This Guide is intended to help users install and configure Open Meetings 2.X

This guide is a variant of the Debian 64 Installation guide aimed at Ubuntu 12.04 users.

This guide has been written step by step with screenshots to aid in the successful build of OM.

SSL and Reverse proxy steps have been added but are optional.

N.B – When copying and pasting commands please check that symbols and character returns are correctly copied across.
Installing Ubuntu (Minimal Headless System)

Step 1: - Base System

Choose “Install Ubuntu Server”
Choose “United Kingdom”
Choose yes to automatically detect keyboard.

Enter a hostname.
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Enter Username.

A user account will be created for you to use instead of the root account for non-administrative activities.
Please enter the real name of this user. This information will be used for instance as default origin for emails sent by this user as well as any program which displays or uses the user’s real name. Your full name is a reasonable choice.

Full name for the new user:

Enter a password for the new user.

Please enter the same user password again to verify you have typed it correctly.
Re-enter password to verify:

Tab moves; Space selects; Enter activates buttons
Choose no to encrypt the Home Directory.

Choose yes to accept the detected time-zone.
Accept the Disk selection to partition.

Select “Guided – Use entire disk”
Choose “yes” to accept the changes to disk.

Select to install Security updates
If you use a proxy server please enter that here, in most cases this is not needed and you can simply press enter to continue.

Select OpenSSH and leave the rest blank, then click on Continue.
Choose yes to install and configure the Grub Boot loader.

Press continue to reboot your system.
Step 2: - Setup SSH Environment

You should now be at the following screen, the next steps are easier done from a remote desktop using an SSH client such as putty. – But first we need to know our IP address, in most cases this was issued by your DHCP server (unless you specified manual network setup during install) To find your IP address, first logon to your physical machine using root, then issue the following command:

```
ifconfig
```

This will show the following screen:

![ifconfig](image)

You can see the IP Address in this case is 10.17.23.11 (Interface eth0)
You can now log off of the server.

From your desktop machine open your SSH client, in this case we will be using the putty client to connect to our new Server.

Enter the details and choose open
The first log on you will receive this message; you can choose yes here and accept the key.

And finally this screen:

When using Ubuntu the root account has no password and by default is disabled, so first log on with the user that was created during the installation process (In this case omadmin), this account by default is part of the Admin group and therefore is also part of the sudoers group already, from here we can re-enable the root account.

To do this follow these steps

`sudo passwd`
Enter the omadmin password first

[sudo] password for omadmin: xxxxxx

Then enter the new root password twice

Enter new UNIX password:
Retype new UNIX password:
pwd: password updated successfully

We can now enter the following to change user to root

su -

Enter the password you set above and we are now ready to proceed.

**Step 3: Install Dependent software**

First update the repos:

apt-get update

Now lets create our work area

mkdir -p /usr/adm

To install Java 6 JDK first we need to grab the relevant binary from oracle.

cd /usr/adm

http://download.oracle.com/otn-pub/java/jdk/6u32-b05/jdk-6u32-linux-x64.bin

Now issue the following to install.

cd /usr/adm
chmod +x jdk-6u32-linux-x64.bin
./jdk-6u32-linux-x64.bin
mkdir -p /usr/lib/jvm
mv jdk1.6.0_32 /usr/lib/jvm/

update-alternatives --install /usr/bin/javac javac /usr/lib/jvm/jdk1.6.0_32/bin/javac 1
update-alternatives --install /usr/bin/java java /usr/lib/jvm/jdk1.6.0_32/bin/java 1
update-alternatives --install /usr/bin/javaws javaws /usr/lib/jvm/jdk1.6.0_32/bin/javaws 1

update-alternatives --config javac
update-alternatives --config java
update-alternatives --config javaws

Check java by issuing the following
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java -version

java version "1.6.0_32"

Java(TM) SE Runtime Environment (build 1.6.0_32-b05)
Java HotSpot(TM) 64-Bit Server VM (build 20.7-b02, mixed mode)

ls -la /etc/alternatives/java*

and confirm the symbolic links point to the correct location.

Now let’s install some more dependencies:

apt-get install openoffice.org-writer openoffice.org-calc openoffice.org-impress \ 
openoffice.org-draw openoffice.org-math imagemagick sox -y

apt-get install libgif-dev xpdf freetype6 freetype6-dev jpeg jpeg8 \ 
jpeg8-dev jpeg-dev libdirectfb-dev -y

apt-get install libart-2.0-2 libt1-5 zip unzip bzip2 subversion git-core checkinstall \ 
yasm texi2html libfaac-dev libfaad-dev libmp3lame-dev libx11-1.2-dev libx11-dev \ 
libxfixes-dev libxvidcore-dev zlib-dev libogg-dev sox libvorbis0a libvorbis-dev \ 
libgsm1 libgsm1-dev faad2 flvtool2 lame -y

Step 4: Compile and Install SWFTools 2012-04-08-0857

cd /usr/adm
wget http://www.swftools.org/swftools-2012-04-08-0857.tar.gz
tar -zxvf swftools-2012-04-08-0857.tar.gz
cd swftools-2012-04-08-0857
./configure
make
make install

Once that has completed you can now test it by issuing the following:

dpdf2swf --version

Which should give you the following output:

dpdf2swf - part of swftools 2012-04-08-0857
Step 5: Compile and Install ffmpeg 0.11.1

Let’s go back to our temporary working area

cd /usr/adm

Download, compile and install ffmpeg by issuing these commands:

wget http://ffmpeg.org/releases/ffmpeg-0.11.1.tar.gz

tar -zxvf ffmpeg-0.11.1.tar.gz

cd ffmpeg-0.11.1

./configure --enable-libmp3lame --enable-libxvid --enable-libvorbis --enable-libgsm --enable-libfaac --enable-gpl --enable-nonfree

make checkinstall

N.B - You will be asked a series of question towards the end of the install, press return for each to continue.

Once that has completed you can now test it by issuing the following:

ffmpeg -version

Which should give you the following output:

ffmpeg version 0.11.1

Step 6: - Create mysql DB for OM

Now we need to install MYSQL, issue this command (In this case username and password are openmeetings : ompassword)

apt-get install mysql-server -y
Enter the password as before “ompassword” and choose ok.
Now let’s create the needed DB’s for OM 2.x

Issue these commands:

```
mysql -u root -p
```

Enter password “ompassword”

Now issue these: (Assuming username `openmeeting` and password = `password`)

```
CREATE DATABASE openmeetings DEFAULT CHARACTER SET 'utf8';
GRANT ALL PRIVILEGES ON openmeetings.* TO 'openmeetings'@'localhost'
IDENTIFIED BY 'password' WITH GRANT OPTION;
quit
```
Successful DB creation shown above.

**Step 7: Install JOD Converter**

Let’s go back to our temporary working area

```bash
cd /usr/adm
```

Download, extract JOD by issuing these commands: *(We will move the JOD location after the installation of OM 2.x)*

```bash
wget http://jodconverter.googlecode.com/files/jodconverter-core-3.0-beta-4-dist.zip
unzip jodconverter-core-3.0-beta-4-dist.zip
```

**Step 8: Install ANT 1.8.4 for compiling latest OM 2.x**

Let’s go back to our temporary working area

```bash
cd /usr/adm
```

Download, extract ANT by issuing these commands:

```bash
wget http://mirror.catn.com/pub/apache//ant/binaries/apache-ant-1.8.4-bin.tar.gz
tar -xzvf apache-ant-1.8.4-bin.tar.gz
```
Once that has completed you can test it by issuing the following commands:

```
cd /usr/adm/apache-ant-1.8.4/bin
./ant -version
```

This should output the following:

**Apache Ant(TM) version 1.8.4 compiled on May 22 2012**

---

**Step 9: Download and compile latest OM 2.x**

Again back to our working area:

```
cd /usr/adm
```

Then check out the latest source code using the following:

```
svn checkout http://svn.apache.org/repos/asf/incubator/openmeetings/branches/2.0/
```

Once that has completed we can then build the source by issuing the following:

```
cd /usr/adm/2.0
/usr/adm/apache-ant-1.8.4/bin/ant clean.all
/usr/adm/apache-ant-1.8.4/bin/ant -Ddb=mysql
```

This will take a little while depending on your system, once it has finished you should be left the following message:

**BUILD SUCCESSFUL**

---

**Step 9a: Install pre-built OM 2.x (Alternative to Step 9)**

Download the latest build from the following link:

```
https://builds.apache.org/job/openmeetings/
```

The file will be something like the following “apache-openmeetings-incubating-2.xxxxx.tar.gz: (Where xxx is the date and build version)

We can do this using wget, so first we need to go back to our build area like so:

```
cd /usr/adm
mkdir -p singlewebapp/dist
cd singlewebapp/dist
```

Then grab the file and extract it:

```
```
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tar -zxvf apache-openmeetings-incubating-2.xxxxx.tar.gz

Now download the mysql connector from here:

http://www.mysql.com/downloads/connector/j/

cd /usr/adm/singlewebapp/dist/red5/webapps/openmeetings/WEB_INF/lib


unzip mysql-connector-java-5.1.20.zip

cd mysql-connector-java-5.1.20

mv mysql-connector-java-5.1.20-bin.jar /usr/adm/singlewebapp/dist/red5/webapps/openmeetings/WEB_INF/lib

Step 10: Install compiled\Pre-Built OM 2.x

Now we need to move the compiled source into the correct location, in this system we are using /usr/lib/red5, so issue the following commands to move the root folder over:

cd /usr/adm/2.0/dist
mv red5/ /usr/lib/

Let’s move the JOD into place now


And set some permissions and ownerships

chown -R nobody /usr/lib/red5
chmod +x /usr/lib/red5/red5.sh
chmod +x /usr/lib/red5/red5-debug.sh

Set the start-up script for OM 2.x by issuing the following:

vi /etc/init.d/red5

and adding the following:

#!/bin/sh
### BEGIN INIT INFO
# Provides: red5
# Required-Start: $remote_fs $syslog
# Required-Stop: $remote_fs $syslog
# Default-Start: 2 3 4 5
# Default-Stop: 0 1 6

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# Short-Description: Starts red5 server for Openmeetings.
### END INIT INFO
# For RedHat and cousins:
# chkconfig:  2345 85 85
# description: Red5 flash streaming server for OpenMeetings
# processname: red5
# Created By: Sohail Riaz (sohaileo@gmail.com)
# Modified by Alvaro Bustos

PROG=red5
RED5_HOME=/usr/lib/red5
DAEMON=$RED5_HOME/$PROG.sh
PIDFILE=/var/run/$PROG.pid
[ -r /etc/sysconfig/red5 ] && . /etc/sysconfig/red5
RETVAL=0

{case "$1" in
start)
    cd $RED5_HOME
    start-stop-daemon --start --pidfile $PIDFILE \ 
    --chdir $RED5_HOME --background --make-pidfile \ 
    --exec $DAEMON > /dev/null 2>/dev/null &
    RETVAL=$?
    if [ $RETVAL -eq 0 ]; then
        echo $! > $PIDFILE
    fi
    echo
    ;;
stop)
    start-stop-daemon --stop --quiet --pidfile $PIDFILE \ 
    --name java
    rm -f $PIDFILE
    echo
    [ $RETVAL -eq 0 ] && rm -f /var/lock/subsys/$PROG
    ;;
restart|force-reload)
    $0 stop
    $0 start
    ;;
status)
    # Debian and Ubuntu 10 status check
    ps aux | grep -f $PIDFILE > /dev/null 2>/dev/null  && RETVAL=0 || RETVAL=3
    # Ubuntu 12 status check using improved "start-stop-daemon" status query
    # (use the above command, or comment out above command and uncomment the two
    # below commands.
    # start-stop-daemon --status --pidfile $PIDFILE
    # RETVAL=$?
    [ $RETVAL -eq 0 ] && echo "$PROG is running"
    [ $RETVAL -eq 1 ] && echo "$PROG is not running and the pid file exists"
    [ $RETVAL -eq 3 ] && echo "$PROG is not running"
    [ $RETVAL -eq 4 ] && echo "$PROG - unable to determine status"
    ;;
checkports)
    netstat -anp | grep soffice
}
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```
netstat -anp | grep java
;;
*)
echo "$"Usage: $0 {start|stop|restart|force-reload|status|checkports}"
RETV AL=1
esac
exit $RETV AL
```

Save the file and then set the permissions like below:

```
chmod +x /etc/init.d/red5
update-rc.d red5 defaults
```

Now we need to move the persistence files so we can connect to mysql, so issue the following:

```
Make backup copy

mv /usr/lib/red5/webapps/openmeetings/WEB-INF/classes/META-INF/
persistence.xml /usr/lib/red5/webapps/openmeetings/WEB-INF/
classes/META-INF/persistence.xml-ori

Rename mysql template to persistence.xml

mv /usr/lib/red5/webapps/openmeetings/WEB-INF/classes/META-INF/
mysql_persistence.xml /usr/lib/red5/webapps/openmeetings/WEB-INF/
classes/META-INF/persistence.xml
```

Edit the persistence file and add out mysql details, in this case we used “openmeetings” and “password” – so issue the following:

```
vi /usr/lib/red5/webapps/openmeetings/WEB-INF/classes/META-INF/persistence.xml
```

Then change the following

```
, Username=openmeetings
, Password=password""/>
```

At this stage we are ready to start up OM 2.x for the first time.

```
/etc/init.d/red5 start
```

Now open the browser and go to the following link. **N.B remember to change the IP address to your OM2.x server, the one below 10.17.23.11 is just for this example.**

```
http://10.17.23.11:5080/openmeetings/install
```

If all went well you should now see this page:
Choose the “Continue with STEP 1” link

OpenMeetings - Installation

Username: omadmin
Userpass: ompassword
Email: something@something.com
TimeZone: United Kingdom
Domain Name: somedomain

The only section we need to fill out at this stage is the following:

Now click on INSTALL at the bottom of the page, this will then create all the needed tables etc.. - it
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can take a little while but be patient.

Once that has completed you can now enter the application by clicking on the “Enter the Application” link

You should see the following logon screen:

Enter these details to sign in.

Username: omadmin
Userpass: ompassword
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Step 11: Add relevant paths to the configuration

Once logged in go to **Administration > Configuration**

You will see on the left hand pane a list of keys and values, the ones we are interested in are:

- SWFTools Path: `/usr/local/bin`
- ImageMagick Path: `/usr/bin/`
- FFMPEG Path: `/usr/local/bin`
- SoX Path: `/usr/bin/`

Click on the left hand pane option and then enter the value as above, click on the save button to apply the changes; once you have done each key you should see the following:
JOD will find open office in this case so we do not need to set the path.
Step 12: Securing OpenMeetings using encryption (Optional)

12.1 - Generating CSR:

We can do this in a few ways, the first way I will show here is simply by generating a CSR and inserting these into OpenMeetings.

Create a new keystore and key, use the same password for both: (Taken from OM Website http://incubator.apache.org/openmeetings/RTMPSAndHTTPS.html)

```bash
keytool -keysize 2048 -genkey -alias red5 -keyalg RSA -keystore red5/conf/keystore
```

Enter keystore password:

Re-enter new password:

What is your first and last name?

[Unknown]: <your hostname, e.g demo.openmeetings.de>

What is the name of your organizational unit?

[Unknown]: Dev

What is the name of your organization?

[Unknown]: OpenMeetings

What is the name of your City or Locality?

[Unknown]: Henderson

What is the name of your State or Province?

[Unknown]: Nevada

What is the two-letter country code for this unit?

[Unknown]: US

Is CN=demo.openmeetings.de, OU=Dev, O=OpenMeetings, L=Henderson, ST=Nevada, C=US correct?

[no]: yes

Enter key password for <red5>

Generate a CSR:

```bash
keytool -certreq -keyalg RSA -alias red5 -file red5.csr -keystore red5/conf/keystore
```

Submit CSR to your CA of choice and receive a signed certificate

Import your chosen CA's root certificate into the keystore (may need to download it from their site - make sure to get the root CA and not the intermediate one)

```bash
keytool -import -alias root -keystore red5/conf/keystore -trustcacerts -file root.crt
```

(note: you may receive a warning that the certificate already exists in the system wide keystore - import anyway)

Import the intermediate certificate(s) you normally receive with the certificate:

```bash
keytool -import -alias intermed -keystore red5/conf/keystore -trustcacerts -file intermediate.crt
```

Import the certificate you received:

```bash
keytool -import -alias red5 -keystore red5/conf/keystore -trustcacerts -file demo.openmeetings.de.crt
```
12.2 – Using Existing certs such as wild card certificates instead of generating a new CSR.

First let’s go back to our work area:

```
cd /usr/adm/
mkdir certs
cd certs/
```

Using WinSCP or equivalent copy your wild card key and cert files: yourdomain.key.pem and yourdomain.cert.pem - *(These should be in PEM format)*

Now issue the following to convert the files to DER format

```
openssl pkcs8 -topk8 -nocrypt -in apache.key.pem -inform PEM -out key.der -outform DER
openssl x509 -in apache.cert.pem -inform PEM -out cert.der -outform DER
```

Now we need a couple of files to help us import the DER files into the keystore, so issue the following:

```
wget http://www.agentbob.info/agentbob/80/version/default/part/AttachmentData/data/ImportKey.java
wget http://www.agentbob.info/agentbob/81/version/default/part/AttachmentData/data/ImportKey.class
```

Then use these commands to import:

```
java ImportKey key.der cert.der
```

Finally move the keystore to the correct location

```
mv /root/keystore.ImportKey /usr/lib/red5/conf/keystore
```

N.B = Alias:importkey  Password:importkey (When using the java import key files, you can change the password afterwards)
Now that we have either a new Cert of the wild card cert inside our Keystore we need to make some changes to OM 2.x to use these certificates and thus encrypt communications using HTTPS and RTMPS.

To use RTMPS do the following:
First make some changes to the red5-core.xml file by issuing the following:

```bash
cd /usr/lib/red5/conf
vi red5-core.xml
```

now uncomment <!-- RTMPS --> section by removing the <!-- and the --> leaving this:

```xml
<bean id="rtmpsMinaIoHandler"
     class="org.red5.server.net.rtmps.RTMPSMinaIoHandler">
  <property name="handler" ref="rtmpHandler" />
  <property name="codecFactory" ref="rtmpCodecFactory" />
  <property name="rtmpConnManager" ref="rtmpMinaConnManager" />
  <property name="keyStorePassword" value="${rtmps.keystorepass}" />
  <property name="keystoreFile" value="conf/keystore" />
</bean>

<bean id="rtmpsTransport" class="org.red5.server.net.rtmp.RTMPMinaTransport" init-method="start" destroy-method="stop">
  <property name="ioHandler" ref="rtmpsMinaIoHandler" />
  <property name="connectors">
    <list>
      <bean class="java.net.InetSocketAddress">
        <constructor-arg index="0" type="java.lang.String" value="${rtmps.host}" />
        <constructor-arg index="1" type="int" value="${rtmps.port}" />
      </bean>
    </list>
  </property>
  <property name="ioThreads" value="${rtmp.io_threads}" />
  <property name="jmxPollInterval" value="1000" />
  <property name="tcpNoDelay" value="${rtmp.tcp_nodelay}" />
</bean>
```

Save this file and then do the following:

```bash
cd /usr/lib/red5/conf
vi red5.properties
```

```bash
set rtmps.port=5443
rtmps.keystorepass=password (password = password you set on your new keystore)
```

Now edit config.xml by doing the following:

```bash
cd /usr/lib/red5/webapps/openmeetings/
vi config.xml
```
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Step 13: Installing Reverse Proxy using Apache Web Server (Optional)

Another way to secure the OpenMeetings service is to use Apache as a reverse proxy, to do this we need to do the following:

First install Apache2 and enabling relevant modules by running the following commands:
apt-get install apache2
a2enmod proxy
a2enmod proxy_http
a2enmod ssl
a2enmod headers
a2enmod rewrite
a2enmod cache
/etc/init.d/apache2 restart

We can now redirect port 80 (less secure) or port 443 (secure) to port 5080, to do this we need to create a virtual host, to do this do the following:

cd /etc/apache2/sites-enabled/

Now for SSL redirect (**using a Cert on Apache instead of keystore**) do the following

vi om.yourdomain.com-ssl

and add the following

<IfModule mod_ssl.c>
#NameVirtualHost *:443
ProxyRequests Off
<VirtualHost *:80>
  ServerAdmin hostmaster@domain.com
  ServerName om.yourdomain.com

  ProxyPreserveHost On
  RewriteEngine on
</VirtualHost>
</IfModule>