important

MS Internet Information Server is not included in this installation package. If you wish to use IIS as a Web Server it must be installed prior to installing Web SmartConsole. The Web SmartConsole installation will then provide the option to install PHP for IIS. PHP is an open-source server-side scripting language the Web SmartConsole uses to create its dynamic Web pages. Installation of PHP is mandatory for the product to work. See [Chapter 3 - MS Internet Information Server](#) on [page 13](#) for further details.

1.2 Web SmartConsole

Install the Web SmartConsole on the same machine where you install the Web Server.



Note

If you install the Apache Web Server, the Web SmartConsole will automatically be installed in the root directory of the Web Server.

If you install a different Web Server, for example IIS or a third Web Server not described in this text, the Web SmartConsole installation wizard will ask you to specify in what directory you want to store it.



Important

Web SmartConsole 2.0 ONLY works with SmartConsole version 7.2 or later.

1.3 Databases

Web SmartConsole supports connection to any database engine through ODBC and in addition offers a PostgreSQL database engine, which is configured during the installation. We will use this database for the purposes of explaining a basic default configuration throughout this manual.

If you would like to use a different database you can also use any database engine you want through ODBC (however, we recommend MS SQL Server). If you decide to use a different database instead, you should have no problems connecting to the SmartConsole using ODBC.

1.4 Supported Browsers

	Internet Explorer 7.0	Internet Explorer 8.0	Firefox 3.0	Firefox 3.5
Web SmartConsole 2.5	X	X*	X	X

X Compatible

* Configured as Internet Explorer 7.0 compatible

The following instructions explain how to install Web SmartConsole with an Apache Web Server and PHP using the XAMPP package included on the installation disk.

2.1 Preparation

Apache Web Server requires port 80 to be free. Before installing the Web Server check that Port 80 is available, as other applications may be using this Port.



Important

Make sure you uninstall any previously installed versions of PHP prior to installing XAMPP. Check your C:\ drive or C:\Program Files for a php folder. If you fail to remove PHP, then Apache could load the wrong php.ini config file, making the web server behavior unpredictable.

To check if Port 80 is free:

- Click **Start** and then select **Run**
- Enter **CMD** and click **OK**
- In the command line window that appears enter `telnet localhost 80`

```
C:\WINNT\system32\CMD.exe
Microsoft Windows [Version 5.00.2195]
(C) Copyright 1985-2000 Microsoft Corp.
C:\Documents and Settings\nwolf>telnet localhost 80
Connecting To localhost...Could not open a connection to host on port 80 : Connect failed
C:\Documents and Settings\nwolf>
```

Figure 1 – Command line window with response to “telnet localhost 80” command

If the message `Could not open a connection to host on port 80: Connect Failed` appears in the command line window the port is free and you can continue to install your Web Server without problems.

If a different message or illegible characters appear, or the window goes blank, there is an application using port 80 and it will need to be stopped or reconfigured before installing the Web Server.

Example of checking port 80

Let's look at Skype, an instant messaging application that uses port 80 to avoid firewalls. In this particular case you can configure Skype not to use port 80 in the connection options. After shutting down and restarting Skype we can install the Web server.

2.2 Install Apache and Web SmartConsole

- Step 1.** Insert the VISUAL Message Center DVD into the DVD drive of your system and navigate to the Web SmartConsole installation package. You will be presented with the welcome screen, click **Next** to begin the installation process.

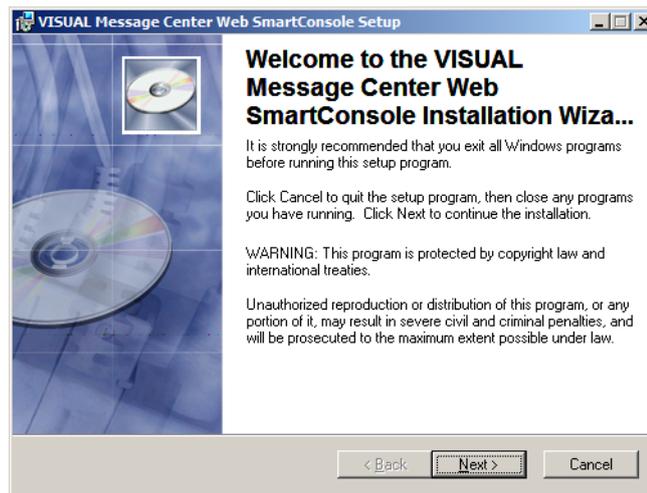


Figure 2 – The Web SmartConsole installation Welcome screen

Optionally, you can browse to the VISUAL Message Center Web SmartConsole .exe installation file, and double-click the icon.

- Step 2.** Select the installation mode.

From the Select Installation Mode screen select the **Apache + PHP (XAMPP Package)** option, and then click **Next**.

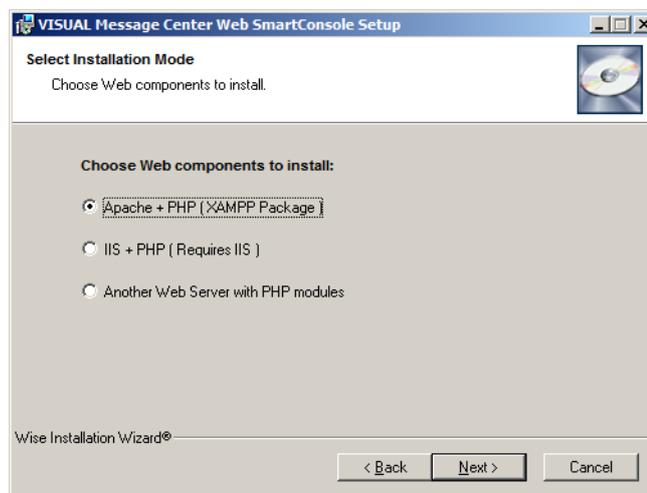


Figure 3 – Select installation mode

- Step 3.** Select the features to be installed.

If you are installing Web SmartConsole from a SmartConsole installation there is no need to install PostgreSQL or AccessServer, therefore ensure they are *deselected*.

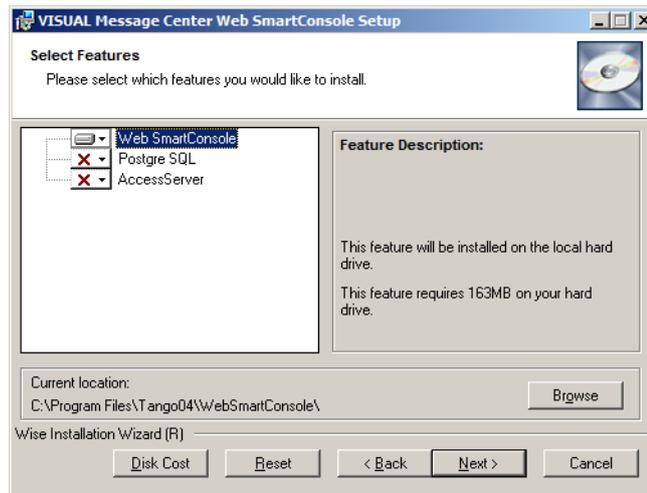


Figure 4 – Select features

If you need to install PostgreSQL, the PostgreSQL setup will install and configure the database engine and create a database for use with Web SmartConsole.



Note

Existing PostgreSQL installations on your system will be detected. You will need to know the user ID and password for this PostgreSQL database to connect to it.

- Enter a user ID and password and click **Accept**.
- If the database is installed correctly a confirmation window will appear. Click **OK** to continue.

Step 4. Install Custom XAMPP Lite.

The Custom XAMPP Lite Installation Wizard opens that will guide you through the setup process, click **Next** to continue.

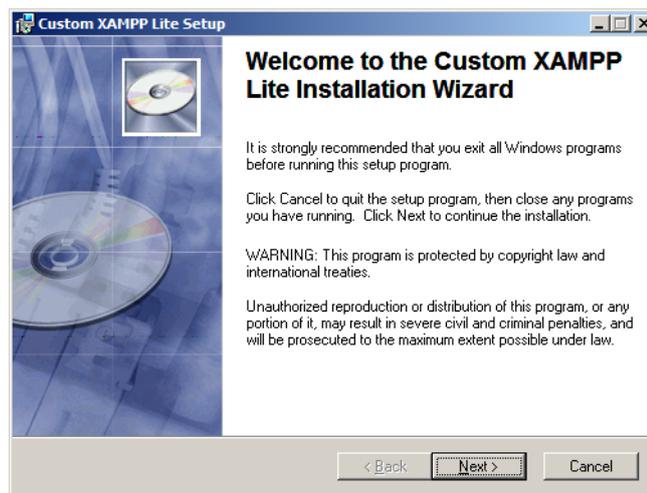


Figure 5 – Custom XAMPP Lite Installation Wizard

Select the destination folder where you want to install XAMPP and click **Next**.

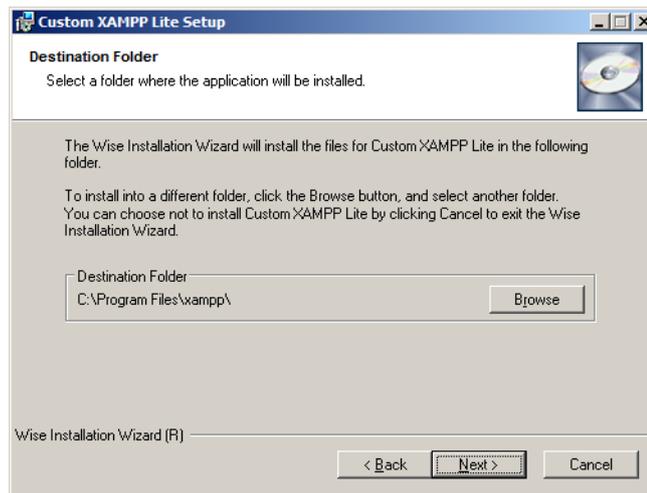


Figure 6 – Choose the installation location

The installation begins to install Custom XAMPP Lite.

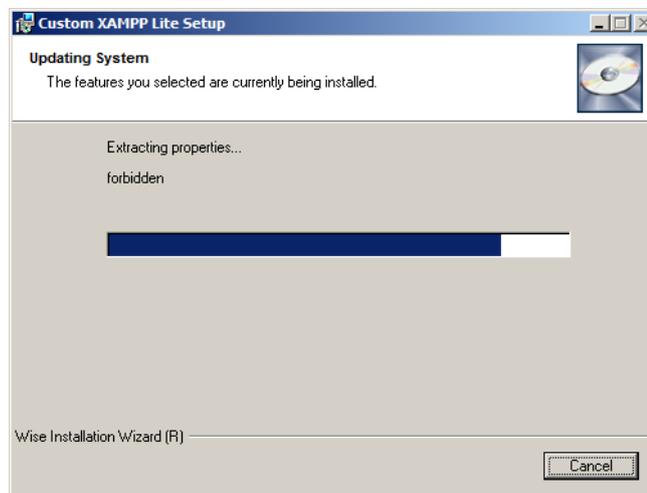


Figure 7 – Installation in progress

A command window will appear and prompt you to **press any key to continue** twice. Press any key when prompted to continue.

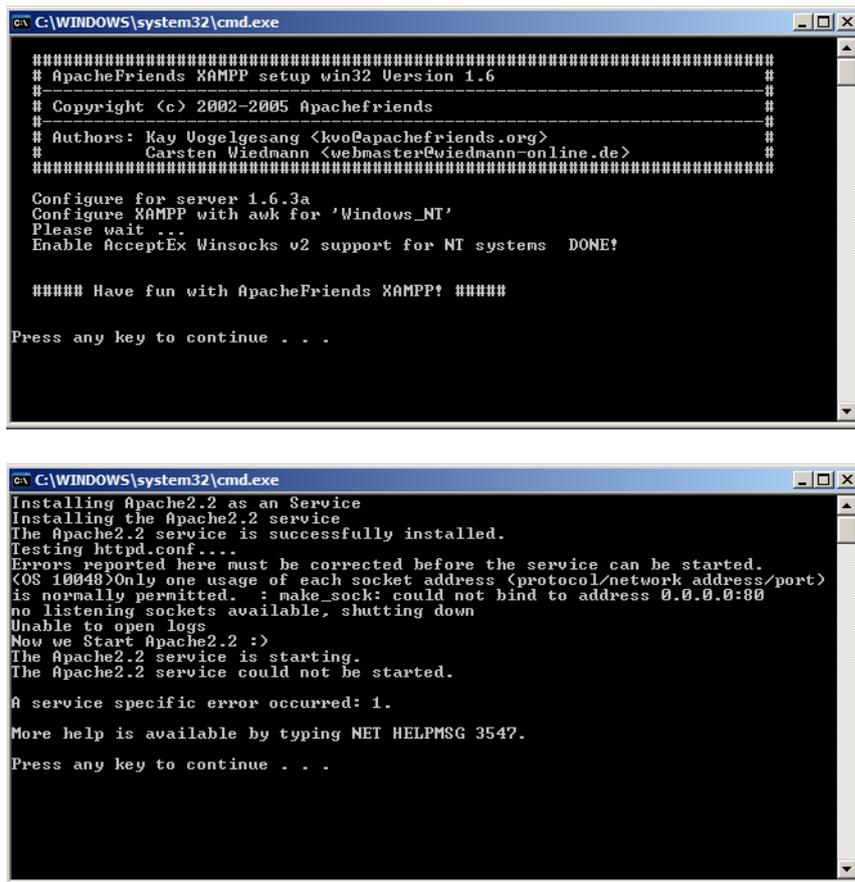


Figure 8 – Two command windows prompt you to press any key

At the end of the installation process a window opens informing you that Custom XAMPP Lite has been installed on your system. Click **Finish** to exit the installation.

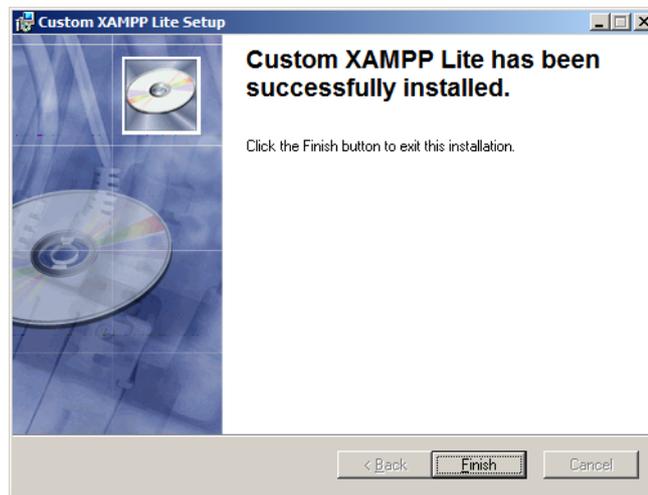


Figure 9 – Custom XAMPP Lite installed successfully



Important

If port 80 is not available you will receive a message informing you that the Apache service cannot start. Port 80 must be free for Apache to be able to start as a service.

Step 5. Install the **Web SmartConsole**.

After completing the XAMPP Setup Wizard, the installation process automatically continues to install the Web SmartConsole.

Step 6. Configure the database.

Enter the *Windows User Authentication* details required by AccessServer to enter the Database Settings Administrator. For further information please refer to the [Database Settings Administrator User Guide](#).

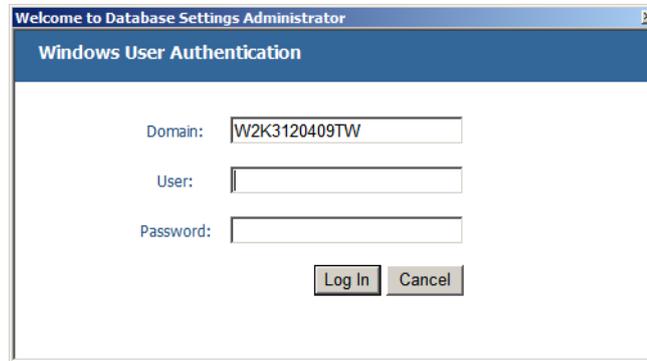


Figure 10 – Windows User Authentication



In the Databases Settings Administrator, click the **Browse** button and enter the required information for the ODBC connection that you will use with the Web SmartConsole.

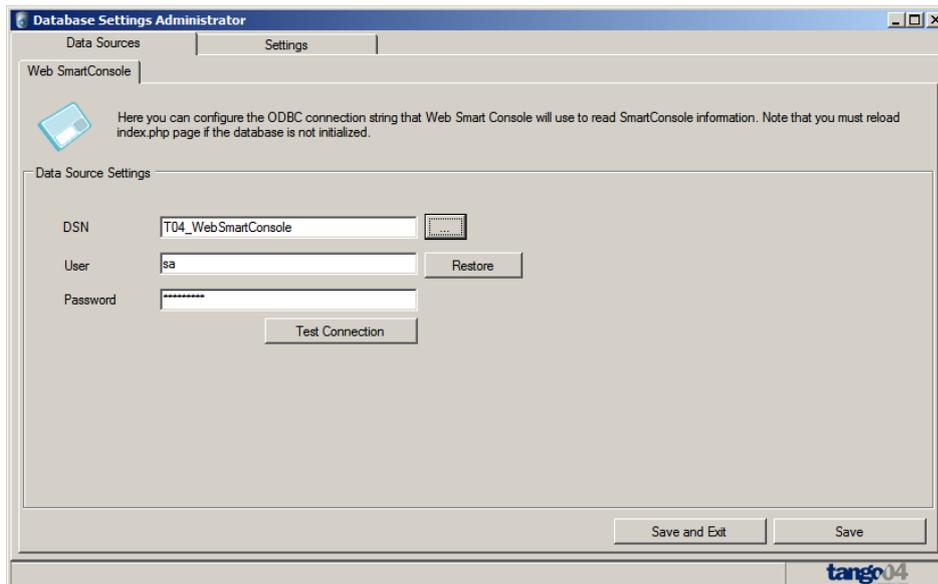


Figure 11 – Databases Settings Administrator

Click the **Machine Data Source** tab and select the *Web SmartConsole data source* from the list. Click **OK**.

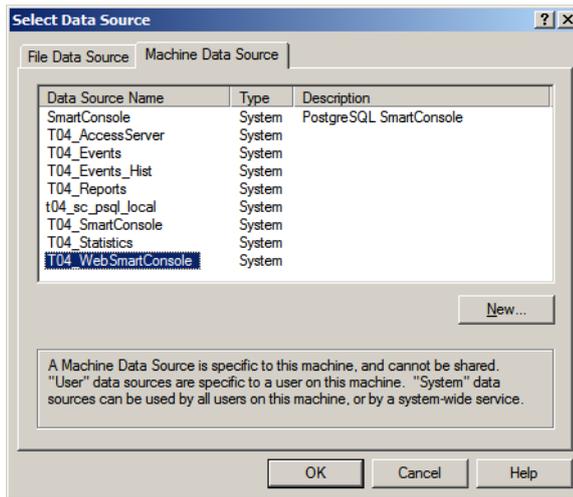


Figure 12 – Select Data Source

Enter the DSN connection information and click **OK**.

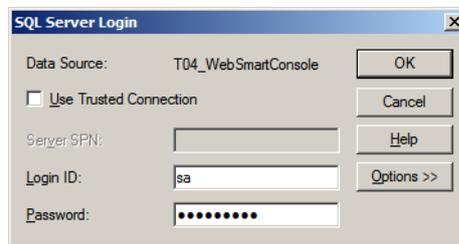


Figure 13 – Enter missing DSN connection information

Click **Connection Test** to check the ODBC setup is correct, click **OK**, then click **Save changes** and finally click **Exit**.

Step 7. Complete the installation.

A window opens at the end of the installation providing username and password details for the Web SmartConsole default user:

- **Username:** admin
- **Password:** admin

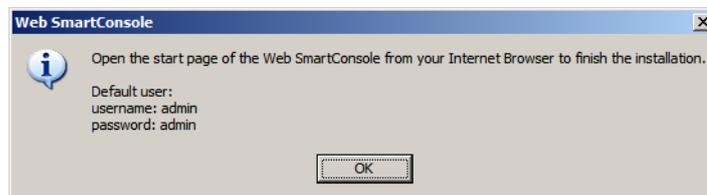


Figure 14 – Default user information for Web SmartConsole

Click **OK**

In the following window, click **Finish** to complete the installation process.



Figure 15 – Installation completed

2.3 Verification

Once you have completed the installation of the Apache Web Server you should verify the installation was executed correctly. Verify that:

- No error messages appeared during installation. If any error messages appeared the installation has not been carried out correctly.
- You can access XAMPP for Windows information at <http://localhost/xampp>

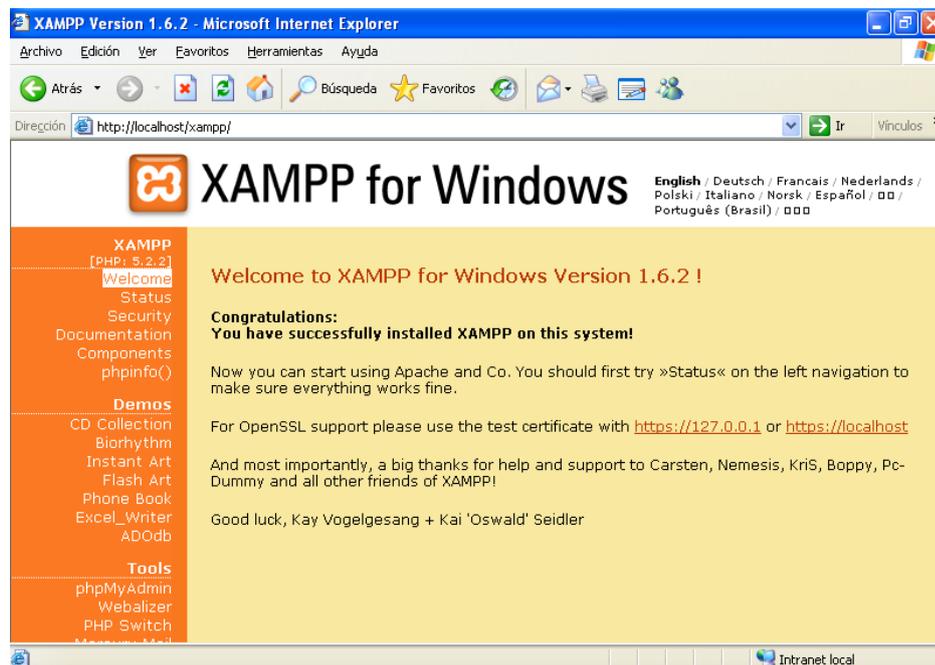


Figure 16 – XAMPP for Windows welcome screen

- The PHP information contains details regarding the **GD** module of PHP.
 - Click **phpinfo()** from the left hand panel of the XAMPP for Windows welcome screen
 - Scroll down the page until you find the details for GD just below ftp. If no details regarding GD appear or it says that GD is not active, a problem occurred during installation.



Note

GD details may not be present, despite the correct configuration of the C:\xampp\apache\bin\php.ini, if a previous installation of PHP is still in the system.

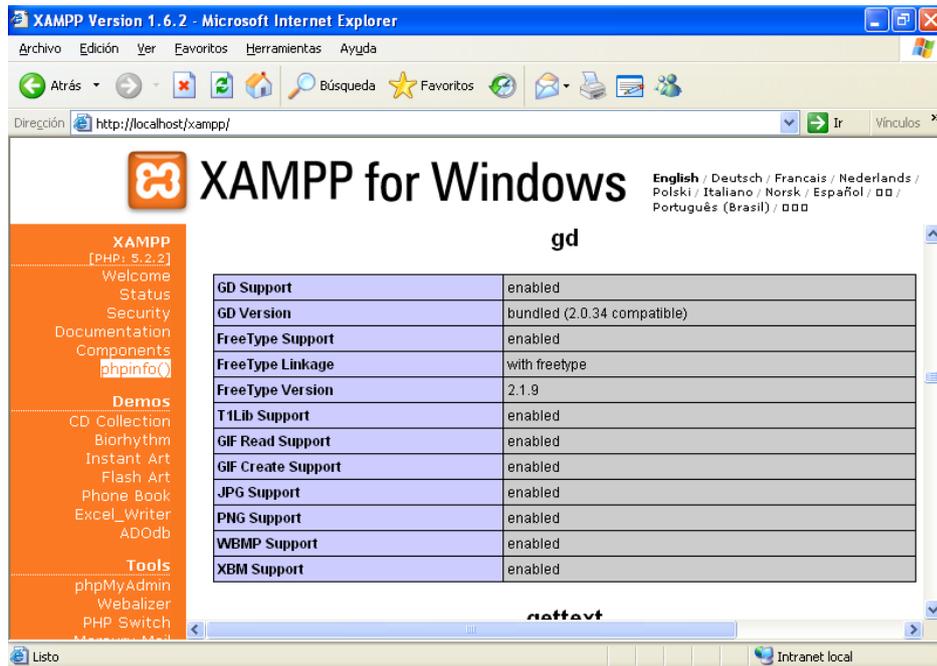


Figure 17 – GD details

- Apache is installed in your services list. If this service has not been installed or an error occurs when you restart the service, the installation has not been carried out correctly.

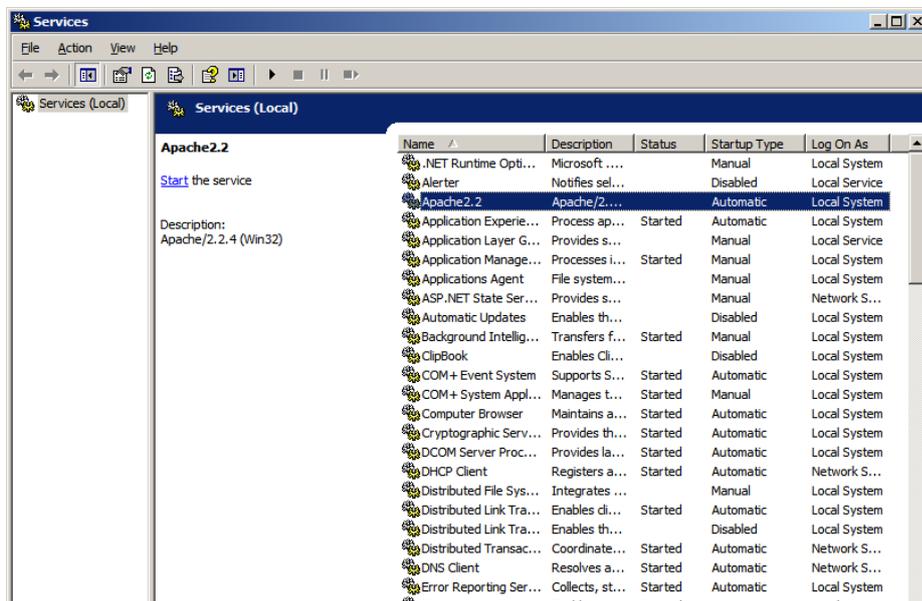


Figure 18 – Apache in the Services list

- If this service is not in automatic start mode, change the configuration so that it will start automatically in the future. To change the configuration of a service, double-click the required service. The service's Properties window appears where you can configure the start-up type.

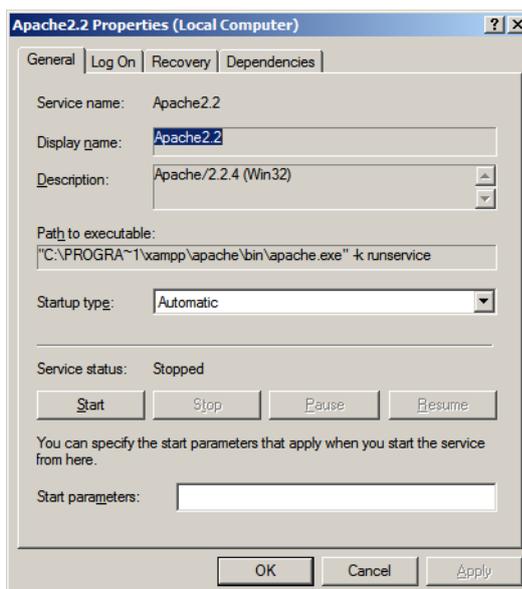


Figure 19 – Configuration of services

- If this service is paused or stopped, restart it. You can do this from the service's properties window as described in the previous bullet point.

2.3.1 Fixing an incorrect installation of XAMPP

If the installation was NOT carried out correctly – i.e. errors occurred during the installation process – you should uninstall XAMPP (see the next section) and try installing it again, closely following the steps outlined in this Installation Guide.

2.4 Uninstalling XAMPP

There are two methods to uninstall Custom XAMPP Lite:

- **Method 1:** Open the **Control Panel**, and select **Add or remove programs**. Select Custom XAMPP Lite from the list and click **Remove**.
- **Method 2:** Run `Custom_XAMPP.msi` from the source CD and select **Remove** from the maintenance dialog window that appears.

This will uninstall the Web Server.

Not all data is removed from the machine as a result of an uninstall procedure. For a clean machine you must also remove the directory `C:\Program Files\xampp`.

If you cannot erase the directory `C:\Program Files\xampp` after you have uninstalled XAMPP (error message says *source files still in use*), restart your machine and try again.

Chapter 3

MS Internet Information Server

If you have opted not to use the Apache Web Server provided with the Web SmartConsole, you may want to use Microsoft's Internet Information Server (IIS). Alternatively, you can install a third Web Server of your liking not described in this text.

**Important**

IIS must be installed on a system with a version of Windows Server operating system. This installation will not work on a workstation machine because IIS has limited features on a non-server operating system, importantly, it can't create more than one web service (the default one).

This chapter describes how to install and configure PHP for use with Internet Information Server (IIS) and the Web SmartConsole. It further details how to configure Microsoft's IIS Internet server for use with the Web SmartConsole.

**Important**

This manual does not include details of how to install IIS; the Web SmartConsole installation package only installs PHP (for use with an IIS Web Server that has already been installed in your system), and the Web SmartConsole.

3.1 Install PHP and Web SmartConsole

- Step 1.** Insert the VISUAL Message Center DVD into the DVD drive of your system and navigate to the Web SmartConsole installation package. You will be presented with the welcome screen, click **Next** to begin the installation process.

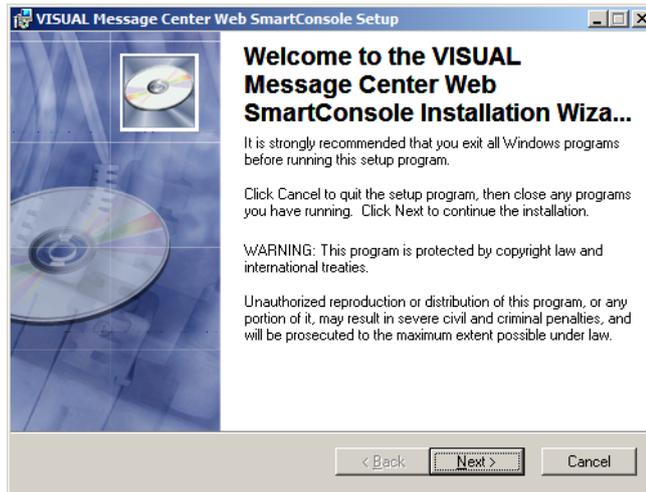


Figure 20 – The Web SmartConsole installation Welcome screen

Optionally, you can browse to the VISUAL Message Center Web SmartConsole .exe installation file, and double-click the icon.

Step 2. Select the installation mode.

From the Select installation mode screen select the **IIS + PHP (Requires IIS)** option. Click **Next**.

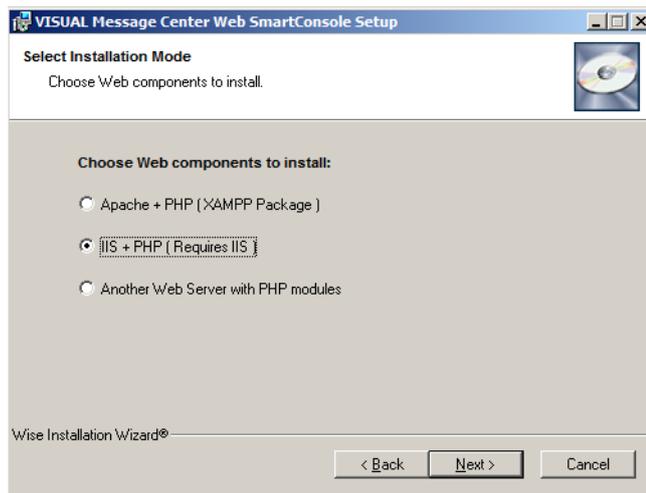


Figure 21 – Select installation mode

Step 3. Select the destination folder where you want to install Web SmartConsole and click **Next**.

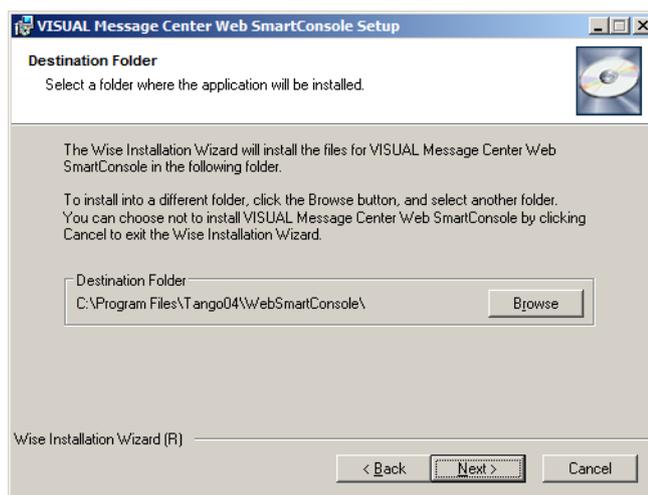


Figure 22 – Choose the installation location

Step 4. Select the features to be installed.

If you are installing Web SmartConsole from a SmartConsole installation there is no need to install PostgreSQL or AccessServer, therefore ensure they are *deselected*.

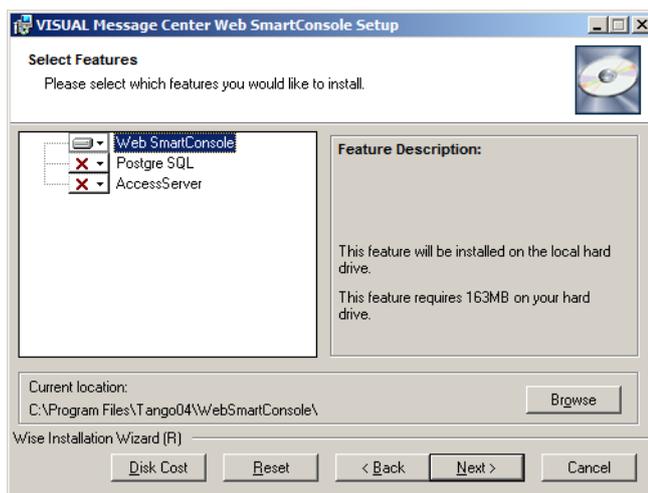


Figure 23 – Select features

If you need to install PostgreSQL, the PostgreSQL setup will install and configure the database engine and create a database for use with Web SmartConsole.



Note

Existing PostgreSQL installations on your system will be detected. You will need to know the user ID and password for this PostgreSQL database to connect to it.

- Enter a user ID and password and click **Accept**.
- If the database is installed correctly a confirmation window will appear. Click **OK** to continue

Step 5. Web resources Configuration.

Accept the default **New Web Site** option as the location for the Web SmartConsole website. Click **Next**.

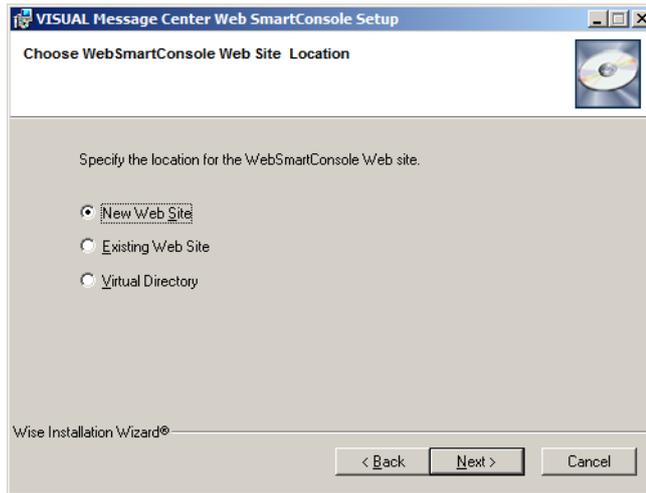


Figure 24 – Choose Web SmartConsole web site location

Accept the default settings in the Web Site Settings window, and click **Next**.



Note

WebSmartConsole is the default description, but this can be changed by the user.

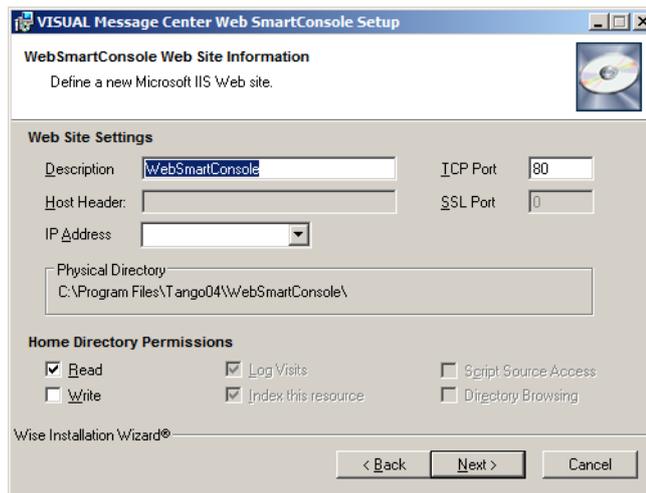


Figure 25 – Web Site settings

Step 6. Install Custom PHP

The Custom PHP Setup Wizard opens that will guide you through the setup process, click **Next** to continue.



Figure 26 – PHP Setup Wizard

Choose a location for the installation. Enter the destination folder where you want to install PHP and click **Next**.

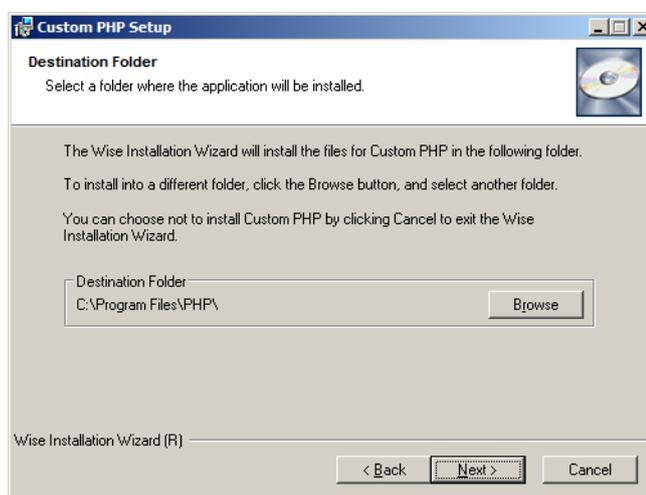


Figure 27 – Enter the location of the destination folder

Click **Next** to continue the installation.

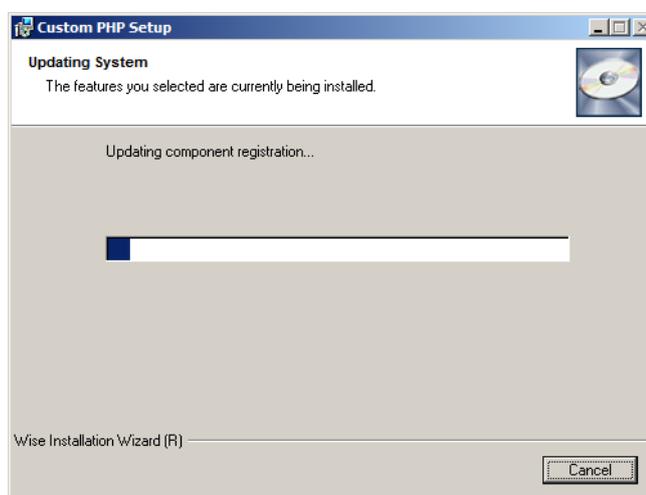


Figure 28 – Installation in progress

When the installation has been completed, click **Finish** to exit the Custom PHP Setup Wizard.

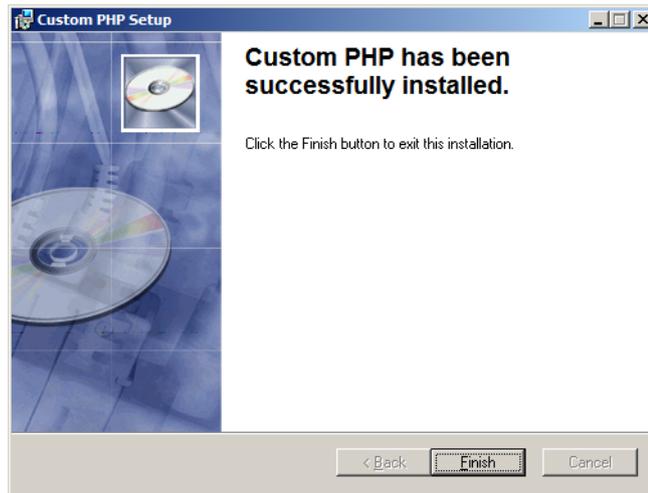


Figure 29 – Custom PHP installation is complete

Step 7. Install Web SmartConsole

After completing the Custom PHP wizard, the installation process automatically continues to install the Web SmartConsole.

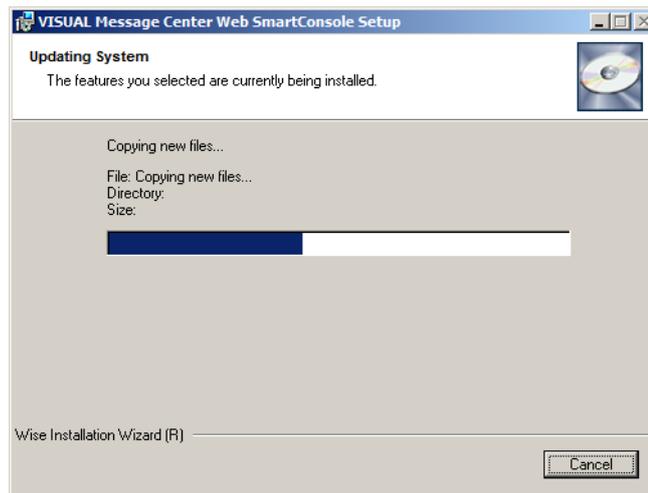


Figure 30 – Installing WebSmartConsole

Step 8. Configure the database.

Enter the *Windows User Authentication* details required by AccessServer to enter the Database Settings Administrator. For further information please refer to the [Database Settings Administrator User Guide](#).

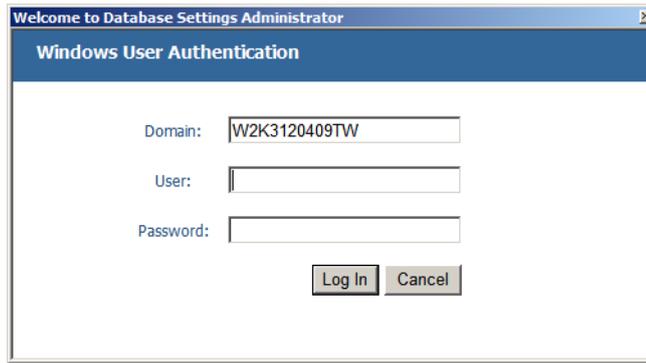


Figure 31 – Windows User Authentication



In the Databases Settings Administrator, click the **Browse** button and enter the required information for the ODBC connection that you will use with the Web SmartConsole.

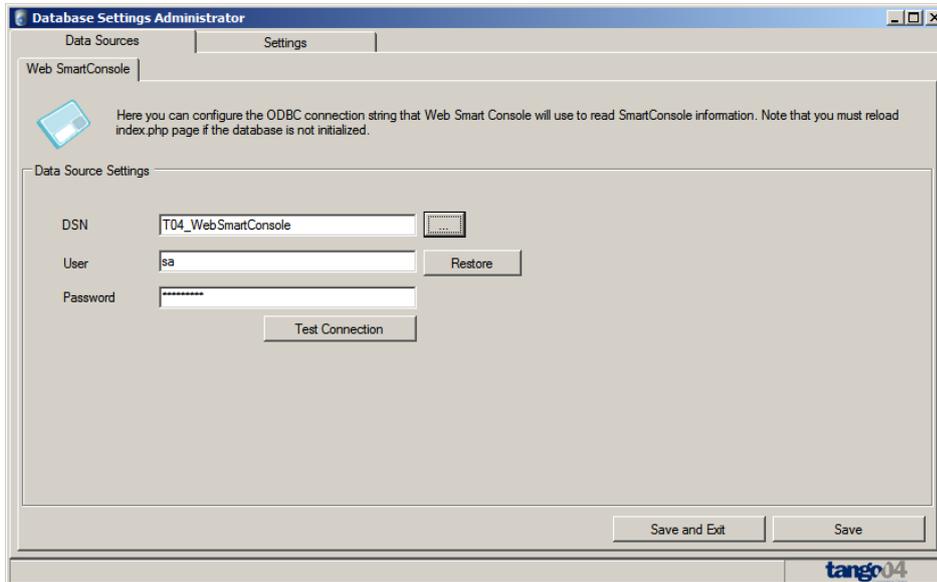


Figure 32 – Databases Settings Administrator

Click the **Machine Data Source** tab and select the *Web SmartConsole* data source from the list. Click **OK**.

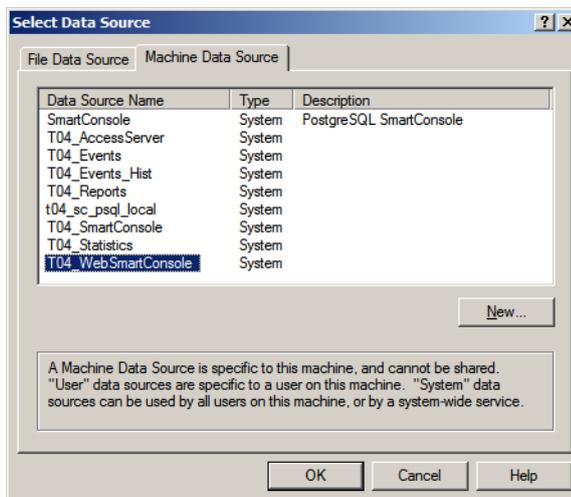


Figure 33 – Select Data Source

Enter the DSN connection information and click **OK**.

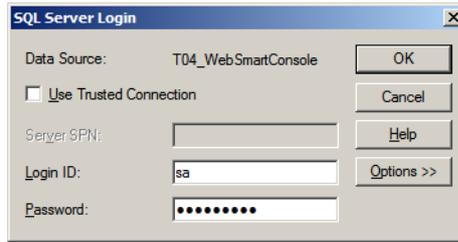


Figure 34 – Enter missing DSN connection information

Click **Connection Test** to check the ODBC setup is correct, click **OK**, then click **Save changes** and finally click **Exit**.

Step 9. Complete the installation.

A window opens at the end of the installation providing username and password details for the Web SmartConsole default user:

- **Username:** admin
- **Password:** admin

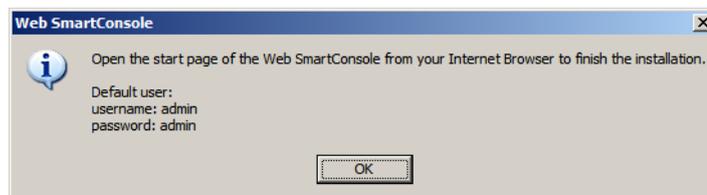


Figure 35 – Default user information for Web SmartConsole

Click **OK**.

In the following window, click **Finish** to complete the installation process.

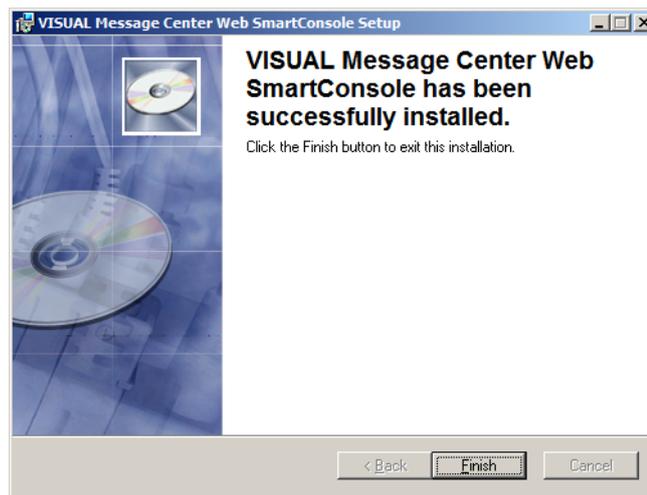


Figure 36 – Installation completed

3.2 Review the PHP Configuration

The installation of the Web SmartConsole creates the file `php.ini` (the file is created in the PHP installation folder, by default `C:\PHP`), which contains a number of settings specific to the Web SmartConsole. When you install PHP it is possible that the PHP installation overwrites this file and the settings are lost. Therefore, after completing the PHP installation, it is important to check that the settings are correct.



Note

If PHP is installed during the Web SmartConsole setup it installs by default in `C:\ProgramFiles\PHP`; however if PHP was installed prior to the Web SmartConsole installation, it may be found in `C:\PHP` which is the default path during a standard PHP installation.

Open the file `C:\PHP\php.ini`, and review the following:

Step 1. Extensions folder: Configure what folder to use for decompressing the extensions.

This folder should be:

```
extension_dir = "C:\PHP\ext" (where PHP is the folder that PHP was installed in.
Change this value if you have installed it in a different location.)
```

Step 2. Check that the extensions are enabled.

Enabled extensions do not start with a semi-colon (;) and should appear as follows:

<code>extension=php_bz2.dll</code>	<code>extension=php_mcrypt.dll</code>
<code>extension=php_curl.dll</code>	<code>extension=php_pdf.dll</code>
<code>extension=php_domxml.dll</code>	<code>extension=php_sockets.dll</code>
<code>extension=php_gd2.dll</code>	<code>extension=php_xmlrpc.dll</code>
<code>extension=php_gettext.dll</code>	<code>extension=php_xsl.dll</code>
<code>extension=php_imap.dll</code>	<code>extension=php_zip.dll</code>

Step 3. Check for the CGI redirect.

Make sure the following line exists in the file (note that it should not start with a semi-colon (;))

```
cgi.force_redirect= 0
```

3.3 Configure IIS

To work with the Web SmartConsole, you must enable PHP on your Internet Server. You will also need to add the Web SmartConsole Web site to your IIS Server and check a number of settings to complete the integration of the Web SmartConsole and the IIS Internet Server.

This chapter explains how to enable PHP on your IIS Server and how to configure the IIS Server to work with the Web SmartConsole.

3.3.1 Check PHP is configured correctly in IIS 6 on a Windows 2003 Server

PHP is automatically configured during installation on a Windows Server (Windows 2000 / Windows 2003), to work correctly in IIS. It is a good idea however, to check that the configuration is correct.



Note

This step is not necessary if you have installed Web SmartConsole on a system running Windows 2000 Server.

In IIS 7 on a Windows 2008 Server PHP must be enabled manually, please see [section 3.3.2 - Enable PHP in IIS 7 on a Windows 2008 Server](#) on [page 23](#).

Check that a new extension has been added to the Web Server (which will enable PHP).

- Open Internet Information Services (IIS) Manager. Click the **Web Service Extensions** folder and check that there is a PHP Web Service extension in the list.

If the extension does not exist, you will have to create it:

Step 1. Right-click anywhere in the **Web Service Extensions Panel**.

Step 2. From the shortcut menu that appears, select **Add a new Web service extension**.

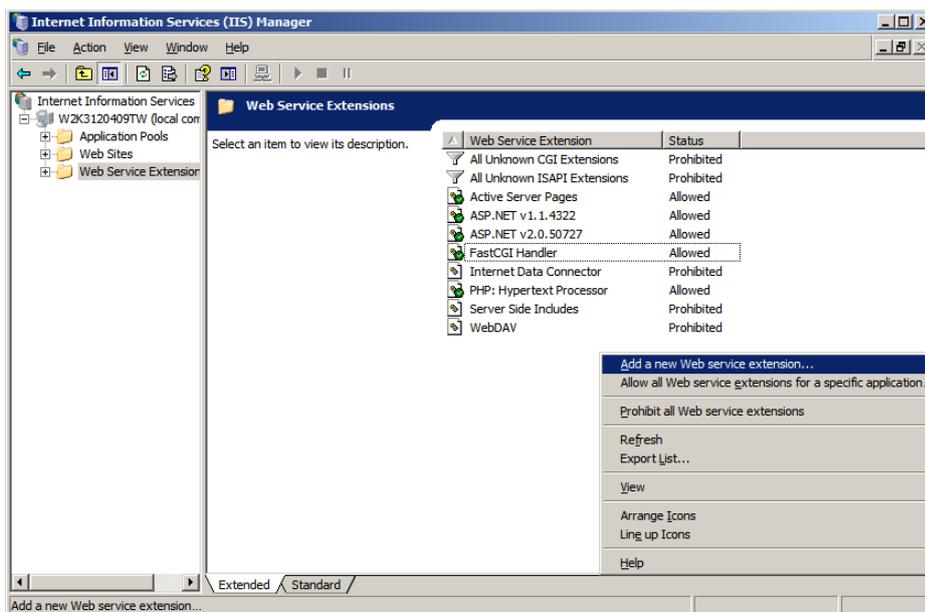


Figure 37 – Add a new Web service extension

Step 3. Enter the extension name PHP and add the following file: C:\PHP\php5isapi.dll.

Step 4. Select the **Set extension status to Allowed** check box.

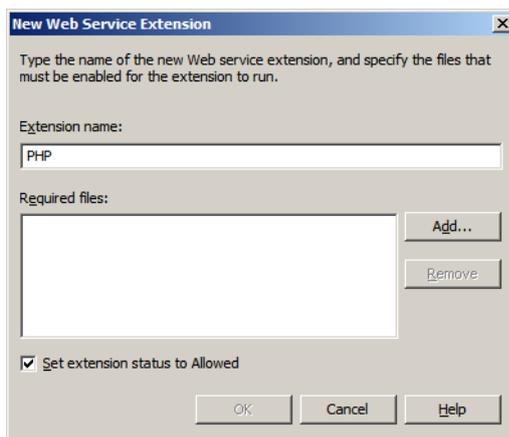


Figure 38 – Entering the Web service extension details

3.3.2 Enable PHP in IIS 7 on a Windows 2008 Server

Unlike in IIS 6 on a Windows 2000 / Windows 2003 Server PHP is not automatically configured during installation in IIS 7 and therefore we must to add a *handler mapping* for *php file extensions* in order to enable PHP.

To add a handler mapping for php file extensions in IIS 7:

- Step 1.** In the Internet Information Services (IIS) Manager select the **WebSmartConsole** Web site in the Connections panel
- Step 2.** Select the **Handler Mappings** option in the Web Site options main panel
- Step 3.** In the Actions panel on the right click **Add Script Map...**
- Step 4.** The Edit Script Map window opens.
 - In the Request path field enter: *.php
 - In the Executable field navigate to and select the php5isapi.dll in the PHP installation folder
 - In the Name field enter a useful *name for the handler* such as PHP

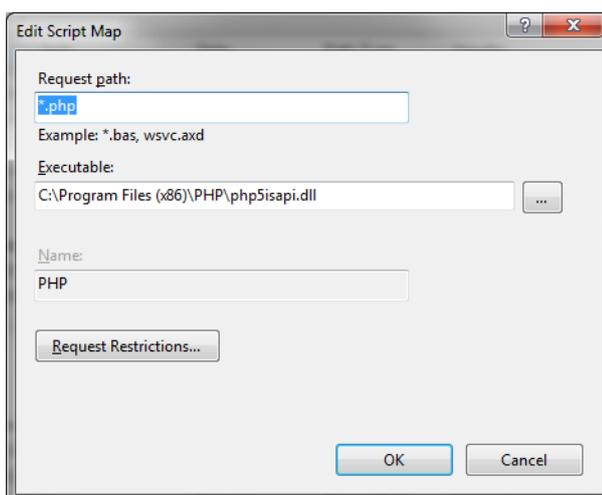


Figure 39 – IIS 7 - Edit Script Map window

- Step 5.** Click **OK**

Step 6. Make sure that the handler you have just created is set to **Enabled** in the State column of the Handlers list

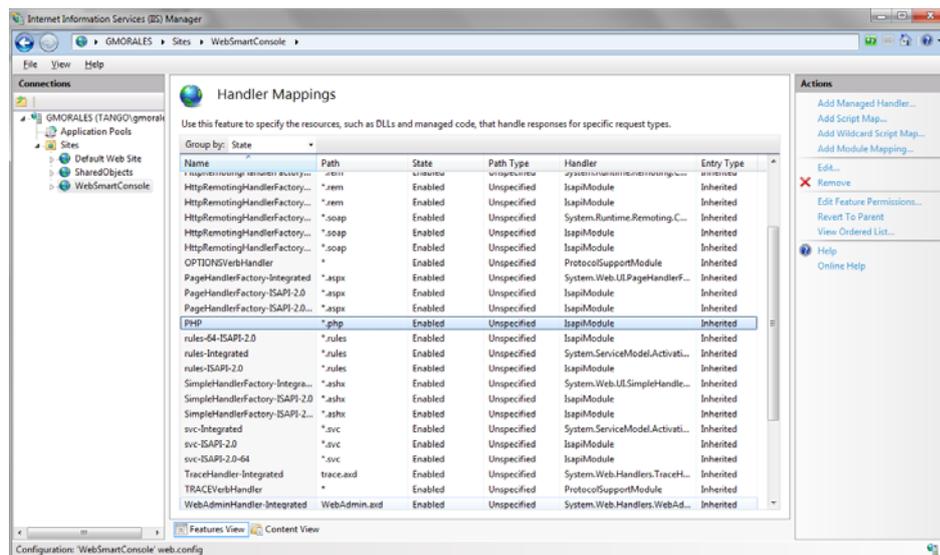


Figure 40 – Enable PHP in IIS 7 on a Windows 2008 Server

3.3.3 Configure the IIS Web site for the Web SmartConsole

The IIS Web site is automatically configured during installation; however there are some steps which still may need to be manually configured:

- Check that a new Web site has been added to IIS Web Sites folder for the Web SmartConsole.
- Edit the new Web sites properties.

Create a new Web site for the Web SmartConsole

If the Web site does not exist, you will have to create it.

To create the Web site:

- Step 1.** Add a new Web site in the IIS **Web Sites** folder.
- Step 2.** To open the **Web Site Creation Wizard** in IIS, right-click on the Web Sites folder, select **New** and click **Web Site**.

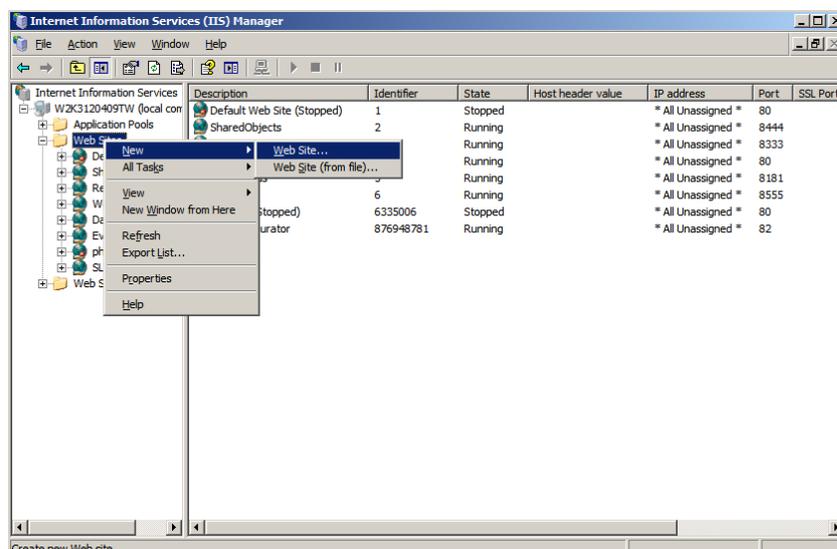


Figure 41 – Opening the IIS Web site creation wizard

- Step 3.** Enter a description for the web site (for example Web SmartConsole) and click **Next** to continue. Accept the default IP Address and Port settings, and click **Next**.



Figure 42 – Enter a description for the Web site

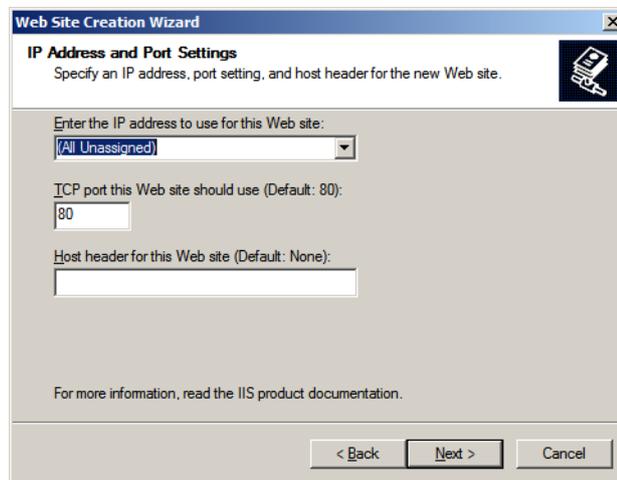


Figure 43 – Enter the IP Address and Port settings

- Step 4.** Next, configure the path to the Web SmartConsole. This should be the same folder where the Web SmartConsole files were copied during installation, by default this is:
C:\Program Files\Tango04\WebSmartConsole
- Step 5.** Select the **Allow anonymous access to this Web site** check box, as the Web SmartConsole has its own security settings. Click **Next** to continue.
- Step 6.** Set the site access permissions as shown in [Figure 45](#) below, click **Next** and **Finish** to complete the Web Site Creation Wizard.

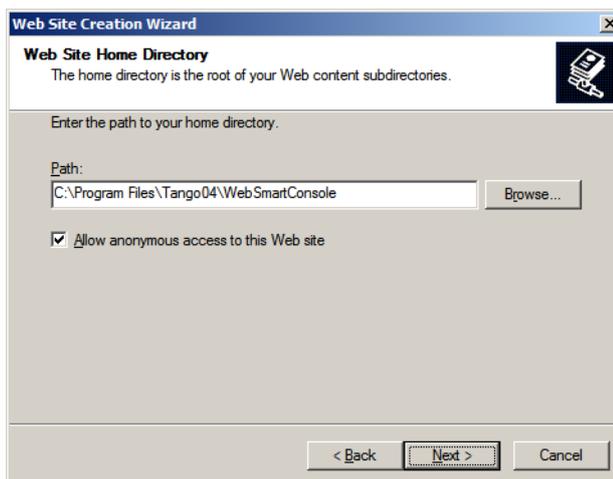


Figure 44 – Configure the root folder of the Web SmartConsole

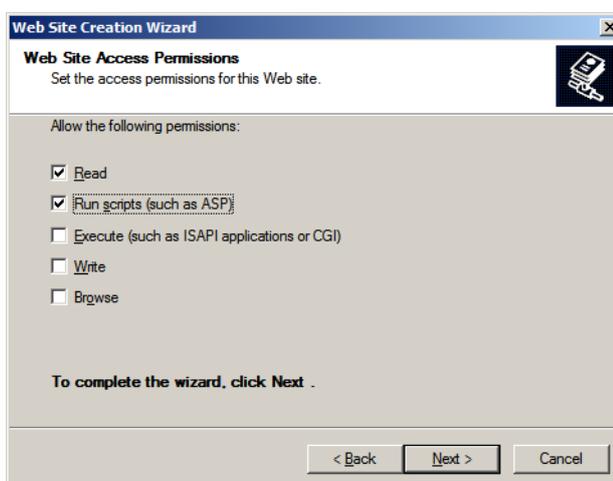


Figure 45 – Set the Web site access permissions

Check the properties of the new Web site

We need to ensure some properties of the new Web site (Web SmartConsole in our example) are configured correctly after installation.

To open the Web Site properties:

- Step 1.** Right-click on **Web SmartConsole** and select **Properties**.

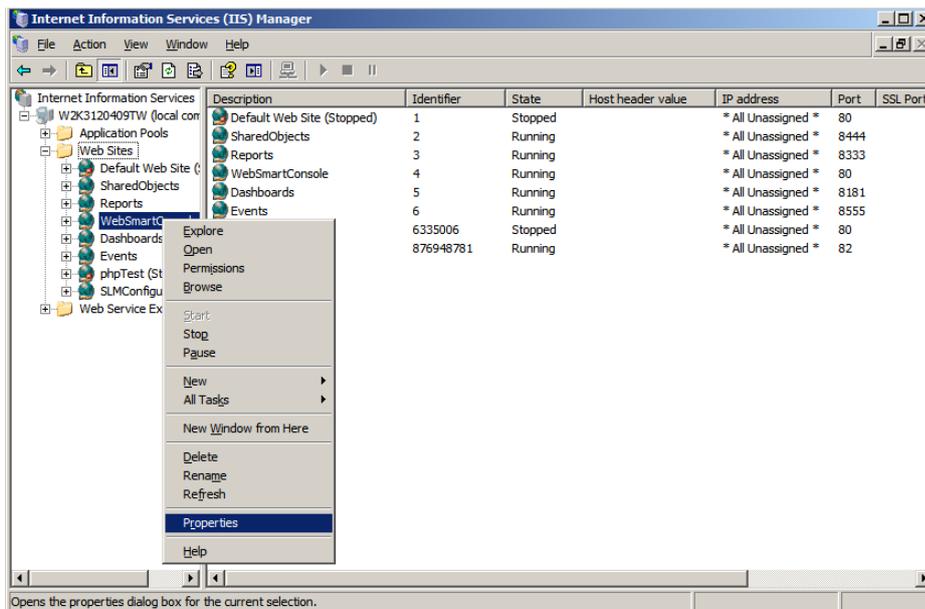


Figure 46 – Opening the Web site properties

Step 2. Click the **Documents** tab, and select the **Enable default content page** check box, and check the index.php file exists.



Note

If there are more entries in the list, move index.php to the top of the list.

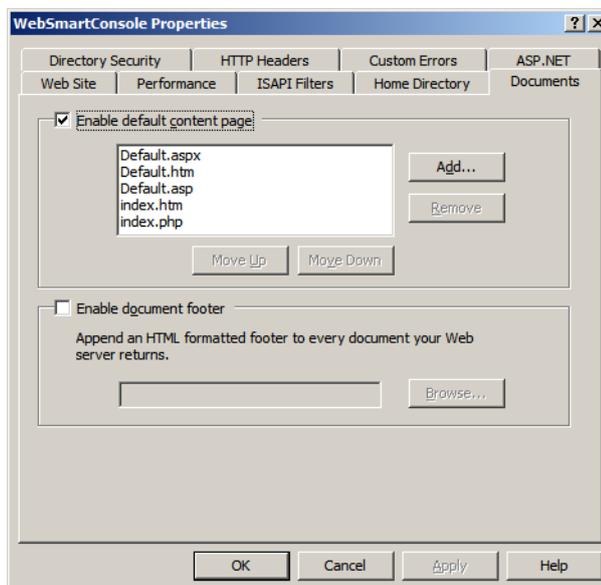


Figure 47 – Enable the default content page

Step 3. Next check the site configuration. Open the **Home Directory** tab and click the **Configuration** button.

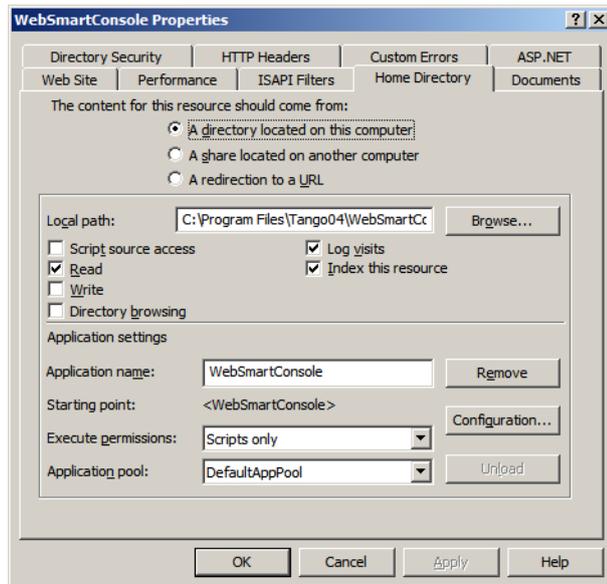


Figure 48 – Opening the site configuration

Step 4. In the window that appears, check that the .php extension is in the list

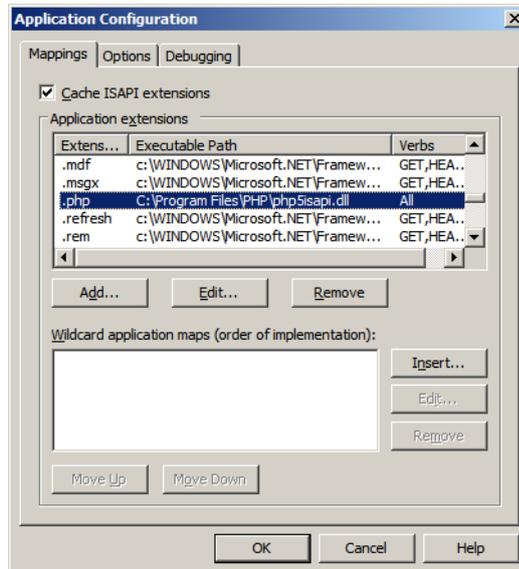


Figure 49 – Adding/Editing the PHP application extension

Adding the php application extension

If the .php application extension does not exist you must add it now.

To add the .php application extension:

Step 1. Select the **Mappings** tab and click the **Add** button

Step 2. In the Executable field browse to the location: C:\PHP\php5isapi.dll, enter .php in the Extension field, and select the **Verify that file exists** check box. Click **OK**.

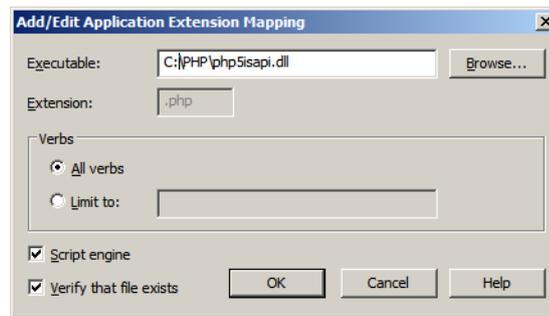


Figure 50 – Mapping the application extension

Step 3. Click **OK** again then click **Apply** to apply the changes and **OK** to exit the Preferences window.



Note

Only one Web site can be started at time, if all Web sites are configured in the IIS Manager with the same IP and port number; therefore it is important to make sure that the websmartconsole Web site is started, while all other Web sites are stopped. If you want to have more than one Web site started at a time, then you must map each Web site to a different port with a unique IP address.

Step 4. Right-click on the service, select **All Tasks**, and click **Restart IIS...**

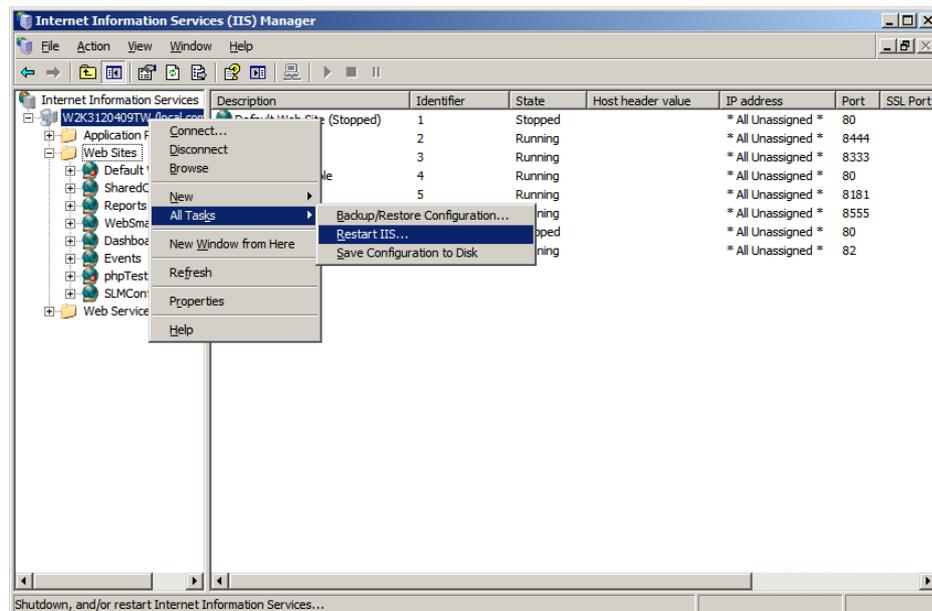


Figure 51 – Restarting the IIS service

Edit the IIS 7 security settings

IIS 7 uses a `web.config` file for every Web site to manage security settings such as ASP.Net. The default settings in the `web.config` file stop the Web SmartConsole from working correctly. It is therefore necessary to edit the file and remove the security settings that are not required.

To edit the `web.config` file:

Step 1. Open the `web.config` file created in the Web SmartConsole root folder in a text editor.
The default path for this file is:

```
C:\Program Files\Tango04\Web SmartConsole\web.config
```

Step 2. Remove the following code from the file:

```
<staticContent defaultDocFooter="" enableDocFooter="false"
isDocFooterFileName="true"><clientCache
cacheControlMode="NoControl"/></staticContent>
```

Save the changes to the `web.config` file.

3.3.4 Security Considerations

It is important to check and, if necessary, assign write permissions to the user `Users` in the `C:\Program Files\Tango04\websmartconsole` installation folder.



Note

In some cases it is necessary to apply `IUSR_COMPUTERNAME Full Control` permissions specified for the `WebSmartConsole` folder to the `C:\PHP` folder (or `C:\Program Files\PHP` if PHP was installed during Web SmartConsole setup) in order for the `WebSmartConsole` to function properly.

- Open Windows Explorer, right-click the folder:
`C:\Program Files\Tango04\websmartconsole` and select **Properties**
- Click the **Security** tab

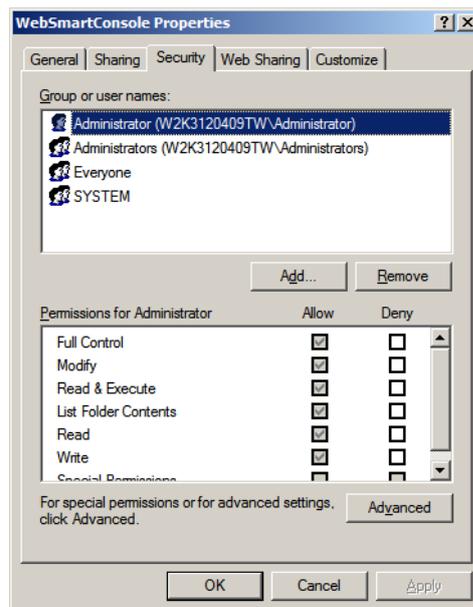


Figure 52 – Opening the advanced folder security settings

- Click the **Advanced** button

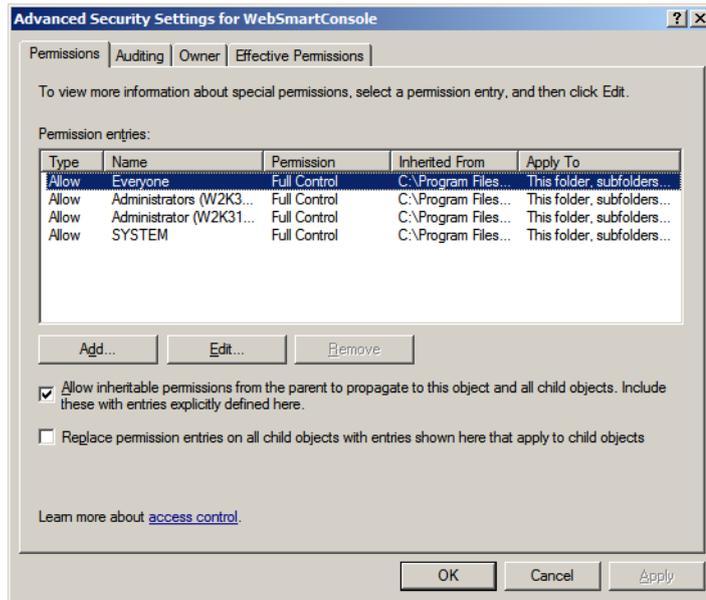


Figure 53 – Advanced folder security settings

- Next check the settings for the user:
IUSR_COMPUTERNAME (COMPUTERNAME\IUSR_COMPUTERNAME). Select the user in the **Permission entries** list and click the **Edit** button to check the details.

 **Note** If this user does not exist, click the Add button to create it now.

- Select the **Create Files / Write data - Allow** check box as shown in the following figure:

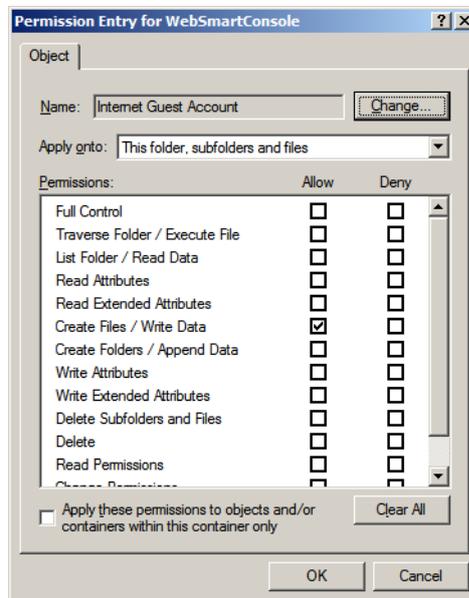


Figure 54 – User Permissions - Create Files / Write Data allowed

Chapter 4

After Installation



Important

Please be aware there are some post installation steps in the previous chapters regarding Apache ([section 2.3 - Verification on page 10](#)) or IIS ([section 3.2 - Review the PHP Configuration on page 21](#) and [section 3.3 - Configure IIS on page 21](#)).

Please ensure that these steps have been followed before continuing with the post installation steps included in this chapter.

Once you have installed the Web SmartConsole, you can open the login page in your web browser at: `http://localhost/`

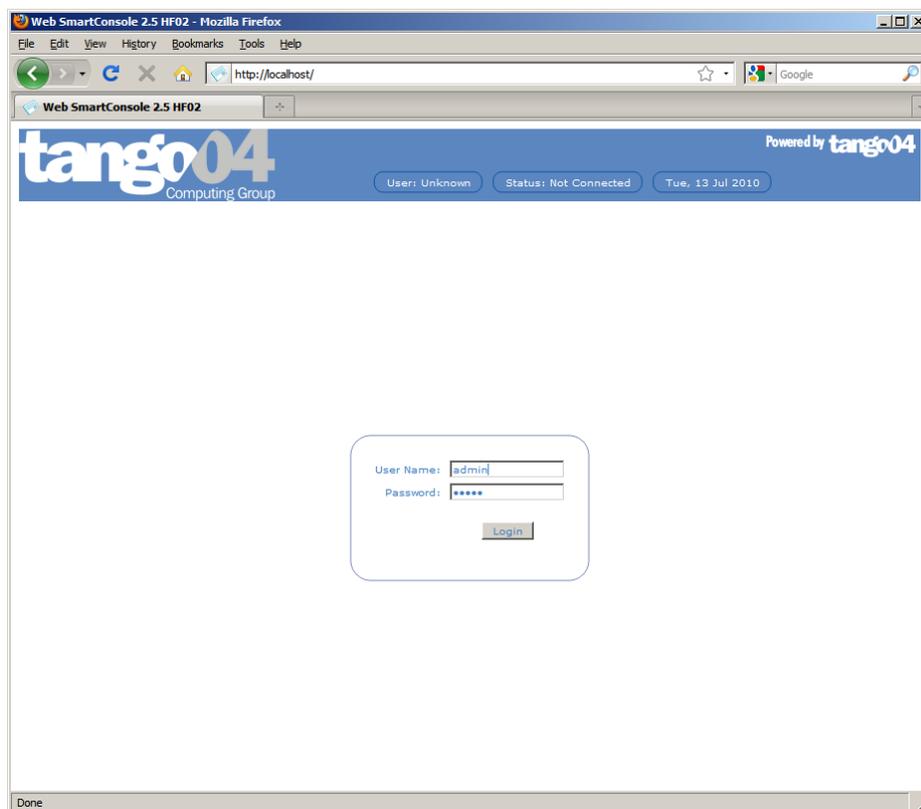


Figure 55 – Starting page of the Web SmartConsole

**Important**

Your internet browser and Web SmartConsole must be installed on the same machine.

If the Web SmartConsole does not appear, check that the browser is pointing to the correct address (for example if you have installed it in a different directory than the root directory of the Web Server). Also check that the Web Server is functioning properly.

Enter the Web SmartConsole using the default username and password:

- **Default username:** `admin`
- **Default password:** `admin`

**Important**

It is very important that the starting page of the Web SmartConsole appears and you log on to the Web SmartConsole, so that the configuration of the connection between the Web SmartConsole and the VISUAL Message Center SmartConsole can be completed.

The Web SmartConsole is distributed using open code, allowing you to customize it to suit your needs.

4.1 Installing VISUAL Message Center SmartConsole

The Web SmartConsole is designed to work with VISUAL Message Center 6 and later versions. It is not compatible with VISUAL Message Center versions earlier than version 6. Therefore you must install VISUAL Message Center version 6 or later to work with the Web SmartConsole.

**Note**

Web SmartConsole version 2.0 is only compatible with VISUAL Message Center version 7.2 or later.

You can install VISUAL Message Center on any machine that has a network connection, preferably a local one, to the Web Server. You can also install it on the same machine as the Web Server.

You will find VISUAL Message Center on the product DVD in directory `PRODUCT\Detector\Eng\R-v500\setup.exe`. For details regarding the installation of VISUAL Message Center see the VISUAL Message Center Installation Guide on the product DVD.

4.2 Configuring the Web SmartConsole in VISUAL Message Center

This section explains how to configure the Web SmartConsole. If you encounter any problems, see [section 4.4 - Troubleshooting](#) on [page 35](#).

4.2.1 Enabling the Web SmartConsole

- Step 1.** Open **VISUAL Message Center SmartConsole**
- Step 2.** From the menu bar click **Options** and then select **Options**
- Step 3.** Click the **Web SmartConsole** tab

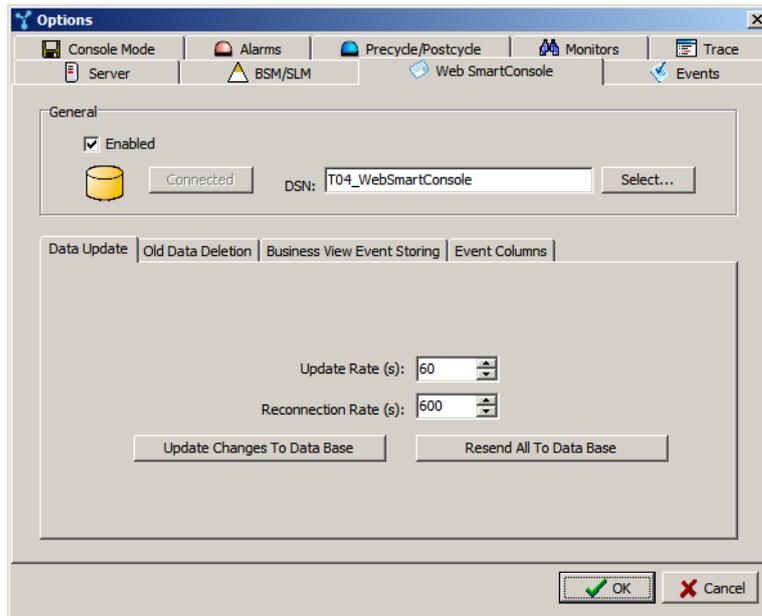


Figure 56 – Web SmartConsole configuration window in VISUAL Message Center SmartConsole

Step 4. Select the **Enabled** check box to activate the Web SmartConsole

4.2.2 Connecting the Web SmartConsole to a local data source

To connect to a local data source, carry out the following steps:

In the Web SmartConsole tab:

Step 1. Click the **Select...** button to select a DSN. The DSN configuration window will open.

Step 2. Select the **Machine Data Source** tab

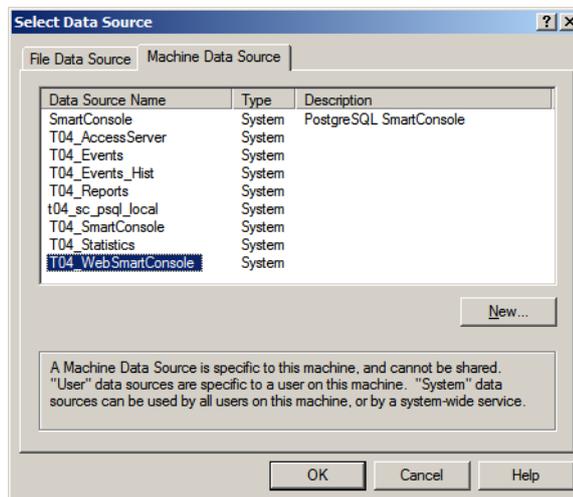


Figure 57 – DSN configuration window

Step 3. Select the *Web SmartConsole* data source then enter the connection information, and click **OK**.



Note

If you entered details for a different database during the installation you can select this database here.

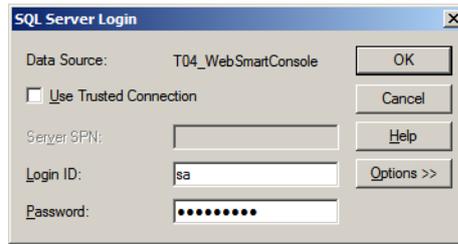


Figure 58 – Enter missing PostgreSQL connection information

Step 4. Click **Connection Test** to check the setup is correct, and then click **OK**.

4.3 Increase Memory for Graphics

It's possible that your Enterprise View background images can be very big files. In order to ensure that Web SmartConsole can load them, a simple change must be made in the file `mod_db.php` located here:

`C:\Program Files\Tango04\WebSmartConsole\mod_db.php`

Open the file with a text editor, and add the following line to function `SQLGetValues`:

```
ini_set("odbc.defaultlrl", "99999999")
```

```

mod_db.php - Notepad
File Edit Format View Help
{
    $q = "DELETE FROM " . strtolower($pTable);
    if($pFilter != "") $q .= " WHERE " . $pFilter;
    _SQLExec($q);
}
function SQLInsert($pvalues, $pTable)
{
    _SQLExec("INSERT INTO " . strtolower($pTable) . " VALUES (" . $pvalues . ")");
}
function SQLInsertLog($pvalues, $pTable)
{
    _SQLExec2("INSERT INTO " . strtolower($pTable) . " VALUES (" . $pvalues . ")");
}
function SQLUpdatevalue($pfield, $pvalue, $pTable, $pFilter)
{
    _SQLExec("UPDATE " . strtolower($pTable) . " SET " . $pfield . " = " . $pvalue . " WHERE " . $pFilter);
}
function SQLGetvalues($pfields, $pTable, $pFilter, $pGroup, $pOrder)
{
    global $db_type, $db_connection;
    ini_set("odbc.defaultlrl", "99999999");
    $lqueryText = "SELECT " . strtolower($pfields) . " FROM " . strtolower($pTable);
    if($pFilter != "") $lqueryText .= " WHERE " . $pFilter;
    if($pGroup != "") $lqueryText .= " GROUP BY " . $pGroup;
    if($pOrder != "") $lqueryText .= " ORDER BY " . $pOrder;
    $pattern = "/;\s*SELECT.*;\s*UPDATE.*;\s*DELETE.*;\s*INSERT.*;\s*DROP.*;\s*CREATE.*;\s*ALTER.*|/";
    $sarr = array();
    if (preg_match($pattern, strtoupper($lqueryText), $sarr, PREG_OFFSET_CAPTURE)) {
        $lqueryText = str_replace(";", "\n", $lqueryText);
        $llogline = date("YmdHis") . " " . $SESSION["usuario"] . " " . $_SERVER['REMOTE_ADDR'] . " " . 'SecurityIssue';
        SQLInsertLog($llogline, "tangosecuritylog");
        return null;
    }
    $Result = array();
}

```

Figure 59 – Adding a line of code to the `mod_db.php` file to increase memory allotment

Save the file and close it.

4.4 Troubleshooting

When I click "Test Data Source" in the DSN configuration window an error message appears

- Check that the Web Server is installed correctly.
- Check that the network connection between the machines where Visual Message Center and the Web Server are installed is working.
- Check that the Web SmartConsole is installed correctly on the Web Server and that it has been started correctly. You can check this by navigating your browser to `http://<WSN>`, where WSN

is the name of the machine on which the Web Server is installed. If the Web Server is installed on the same machine as the Web SmartConsole, simply enter `http://localhost`.

- Check that you have entered the correct database name in the DNS configuration. The default database name is `websmartconsole`.
- Check that the user name and the password for the database connection match those you have configured for your PostgreSQL or user's preferred database engine.
- Check that the database connections match those you have configured for your PostgreSQL or user's preferred database engine.

When I exit the DSN configuration window the error "Can't connect to DSN" appears, even though the "Test Data Source" worked fine.

This error indicates a problem with MDAC. You have probably installed version 2.7, which has a few errors in the components that VISUAL Message Center uses. To solve this problem go to Microsoft's download pages (<http://download.microsoft.com>) and look for MDAC. Download and install the latest version (2.8 or later) or simply download and install the SP1 for MDAC 2.7.

For any other problem you may encounter, please contact Tango/04's Technical Support.

Appendix A

Manual Configuration for Windows 2003 x64

When running in 32-bit mode on a 64-bit OS Microsoft Windows 2003 Server, once the application has been deployed, the following configurations may need to be performed:

- Step 1.** Run Internet Information Services (IIS) in 32-bit mode by running the following line in a command window:

```
Cscript %SystemDrive%\inetpub\AdminScripts\adsutil.vbs set w3svc/  
AppPools/Enable32bitAppOnWin64 1
```

**Tip**

Leave the command window open because it will be needed again

The last number in the above line is to set 32-bit to `True`. See the Microsoft Knowledge Base article 894435.

- Step 2.** Restart the IIS service. Type the following in the command window:

```
net stop w3svc /y & net start w3svc
```

The `net stop` and `net start` commands force IIS services to re-read the registry.

- Step 3.** Navigate to the `Windows` folder in the command window. Locate the `Microsoft.Net\Framework\v2.0.50727` folder.

- Step 4.** Run the `aspnet_regiis -i` command. This will register the 32-bit .NET subsystem.

- Step 5.** Open **IIS Manager** (`inetmgr`) and ensure that the web extension for ASP.NET (.Net Framework 2.0 32 bits) is allowed.

- Step 6.** Open **IIS Manager** (`inetmgr`) and ensure that your application is able to use ASP .NET framework version 2.0.

**Note**

The above will require all applications to run in 32-bit mode only. If there are other applications running on the IIS server that must run in 64-bit mode, then the 32-bit application should be run on a different server.

Appendix B

Manual Configuration for Windows 2008 x64
and Vista x64

If you are running Windows 2008 x64 / Vista x64 (IIS7 for 64 bits), an extra modification step is required.

To modify a Windows 2008 x64 / Vista x64 (IIS7 for 64 bits) system:

Step 1. Open the **IIS Manager**, navigate to **Application Pools**, right-click in the **DefaultAppPool**, and select **Advanced Settings**.

Step 2. In the *General* section, change the property for the **Enable 32-Bit Applications** to *True*.

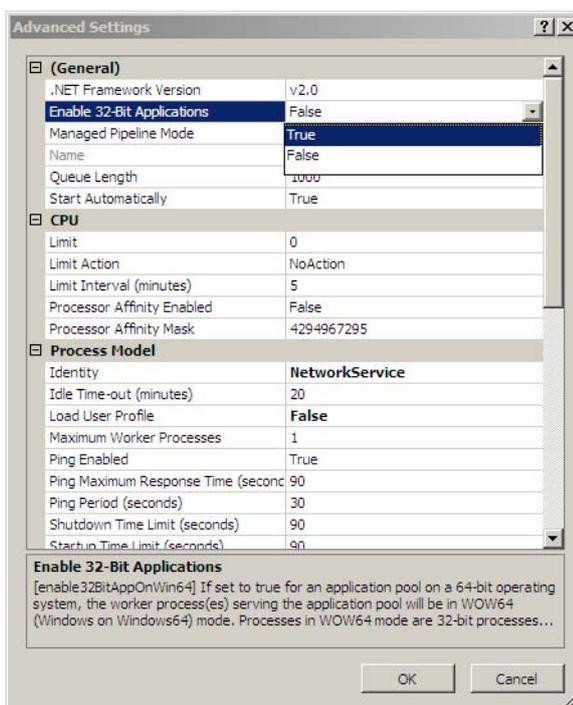


Figure 60 – Enable 32-Bit Applications to True

Configuring SSL Connections

This appendix explains how to configure a Secure Sockets Layer (SSL) connection for Internet Information Server (IIS).

C.1 IIS 6

C.1.1 Prepare a Certificate Signing Request (CSR)

To prepare a CSR:

- Step 1.** Open the Internet Information Services (IIS) Manager: Click **Start > Administrative Tools > Internet Information Services (IIS) Manager**.
- Step 2.** Expand the *server* (local computer) and *Web Sites* branches and right-click on the *Web site* on which you want to install the new certificate and select **Properties**.
- Step 3.** In the Web Site tab enter a *port* to be used for SSL in the SSL port field.



Tip

Make sure you use a port that is not already being used. You can check the properties of each configured Web site in the IIS Manager to see what ports are currently in use.

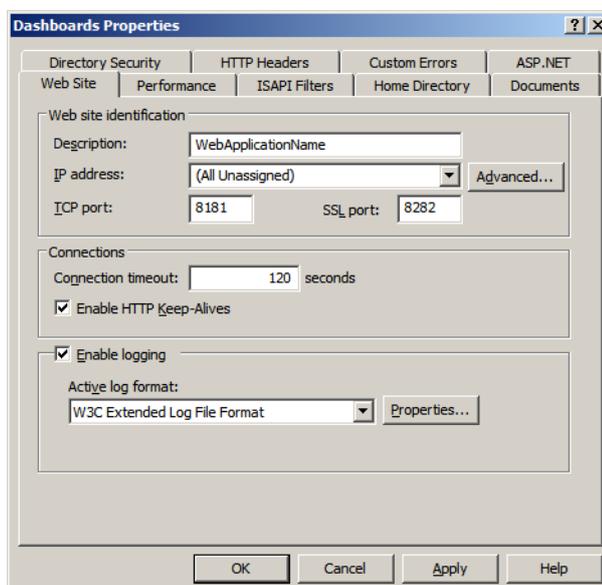


Figure 61 – Web site properties

Step 4. Click the Directory Security tab and click the **Server Certificate** button to open the Web Server Certificate Wizard.



Note

If the **View Certificate** button is not grayed out, you already have a certificate protecting this site. Check the certificate has not expired.

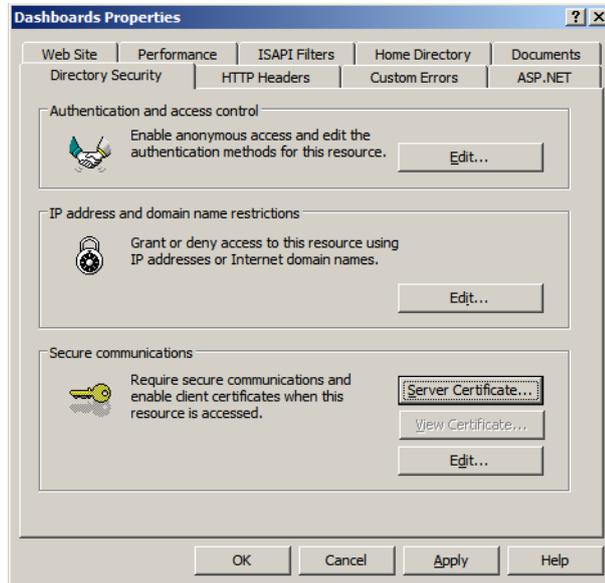


Figure 62 – Directory Security tab, click the Server Certificate button to start the wizard

Step 5. Click **Next** to continue, select the **Create a new certificate** selection box and click **Next**.

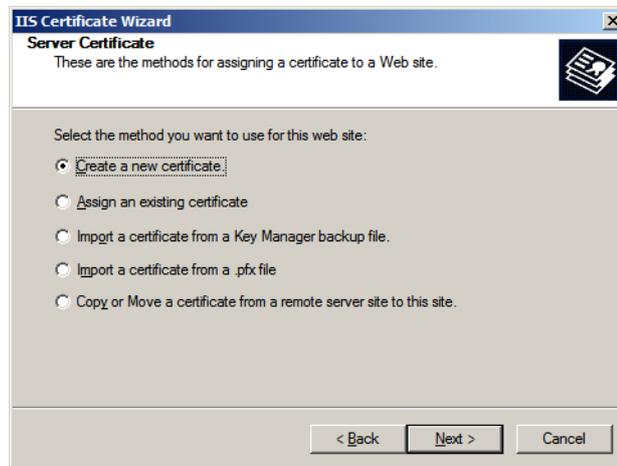


Figure 63 – Create a new certificate

Step 6. Accept the default options and complete the *organizational information* and *geographical information* fields as required until you reach the Certificate Request File Name window.

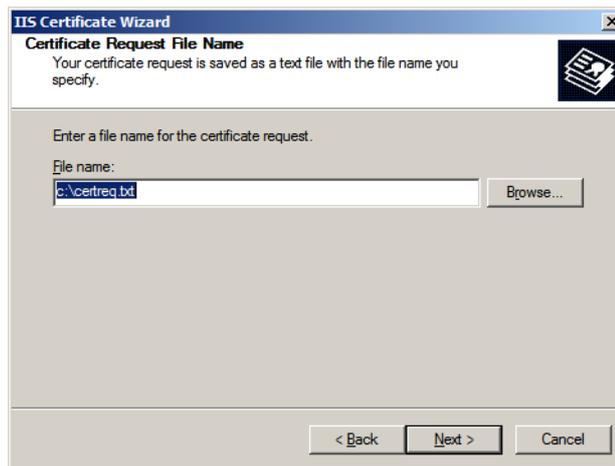


Figure 64 – Certificate Request File Name

Step 7. Enter a *file name* and *location* for the certificate request to be saved in. Click **Next** to continue and view a summary of the certificate.

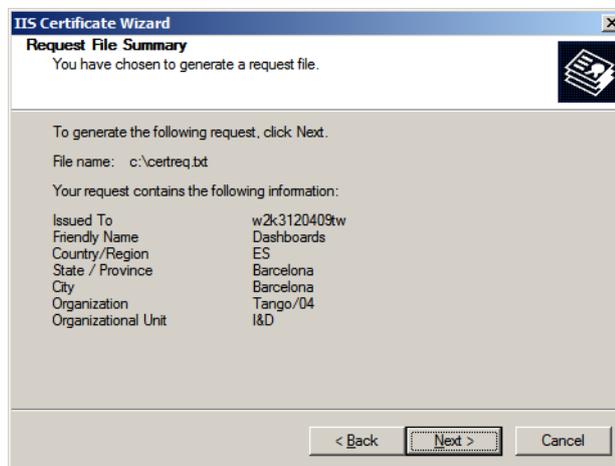


Figure 65 – Certificate summary

Click **Next** and then click **Finish** to complete the process.

C.1.2 Request a Certificate from a Certificate Vendor

After creating a CSR the next step is to apply for a certificate from the appropriate certification authority.



Important

The certificate request process varies for each certification authority, so we cannot provide details of the process in this document. Please contact the appropriate authority for further information.

The text file that contains the certificate request created in the steps above will be required in order to complete the certificate order form. Copy and paste the encrypted certificate request in the appropriate field in the order form.

Complete the vendor's certificate request form, return it complete with the required payment and wait for the SSL certificate to be delivered by e-mail.

C.1.3 Install the Certificate

When you receive the certificate ensure that your Web server has access to the certification authority's response. Now you need to install the new certificate by completing the certificate process started in [section C.1.1 - Prepare a Certificate Signing Request \(CSR\)](#) on [page 39](#).

To install the certificate:

- Step 1.** Open the Internet Information Services (IIS) Manager: Click **Start > Administrative Tools > Internet Information Services (IIS) Manager**.
- Step 2.** Expand the server (local computer) and Web Sites branches and right-click on the *Web site* on which you want to install the new certificate and select **Properties**.
- Step 3.** Click the Directory Security tab and click the **Server Certificate** button to open the Web Server Certificate Wizard.
- Step 4.** Select the **Process the pending request and install the certificate** selection box and click **Next**.

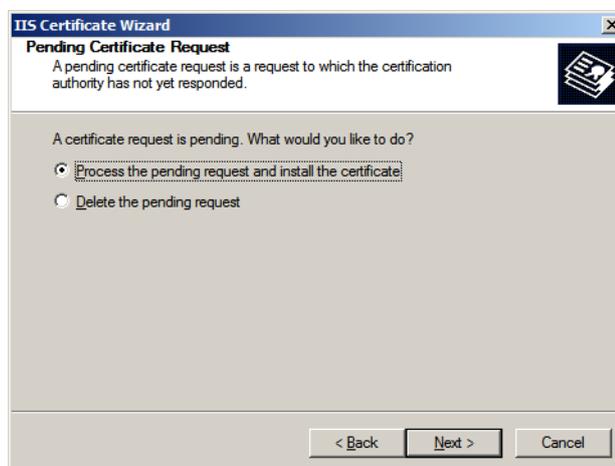


Figure 66 – Process the pending request

- Step 5.** Enter the *path* and the *file name* of the certificate file received from the certification authority.

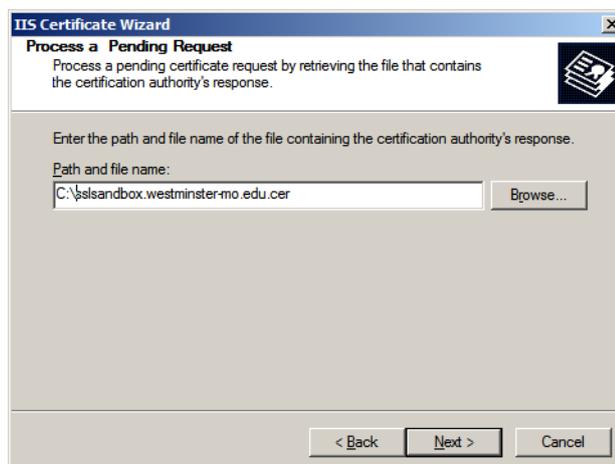


Figure 67 – Enter the path and file name of the file that contains the certification authority's response

Click **Next** to continue.

- Step 6.** Specify the *SSL port* to be used by the Web Site.

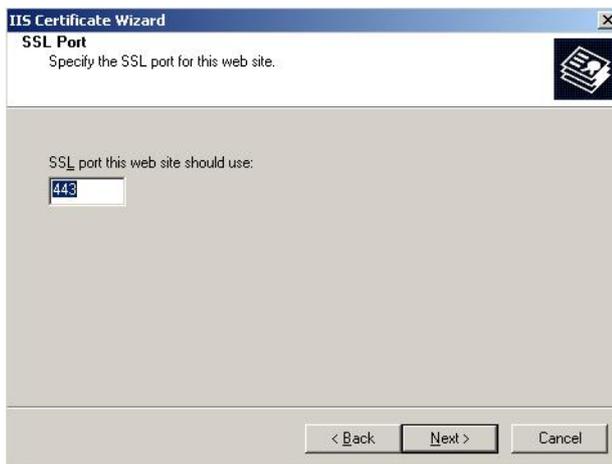


Figure 68 – Enter the SSL port

Click **Next** to continue.

Step 7. A summary window will display the information found in the certificate. Click **Finish** to complete the process.



Figure 69 – Finish the Certificate Wizard

C.2 IIS 7

C.2.1 Prepare a Certificate Signing Request (CSR)

To prepare a CSR:

- Step 1.** Open the Internet Information Services (IIS) Manager: Click **Start > Administrative Tools > Internet Information Services (IIS) Manager**.
- Step 2.** Select the *server* (local computer) and double-click **Server Certificates** to open.

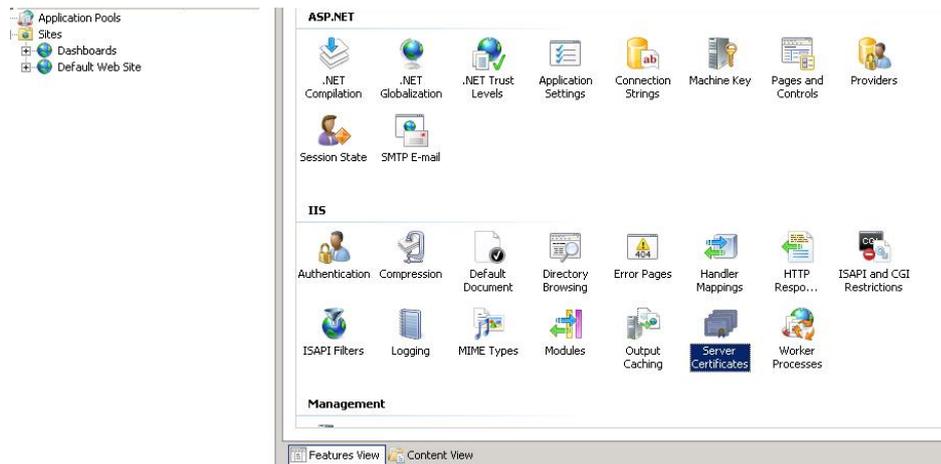


Figure 70 – Open Server Certificates in IIS Manager

Step 3. Click **Create Certificate Request** in the Actions pane.

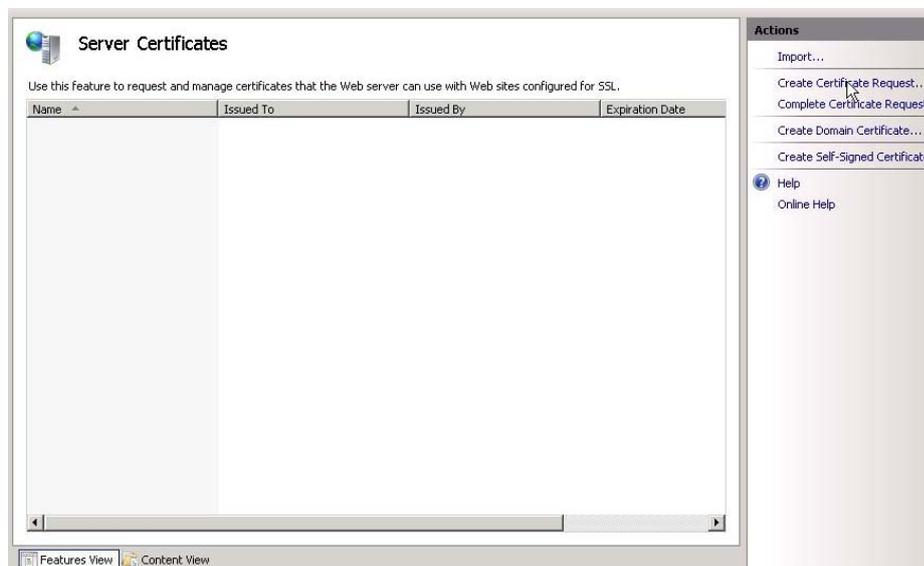


Figure 71 – Create Certificate Request

Step 4. Enter the required information for the certificate and click **Next**.

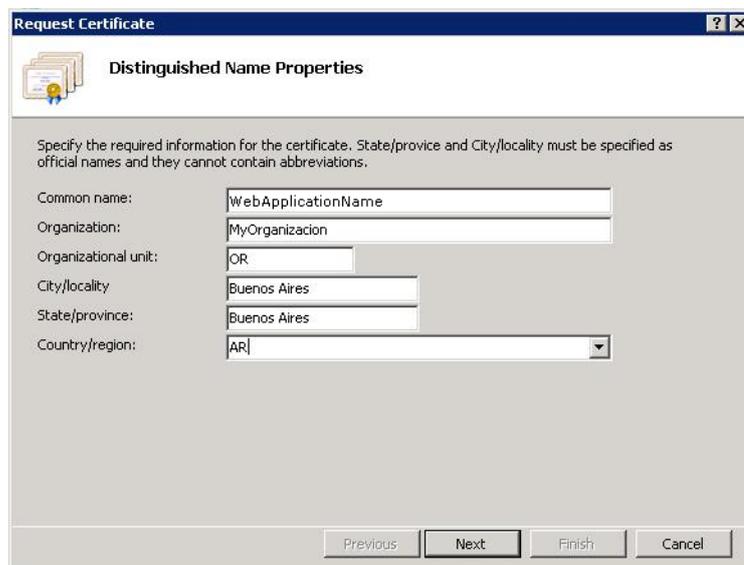


Figure 72 – Enter the certificate information

- Step 5.** Enter a *file name* and *location* for the certificate request to be saved in and click **Finish** to complete the process.

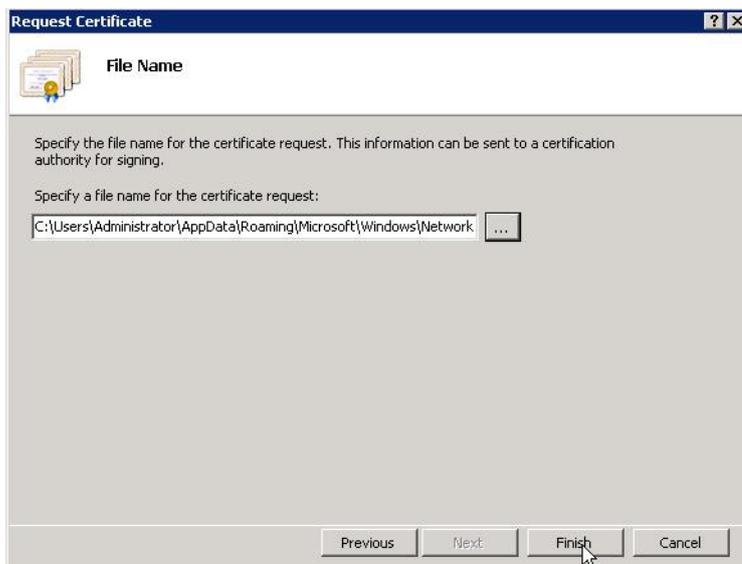


Figure 73 – Certificate Request File Name

C.2.2 Request a Certificate from a Certificate Vendor

After creating a CSR the next step is to apply for a certificate from the appropriate certification authority.



Important

The certificate request process varies for each certification authority, so we cannot provide details of the process in this document. Please contact the appropriate authority for further information.

The text file that contains the certificate request created in the steps above will be required in order to complete the certificate order form. Copy and paste the encrypted certificate request in the appropriate field in the order form.

Complete the vendor's certificate request form, return it complete with the required payment and wait for the SSL certificate to be delivered by e-mail.

C.2.3 Install the Certificate

When you receive the certificate ensure that your Web server has access to the certification authority's response. Now you need to install the new certificate by completing the certificate process started in [section C.2.1 - Prepare a Certificate Signing Request \(CSR\)](#) on [page 43](#).

To install the certificate:

- Step 1.** Open the Internet Information Services (IIS) Manager: Click **Start > Administrative Tools > Internet Information Services (IIS) Manager**.
- Step 2.** Select the *server* (local computer) and double-click **Server Certificates** to open.
- Step 3.** Click **Complete Certificate Request** in the Actions pane.

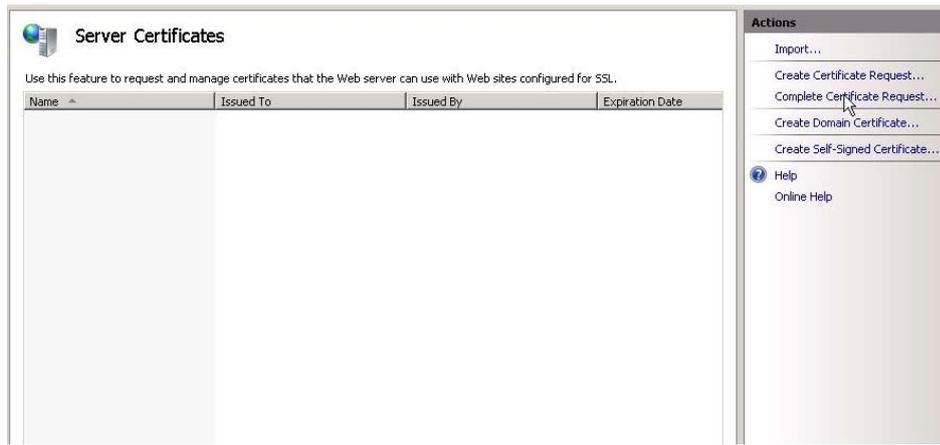


Figure 74 – Complete Certificate Request

Step 4. Enter the *path* and the *file name* of the certificate file received from the certification authority. Click **OK**.



Figure 75 – Enter the path and file name of the file that contains the certification authority's response

Step 5. To associate the certificate with the site, click **Bindings...** in the Actions pane.

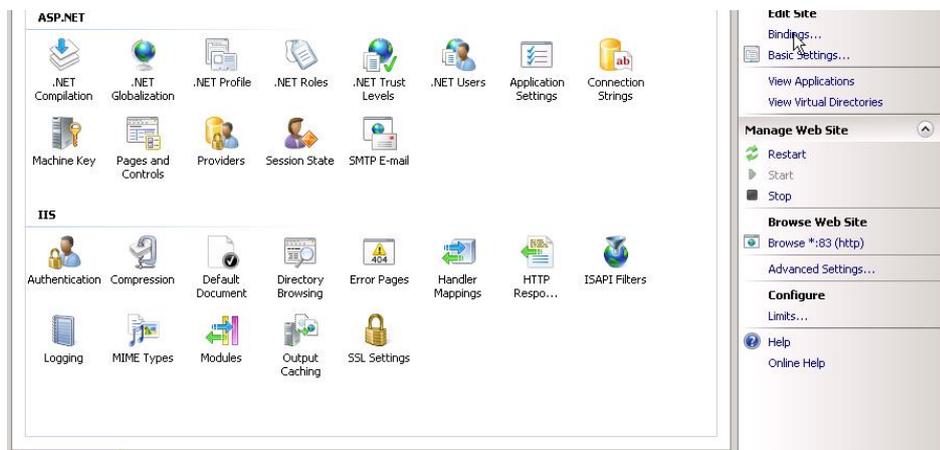


Figure 76 – Associate the certificate with the site

Click **Add...** to create a new *Web site connection* for the certificate.

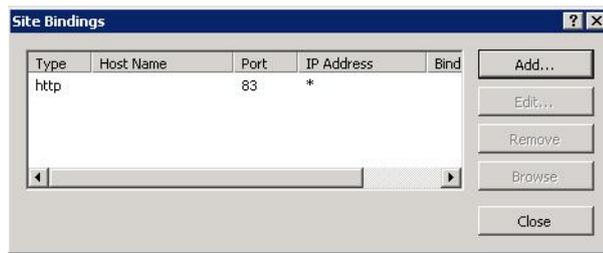


Figure 77 – Create a new Web site connection for the certificate

Enter the Web site *port* details and select the *certificate* from drop-down list box and click **OK**.

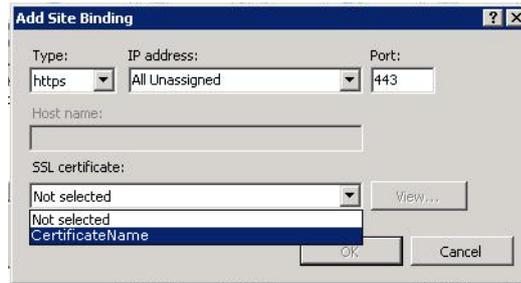


Figure 78 – Select the certificate

The new binding appears in the list. Click **Close** to complete the process.

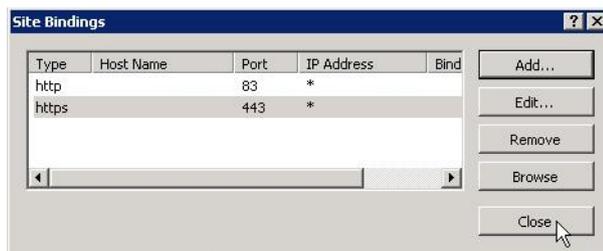


Figure 79 – Click Close to finish

Appendix D

Update to PHP 5.3.2

D.1 IIS Versions

Internet Information Server is the web server that is built into Microsoft Windows Server products. For the purposes of updating to PHP 5.3.2 it is important to know which version of IIS is installed in your system.

Beginning with Windows Server 2000/version 5.0, IIS can't be upgraded without upgrading the operating system. Every Windows version has it's own IIS version:

Operating System	IIS Version
Windows Server 2000	5.0
Windows XP Professional	5.1
Windows Server 2003	6.0
Windows Vista	7.0
Windows Server 2008	7.0

D.2 Update to PHP 5.3.2 for IIS 6

These instructions describe how to update PHP to version 5.3.2 for IIS 6.

To update to PHP 5.3.2 for IIS 6:**Step 1. Uninstall the Custom PHP**

Uninstall the php that comes by default with the WSC. (This step is common for IIS 6 and IIS 7).

- Open the Control Panel and select **Add or Remove Programs**
- Select *Custom PHP* in the list of installed programs and click the **Remove** button

Step 2. Install FastCGI for IIS 6

- In a Web browser navigate to: <http://www.iis.net/download/FastCGI>
- On the right in the Download Extensions panel click the **FastCGI 1.5 for IIS 6 and 5.1 Install** button.
- Click the **Get the Microsoft Web Platform** button and Install it.

- Once it is installed, click **Finish your installation** in the FastCGI download site
- When asked if you want to execute with *Web Platform Installer*. Click **OK** and follow the instructions to install.



Note for IIS 7 Users

Install the FastCGI for IIS 7

From the same site, install the FastCGI Update for IIS 7 using the Web Platform Installer

Step 3. Install the PHP new version

- Download the Php 5.3.2 *installer* from here: <http://windows.php.net/download/>
- Once downloaded, double-click the installer package to install it.
- When prompted for the *Web Server Setup*, select the **IIS FastCGI** check box.

Step 4. Test the PHP installation (Optional)

- Create a new Folder in: C:\inetpub\wwwroot
- Inside the folder, create a new text file called `index.php`.
- Add the following to its content:

```
<?php phpinfo() ?>
```
- Open IIS.
 - **Start > Run > inetmgr**
- Create a new Web site
 - Expand the local computer tree and right-click **WebSites** select **New** and click **Website**
 - Click **Next** and enter a *description* in the field provided such as `phpTest`
 - Click **Next** and browse to the *php file* you just created:

```
C:\inetpub\wwwroot\New Folder\index.php
```
 - Select *all* the Permissions check boxes for testing purposes, and click **Finish**
- Stop the WSC service (if they share the same port number) and start this new service
 - In the IIS Manager, right-click **Web SmartConsole** and select **Stop**
 - Right-click the *new service (phpTest)* and select **Start**
- In a Web browser navigate to:

```
http://localhost/
```
- If PHP 5.3.2 is successfully installed the PHP information page will load.



Important

Remember to restart the Web SmartConsole Web site after testing PHP.

Step 5. Customize PHP

- Open the `php.ini` file in the PHP installation directory:

```
C:\Program Files\PHP\php.ini
```
- Change the `odbc.defaultlrl` value, from 4096 to 8000000 and save the file
- Restart IIS

- In IIS Manager, right-click the local computer, select **All Tasks**, then click **Restart IIS**
- In the What do you want IIS to do list, click **Restart Internet Services on *computername***



Note

IIS attempts to stop all services before restarting. IIS waits up to five minutes for all services to stop. If the services cannot be stopped within five minutes, all IIS services are terminated, and IIS restarts. In addition, clicking **End now** forces all IIS services to stop immediately, and IIS is restarted.

Step 6. Create the handle mapping for PHP in IIS 6

- Open IIS Manager
- Right-click **Web Sites** and select **Properties**
- Click the **Home Directory** tab and click the **Configuration** button
- In the Application Extensions list select the `.php` extension and click the **Edit** button.
- Check the following:
 - The Executable is: `C:\WINDOWS\system32\inetsrv\fcgiext.dll`
 - Verbs: Limit to: `GET,HEAD,POST`
 - The two last check boxes are *selected*.



Note

If the `.php` extension is not in the list, click the **Add** button and set up the extension as detailed above.

- If the `.php` extension is edited, the Inheritance Overrides window appears. Select **WebSmartConsole** in the Child Nodes list to apply any changes made to the `.php` extension to the Web SmartConsole.

Step 7. Open the `C:\WINDOWS\system32\inetsrv\fcgiext.ini` file with a text editor. Ensure that the value for `ExePath` is the actual path to PHP installation folder (`C:\Program Files\PHP` or `C:\PHP`). Ensure that the path in the value for `EnvironmentVars` is the actual path to the same folder. Using your text editor, edit the values so that they show this path, and save the `.ini` file.

D.3 Update to PHP 5.3.2 for IIS 7

This process is similar to the process for IIS 6.

To update to PHP 5.3.2 for IIS 7:

Step 1. Uninstall the Custom PHP

Uninstall the php that comes by default with the WSC. (This step is common for IIS 6 and IIS 7).

- Open the Control Panel and select **Add or Remove Programs**
- Select *Custom PHP* in the list of installed programs and click the **Remove** button

Step 2. Install FastCGI for IIS 7

- In a Web browser navigate to: <http://www.iis.net/download/FastCGI>

- On the right in the Download Extensions panel click the FastCGI Update for IIS 7 **Install Now** button.
- Click the **Get the Microsoft Web Platform** button and Install it.
- Once it is installed, click **Finish your installation** in the FastCGI download site
- When asked if you want to execute with *Web Platform Installer*. Click **OK** and follow the instructions to install.

Step 3. Enable Fast CGI support in IIS 7 - Windows Server 2008

Add the CGI role service in the **Server Manager** click **Roles** and select **Add Role Services**. This enables both the CGI and FastCGI services:

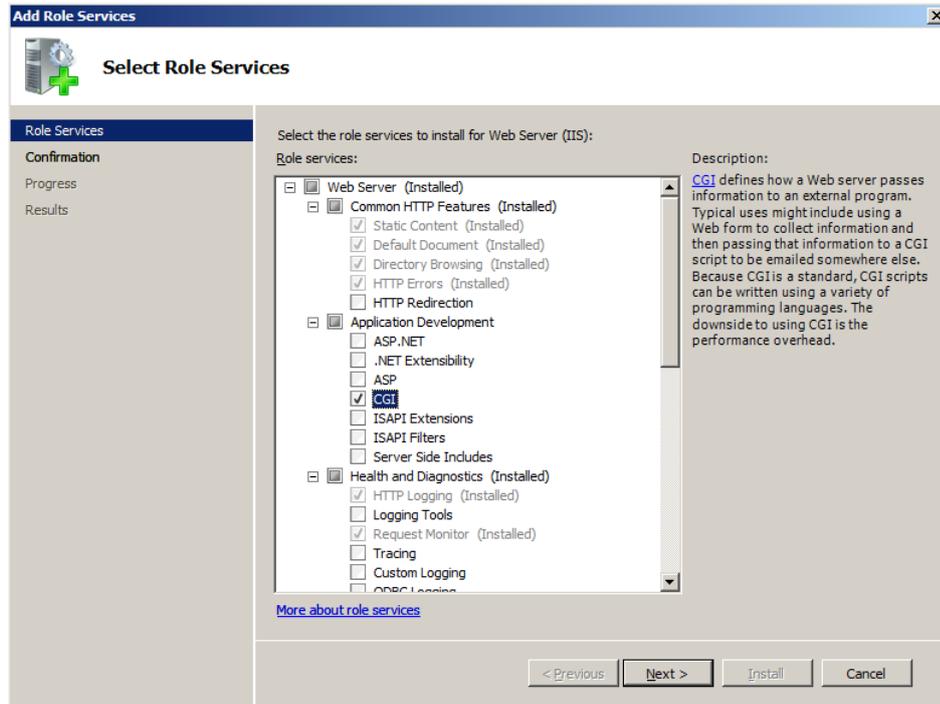


Figure 80 – Select Role Services

Step 4. Enable Fast CGI support in IIS 7 - Windows Vista SP1

Add the CGI feature in the **Control Panel** click **Programs and Features** and select **Turn Windows features on or off**. This enables both the CGI and FastCGI services.

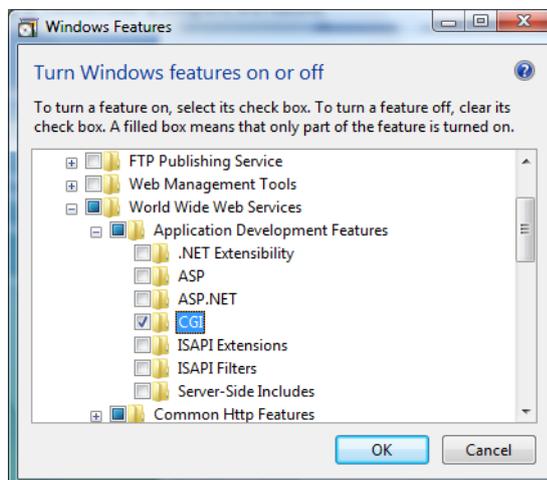


Figure 81 – Windows Features

Step 5. Configure IIS 7 to Handle PHP Requests using IIS Manager

In order for IIS 7 to host PHP applications, it is necessary to add a handler mapping that tells IIS to pass all PHP specific requests to the PHP application framework via FastCGI protocol.

- Open IIS Manager and then select and open **Handler Mappings** at the server level:

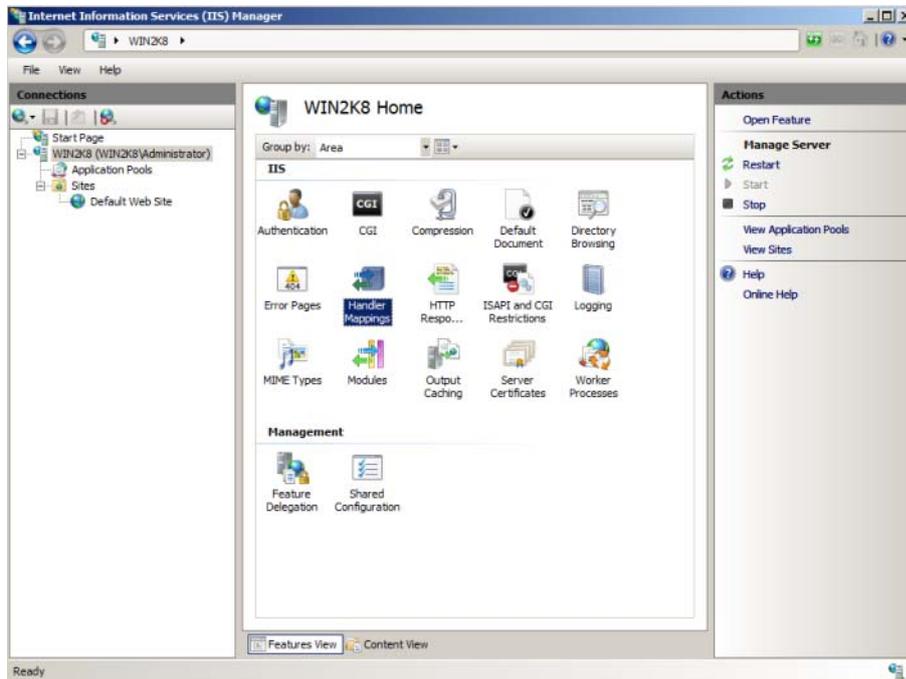


Figure 82 – IIS Manager

- Select the **Add Module Mapping** action and specify the configurations settings as shown in the image below:

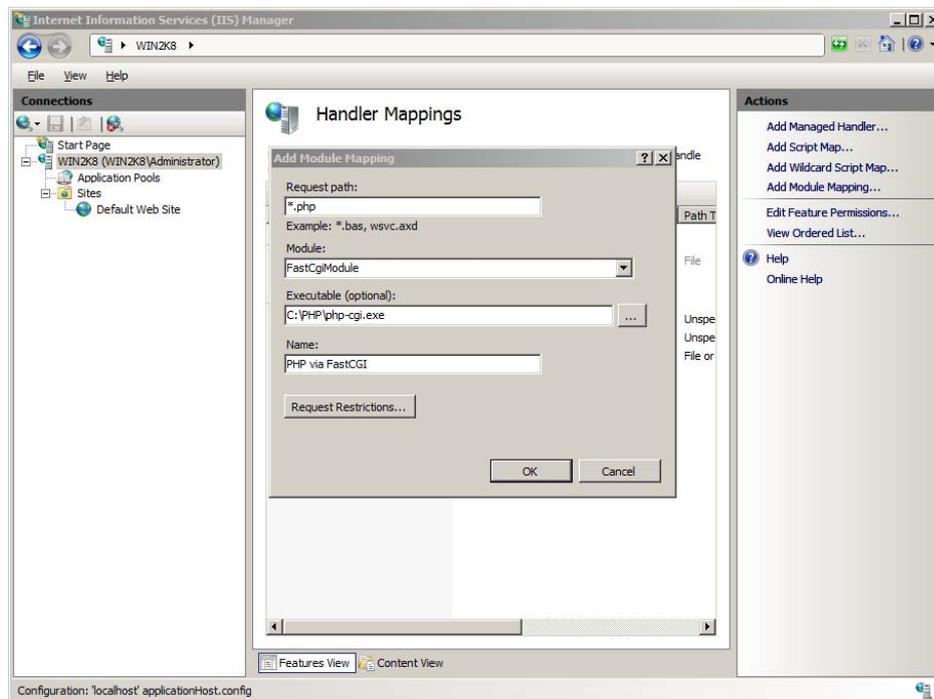


Figure 83 – Handler Mappings

- Request path: *.php
- Module: FastCgiModule

- Executable: C:\[Path to your PHP installation]\php-cgi.exe
- Name: PHP via FastCGI
- Click **OK**. A dialog box appears asking if you want to create a FastCGI application for this executable. Click **Yes**.



Figure 84 – Add Module Mapping

- Test that the handler mapping works correctly by creating a `phpinfo.php` file in the `C:\inetpub\wwwroot` folder that contains the following code:

```
<?php phpinfo(); ?>
```
- Open a Web browser and navigate to `http://localhost/phpinfo.php`. If everything was setup correctly, then you will see the standard PHP information page:

PHP Version 5.3.2 	
System	Windows NT W2K3120409TW 5.2 build 3790 (Windows Server 2003 Standard Edition Service Pack 2) i586
Build Date	Mar 3 2010 20:33:59
Compiler	MSVC9 (Visual C++ 2008)
Architecture	x86
Configure Command	cscript /nologo configure.js "--enable-snapshot-build" "--disable-isapi" "--enable-debug-pack" "--disable-isapi" "--without-mssql" "--without-pdo-mssql" "--without-pi3web" "--with-pdo-oci=D:\php-sd\oracle\instantclient10\sdk,shared" "--with-oci8=D:\php-sd\oracle\instantclient10\sdk,shared" "--with-oci8-11g=D:\php-sd\oracle\instantclient11\sdk,shared" "--enable-object-out-dir=.\obj/" "--enable-com-dotnet"
Server API	CGI/FastCGI
Virtual Directory Support	enabled
Configuration File (php.ini) Path	C:\WINDOWS
Loaded Configuration File	C:\Program Files\PHP\php.ini
Scan this dir for additional .ini files	(none)
Additional .ini files parsed	(none)
PHP API	20090626
PHP Extension	20090626
Zend Extension	220090626
Zend Extension Build	API220090626,TS,VC9
PHP Extension Build	API20090626,TS,VC9
Debug Build	no
Thread Safety	enabled
Zend Memory Manager	enabled
Zend Multibyte	disabled

Figure 85 – PHP Info

**Note**

If you do not see `FastCgiModule` in the Modules drop-down list box then it means that the module is not registered or not enabled. To check if the FastCGI module is registered, open the IIS configuration file:

```
%windir%\windows\system32\config\applicationHost.config
```

and check that the following line is present in `<globalModules>` section:

```
<add name="FastCgiModule"
image="%windir%\System32\inetsrv\iisfcgi.dll" />
```

Also, in the same file, check that the FastCGI module is added to the `<modules>` section:

```
<add name="FastCgiModule" />
```

Step 6. Configure IIS 7 to Handle PHP Requests using the command line

Alternatively, the above mentioned steps can be completed by using command line tool `appcmd`.

- To create the FastCGI application process pool, run the following command:

```
C:\>%windir%\system32\inetsrv\appcmd set config /
section:system.webServer/fastCGI /
+[fullPath='c:\{php_folder}\php-cgi.exe']
```

- After that, create the handler mapping:

```
C:\>%windir%\system32\inetsrv\appcmd set config /  
section:system.webServer/handlers /  
+[name='PHP_via_FastCGI',path='*.php',verb='*',modules  
='FastCgiModule',scriptProcessor='c:\{php_folder}\php-  
cgi.exe',resourceType='Unspecified']
```

Appendix E

Further Information

E.1 Using Tango/04 PDF Documentation

Tango/04 documentation is available directly from the Tango/04 solutions DVD.

To open the Tango/04 documentation that is provided in PDF files use Adobe Acrobat Reader. Acrobat Reader lets you view, search, and print the documentation. You can download Acrobat Reader for free from the Adobe Web site (<http://www.adobe.com>).

**Tip**

We advise printing PDF documentation for easy reference. Please ensure you familiarize yourself with a products user guide before attempting to use the product.

To access PDF documents on the DVD:

- Step 1.** Navigate to a *product suite* (VISUAL Message Center for example) and click on the **Product Documentation** link to open a list of all the User Guides available for that product suite. The list contains direct links to the documents in PDF format.
- Step 2.** Alternatively, you can navigate within the DVD menu to a particular *product* and click on the **Product Documentation** link to open the User Guide in PDF format for that product.

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- Tango/04 Business Partners will learn how to effectively deploy a monitoring project in order to obtain the maximum effectiveness and customer satisfaction.

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Pre-requisites: Being Tango/04 Business Partner or Tango/04 Customer.

E.3 Contacting Tango/04

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- IBM Autonomic Computing Business Partner
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- IBM ISV Advantage Agreement
- IBM Early code release
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