

1. Installing and Configuring Zelerate AllCommerce

This procedure will guide you through the installation procedure for Zelerate AllCommerce.

This installation procedure assumes that you have installed and configured all the needed prerequisites to run AllCommerce.

Installation Checklist

Step	Task
1	Prepare for AllCommerce installation by installing other required software. See Installing Necessary Software . See Platform-Specific Installation if you are installing on Windows NT 2000.
2	Expand the tarball . See Platform-Specific Installation if you are installing on Windows NT 2000.
3	Choose installation mode: automatic or manual.
	3a. Execute the configure.pl script if installing automatically. See Installing Automatically with a Script .
	3b. Follow the step-by-step installation process using a command line if installing manually .
4	Troubleshoot the installation if necessary.

Installation Procedure

Complete steps 1 and 2 for either automatic or manual installation.

1. Installing Necessary Software

You need to ensure that you have the following software installed first. See Platform-Specific Installation if you are installing on Windows NT.

- [Perl 5.005](#) or higher
- A [database](#) from the list below for which you can find a database driver.
- [Database drivers](#) (i.e., DBD & DBI)
- [A web server](#) (e.g., Apache)
- [libwww-perl](#) (optional, required for cookieless shopping)

All of these prerequisites are readily available for the Linux operating system. Other operating environments, such as Unix, Solaris, FreeBSD, and Windows 2000, are also supported.

Zelerate strongly advises that you install the prerequisite software before continuing with the installation procedure.

Perl

AllCommerce requires that you have Perl installed and that it is working properly. You can find out if you have Perl installed by entering `perl -v` from a shell prompt.

If you have Perl installed, this command will return a response like:

```
This is perl, version 5.005_03 built for i386-linux
Copyright 1987-1999, Larry Wall
...
```

The version number should be of the form "5.005_xx" or "5.x.y". If you do not receive this response, or if your Perl version is not the supported version, you will have to install (or update) Perl before continuing with the AllCommerce installation.

Databases

AllCommerce requires an installed database management system. Currently, it has built-in support for MySQL. We recommend Informix, mSQL, Oracle, PostgreSQL.

Attention!

Support for these databases is currently experimental and is not stable in this release. Check <http://www.zelerate.org/> for updates.

Database Drivers (DBI and DBD)

Perl will need DBI and DBD drivers in order to communicate with your selected database.

DBI is a database interface API for Perl. It allows AllCommerce to smoothly connect to a database. DBI defines an API, but it omits the implementation-dependent details for the specific database. DBD Drivers are written to bridge the gap, implementing the API for a specific independent database.

The DBI alone is not sufficient, as it is merely an interface between your Perl code and a specific database driver. Therefore, the DBI Driver needs a functional DBD Driver to communicate with the database.

A Web Server

AllCommerce requires that you have a Web server installed and working properly before installing it.

At this time AllCommerce is optimized to only run with the Apache Web server. However, there is a ported version of AllCommerce available which runs under the

Microsoft IIS server. In future releases of AllCommerce the ported functionality for IIS will be included in the standard release.

Wrapper Interface for Cookieless Shopping

AllCommerce can provide cookieless browsing, using the "wrapper" interface. The wrapper interface is dependent on the `libwww` library for Perl. See [Appendix E: Implementing Cookieless Shopping](#) in the *Zelerate AllCommerce User's Guide* for more information. This step is optional; however, if you are using the wrapper interface, you need to ensure that `libwww-perl` is working properly.

Ensure that the following packages are installed:

```
Digest::MD5
```

```
HTML::Parser
```

```
MIME::Base64
```

```
URI
```

You can obtain these packages from www.linpro.no/lwp or <http://www.cpan.org/>.

2. Expanding the Tarball

Complete the following steps to expand the tarball:

1. Move the file `os_allcommerce.1.2.x.tar.gz` to the directory that your Web Server uses for served data. If you have Apache installed, the Apache default directory should be `/home/httpd`.
2. Untar Zelerate AllCommerce by entering:

```
tar -zxvf os_allcommerce.1.2.x.tar.gz
```
3. Now check the directory ownership:

```
ls -ld os_allcommerce
```

In the case of a default Apache installation, you should see something like:

```
drwxr-xr-x 15 nobody nobody {size} {mm dd time} os_allcommerce
```

4. If the directory is not owned by `nobody.nobody`, enter:

```
chown -R nobody.nobody os_allcommerce
```
5. Use `ls` to verify that the change in ownership took effect.
In general, you will want all files and directories to be owned by the account under which the Web server will be run (typically, this is `nobody`).
6. If you wish to conserve disk space, you may now remove the tarball by entering:

```
rm os_allcommerce.1.2.x.tar.gz
```

3. Choosing the Installation Mode

If you are a non-technical user, you may want to use the automatic installation procedure. This procedure uses a script that sets up and configures various aspects of the product prompts the user for various data throughout the installation process. Manual installation requires familiarity with working with a command line.

3a. Installing Automatically with a Script

The Perl script that automatically installs Zelerate AllCommerce is `configure.pl`.

At this time, `configure.pl` works with the MySQL database (running locally) and with the Apache Web Server. If you are not using MySQL as your database for AllCommerce, you will need to install and configure AllCommerce manually. See [Installing Manually](#).

Executing the Script

If you are ready to run `configure.pl` and begin the installation process, you will need to be in the `os_allcommerce` directory.

From a shell prompt, type:

```
./configure.pl
```

to execute the script and begin the installation process.

The Installation Process

`configure.pl` performs several dependency checks; it then allows you to perform a step-by-step installation of Zelerate AllCommerce. The `configure.pl` script makes sure that the prerequisites are installed and working properly.

Checking for Perl and Perl Modules

This step will perform a check to see if Perl is installed and will check to see if the libraries needed for cookieless shopping are present.

```
#####  
#  
# Zelerate AllCommerce Version 1.2.1  
#  
#####  
  
Welcome to the Install Script for Zelerate AllCommerce.  
This script will guide you through the installation  
process.
```

```
Do you wish to continue with this installation? (y/n)

#####
#
# Perl Setup
#
#####

Checking Perl version ... using Version 5.00503 ... ok.

libwww-perl and other needed libraries from CPAN are not
installed for cookieless shopping, please refer to the
install notes for more details.
```

If you have not installed all the necessary prerequisite software packages, such as Perl or the needed Perl library for cookieless shopping, you will see a message explaining what is missing. For more information on the prerequisites needed to run AllCommerce, see [Installing Necessary Software](#).

Checking for DBI and DBD Drivers

This step performs a check to make sure that DBI (including the needed DBD drivers) are installed and working properly.

```
#####
#
# DBI Queries
#
#####

Checking for available DBI drivers ... done.
Listing each DBI driver with recognized data sources (databases)
...

Driver: mysql
(1)Data Source is DBI:mysql:mysql
(2)Data Source is DBI:mysql:test
```

If DBI and DBD are installed and working properly, you will see a list of data sources that can be used with AllCommerce.

Checking for the Correct Database

This step allows you to create a new database table or use an existing database.

If you have multiple databases installed, AllCommerce prompts you to select the appropriate data driver for use with AllCommerce.

```
#####
#
# Database Driver
#
#####
```

```
Which database driver will you be using? [mysql]
```

If you are using `MYSQL` as your database, press the return key. If you are using one of the other stable supported databases, enter the name of the data driver and press return.

```
#####  
#  
# Database Table Setup  
#  
#####
```

```
Do you wish to create a new database table? (y/n)
```

Type `[y]` to Continue and create a new database table. See [Create New Database Table](#).

Type `[n]` to Continue and use an existing database table. See section Use Existing Database Table).

Create New Database Table

This step will walk you through the process of creating a new database table for use with AllCommerce.

Default values are shown in brackets.

```
Which database driver will you be using? [mysql]
```

This step is asking for the name of the database driver you are using for AllCommerce. For example, if you are using MySQL as your database driver, you would enter `mysql`.

```
What is the name of the database? [osallcommerce]
```

This step is asking for the name of the database table you wish to create to use with AllCommerce. Suppose you are setting up a store to sell shoes; you may want to call the database table `shoes` or even `bigfeet`.

```
What is the database username? [root]
```

This step is asking for the database account user name. If you have not set up an account for the database user in MySQL, the default user will be `root`.

```
What is the database password? []
```

This step is asking for the database account user name's password. If you have not set up a password for the database user in MySQL, the default password for the database user should be left empty.

```
What is the database servername? []
```

This step is asking for the server name of the machine which is hosting your database. This machine can be either a separate server or the same server on which you have AllCommerce installed. If you are running AllCommerce and the database server on the same machine, this setting can either left blank or set to localhost.

```
What is the database port? [3306]
```

This step is asking for the communications port is used to communicate with the database server. In the case of MySQL, if you are using a separate database server, the default communications port should be 3306.

Use Existing Database Table

This step will walk you through the recreation of a new database table for use with AllCommerce.

```
Do you wish to recreate the database (i.e. drop and create)
(y/n)?
```

Type [y] to Continue and select an existing database table. Type [n] to abort the installation.

```
Driver: mysql
(1) Data Source is DBI:mysql:mysql
(2) Data Source is DBI:mysql:osallcommerce
(3) Data Source is DBI:mysql:test
```

```
Which database ( e.g. 2 for (2) ) do you want to recreate?
```

This step is asking for the number of the database that you wish to drop and have recreated. Use the number that is listed next to the name you desire.

```
What is the username? [root]
```

This step is asking for the database account user name. If you have not set up an account for the database user in MySQL, the default user will be root.

```
What is the password? []
```

This step is asking for the database account user name's password. If you have not set up a password for the database user in MySQL, the default password for the database user should be left empty.

```
What is the servername? [localhost]
```

This step is asking for the server name of the machine which is hosting your database. This machine can be either a separate server or the same server on which you have AllCommerce installed. If you are running AllCommerce and the database server on the same machine, this setting can either be left blank or set to localhost.

```
What is the port? [3306]
```

This step is asking for the communications port which is used to communicate with the database server. In the case of MySQL, if you are using a separate database server, the default communications port should be 3306.

```
Are you sure you want to recreate the database osallcommerce  
(recreating the database will destroy any existing information  
in the database)? (y/n)
```

Type [y] to continue the installation. Type [n] to abort the installation.

Attention!

If you answer "y" to this step, all data in the database you are recreating will be dropped and overwritten and all information stored in this table will be lost.

Setting up the AllCommerce Data Structure

A data structure for AllCommerce will need to be imported into the database table that you have just created.

If the database table was created successfully, this step will create the AllCommerce data structure without any prompting.

```
#####  
#  
# AllCommerce Data Structure  
#  
#####  
  
Creating tables ... done.
```

You will need to create a database table if this step was not done automatically. See [Manually Creating a New Database Table](#).

Configuring a Web Server

A Web server will need to be configured for use with AllCommerce. At this time, `configure.pl` only supports the Apache Web server.

Apache Virtual Host

This section will walk you through the configuration of a Virtual Host for the Apache Web server.

Attention!

Due to the variations of Apache and SSL, you may need to edit your `httpd.conf` file in order for the system to work properly. The Apache configuration part of this configure script can be bypassed at the appropriate prompt, if necessary (this allows AllCommerce to be run with other Web servers).

```
#####
#
# Apache Virtual Host Setup
#
#####

Do you want to add virtual host entries into your Apache httpd.conf
(httpsd.conf) file? (y/n)
```

Type [n] to skip automated configuration of the Apache Web Server.

Type [y] to continue with the configuration of the Apache Web Server.

Please give the directory where your Apache file is located.

This step is asking for the directory in which your Apache Web server keeps the configuration files on your server. In a default Apache installation, this will be either `/etc/httpd/conf` or `/usr/local/httpd`.

```
Will you be running ssl? (y/n)
```

If you wish to run AllCommerce through a secure Web server, so user information is encrypted, you will want to enable ssl. This setting is used in various areas of AllCommerce which run in a secure mode.

```
ServerName?
```

This is the server name for the virtual host which you are configuring. Remember, this server name must either have a DNS record or an entry in your `/etc/hosts` file for Apache to work properly.

Server Name Example: `www.mydomain.com`

Port?

This is the port the Apache Web server uses to communicate. The default port for the Apache Web server is 80.

Server Admin?

This is an email address the Web Server can contact if a problem occurs.

Document Root?

This Document Root setting should be set to the directory which holds your AllCommerce file tree. In the case of a default AllCommerce installation, this will be `/home/httpd/os_allcommerce`.

Error Log?

The Error Log is the error log file name.

Transfer Log?

The Transfer Log is the transfer (access) log file name.

cgi-bin Directory?

The cgi-bin Directory should be set to the directory that contains your AllCommerce cgi-bin scripts. In the case of a default AllCommerce installation, this will be `/home/httpd/os_allcommerce/cgi-bin`.

`configure.pl` will now show you a preview of the entry it wishes to make in the `httpd.conf` or `httpsd.conf` file.

```
Write this output to Apache httpd (httpsd) conf file? [n]
```

Type [n] to skip saving the configuration for your Apache Web Server.

Type [y] to continue and save the configuration for your Apache Web server.

AllCommerce Configuration Files

AllCommerce has three configuration files that need to be configured in order to run the product. These configuration files contain almost all of the business rules for your site. The three configuration files which are set up with `configure.pl` are: `site.conf`, `machine.conf`, and `database.conf`. These files are opened automatically and will prompt you for the answers to various configuration parameters.

```
#####
```

```
#  
# Configuration Files Setup  
#  
#####  
  
Configuration file settings ...
```

Initial Data Load

An initial data load needs to be primed into AllCommerce in order for the platform to take on its personality as a commerce application. The initial data load is performed automatically if the database was created successfully and the import of the AllCommerce data structure was completed.

```
#####  
#  
# Initial Data Load  
#  
#####  
  
Adding initial data load ... done.
```

If this step was not automated or displayed error messages, see [Importing the Initial Data Load in a Manual Installation](#).

Shipping Methods and Rates Data Load

The shipping methods and rates data load allows you to use the download information from United Parcel Service (UPS), the U.S. Postal Service (USPS), and Federal Express (FedEx) to calculate shipping costs for a customer transaction.

Using information that you download from the shippers you want to use, this step translates these files into SQL insert statements that can be imported into your database.

```
#####  
#  
# Shipping Tables Data Load  
#  
#####  
  
Running import_shipping_tables.pl ... done.  
  
Adding shipping entries (This may take a few minutes) ...  
  
No shipping entries to add.
```

If this step was not automated or displayed error messages, see [shipping methods and rates data load](#) during manual installation.

Successful Automatic Installation

After `configure.pl` has been successfully executed, you should be able to proceed to login to the AllCommerce admin screen and start creating your site.

```
https://sitename.sitedomain/cgi-bin/om/admin/login.cgi

username: admin
password: allcommerce
```

Using `configure.pl` Options

`configure.pl` also has several command line options that can be used while invoking the script, such as:

```
./configure.pl help
```

Attention!

If no keyword is provided after the script name, the entire installation process above is invoked.

The options supported in `configure.pl` are included in the table below:

configure.pl Option	What It Does
help	Provides a list of options
database	Checks Perl version, DBI, create new (or recreate) a database, load in the AllCommerce data structure
idl	Performs almost the same function as <code>database</code> , but this will also import the initial data load needed by AllCommerce
conf	Allows you to change only the AllCommerce configuration files
httpd	Allows you to append the Virtual Host settings (as long as they do not already exist) to the end of <code>httpd.conf</code>
ship	almost the same as <code>idl</code> , but allows you to import your shipping tables in order to properly execute this part of the script

3b. Installing Manually

Installing manually means installing step by step from a command line instead of running a script. You can install AllCommerce manually if you cannot run `configure.pl` or choose this method to install and configure AllCommerce.

This section walks you through the various steps of installing and configuring AllCommerce, creating a database, setting up a virtual host for your Web server, and discusses how to handle the various configurations and data loads that are needed for AllCommerce. The checks performed and steps are almost the same as an automated installation.

Attention!

Make sure that you are in the `os_allcommerce` directory when you use command line arguments.

Instead of `configure.pl`

If you had problems installing AllCommerce using `configure.pl`, you can start from the first manual step and begin the installation process again or you can move forward to the step where `configure.pl` ran into difficulties.

Checking for Dependencies

AllCommerce has several prerequisites that need to be installed in order for the system to work properly. Please make sure that the prerequisites are installed and working properly.

If you have not installed all the prerequisites that are needed for AllCommerce, we strongly advise that you install them before continuing on with the installation procedure.

Database Tables

AllCommerce uses a database table to store information that will be accessed by the ecommerce application. The information stored in the database table is a centralized point for all data within your site.

You can either create a new database or use an existing database table. We strongly recommend that you choose to create a new database table for use with AllCommerce.

Manually Creating a New Database Table

This step will walk you through the process of creating a new database table for use with AllCommerce.

To create a new database table go to a command prompt and type:

```
mysqladmin create {new database name}
```

Manually Integrating with an Existing Database Table

To integrate with an existing table, follow the steps below.

From a command prompt type:

```
mysqldump -t mysql {existing database table} > data/{existing  
database table}.mysqld
```

This will save all data from the existing table you wish to use with AllCommerce. A copy of this data is stored in a file named {existing database table}.mysqld located in the data directory of AllCommerce.

```
mysqladmin drop {existing database table}
```

You will then see the following warning message:

```
Dropping the database is potentially a very bad thing to do.  
Any data stored in the database will be destroyed.  
Do you really want to drop the '{existing database table}'  
database [y/N]
```

Warning!

Please be sure you really are prepared to drop this data. Answering 'y' to this step means that all data stored in this database table will be lost.

Manually Setting up the AllCommerce Data Structure

AllCommerce requires that your database table be configured with a set of data structures specific to AllCommerce.

To import the AllCommerce data structure into the database table you created, type the following from a command line:

- For MySQL

```
mysql {name of database table} < conf/tables.mysql.skel
```

- For PostgreSQL:
PostgreSQL {name of database table} <
conf/tables.postgresql.skel
- For Oracle:
You *must* use the script `configure.pl` for Oracle.

Manually Configuring the Web Server

AllCommerce requires that you have a Web server installed and working properly.

At this time AllCommerce is optimized to only run with the Apache Web server. However, there is a ported version of the AllCommerce available which runs under the Microsoft IIS server.

Apache Virtual Host

The Apache Web server will need to have several changes to the default configuration in order to work properly with AllCommerce. The Apache Web server configuration file which you need to edit is named `httpd.conf`. This file is located in the server root for Apache in a directory named `conf`.

For example, on a default installation of Apache, the server root will be either `/etc/httpd` or `/usr/local/httpd`.

Attention!

Zelerate recommends that you create an Apache virtual host for the site you wish to use with AllCommerce.

Sample Virtual Host Entry

Here's a sample virtual host entry for a typical AllCommerce installation:

```
<VirtualHost host.some_domain.com>
  ServerAdmin Webmaster@host.some_domain.com
  DocumentRoot /home/httpd/os_allcommerce/
  ServerName host.some_domain.com
  DirectoryIndex index.html index.shtml index.htm index.cgi
  ErrorLog logs/host.some_domain.com-error_log
  TransferLog logs/host.some_domain.com-access_log

  AddHandler cgi-script .cgi
  AddType text/html .shtml
  AddHandler server-parsed .shtml

  ScriptAlias /cgi-bin/ /home/httpd/os_allcommerce/cgi-bin/

  # allow access to the site
```

```

<Directory "/home/httpd/os_allcommerce">
    AllowOverride all
    Options Includes FollowSymlinks ExecCGI
    Allow from all
</Directory>

# disallow access to everything else
<DirectoryMatch
"/home/httpd/os_allcommerce/(DOCS|bits|conf|crons
|data|lib|skel|tools|transit|var)">
    Options None
    Order deny,allow
    deny from all
</DirectoryMatch>

</VirtualHost>

```

Making Apache Work with AllCommerce

There are several important elements that need to be configured for Apache to work properly with AllCommerce.

DirectoryIndex

AllCommerce uses `index.cgi` as the directory index. You must make sure `index.cgi` is specified in the list for `DirectoryIndex`.

```
DirectoryIndex index.html index.shtml index.htm index.cgi
```

Directory Permissions

You will need to turn on some directory permissions in order for Apache to execute cgi scripts and follow symbolic links. These options are enabled using the `Directory` tag.

```
<Directory> </Directory>
```

ExecCGI and FollowSymlinks

The initial script, `index.cgi`, that welcomes users to your site and redirects them to the appropriate language and interface tree is a cgi script. Therefore, in order for the Web server to execute this script in the `os_allcommerce` directory you must give permissions to the Web server to execute `cgi` scripts.

AllCommerce uses symbolic links in the creation of its file names. You must allow the Web Server to follow symbolic links in the `os_allcommerce` directory.

The `ExecCGI` and `FollowSymlinks` options should be placed in the `Options` tag within the `Directory` brackets.

```
Options Includes FollowSymlinks ExecCGI
```

ServerName

This setting must match the combination of `siteserver` and `sitedomain` in the AllCommerce configuration file `machine.conf`. This will be the server and domain name you are configuring to run with AllCommerce.

Attention!

`ServerName` is the most common problem users have when configuring Apache to work with AllCommerce. If you do not have these parameters set correctly, you will experience a login loop problem when trying to use the AllCommerce administrator. This problem is caused because the Web server is unable to set a proper cookie.

Here is an example of a proper configuration for AllCommerce and Apache `ServerName`.

```
ServerName www.mysite.com
```

AllCommerce `machine.conf`:

```
# The site domain name for the server you have OS
AllCommerce installed.
# For example: '.mydomain.com'

sitedomain      .mysite.com

# The server name for your site.
# For example: 'www'

siteserver      www
```

You will need to restart your Web server after editing Apache `httpd.conf` for your changes to take effect. See [Restarting the Server After Editing `httpd.conf`](#).

Warning!

Users of `openmerchant0.7.pre6` and earlier versions should note that the site configuration file `store.pm` has been changed to `site.pm`, which is now a machine-generated file. Some variables within have also had name changes. It is therefore (strongly) recommended that you do not attempt to reuse any existing `store.pm` files you may have and upgrade to this version of AllCommerce.

Manually Load AllCommerce Initial Data

You will have to load an initial data load into AllCommerce which contains default behaviors for this application.

To import the AllCommerce initial data load, from a command line: Change directory to the `os_allcommerce` directory and run:

```
./configure.pl idl
```

Manually Load Shipping Methods and Rates

AllCommerce uses real-time shipping methods in checkout. The shipping carriers supported in this release are: UPS, Fed Ex and USPS.

The script `import_shipping_tables.pl` allows you to use the download information from United Parcel Service (UPS), U.S. Postal Service (USPS), and Federal Express (FedEx) to calculate shipping costs for a customer transaction. By using information that you download from the shippers you want to use, `import_shipping_tables.pl` translates this files into SQL insert statements that can be imported into your database.

Weight Information

In order to charge shipping for an item, you must have weight information for each item being sold. This information should be placed in the database at the time of the creation of the object in the AllCommerce Administrator. Failure to provide weight information could result in incorrect shipping calculations.

Restrictions

`import_shipping_tables.pl` is designed for U.S. domestic service only. International shipping involves a greater set of problems (e.g., import taxes, currency, import restrictions).

Information Needed For `import_shipping_tables.pl`

Shipping tables are normally constructed based on the distance ("zone"), along with the type of service (e.g., "overnight") and weight ("rate"). In practical terms, two sets of tables are needed from each shipping company.

Attention!

Some of the information in this section is outdated; we will publish new information as soon as possible. See Known Documentation Bugs in *Release Notes for Zelerate AllCommerce 1.2.2*.

`import_shipping_tables.pl` is designed to take information from UPS, USPS, and FedEx Websites in order to construct the required shipping tables that will be put into the database.

Manually Importing Shipping Information into a MySQL Database

When you are doing a manual installation, you must run `import_shipping_tables.pl` manually from within the `/tools/` directory.

Running `import_shipping_tables.pl` creates an automatically generated file called `shipping.skel`. The `shipping.skel` file contains SQL INSERT statements to load shipping information into your MySQL database.

To load shipping information into the MySQL database, run the following command from within the `/tools/data` directory.

```
mysql "database name" < shipping.skel
```

Information on how to load shipping information into a PostgreSQL database will be included in the documentation for AllCommerce 2.0. Zelerate does not support running `import_shipping_tables.pl` manually for Oracle.

For UPS:

- Go to www.ups.com/using/software/currentrates/rates_in_us.html.
- On the UPS Website, for zone information input the first three digits of the "Origin Postal Code" (i.e., where you will be shipping from) and press the download button.
- You will be prompted to download a file that is named by the three digit zip, suffixed with the extension `.csv` (e.g., `944.csv`). This is your zone information, specific to your shipping location.
- After getting the zone information, download the "Download All Rate Charts" via ZIP format.

For USPS:

- Go to postcalc.usps.gov/Zonecharts. Enter the first three digits of the origin postal code, and press the "Get Zone Chart" button. You will need to save this Web page.
- Use the "Save as" button from the browser to save the file `default.asp`.
- For the rate chart, download the Express Mail and Priority Mail files (`em.txt` and `pm.txt`) from www.framed.usps.com/consumer/csv.htm (note that the extension is `.com`, rather than `.gov`).

For FedEx:

- Go to www.fedex.com/us/rates/zonelocator. Enter the 5-digit ZIP code and click on the "search by zip" button.
- You will then be prompted to download a PDF-formatted file. Download the file.
- Open the PDF format with your PDF viewer (e.g., Adobe Acroread (TM)).
- Click on the text button on the view and cut and paste the first table containing the continental US information (zipcodes and zones only - do not cut and paste header info) to a file called `fedexfile1.txt`.
- Cut and paste the other PDF table (containing Alaska and Hawaii ZIP codes and zones) to a file called `fedexfile2.txt` (remember to cut and paste only the ZIP codes and zones - no header info is needed).
- Download the rates by service at www.fedex.com/us/rates/services/download.html. Use the unix format to download `Rates_by_Service.tar.gz`.

Using `import_shipping_tables.pl`

If you are using all three shipping companies, then you should have the following files:

- UPS -> `xxx.csv` (where `xxx` is the three digit post zip) `usrates.zip`
- USPS -> `default.asp` `em.txt` `pm.txt`
- FedEx -> `regionlocator.cgi` `Rates_by_Service.tar.gz`

In the tools directory, create a directory called "data", if it is not already there. Place the files you will be using into the data directory. For `.tar.gz`, uncompress and untar the file and unzip the `.zip` files, as well.

In the tools directory, run `import_shipping_tables.pl`, which should convert the files above into SQL insert statements for import into your database. The SQL insert statements are grouped into files per the shipping method and either zone or rate (e.g., `UPS.rate.dbid` or `UPS.994.zone.dbid`).

Once these files are created, you will need to load them into your database. They will then be available as shipping options during customer checkout.

Successful Manual Installation

After manual installation has been successfully completed, you should be able to proceed to login to the AllCommerce admin screen and start creating your site.

```
https://sitename.sitedomain/cgi-bin/om/admin/login.cgi
```

```
username: admin
password: allcommerce
```

For more information on how to use the AllCommerce managers to build your site, see the *Zelerate AllCommerce User's Guide*.

Loading YOUR Data

AllCommerce provides a Content and an Inventory Manager to load data into the system.

Loading Images

AllCommerce stores images in the filesystem in the `os_allcommerce/images` directory. On most systems this directory can be mounted, which allows for a drag and drop interface. If you are running AllCommerce on a single server, images can be transferred through your systems secure copy function.

As items are created using the AllCommerce Content Manager, unique object identifiers are assigned. These unique identifiers should be used in naming the assets in the images directory.

Tax Tables

There are no tax tables used in this release of AllCommerce. The tax information is handled in the configuration file `site.conf`.

General System Security

AllCommerce is fully capable of taking advantage of the secure encryption schemes offered by secure Web servers.

You can offer secure online ordering and processing of data by utilizing an SSL-enabled web server such as IBM httpd or Stronghold.

Blowfish

AllCommerce utilizes the Blowfish algorithm for password, gift certificate, and other internal data encryption. This 64-bit, variable-length key designed by Bruce Schneier is gaining wide acceptance as a very strong encryption algorithm. It is unlicensed and freely available.

For more information on Blowfish visit: www.counterpane.com/blowfish.html

5. Troubleshooting Your Installation

After you complete your installation, you should reboot your system and start AllCommerce. See [Common Installation Problems](#) for tips.