



Project WebSynergy Milestone 4 Getting Started Guide

Beta



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Part No: 820-6877-20
December 2008

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Contents

- 1 Overview5**
 - How to Use This Guide5
 - What is Project WebSynergy?6
 - Who Uses Project WebSynergy?6
 - Project WebSynergy Features7
 - AdditionalProject WebSynergy Documentation7

- 2 Installation and Configuration9**
 - Before You Begin9
 - Software and Hardware Requirements9
 - Installation Directories 10
 - Platform-Specific Path Separators 10
 - Getting Project WebSynergy Software 10
 - Basic Installation 11
 - ▼ To Install WebSynergy Software With GlassFish v3 11
 - ▼ To Install WebSynergy Software With GlassFish v2 13

- 3 Using Project WebSynergy Software 15**
 - Logging In 15
 - ▼ To Log In to a WebSynergy Site 16
 - Taking the Quick Tour 16
 - Joining a Community 18
 - ▼ To Join a WebSynergy Community 18
 - Creating a Community 19
 - ▼ To Create a Community 19
 - Adding Users to a Community 20
 - ▼ To Add a User to a Community 20

- Adding a Page 21
 - ▼ To Add a Page to a Portal 21
- Adding a Wiki Application to a Page 22
 - ▼ To Add a New Wiki to a New Page 22
 - ▼ To Connect to an Existing Wiki 22

- 4 Frequently Asked Questions25**
 - WebSynergy Terminology 25
 - Common Questions 26

Overview

The *Project WebSynergy Milestone 4 Getting Started Guide* provides basic instructions for installing and quickly getting up and running with Project WebSynergy Milestone 4 software, the next-generation Web 2.0 application aggregation and presentation platform from [Sun Microsystems, Inc.](#)

This chapter includes the following topics:

- “How to Use This Guide” on page 5
- “What is Project WebSynergy?” on page 6
- “Who Uses Project WebSynergy?” on page 6
- “Project WebSynergy Features” on page 7
- “Additional Project WebSynergy Documentation” on page 7

How to Use This Guide

The best way to use this guide depends on whether someone has already installed Project WebSynergy software for you to explore or whether you want to install WebSynergy yourself.

- **If WebSynergy has already been installed by someone else** — Skip the installation chapter and jump ahead to [Chapter 3, “Using Project WebSynergy Software,”](#) to start using WebSynergy right away. Most users fall into this category. WebSynergy is browser-based, so if someone has given you the address to use for a WebSynergy installation, you can just point your browser to it and you do not need to install anything on your system.
- **If you want to install WebSynergy yourself** — If you are a system administrator, application developer, or general user who wants to install WebSynergy for yourself or your organization, start with [Chapter 2, “Installation and Configuration.”](#)

Whichever kind of user you are, it is recommended that you read the remainder of this chapter to get a sense of what WebSynergy is and what it can do for your organization.

What is Project WebSynergy?

Project WebSynergy is Sun's next-generation Web 2.0 application aggregation and presentation platform. It is a suite of integrated software products that enables businesses large and small to pull together applications and content from a variety of Web-based and internal sources and present them as a unified, customizable portal on Web browsers, kiosks, and mobile devices. WebSynergy makes it easier for users to find and use the tools and information they need when they need them.

Project WebSynergy is a collaborative effort between [Sun Microsystem's Portal Server](#) team, the [Liferay Community](#), and the [OpenPortal](#) community. WebSynergy integrates technologies from these three products to enable enterprise-class portals that are easy to use for end users, system administrators, and developers alike.

WebSynergy enables:

- **Social Networking for the Enterprise**
Find people with the answers across organizations, silos, and hierarchies, and boost productivity in distributed teams.
- **Enterprise Widgets for Collaboration Work**
Bundled Productivity Widget Suites to get work done (CMS, Workflow), and Information Widget Suite for Effective Collaboration (blogs, wikis).
- **Internet Widgets on the Enterprise Extranet**
Build stickiness into your intranet with Google Gadgets, YouTube, and Facebook widgets.

Who Uses Project WebSynergy?

Project WebSynergy offers features for general users, system administrators, and application and portal developers.

- For **General Users**, WebSynergy makes it easy to communicate, collaborate, and customize the applications shared by your organization. Social networking components, like blogs, wikis, bookmarks, and messaging can be presented side-by-side with proprietary and third-party business and productivity applications. Different user communities can have their own portals, layouts, and customizations, and WebSynergy can be scaled down or up to suit organizations from the very small up to the enterprise level.
- For **System Administrators**, WebSynergy makes it easy to manage users, groups, communities, permissions, and highly specific levels of security. A browser-based GUI makes managing portals, portlets, plugins, and applications as simple as dragging and dropping. WebSynergy runs on top of the enterprise-class, open source [GlassFish Application Server](#), which means that WebSynergy can be optimized according to your needs for performance, reliability, security, load balancing, and clustering, among other server characteristics.

- For **Application and Portal Developers**, WebSynergy makes it easy to develop portlets, portals, plugins, services, content management, workflows, and themes using your own tools, including NetBeans™, Eclipse, and Dreamweaver. WebSynergy is based on the open source OpenPortal and Liferay 5.2 code bases, which means what you develop in WebSynergy will be standards-based, portable, and maintainable. You can combine familiar Ajax, Jmaki, Ruby, PHP, and Java technologies and techniques with WebSynergy's powerful presentation capabilities to deliver the kind of rich, dynamic, interactive user experience previously available only in complex custom-built Web applications.

Project WebSynergy Features

Project WebSynergy provides a new class of portal functionality by which users can define their own Web spaces. With built-in content and document management, human workflow development tools, enterprise identity integration, and social networking features, system administrators and application developers can now deploy a platform that allows for rapid rollout of next generation Web capabilities for their users.

Key WebSynergy features include:

- Identity-based content delivery
- User-managed Web spaces, including user self-Web publishing and user access controls
- Rapid and simple Web site design tools make it possible to quickly set up Web sites for content, collaboration, and interactivity, with out of the box templates
- Built-in collaboration, with bundled wiki, blog, task management, calendaring, document sharing, polls, IM, and email applications
- Document and Web content management system with workflow, staging, and publication tools
- Syndicate portlets and widgets with REST
- Develop widgets using the JSR 286 portlet standard as well as scripting standards such as Ruby, PHP, and JMaki.

AdditionalProject WebSynergy Documentation

The Project WebSynergy documentation set is available on the [Project WebSynergy Document Collection](#) page.

Additional documentation is also available on the [Liferay wiki](#) and [OpenPortal documentation](#) sites.

Installation and Configuration

This chapter explains how to get, install, and configure Project WebSynergy software.

Tip – If you are a general user for whom WebSynergy software has already been installed by someone else, skip this chapter and jump ahead to [Chapter 3, “Using Project WebSynergy Software.”](#)

- “Before You Begin” on page 9
- “Getting Project WebSynergy Software” on page 10
- “Basic Installation” on page 11

Before You Begin

Software and Hardware Requirements

[Table 2–1](#) lists the operating system, Java platform, and system memory requirements for WebSynergy Milestone 4 software.

TABLE 2–1 Project WebSynergy Milestone 4 Software and Hardware Requirements

Operating Systems	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ■ OpenSolaris 2008.05 (x86/x64) ■ Solaris 10 or later (SPARC/x86) ■ Modern Linux operating systems (Ubuntu 8, SuSE 10, Red Hat 5) ■ Microsoft Windows XP Professional, Vista 32-bit ■ Mac OS X 10.4 or later
Java Platform	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ■ Java Runtime Environment 1.6.0_7 or later (1.5 or later on Mac OS X) ■ Java JDK 1.6.0_7 or later (1.5 or later on Mac OS X)

TABLE 2-1 Project WebSynergy Milestone 4 Software and Hardware Requirements (Continued)

System Memory (RAM)	<ul style="list-style-type: none">■ Solaris, Linux: 1 GB minimum, at least 2 GB recommended■ Windows: 2 GB minimum, at least 3 GB recommended■ MacOS X: 1 GB minimum, at least 2 GB recommended
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Installation Directories

Project WebSynergy software is distributed in one of several different downloadable ZIP packages, depending on your operating system and the version of [GlassFish Application Server](#) software you choose to use. In general, the default WebSynergy installation directory is whatever directory you unzip the WebSynergy installation package into.

Throughout this document, the directory in which you have unzipped the WebSynergy package is referred to as *ws_install_dir*.

Platform-Specific Path Separators

The instructions and examples in this document use UNIX-style forward slash (/) path separators in file and command names. If WebSynergy is installed on a Windows system, be sure to use backslashes (\) instead of forward slashes; for example:

- **UNIX systems or Linux systems** — *ws_install_dir/bin/asadmin*
- **Windows systems** — *ws_install_dir\bin\asadmin*

Getting Project WebSynergy Software

Project WebSynergy software is available for free as a downloadable ZIP package from the [Project WebSynergy Milestone 4 Downloads](#) page. There are several WebSynergy ZIP packages available, and the one you should choose depends on your operating system and the version of [GlassFish Application Server](#) software you want to use.

All WebSynergy ZIP packages include both WebSynergy Milestone 4 software and either GlassFish v3 or GlassFish v2 Application Server software.

- **For GlassFish v3** – Use the *websynergy-gfv3.zip* package.
- **For GlassFish v2** – Use the appropriate platform-specific version of the *websynergy-gfv2-*platform*.zip* package. There is a separate ZIP package for each *platform*:
 - *websynergy-gfv2-linux.zip*
 - *websynergy-gfv2-macosx.zip*
 - *websynergy-gfv2-sunos-x86.zip*
 - *websynergy-gfv2-sunos.zip*

- `websynergy-gfv2-windows.zip`
- **If GlassFish is already installed** — A standalone WebSynergy installer package that does not include GlassFish will soon be available for users who already have a GlassFish v3 or v2 installation configured on the system on which WebSynergy will be installed. This standalone WebSynergy package is not available yet.

Basic Installation

This section explains how to install Project WebSynergy software with either GlassFish v3 or GlassFish v2 Application Server software. Note that these instructions include some additional steps you need to perform when installing WebSynergy on systems running Mac OS X.

- [“To Install WebSynergy Software With GlassFish v3” on page 11](#)
- [“To Install WebSynergy Software With GlassFish v2” on page 13](#)

▼ To Install WebSynergy Software With GlassFish v3

1 *(Mac OS X systems only)* Configure your Java environment.

- **If using JDK 1.6, use the Java Preferences application to specify the correct JDK version.**
Also be sure to set `JAVA_HOME` to point to JDK 1.6.
`export JAVA_HOME=/System/Library/Frameworks/JavaVM.framework/Versions/1.6.0/Home`
- **If using JDK 1.5, rename the `14compatibility.jar` file.**
The `14compatibility.jar` file includes some aspects of the Xalan XSLT processor and the Crimson XML parser that conflict with newer versions of the classes bundled with WebSynergy Milestone 4.

Use the following commands to rename the `14compatibility.jar` file:

```
cd /System/Library/Frameworks/JavaVM.framework/Versions/1.5.0/ \
Classes/.compatibility
sudo mv 14compatibility.jar 14compatibility.jar.orig
cd /System/Library/Frameworks/JavaVM.framework/Versions/A/Resources/.compatibility
sudo mv 14compatibility.jar 14compatibility.jar.orig
```

2 **Download and unzip the `websynergy-gfv3.zip` package to the directory of your choice.**

For the remainder of these instructions, the directory in which you have unzipped the `websynergy-gfv3.zip` is referred to as `ws_install_dir`.

3 Change to the `ws_install_dir/glassfish/bin` directory and start the GlassFish application server.

```
cd ws_install_dir/glassfish/bin
./asadmin start-domain
```

This starts the GlassFish server, bundled database server, and the WebSynergy sample site using the default configuration settings.

Note – You may receive the following error when starting the server:

Domain (domain1) did not respond in 90 seconds. It means it is still coming up or it has failed to come up. Check server.log for details.

This message can in most cases be ignored, but it may indicate that there will be a delay of several minutes before the server is actually available.

4 (Mac OS X systems only) Configure the `domain.xml` file 64-bit JVM.

When running any 64-bit JVM such as JDK 1.6 (which runs by default in 64-bit mode on Mac OS X), you need to edit the `domain.xml` file in the GlassFish `domain1/config` directory.

a. Stop the GlassFish `domain1` server.

```
cd ws_install_dir/glassfish/bin
./asadmin stop-domain
```

b. Edit the `domain.xml` file for `domain1`, changing the `PermSize` and `MaxPermSize` property values.

This `domain.xml` file is located in `ws_install_dir/domains/domain1/config`. Change the `PermSize` and `MaxPermSize` values as follows:

- `-XX:PermSize=192M` to `-XX:PermSize=256M`
- `-XX:MaxPermSize=192M` to `-XX:MaxPermSize=256M`

c. Restart `domain1`.

```
ws_install_dir/glassfish/bin/asadmin start-domain
```

5 (All operating systems) Open the WebSynergy sample site.

Point your Web browser to `http://localhost:8080`.

Note – The page may take a long time to load the first time after server start. If you see the default GlassFish “Your site is installed” page or a mostly empty page with a single text link titled “Welcome,” wait a few minutes and then refresh the page. Subsequent page loads should proceed more rapidly.

▼ To Install WebSynergy Software With GlassFish v2

1 (Mac OS X systems only) Configure your Java environment.

- **If using JDK 1.6, use the Java Preferences application to specify the correct JDK version.**

Also be sure to set JAVA_HOME to point to JDK 1.6.

```
export JAVA_HOME=/System/Library/Frameworks/JavaVM.framework/Versions/1.6.0/Home
```

- **If using JDK 1.5, rename the 14compatibility.jar file.**

The 14compatibility.jar file includes some aspects of the Xalan XSLT processor and the Crimson XML parser that conflict with newer versions of the classes bundled with WebSynergy Milestone 4.

Use the following commands to rename the 14compatibility.jar file:

```
cd /System/Library/Frameworks/JavaVM.framework/Versions/1.5.0/ \
Classes/.compatibility
sudo mv 14compatibility.jar 14compatibility.jar.orig
cd /System/Library/Frameworks/JavaVM.framework/Versions/A/Resources/.compatibility
sudo mv 14compatibility.jar 14compatibility.jar.orig
```

2 **Download** the websynergy-gfv2-*platform*.zip file for the platform of your choice to the directory of your choice.

For the remainder of these instructions, the directory in which the ZIP file is unpacked is referred to as *ws_install_dir*.

3 (Solaris and Linux systems only) When installation is complete, change to the *ws_install_dir* directory and make the files in the ant/bin directory executable.

```
cd ws_install_dir
chmod -R 755 ./ant/bin
```

4 **Run the Ant** setup.xml script.

```
ws_install_dir/ant/bin/ant -f ws_install_dir/glassfish2/setup.xml
```

The required GlassFish domain and database configuration proceeds. When the “BUILD SUCCESSFUL” message is displayed, the WebSynergy installation is complete.

5 **Change to the** *ws_install_dir/glassfish2/bin* **directory and start the GlassFish application server.**

```
cd ws_install_dir/glassfish2/bin
./asadmin start-domain
```

This starts the GlassFish server, database server, and the WebSynergy sample site using the default configuration settings.

Note – You may receive the following error when starting the server:

Domain (domain1) did not respond in 90 seconds. It means it is still coming up or it has failed to come up. Check server.log for details.

This message can in most cases be ignored, but it may indicate that there will be a delay of several minutes before the server is actually available.

6 (Mac OS X systems only) Configure the domain.xml file 64-bit JVM.

When running any 64-bit JVM such as JDK 1.6 (which runs by default in 64-bit mode on Mac OS X), you need to edit the domain.xml file in the GlassFish domain1/config directory.

a. Stop the GlassFish domain1 server.

```
cd ws_install_dir/glassfish/bin
./asadmin stop-domain
```

b. Edit the domain.xml file for domain1, changing the PermSize and MaxPermSize property values.

This domain.xml file is located in `ws_install_dir/domains/domain1/config`. Change the PermSize and MaxPermSize values as follows:

- -XX:PermSize=192M to -XX:PermSize=256M
- -XX:MaxPermSize=192M to -XX:MaxPermSize=256M

c. Restart domain1.

```
ws_install_dir/glassfish/bin/asadmin start-domain
```

7 (All operating systems) Open the WebSynergy sample site.

Point your Web browser to `http://localhost:8080`.

Note – The page may take a long time to load the first time after server start. If you see the default GlassFish “Your site is installed” page or a mostly empty page with a single text link titled “Welcome,” wait a few minutes and then refresh the page. Subsequent page loads should proceed more rapidly.

Using Project WebSynergy Software

This chapter explains the basics of using Project WebSynergy software, using as a basis the example site included in the WebSynergy installation. This example site includes several predefined user accounts and bundled applications for you to experiment with.

Note – The instructions in this section are based on [GlassFish Application Server v2](#), as installed with the WebSynergy Milestone 4 `websynergy-gfv2-platform.zip` package described earlier in this document, in [“To Install WebSynergy Software With GlassFish v2”](#) on page 13.

This chapter includes instructions for the following topics:

- [“Logging In”](#) on page 15
- [“Taking the Quick Tour”](#) on page 16
- [“Joining a Community”](#) on page 18
- [“Creating a Community”](#) on page 19
- [“Adding Users to a Community”](#) on page 20
- [“Adding a Page”](#) on page 21
- [“Adding a Wiki Application to a Page”](#) on page 22

Logging In

WebSynergy is based on *users*, *user roles*, *user groups*, and *user communities*, so the first thing you need to do is log in to some user account.

The example WebSynergy site includes five user accounts, listed below, that will be used in subsequent instructions in this guide.

TABLE 3-1 WebSynergy Example Site User Accounts

Name	Login ID	Password	Description
Mary Manager	mary@example.com	mary	Project manager
Ed Developer	ed@example.com	ed	Software application developer
Chris Editor	chris@example.com	chris	Technical writer
Paul Tester	paul@example.com	paul	Software test engineer
Admin User	admin@example.com	admin	System administrator

▼ To Log In to a WebSynergy Site

- 1 **Go to the example site start page,** `http://<server_name>:8080`.

For example:

`http://localhost:8080`

Note – There may be a delay when the page loads for the first time after server start. Subsequent page loads should proceed more rapidly.

- 2 **Choose *Sign in* from the *Welcome* drop-down menu in the upper right corner of the page.**

On the WebSynergy example site, the five example user accounts are displayed on the left side of the start page. You can either click one of these accounts to log in immediately, or choose *Sign in* from the *Welcome* drop-down. Note that in a “real life” WebSynergy implementation, you will most likely need to use the *Welcome* drop-down.

Tip – For the purposes of this example, choose the Paul Tester account.

After logging in with the Paul Tester user account, the *peopleSpace* page for the user is displayed.

Taking the Quick Tour

Everything in WebSynergy is designed around the concept of *portals* and *pages*. Portals are custom collections of pages, and pages are containers into which *applications* are placed. A single portal can contain multiple pages, and a single page can contain multiple applications.

For example, after logging in using the Paul Tester account, the *peopleSpace* portal page for Paul Tester is displayed.

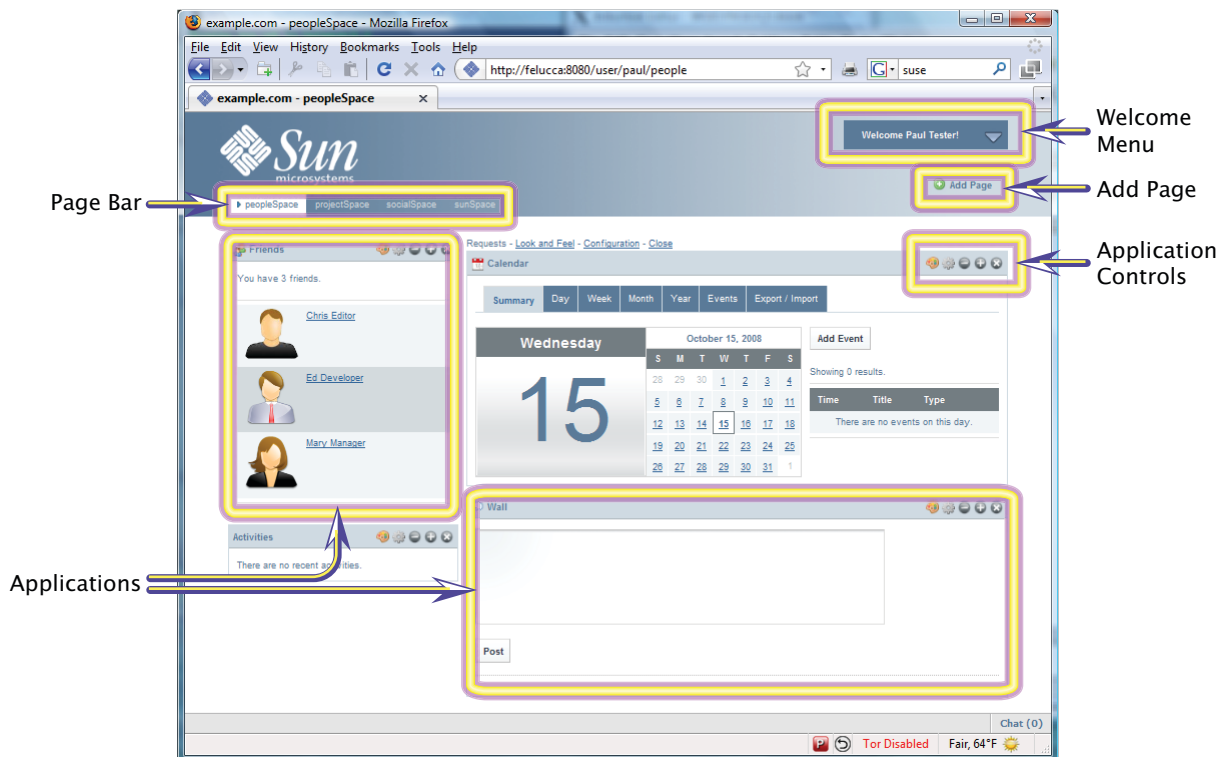


FIGURE 3-1 *peopleSpace* Page for Paul Tester

Looking at Figure 3-1, the main elements on Paul Tester's *peopleSpace* page are described below.

- **Page Bar**

The Page Bar displays the topmost level of pages you have defined at any particular level in your portal. For example, for Paul Tester, there is a *peopleSpace* page, a *projectSpace* page, a *socialSpace* page, and a *sunSpace* page. Each one of these pages can contain its own distinct set of applications, and be arranged with its own layout, permissions, and “look and feel.”

- **Applications**

Applications in WebSynergy take the form of *portlets* or *widgets*, which are small, pluggable, typically network-based applications that can be displayed and moved around on a portal page. For example, WebSynergy Milestone 4 includes a number of sample applications, such as blog, wiki, and messaging tools, calendar and mail, friends, activities, tagging and social bookmarking, and content management, among many others.

- **Welcome Menu**

The *Welcome* menu displays the sign-on and sign-off commands. After signing in, the *Welcome* menu displays additional commands for things like adding applications to a page, managing pages, and access to the WebSynergy Control Panel.

- **Add Page Link**

The *Add Page* link enables you to add pages to the Page Bar. These links can point to any page you would like anywhere in your WebSynergy portal.

- **Application Controls**

An individual set of application control buttons displayed in the title bar of every application on a page. Each set of buttons controls only the application with which it is associated. The set includes buttons for minimizing, maximizing, and deleting the application from the page, and for application-specific settings and “look and feel.”

Joining a Community

One of WebSynergy's greatest strengths is how it enables collaborative environments, on both the business process and the social networking levels. At the heart of such collaboration is the concept of the *community*. A community is a group of users and/or user groups who share a common data space and set of applications.

For example, a community might have a wiki that is available only to members of the community and not to anyone outside the community. Similarly, content management systems or business process workflows can be developed for communities as a whole. Calendaring, email, and messaging can be specifically tailored to the needs of individual communities within a larger organization. The main idea behind WebSynergy is to enable the creation of virtual spaces where members of like-minded communities can meet, share ideas, and collaborate on projects.

▼ To Join a WebSynergy Community

This procedure assumes that you are still logged in to the Paul Tester account used in the previous sections in this chapter.

- 1 **Starting from Paul Tester's *peopleSpace* page, choose *Add Application from the Welcome menu*.**

The *Add Application* pane displays on the left side of the page.

- 2 **Click the *Communities* entry.**

A list of community-related entries is displayed.

- 3 **Drag the *My Communities* application to the location you want on the *peopleSpace* page.**

The *My Communities* application is displayed on the page in the location to which you dragged it.

Alternatively, you could just click the *Add* button to add the application to the upper left corner of the page.

- 4 **Click the close button (X) on the right side of the *Add Application* title bar to close the *Add Application* pane.**
- 5 **Click *Available Communities* tab in the *My Communities* application you just added to the page.**
A list of available communities is displayed.
- 6 **Click the *Join* link for the *Content Management Sample* community.**
This is an *Open* community, so your join request is sent to the community owner. If this was not an open community, your join request would have been sent to the community owner for approval.
- 7 **Click the *Communities I Have Joined* tab in the *My Communities* application.**
The *Content Management Sample* community is displayed in the list of communities you have joined.

Creating a Community

Creating communities is a super user role; that is, it typically cannot be done by regular users unless specific permissions have been explicitly granted to allow it.

▼ To Create a Community

For the purposes of this example, the Admin user account will be used.

- 1 **Choose *Sign Out* from the *Welcome* menu to log out of the Paul Tester account, if you are still logged in to it.**
- 2 **Log in using the Admin User account.**
This account provides full super user permissions for the WebSynergy example site.
The Admin portal page is displayed.
- 3 **Click *Add Community* in the *My Communities* application.**
The *Community* properties page is displayed.
- 4 **Enter a name and description for the community.**
- 5 **Select a community *Type*.**

- **Open** — Authenticated users can join the community without explicit permission. Users logged in with a guest account can view the community but cannot join it.
 - **Restricted** — Anyone can request to join, but the community owner must approve the request.
 - **Private** — Only those users specifically added by the community owner can be members; no specific join request from the user is required or permitted.
- 6 **Check *Active* to enable the community.**
 - 7 **Click *Save* to return to the Admin main portal page.**
 - 8 **Log out of the Admin User account and log back in to the Paul Tester account.**
You are returned to Paul Tester's *peopleSpace* page.
 - 9 **Click the *Available Communities* tab in the *My Communities* application.**
The new community is displayed in the available communities list.

Adding Users to a Community

Community owners can add users and user groups to a community so those users do not have to explicitly request membership.

▼ To Add a User to a Community

Because adding members to a community can only be done by the community owner, for the purposes of this example, the Admin user account will be used.

- 1 **Choose *Sign Out* from the *Welcome* menu to log out of the Paul Tester account, if you are still logged in to it.**
- 2 **Log in using the Admin User account.**
This account provides full super user permissions for the WebSynergy example site.
The Admin portal page is displayed.
- 3 **Click the *Available Communities* tab in the *My Communities* application.**
- 4 **Scroll down to the community you created in the previous example, and then click the *Actions* button next to the community name.**

- 5 **Choose *Assign Members* from the *Actions* pop-up menu.**
The *Edit Assignments* page for the community is displayed.
- 6 **Click the *Available* tab above the *Search Users* field.**
A list of available users is displayed.
- 7 **Select the checkboxes next to the users you want to add as members, and then click *Update Associations*.**
For the purposes of this example, be sure to add the Paul Tester account.
- 8 **Click *Return to Full Page* in the upper right corner of the *My Communities* application to return to the Admin portal main page.**
- 9 **Log out of the Admin User account and log back in to the Paul Tester account.**
You are returned to Paul Tester's *peopleSpace* page.
- 10 **Click the *Communities I Have Joined* tab in the *My Communities* application.**
The newly assigned community is now displayed in the list of joined communities.

Adding a Page

Pages can be thought of as “containers” in a portal. A page is initially empty when you first create it, and then you fill the page with your applications and content.

▼ To Add a Page to a Portal

For the purposes of this example, the Paul Tester account will continue to be used.

- 1 **Log in to the Paul Tester account, if you are not already logged in to it.**
- 2 **Choose *Home* from the *Welcome* menu to return to Paul Tester's main *peopleSpace* page.**
- 3 **Click the *Add Page* link, located just below the *Welcome* menu button.**
A blank field is displayed in the Page Bar.
- 4 **Type a name for the page, and then press *Enter* or click *Save*.**
- 5 **Click the link for the new page on the Page Bar.**
The new blank page is displayed.

- 6 Proceed to **“Adding a Wiki Application to a Page” on page 22** for instructions on adding an application to the page.

Adding a Wiki Application to a Page

In the preceding example, **“Adding a Page” on page 21**, you learned how to add a blank page to your portal. In this example, you will learn how to add an application, in this case a wiki, to the new page. You will also learn how to connect to an existing wiki that was created as part of a community.

- **“To Add a New Wiki to a New Page” on page 22**
- **“To Connect to an Existing Wiki” on page 22**

▼ To Add a New Wiki to a New Page

This procedure assumes that you are still logged in as Paul Tester, and that the page you created in the previous example is still displayed.

- 1 **Choose *Add Application* from the *Welcome* menu.**
- 2 **Drag the *Wiki* application from the *Collaboration* item in the *My Applications* pane to the new page.**

▼ To Connect to an Existing Wiki

For the purposes of this example, it is necessary to first create a wiki on a community page, which requires logging in to the WebSynergy administrator account.

- 1 **Log out of the Paul Tester account and in to the Admin User account.**
- 2 **Click the *Communities I Own* tab in the *My Communities* application.**
- 3 **Click the *Public Pages* link in the *Knowledge Management* community.**
- 4 **Choose *Add Application* from the *Welcome* menu.**
- 5 **Drag the *Wiki* application from the *Collaboration* list to the page, and then close the *Add Application* pane.**
- 6 **Click in the new wiki to create the page and add some text, and then click *Save*.**
The front page of the new wiki with the new text is displayed.

- 7 **Log out of the Admin User account, and then log in to the Paul Tester account.**
- 8 **On Paul Tester's *peopleSpace* page, click the *Communities I Have Joined* tab in the *My Communities* application.**
- 9 **Click the Public Pages link in the Knowledge Management community.**
The wiki created by Admin User is displayed.

Frequently Asked Questions

This chapter provides a brief glossary of WebSynergy terms and answers to some commonly asked questions about WebSynergy.

This chapter includes the following sections:

- “WebSynergy Terminology” on page 25
- “Common Questions” on page 26

WebSynergy Terminology

The following are some common terms that are useful to know.

Portlet	Portlets are pluggable software components that are managed and displayed in a Web portal. Typically, a <i>portal page</i> is displayed as a collection of non-overlapping portlet windows, in which each portlet window displays one portlet. WebSynergy portlets conform to JSR286 standards.
Public Page and Private Page	Every individual user account in a WebSynergy site contains <i>public</i> pages and <i>private</i> pages. Pages that can be accessed by a guest user are public pages. Pages that can only be accessed by logging in to a user account are private pages.
Widget	Widgets are similar to portlets, except that unlike portlets, widgets are created using a programming language other than Java , such as PHP or Ruby .
Theme	The “look and feel” settings that are applied to a portal page. Themes can be applied sitewide by a WebSynergy site administrator or on a page-by-page basis by registered users.
Layout Template	A scheme that defines the general layout of portlets and widgets on a portal page. As with themes, layout templates can be applied by site administrators and registered users.
Guest	A user who does not have an account on a given WebSynergy site. Typically, guest users have limited ability to view or modify content on a WebSynergy site.

User	A person who is registered on a WebSynergy site.
User Group	A grouping of users; members of a user group typically share common sets of access permissions.
Community	A collection of users sharing common interests or goals; community members typically share a common set of portlets and pages. For example, a community might have a wiki that is not available to users outside the community. Multiple user groups can coexist within a given community.
Organization	A hierarchical collection of users, user groups, and communities. Multiple communities can coexist within a given organization.
User Role	Permissions and access rights defined for a given user; typically maps to rights within groups, communities, and organizations.

Common Questions

The following are some commonly asked questions about WebSynergy software.

Question: What databases does WebSynergy support?

Answer: HSQL, MySQL, Microsoft SQL, and Oracle 10g.

Question: What is the recommended JDK version to use with WebSynergy?

Answer: JDK 1.6.0_07 later. Also make sure that Ant 1.7.0 is installed on the machine on which you are installing WebSynergy.

Question: What can I do if the *Compose* link does not working in Mail portlet?

Answer: Click the compose window twice to go to activate the window.

Question: What size image should I use for my site logo?

Answer: It is recommended that your site logo be no larger than 50 x 50 pixels.

Question: What is BSOJ?

Answer: BSOJ stands for big screen of junk (text characters). You may sometimes encounter this when some error has occurred in the WebSynergy user interface. If you encounter a BSOJ, the workaround is to log out of WebSynergy, close your browser, then reopen the browser and log in again.

Question: What is the recommended amount of memory (RAM) to use with WebSynergy?

Answer: It is recommended that the machine on which a WebSynergy server is running has a minimum of 2GB RAM. Client machines connecting to a WebSynergy site should have a minimum of 1GB RAM.

Question: What Web browser is recommended for use with WebSynergy?

Answer: Firefox 2.x or 3.x are recommended and are the test bases on which WebSynergy has been most extensively tested. Microsoft Internet Explorer is known to have some incompatibilities with WebSynergy.

Question: On what port does WebSynergy run?

Answer: By default, WebSynergy runs on port 8080. The port can be changed later, but the WebSynergy installation program runs on port 8080, so this port must be free before you start the installation process. If upgrading from a previous WebSynergy installation, be sure to stop any running GlassFish domains before proceeding.

