

Blogthon

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Chapter 1

Installation

The installation of Blogthon assumes that your webserver supports CGI and Python is installed. If all this is given, you can download Blogthon in a directory of your choice. After that you have to symlink the following files/directories into your webroot:

- `blogthon.cgi`
- `styles`
- `.htaccess` (Apache)
- `error.css`

Then create 3 directories and 1 empty file:

- `entries/`
- `static/`
- `plugins/`
- `linklist`

Your webserver needs write access to the entries directory:

```
$ chmod 777 entries
```

Now copy the example configuration into your www directory, or to `../blogthonrc` or `../.blogthonrc`.

If all this is done, you can continue with setting up your httpd.

1.1 Apache

To enable CGI you just have to run `"a2enmod cgi"` as root. In some cases you have to allow `.htaccess` for Apache:

```
<Directory "/path/to/your/webroot/">  
    AllowOverride all  
</Directory>
```

To finish the installation, reload Apache with `"/etc/init.d/apache2 force-reload"` as root.

1.2 Lighttpd

First you have to enable cgi support for lighttpd by running "lighty-enable-mod cgi" as root. Now create a new config in /etc/lighttpd/conf-available/ named 50-blogthon.conf or something similar with this content:

```
$HTTP["host"] == "YourBlogURL" {  
    cgi.assign = ( ".cgi" => "/usr/bin/python" )  
    index-file.names = ( "blogthon.cgi" )  
}
```

Enable this config by running "lighty-enable-mod blogthon" and restart lighttpd with "/etc/init.d/lighttpd restart" as root.

Chapter 2

Using Blogthon

To start blogging you just have to open your favorite editor, write your entry and save it under entries/:

```
vim entries/Title.txt
```

The suffix can be set in your configuration file. Default is ".txt".

While parsing an entry, blogthon places a `
` behind each line, except for lines with ``, ``, `<table>`, etc... So you don't need to make your own layout using `
` tags. Aside from that you can certainly use `<p>` elements and all other HTML tags.

2.1 Staticpages

Staticpages are placed under static/ without a suffix. To sort them, you can start the filename with a literal and -. So "01-Foo" will be placed before "02-Bar":

```
vim static/02-Bar
```

If you want to make a staticpage to be a link to an extern page, you just have to place the following content in the first line:

```
extern_link: http://your/link
```

2.2 Comments

Comments are saved under entries/ like all entries, but with the suffix ".comments". The syntax in this file is like this:

```
-.Nickname +.Date .some text .more text
```

2.3 Linklist

To add a link to your linklist, just add a line to the linklist file:

```
http://some/link Name of your link
```

Of course you can use empty lines to split different sorts of links.
