

Notes for taler.net admins and developers

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Howtos for taler.net admins and developers (version 0.2.0, 31 May 2017), Copyright © 2017
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Table of Contents

1	Taler.net	1
1.1	Git	1
1.2	Buildbot	1
1.2.1	Master	1
1.2.2	Start/stop workers	1
1.2.3	Debug worker	2
1.2.4	Python linter	2
1.2.5	Documentation worker	2
1.2.6	Wallet worker	3
1.2.7	Selenium worker	3
1.2.8	Lcov worker	3
1.2.9	Switcher worker	3
1.2.10	Manual switch	3
1.2.11	Website lcov.taler.net	3
1.2.12	Hooks	4
2	Standalone deployment	5
3	Deployment on demo.taler.net	7
4	Releases	9
4.1	Release Process and Checklists	9
4.2	Tagging	9
4.3	Database for tests	9
4.4	Exchange, merchant	9
4.5	Wallet WebExtension	9
4.6	Upload to GNU mirrors	10

1 Taler.net

1.1 Git

Git at `taler.net` is managed by *gitolite*. Creation and deletion of repositories, as well as users management, is done entirely by editing the `gitolite.conf` file within the `gitolite-admin` repository.

Please refer to `gitolite` official documentation, if more information is needed: <http://gitolite.com/gitolite/>.

This section documents the set-up of our main server `taler.net`.

1.2 Buildbot

Note: 'worker' and 'slave' are used interchangeably

The user running the buildbot master is *containers*.

1.2.1 Master

To start the master, log in as *containers*, and run:

```
$ ~/buildbot/start.sh
```

```
# To stop it, run:  
$ ~/buildbot/stop.sh
```

There is also a "restart" script, runnable as follows:

```
$ ~/buildbot/restart.sh
```

NOTE: the following command reloads the configuration without the need to restart the bot.

```
$ source ~/buildbot/venv/bin/activate  
$ buildbot reconfig ~/buildbot/master/
```

1.2.2 Start/stop workers

Every worker is run by a dedicated user in the system, and runs in "virtualenv". The latter is installed within `<worker_home_dir>/buildbot/venv`. The worker setup lies into `<worker_home_dir>/buildbot/<worker_setup>`, where `<worker_setup>` has an "obvious" name, like `worker`, `slave`, `<worker_username>`, `<builder_name>` or any combination of these.

The following commands show how to start and stop a worker.

```
# log in as the worker user.
# cwd is $HOME.

# this activated the virtualenv.
$ source buildbot/venv/bin/activate

# this starts the worker.
$ buildbot-worker start buildbot/<worker_setup>

# this stops the worker.
$ buildbot-worker stop buildbot/<worker_setup>
```

1.2.3 Debug worker

This worker is used to test the Buildbot and it is run by the user `debug-builder`. Its scheduler monitors `help.git`, which is the repository where debug pushes have to be done.

Note that this worker might not be activated all the time, as it is not needed by any production codebase.

1.2.4 Python linter

This worker is responsible for running Python static analysis, and it is served by the user `linter`.

1.2.5 Documentation worker

This worker is responsible for building all the documentation on <https://docs.taler.net>. It is run by the user `docbuilder`, whose home directory must have all the repositories with documentation to be built. Namely,

- *exchange*
- *merchant*
- *merchant-frontend-examples*
- *deployment* - because of "onboarding" documentation
- *api*

Note: use the `--umask=022` option when creating this worker, because Buildbot gives default 077 umask to its processes and this makes generated files unreadable.

1.2.6 Wallet worker

This worker is responsible for running wallet testcases. It is run by the *containers* user.

1.2.7 Selenium worker

This worker is responsible for running the Selenium wallet test: an automatic clicker that performs the cycle withdraw-and-spend.

The *containers* user is also responsible for running the Selenium buildbot worker.

1.2.8 Lcov worker

The worker is implemented by the *lcovslave* user and is responsible for generating the HTML showing the coverage of our tests, then available on <https://lcov.taler.net>.

NOTE: a Postgres "per-user" database service should always be running, as *lcovslave* is deployed in a standalone environment.

Start the database service in the following way:

```
# Assuming you already sourced ~/activate
$ taler-deployment-arm -s
$ taler-deployment-arm -i taler-postgres-standalone
# Stop it this way:
$ taler-deployment-arm -k taler-postgres-standalone
# To stop 'arm', issue:
$ taler-deployment-arm -e
```

1.2.9 Switcher worker

Taler.net uses a "blue/green" fashion to update the code it uses in demos. Practically, there are two users: *test-green* and *test-blue*, and only one of them is "active" at any time.

Being *active* means that whenever nginx receives a HTTP request for one of the Taler services (at our demo), it routes the request to either test-blue or test-green via unix domain sockets.

Upon any push to any of the Taler's subprojects, this worker is responsible for building the code hosted at the inactive user and, if all tests succeed, switching the active user to the one whose code has just been compiled and tested.

The worker is implemented by the *testswitcher* user. This user has some additional "sudo" rights, since it has to act as *test-blue*, 'test-gree\$1est' user in order to accomplish its task. Note that the "sudo file" is tracked in this (*deployment*) repository, under the *sudoers* directory.

1.2.10 Manual switch

After the desired blue/green party has been compiled, it is possible to log-in as *test* and run the script `$HOME/.ln-<COLOR>.sh`, in order to make `test-<COLOR>` active.

1.2.11 Website lcov.taler.net

The directory `/var/www/lcov.taler.net` contains the following two symlinks

- exchange → `/home/lcovslave/exchange/doc/coverage`
- merchant → `/home/lcovslave/merchant/doc/coverage`

The pointed locations are updated by the *lcovslave*.

1.2.12 Hooks

Whenever a push occurs into one of Taler repositories, Buildbot gets notified via the Git *hooks* system.

We use the hook in [1].

Following a *gitolite*-policy, all the hook must be committed under `gitolite-admin/local/hooks/repo-specific/post-receive.buildbot`, so that *gitolite* will copy it in the right place – the `sysadmin` does **not** have to manually move it.

Once the hook is versioned under *gitolite*, every repository meant to benefit from it must get the option `hook.pre-receive = pre-receive.buildbot` statement from the *gitolite* config file.

On the Buildbot side, we need to allow the hook to connect to the build master. This is done by defining a `PBChangeSource` class in the following way:

```
cs = changes.PBChangeSource(user='tony', passwd='hey')
```

NOTE: those credentials must match the ones in the hook; change the top level variables `username` and `auth` in the hook to suit your setup.

The following line will finally "activate" the hook within the build master:

```
c['change_source'].append(cs)
```

From now on, every buildbot scheduler will receive notifications from `cs` and verify if there is a match with the `ChangeFilter` driving the scheduler. If there is a match, the scheduler will fire its builders up, otherwise no action is taken.

[1] https://github.com/buildbot/buildbot-contrib/blob/master/master/contrib/git_buildbot.py

2 Standalone deployment

This technique aims to set a thorough Taler installation up on a machine whose nginx configuration is configured by config files from <https://git.taler.net/deployment.git/tree/etc/nginx>.

This installation assumes that all the steps are run with `$HOME` as `$CWD`.

The first step is to fetch the *deployment* repository, which hosts all the needed scripts.

```
# Adapt the repository's URI to your needs.
$ git clone /var/git/deployment.git/
```

The next step is to fetch all the codebases from all the components.

```
$ ./deployment/bootstrap-standalone
```

If the previous step succeeded, a file named `activate` should be now in the `$CWD`. It contains environmental definitions for `$PATH` and database names.

Note: Please *ignore* the output from the previous script when it succeeds, which is

```
WARNING: enabling "trust" authentication for local connections
You can change this by editing pg_hba.conf or using the option -
A, or
--auth-local and --auth-host, the next time you run initdb.
```

```
Success. You can now start the database server using:
```

```
/usr/lib/postgresql/9.5/bin/pg_ctl -D talerdb -l logfile start
```

The reason is that this message is generated by PostgreSQL's utilities and you never need to start your database manually; it will be started by the init script that launches all the Taler processes.

Now we need to compile and install all the downloaded codebases.

```
# We first update '$PATH', in order to make all the compilation
# and configuration utilities available.
$ source activate
```

```
# Double check if the previous step worked: $PATH should
# contain $HOME/local/bin.
$ echo $PATH
```

```
# The actual compilation:
$ taler-deployment-build
```

The following step will generate config files for all the components. Please **note** that although a default currency will be picked up by the script, it is possible to have a custom currency by setting the environment variable `TALER_CONFIG_CURRENCY` to the wanted currency, and then running the config generator.

```
$ taler-deployment-config-generate
```

whereas the following one will place signatures inside wireformat JSON files.

```
$ taler-deployment-config-sign
```


The next step is to generate *signkeys* and *denomkeys*. Note that it will also get the *denomkeys* signed by the (local mock) auditor.

```
$ taler-deployment-keyup
```

Note:

A database error about non existent auditor-related tables might be returned while generating keys. Fix it by running:

```
taler-auditor -m $(taler-config -s exchange -o master_public_key) -r
```

This is likely to happen after database resets, and `taler-auditor` is responsible for creating all auditor-related tables.

It may be necessary to define database tables for the exchange. The following command does that.

Note that you have to manually start the database, with the following command.

```
taler-deployment-arm -s
taler-deployment-arm -i taler-postrges-standalone
# Erase all the data!
$ taler-exchange-dbinit -r
```

As of the merchant backend, it creates tables at launch time, so it is not required to define tables before launching it. *However*, if some table's definition changed over the time, and there is a need to force a redefinition of tables, then the following command accomplishes that for the merchant:

```
# Erase all the data!
$ taler-merchant-dbinit -r
```

If all previous steps succeeded, it is now possible to launch all the processes. That is accomplished by the following command:

```
$ taler-deployment-start
```

Note: Please make sure your nginx works correctly with its configuration at `<DEPLOYMENT-REPO>/etc/nginx`.

3 Deployment on demo.taler.net

This section describes how to upgrade the whole Taler setup on the `taler.net` Web site. Here, the deployment scripts include a “stable” setup at `demo.taler.net` and an “experimental” setup at `test.taler.net`. This section documents the steps for moving the “experimental” logic to the “stable” site. It is mostly useful for administrators of `taler.net`, but given that all of the configuration files are public, it may also make a good starting point for others.

First, make sure that the deployment *AND* the deployment scripts work on the `test.taler.net` deployment.

For all repositories that have a separate stable branch (currently `exchange.git`, `merchant.git`, `donations.git`, `blog.git`, `bank.git`, `landing.git`) do:

```
$ cd $REPO
$ git pull origin master stable
$ git checkout stable

# option a: resolve conflicts resulting from hotfixes
$ git merge master
$ ...

# option b: force stable to master
$ git update-ref refs/heads/stable master

$ git push # possibly with --force

# continue development
$ git checkout master
```

Log into `taler.net` with the account that is *not* active by looking at the `sockets` symlink of the `demo` account.

The following instructions wipe out the old deployment completely.

```
$ ls -l ~demo/sockets

[...] sockets -> /home/demo-green/sockets/
```

In this case, `demo-green` is the active deployment, and `demo-blue` should be updated. After the update is over, the `/home/demo/sockets` symlink will be pointed to `demo-blue`.

```
# Remove all existing files; this won't delete dot-files.
$ rm -fr *

$ git clone /var/git/deployment.git
# Pick color depending on which one is inactive and being rebuilt.
$ ./deployment/bootstrap-bluegreen demo [blue|green]

# set environment appropriately
$ . activate
$ taler-deployment-build
```

```
# (re)generate configuration
$ taler-deployment-config-generate

# generate signatures
$ taler-deployment-config-sign

# upgrade the database!  this process depends on the specific
# version.  However, exchange and merchant have the
# taler-{exchange,merchant}-dbinit -r command that resets all
# the tables; the bank might need a tables reset too: refer to
# django documentation for how to apply migrations to the database.

# generate denomination keys: this is OPTIONAL,
# as the keys under ~/shared-data might be okay
# to use.
$ taler-deployment-keyup

$ taler-deployment-start

# look at the logs, verify that everything is okay
Now the symlink can be updated.
```

4 Releases

4.1 Release Process and Checklists

This document describes the process for releasing a new version of the various Taler components to the official GNU mirrors.

The following components are published on the GNU mirrors

- taler-exchange (exchange.git)
- taler-merchant (merchant.git)
- talerdonations (donations.git)
- talerblog (blog.git)
- taler-bank (bank.git)
- taler-wallet-webex (wallet-webex.git)

4.2 Tagging

Tag releases with an **annotated** commit, like

```
git tag -a v0.1.0 -m "Official release v0.1.0"
git push origin v0.1.0
```

4.3 Database for tests

For tests in the exchange and merchant to run, make sure that a database *talertest* is accessible by *\$USER*. Otherwise tests involving the database logic are skipped.

4.4 Exchange, merchant

Set the version in `configure.ac`. The commit being tagged should be the change of the version.

For the exchange test cases to pass, `make install` must be run first. Without it, test cases will fail because plugins can't be located.

```
./bootstrap
./configure # add required options for your system
make dist
tar -xf taler-$COMPONENT-$VERSION.tar.gz
cd taler-$COMPONENT-$VERSION
make install check
```

4.5 Wallet WebExtension

The version of the wallet is in *manifest.json*. The `version_name` should be adjusted, and *version* should be increased independently on every upload to the WebStore.

```
./configure
make dist
```

4.6 Upload to GNU mirrors

See <https://www.gnu.org/prep/maintain/maintain.html#Automated-FTP-Uploads>

Directive file:

```
version: 1.2
directory: taler
filename: taler-exchange-0.1.0.tar.gz
```

Upload the files in **binary mode** to the ftp servers.