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**phpDiveLog v0.3.4**

**Application Manual**

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# Administration Manual

This part of the documentation is dedicated to the site administrator, and deals with things to be done on the server. The following issues will be covered:

- [Installation](#) — How to install phpDiveLog
- [Configuration](#) — Configuration Issues
- [Setting up a diver](#) — How to setup a diver
- [Directories](#) — Directories and their permissions
- [MultiUser](#) — Multi User Issues

More issues for the site admin you will find in the [CustomizationManual](#).

## Installation

### Requirements

There are a few dependencies to consider in order to use [phpDiveLog](#):

- a Web server supporting PHP (tested only with Apache)
- PHP5 (recommended: PHP 5.2+ as loadable module for Apache - which again is the only tested variant)

Most (if not all) Linux distribution ship this along with their package manager, so it should be easy to install. On Windows it might be a bit more tricky. To test whether you meet these requirements, simply create a test PHP file containing a single line: `<?php phpinfo();?>`, put it into your document root, and call it with your browser. The resulting page will list your PHP configuration and tell you about available capabilities.

## Installation

### Recommended Installation Path

The best (and most recommended) way to install [phpDiveLog](#) is to use your Linux distributions package manager. There are `*.deb` and `*.rpm` packages available in the [IzzySoft APT repository](#), and you can even include this repository in your APT or YUM configuration (this is described on the webpages there). Doing so, all dependencies will be resolved automatically, and installation is done by a single command (`apt-get install phpdiveLog` or `yum install phpdiveLog` will perform all necessary steps).

If you can neither use `*.deb` nor `*.rpm` packages, you should download the TAR archive. Having these unpacked, change to the directories created and run `make install` *after* making sure that all dependencies are met.

All these mentioned methods have at least two advantages over the manual installation:

- all files will automatically be put to the right places
- everything can be easily cleanly uninstalled (`apt-get remove phpdiveLog`, `yum remove phpdiveLog`, `make uninstall`)

Using `*.deb`/`*.rpm` packages with the repository moreover will allow you easy updates.

## Manual Installation

If you prefer to do a manual installation, you first need to make sure all [requirements](#) are met. Then:

1. **Unpack the TAR archive** to the directory of your choice. This must either be inside your web servers document root, or linked there (and the web server configured to allow that - `FollowSymLinks` in the Apache options), or set up in your web servers configuration as an *Alias*
2. **(Re)Move the `install/` subdirectory** from that installation, since it is not needed on the server but rather on the clients. Details on this can be found in the [DiverManual](#).
3. If you are concerned about **disk space**, you may want to remove *language files* for languages which you don't need (`lang/trans.*`). This will free some hundred kilobyte at maximum. And you must *not* delete the English language file (`lang/trans.en`), since this is the only one really required.

## Updating

Depending on how you performed the installation, updating from a previous version of [phpDiveLog](#) can be done in different ways:

- Using your package manager (`apt-get update phpdiveLog`, `yum update phpdiveLog`)
- using the Makefile (`make install`)
- manually copying the files from the Tar archive

## Configuration

### How to best configure phpDiveLog

Configuration of the web application mostly takes place in text files, and for the system wide configuration the relevant file is `inc/config.inc`. To provide you with an easy way for updates to later versions, where this file could be replaced, there is a special feature: If found, `inc/config_local.inc` will be included right after `inc/config.inc` and overwrite its settings. So if you want to change some settings, the best way is:

1. copy `inc/config.inc` to `inc/config_local.inc`
2. remove all settings you do not intend to change from `config_local.inc`. Feel free to remove all comments as well.
3. now, in `config_local.inc` adjust the remaining settings to the preferred values.

Big advantage of this: If there comes an update and introduces new settings, they will take effect via the new `inc/config.inc` - while your customized settings in `inc/config_local.inc` remain untouched.

## Settings explained

### General Settings

Some of the General Settings can be overridden by URL parameters, which is especially useful if you plan to access the dive log(s) in two different ways: directly (stand-alone), where you have the full browser window available for [PDL](#), and integrated in a frame of your website, where space is a bit limited. So in the latter case you don't care about additional URL parameters to limit e.g. the rows per page in lists, while in the first case you want to use the additional space and have longer lists. The column *URL Override* tells you the parameter name, if available.

Setting	Default		Explanation
---------	---------	--	-------------

		URL Override	
\$database["type"]	"csv"	-	in which way the divers data will be provided. Right now you can set this to "csv" only. In the future, there may be more formats available, such as UDDF for the Universal Dive Data Format (again a file), or even "real databases" such as MySQL, PostgreSQL, etc.
\$display_limit	12	displaylimit	with pages containing lists, as e.g. the sitelist, this value will advise <u>PDL</u> how many entries (i.e. table data rows) to display per page. This saves you from scrolling through long pages - but of course you can set this to e.g. 999999999 and everything will fit on one page (but not necessarily one screen).
\$template_set	"aqua"	tpl	to which template set <u>PDL</u> should default. Right now the values "aqua" and "default" are available. The visitor can overwrite this value (for his/her browser session only, of course) by selecting a different template set on the preferences page.
\$lang	"en"	lang	the default language to use (if no other language was specified via the users preferences). This is a 2 character ISO code, like "en" for English or "de" for German. You can set this to any language you like - if no translations are found, <u>PDL</u> will fall back to English. You can tell available languages by investigation of the lang/ directory. See the <u>CustomizationManual</u> for details on how to add missing translations.
\$title	"Demos phpDiveLog"	-	for now the site name to be displayed in the browsers title bar. At the end of this, some page information will be added: if you e.g. set the title to "MyDiveLog", by browsing the dive #5 the browsers title probably looks like "MyDiveLog: Dive# 5" - where "Dive" could be localized even...
\$enable_index	TRUE	-	whether visitors should be allowed to browse the buddylist. Needs to be set to "TRUE" if you want to use \$default_page="index" (see below).
\$default_page	"user"	-	what to do if there's no diver specified with the URL (and thus <u>PDL</u> does not know where to look for the data - normally this has to be done on the URL with the diver=nickname parameter)? Available options are "user" (\$default_user must be set to a valid user then), "index" (display the index page with available nicks, needs \$enable_index=TRUE - see above), and "error" (display an error message to the visitor)
\$default_user	"demo"	-	only evaluated if \$default_page="user": which is the default logbook we should route the request to? Must be a valid account, otherwise results in \$default_page="error".
\$allow_override	(depends on version)	-	some configuration values can be defined on a per-logbook-base, so each diver can provide his/her default preferences to it. We do not want them to mess up things, so here we define which parameters may be overridden by the diver/*/system.conf file (see <u>divers configuration</u> ). The value of this parameter is a space separated list of

		options.
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## Geographical Stuff

Setting	Default	Explanation
\$mapsite	"Google"	If you recorded GPS coordinates with your dive sites, phpDiveLog creates a link to a given mapsite to look up the place. You may chose between "Mapquest" and "Google" (the latter refers, of course, to Google Maps)
\$global_kml	TRUE	The "global KML file" lists all available divers KMZ files as "network links" (one link per diver) - which works fine with Google Maps. Google Earth, however, seems to request all listed network links simultaneously - which the server may interpret as DoS attack and reject some of the requests (the user can, however, reload missing files manually then in most cases). So if you are affected by this, you may turn the global KML processing off here.

## Graph Settings

Setting	Default	Explanation
\$sitepix_on_divepage	0	if you want pictures from the corresponding dive site to be generally displayed together with the pictures from the dive when viewing the dive page, set this to 1.
\$sitepix_first	0	only has effect with \$sitepix_on_divepage not set to "0" and decides whether site pictures precede the dive pictures (1) or follow them (0)
\$sitepix_separate	0	only has effect with \$sitepix_on_divepage not set to "0" and decides whether they are separated from the dive pictures (1) or simply added (0)
\$sitepix_if_no_divepix	1	only has effect with \$sitepix_on_divepage not set to "0" and decides whether site pictures will be included on a dive page if there are no dive pictures available. Other than with \$sitepix_on_divepage, this would not include site pictures on the dive page if there are dive pictures available.
\$use_dyn_profile_png	0	Though the Aqua DiveLog Conduit creates graph images for the dive profiles, these images vary much in their dimensions. To keep the design more clear, you may want to generate these profiles dynamically by setting this option to "1" (see also <a href="#">DynamicGraphs</a> ). Note that this requires GD support in your PHP installation - plus a directory named <code>profiles</code> in each divers home, writable for the web server process. The image then will be generated in two cases: If it does not already exist, or if the profile CSV file is newer.
\$schedule_graph	"integrated"	These graphs are not provided by the conduit, so phpDiveLog will have to generate them if you want them (which means, \$use_dyn_profile_png must be enabled for this - see also <a href="#">DynamicGraphs</a> ). With the \$schedule_graph configuration option, you can tell phpDiveLog how you want your schedule graph to be drawn: "integrated" into the profile graph (if possible, falls back to next otherwise), as a "separate" graph in the Schedule section of the page, or "none" if you don't want it at all.
\$hide_schedule_table	TRUE	Since the graph says more than thousand table rows, you may not want to waste space on the page for the raw data. Here you can decide whether to hide (TRUE) or display (FALSE) them.

\$values_in_statgraphs	"auto"	On the statistics page for each diver you also find some graphs, e.g. for dives per year. They can have the values printed within the bars - but if you are to list up statistics for more than 20 years, or have several hundreds (or even more) dives per year, this may not look as nice as you would expect - so you have the choice to: always have the values displayed in the bars ("yes"), never have them there ("no"), or let the app decide ("auto"). The latter should be fine for the average diver. Note: The values are always displayed when hovering the mouse over the corresponding bar - so don't be afraid they could be completely missing.
\$graph_bg_transparent	FALSE	This setting decides whether to use transparent background for the graphs (TRUE) or not (FALSE).
\$ignore_zero_degrees	TRUE	If you did not enter any water temperature in <u>ADL</u> , the conduit would export this as "0°C" - so phpDiveLog cannot decide between "no temperature entered" and "real 0°C". Though this temperature is really unlikely to be dived in, we want to leave you the questionable fun of doing so by setting this variable to FALSE.
\$ignore_zero_degrees_comment	TRUE	If \$ignore_zero_degrees was set to TRUE, shall we place a note below the temperature graph to indicate this?

### Data Transfer Settings

Setting	Default	Explanation
\$pwdfile	"/etc/pdlpwd"	If you want to allow your buddies to transfer their divelog data using a single OS account (see <u>MultiUser Issues</u> ), you need to set up a password file (so only the diver him-/herself can import their transferred data into the <u>PDL</u> installation). This file should NOT reside inside your web tree, but it must be readable by the web server. A good idea is to let this file be owned by the web servers users group, and apply read permission for the group. The web server should not have write permission to the file.
\$transfer_dir	"/home/pdl/transfer/"	The base directory for the transferred logbook data when using the "single OS user transfer" (see <u>MultiUser Issues</u> ). This should be the directory containing the diver directories directly below it (i.e. the counterpart to the <u>PDL</u> diver/ directory).

### Sorting and Ordering

These are the default sort settings if one enters the logbook resp. sitelist first time on the visit, and did not yet apply a custom sort (i.e. did not yet click one of the up/down arrows next to the column names). The \*\_order can be either "asc" or "desc". For the \*\_sort are the following values valid:

- logbook: date, time, location, place, rating, depth, buddy
- sitelist: location, place, depth

As with some of the General Settings, you can override these with URL parameters.

Setting	Default	URL Override	Explanation
\$logbook_default_sort	"date"	sort	Sorting the logbook (dive list)
\$logbook_default_order	"desc"	order	Ordering the logbook
\$sitelist_default_sort	"location"	sort	Sorting the site list
\$sitelist_default_order	"asc"	order	Ordering the site list

## Debug Settings

Setting	Default	Explanation
\$debug_level	"EW"	What information shall be logged. This can be a combination of events (chosed the bold letter): <b>E</b> rrors, <b>W</b> arnings, <b>N</b> otices, <b>A</b> ll. By default, errors and warnings should be reported. Notices may be useful for debugging purposes.
\$debug_show	0	Whether debug info should be displayed in the browser window itself (1) - <i>a very bad idea for "production" systems, since internal (private) information would be presented to each visitor</i> . This is really simply to ease debugging - you should always turn it off (0) otherwise.
\$debug_log	1	Whether to store error messages to the web servers <code>error.log</code> file (1) or not (0). It is always a good idea to have this turned on - so you can verify if a certain error already exists for a while, and since when.

## Diver Accounts

All things needed for a diver account can be found in the `diver/` directory: Each subdirectory here represents a diver account, the name of that subdirectory represents the divers nick.

## Directory Structure

Each divers directory contains a number of subdirectories with the following structure:

```

-+ data      (holding the *.csv data files)
+ fotos
| + dive    (fotos of the dives)
| + site    (fotos of the dive sites)
+ images    (dive profiles generated by ADL are placed here)
+ profiles  (dynamically generated dive profile graphs)

```

All the directories require at least read permission for the web server process, the (optional) `profiles` directory additionally requires it to have write permission as well to store dynamically created graph image files. If you want to use phpDiveLogs "import" facilities (useful only with multiple divers you don't want to give access to the web tree), the web server requires read and write permission to all of these directories (see the [MultiUser](#) and [Directory Permissions](#) articles).

## Setting up a new diver

To setup a new diver, you can use the shipped "demo" account as template. Just copy the `diver/demo` directory to `diver/john`, cleanup the data from the `diver/john` directory (i.e. all files from the `data/`, `fotos/`, and `images/` subdirectories as well as from the `profiles/*`), and you've created a new account for "john".

For the divers configuration, please see the [Divers Configuration](#) article, since this is the divers task.

## Directory Permissions

Generally, the web server process requires read permission on all directories and files of the phpDiveLog installation - otherwise it cannot serve the web pages. Depending on your configuration and intended use, it additionally will require write permission on certain directories:

- `diver/*/profiles` for dynamically created graph images



- full `diver/*` including all subdirectories and files in order to use the "data transfer with a single OS user" (see [MultiUser](#)), for those users you want to give this facility to

For all directories not explicitly mentioned to require write permission, you better leave them read only for the web server.

## Multi User Issues

Hosting more than one divers data rises some security related questions: Probably not all of them shall have write access to your web servers directories. Moreover, you might think about adjusting some configuration parameters.

## Configuration

With only one diver, you probably will set the `$default_page="user"` and `$default_user "<your_nick_here>"`, so every visitor comes directly to your log even without parameters in the URL string. With multiple users, this may be different. Possible variants include:

- leave it the same since you are the most important user
- change the default page: `$default_page="index"` so visitors coming without URL parameters will see a list of public nicks
- change the default page: `$default_page="error"` to hide all of the divers and only grant access to those who know the right parameters

The most likely solution will be one of the first two, I guess.

## Data Transfer

Here we can again think of multiple solutions:

- all users have direct access to their directories, either
  - ◆ they have access to the full web tree
  - ◆ you set up FTP users for each and "chrooted" them to their directories
- all users have access to their own FTP account elsewhere on the server
- all users have access to a common single OS/FTP account

The first case is easy: Everybody simply transfers the data directly to the divers directory. No additional actions required.

The other two options require some special action: Either all their "home directories" are located directly in the same "base directory" (i.e. the `$transfer_dir` defined in the `inc/config.inc`, see [\[wiki:AdminManual/Configuration Configuration\]](#)), or you achieve this using symlinks. After the users uploaded their data, they need to call the `import.php` with their nicks used, where they need to enter the corresponding password to run the `import`.

So if the `import` module is to be used, passwords need to be setup in the `$pwdfile` you specified in the `config.inc` file. A sample password file is provided as `install/etc/pdlpwd` so you can see its structure. For each user requiring a password, just add the appropriate line - where the "pwd" is a md5 hash of the real password. This md5 hash can be calculated using the `md5` executable on Linux/Unix machines, or using the PHP `md5` command in a simple script, like `echo md5("plain_text_password");`.

# Customization Manual

Like the [AdminManual](#), this again addresses the site admin. It shows how to customize [phpDiveLog](#) beyond the configuration file, and covers the following areas:

- [Localization](#) — Let phpDiveLog speak your language
- [Templates](#) — Affect the general Look-and-Feel

## Localization

[phpDiveLog](#) already ships with translations for several languages - but except for German and English, which are maintained by the developer himself, they may either be not up-to-date, or the language you are looking for is missing completely. While this may sound hard, it is not difficult to solve.

## The Translation System

Translations are read from "plain text" files in CSV format, which you find in the `lang/` directory of your phpVideoPro installation. To also serve incomplete/missing translations, [phpdiveLog](#) always falls back to English if it cannot find a term. Which means two things:

- the English translation file must be the most complete one
- if a term in your language is the same as it is in English, it can be omitted in your translation file

## Editing Translations

If your language is completely missing, you best start with a copy of the `lang/trans.en` file. As you may already have noticed, the file extension represents the ISO language code, so name the copy appropriately. For example, if you want to start on an Italian translation file, name it `trans.it`. Remove all translations which will be equivalent to the English ones, and replace the remaining translations with the Italian ones.

If your language is already presented by an (incomplete) translation file, simply copy the missing lines from the English file (new terms are usually simply added to the end, so it should not be that hard to tell), and continue as in above example.

**Important:** Never ever remove the first line (which specifies the "column" names), or your translations won't work. The same applies to the values of the first column, since this is how [phpDiveLog](#) identifies the terms.

## Template Sets

[phpDiveLog](#) is template driven - so if you don't like the design of the created pages, you can easily adjust it to something more suitable - either by modifying an existing template set, or by creating your own.

All relevant files are to be found below the `templates/` directory, where each directory represents a "template set". Template files are HTML files with some additional information like place holders for the content and block markers - so all you need is some HTML knowledge, and keeping the place holders and block markers intact.

To create you own template set, you could start with a copy of an existing template set. This ensures that you do not miss any place holders and/or block markers: If those are missing, your template will not work. Then simply edit the HTML in your copy with your favorite HTML editor, adjust the `*.css` file if necessary, replace some images in the `images/` subdirectory, and add the files to a new sub-directory below the

templates/\* directory.

If it's just the colors and background images you don't like, you may want to modify the \*.css files of the template set in question, or replace the images in its images/ subdirectory.

# Diver Manual

Opposite to the [AdminManual](#), the following pages are describing issues relevant for the diver representing his/her logbook with [phpDiveLog](#). The following issues are covered:

- [Installation](#) — Client side installation issues
- [Configuration](#) — How to configure your phpDiveLog account
- [Data Conversion](#) — Data Conversion and Transfer
- [Additional Information](#) — Placing photos and additional descriptions

## Client-Side Installation

While the installation of [phpDiveLog](#) itself is the duty of the admin, the diver also has to perform some installation tasks: We need to export the data from [ADL](#) to a format usable by phpDiveLog, and thus we have to setup the conduit.

### Install the Conduit

The conduit itself is not shipped with phpDiveLog, so you have to download it from the [ADL](#) website. Further this article assumes you already did so and also installed the conduit. So this is where we start here: The conduit is installed, and you have the phpDiveLog sources unpacked on your disk. All you need from the latter is the content of the `install/adl/` directory:

- copy the contents of the `install/adl/template/` dir to [ADLs](#) `template/` dir
- copy the contents of the `install/adl/` dir to [ADLs](#) directory

## Configuration

### Conduit Configuration

Consult the documentation of [ADL](#) concerning the basic configuration of the `dive_log.ini` file. For phpDiveLog we only assume you changed the following parameters here:

- `TablePDBFile` points to your `AquaPalm-TableDB.pdb` file
- `DivePDBFile` points to your `AquaPalm-DiveDB.pdb` file

For the other parameters, please refer to the conduits documentation.

### Wrapper Configuration

To convert (and optionally transfer) the data from [ADL](#), phpDiveLog provides the `dive_log_conduit.sh` file - which is configured with the file named `config` residing in the same directory. These files are intended to be used with the Bash shell available on Linux/Unix machines, and also with Cygwin on Windows hosts. Since phpDiveLog exists, there has never been a request for a Windows script - so if you need it, you may want to open a feature request ticket (and be willing to test the result, since I don't have Windows running and thus cannot test).

As usual with Shell scripts, the configuration parameters follow the syntax "name=value", and please take care to not introduce any spaces directly next to the equal sign:

## Conduit Settings

Parameter	Shipped Default	Explanation
PALMLOCALE	de_DE@euro	Don't mess this up with your PC's locale settings - we don't touch them. But if they differ from your Palms locale (which will certainly be the case if you run a current distribution with UTF-8 locale), special characters may get messed up or, in the worst case, the Java Conduit hangs if this is not set correctly. In most cases, the setting of <code>de_DE@euro</code> (Latin-1 plus Euro sign) will be the correct choice. For non-Western charsets on your Palm, you may have to experiment a bit until all special chars are drawn correctly. This setting is required by the conduit itself.
RECODEFROM	lat1	PalmOS devices use different character sets. If you encounter display problems on your divelog web pages, such as messed-up characters (German Umlauts and the like), you may want to play with this option. If not set to an empty string, the script will use the <code>recode</code> command to convert the character set to UTF8 - you just need to figure out which character set your PalmOS device is using (see also <code>install/charsets.txt</code> ). Usually, a good starting point is <code>lat1</code> for newer devices (PalmOS 5 and up), or <code>cp1252</code> for older ones (PalmOS 4 and lower).
LOGDIR	log	If you did not change this in the <code>divelog.ini</code> , you can leave this as-is - otherwise place the same value here as you did there for the <code>LogBookPath</code> .
UNITS	bothunits	which kind of units you prefer - can be set either to "metric", "imperial" or "bothunits"
PROFUPD	-noprofileupdate	Creation of the dive profile PNG graphics slows down the conversion process a lot (it takes about 2/3 of the time). Luckily, starting with conduit version 0.99_7 there is a new parameter to skip this step if the PNG already exists: <code>-noprofileupdate</code> . In case you are using an older conduit version, just comment out that line in your config - or better get the latest conduit
DATEFORMAT	"%Y-%m-%d %H:%M:%S"	just for the "progress display" on the screen to give you an idea how long which step took

## Local Transfers

Parameter	Shipped Default	Explanation
USELOCAL	1	if you want to copy the files to your local webserver, set the value to "1" - otherwise to "0".
PDLBASE	/web/divelog/diver/demo	the divers directory of your local phpDiveLog installation, i.e. where the subdirectories <code>data/</code> and <code>images/</code> reside. Will certainly look like <code>&lt;PDL root dir&gt;/diver/&lt;nickname&gt;</code> - see <a href="#">Diver Setup</a> in the admin manual for details.

## Remote Transfers

Parameter	Shipped Default	Explanation
USESCP	0	if you want to copy the files to a remote webserver via <code>scp</code> , set the value to "1"; if you have <code>rsync</code> installed on both the client and the server, you will prefer "2" for a) faster and b) complete sync (including all your additional texts and fotos). For

		no transfers to any remote server, set this to "0".
SCPBASE	user@machine:/path_to_PDL/diver/demo	the divers directory of the <i>remote</i> phpDiveLog installation, i.e. where the subdirectories data/ and images/ on the remote server reside. Will certainly look like <login>@www.domain.com:/<PDL root dir>/diver/<nickname>, where <PDL root dir> is the base directory of the <u>PDL</u> webtree or, if the "single OS user transfer" is used, the home directory of that OS user - see <u>Diver Setup</u> in the admin manual for details and/or ask the site admin.
RSYNCBASE	1	this defines which source directory should be used with <code>rsync</code> . If you have no local <u>PDL</u> installation on your machine and/or use <code>USELOCAL=0</code> , set this to "2" which advises the script to use the <u>ADL</u> log dir as source. In this case, also make sure that all needed subdirectories (i.e. for the fotos, notes and texts) exist at that place! Otherwise, with a local installation of <u>PDL</u> , you probably don't want to keep all fotos duplicate, so set this to "1" and place all your additional foto and text files where they belong: in your local <u>PDL</u> diver dir - in which case you will need to set <code>USELOCAL=1</code> .

You can use local (`USELOCAL=1`) and remote (`USESCP=1` or `USESCP=2`) transfers independantly - if you need both, you can enable both at the same time (which would even be required for `RSYNCBASE=1`).

## Site Account Configuration

The site account configuration takes place in two files located directly in your PDL home directory (i.e. `diver/your_nickname/`):

- `system.conf` — contains your preferences concerning site appearance
- `divers.conf` — contains personal information about you you want to attach to your online divelog

### The `system.conf`

Optionally, each diver can override some of the systems default settings by putting a file named `system.conf` in his/her "home directory" ("home directory" refers to the `diver/<nick>/` subdirectory of the phpDiveLog installation). The syntax of this file is easy: one parameter per line in the form `var=value`. Empty lines and lines beginning with a "#" are ignored. Which system options are allowed to be overridden is defined by the site admin, so please ask the admin what you can use - and refer to the admins configuration for the syntax.

One additional parameter in the `system.conf` is `personal`. It defines whether the diver wants to display his/her personal data (see `diver.conf` below) or not. If this parameter is missing (or commented out), noone will be able to browse them via the `person.php` page, even if a complete `diver.conf` exists. The same applies if it is set to "0". Set `personal = 1` if you want the page to be displayed.

Furthermore, the `system.conf` contains a few parameters which only can be set on a per-diver-basis: Namely, the "user defined fields" from Aqua DiveLog?. There are two fields which you can set manually in its preferences, and they are exported via the conduit. So if you want them displayed along with your dive data, you should set the variables `userdef1` resp. `userdef2` to the title these fields should have. If then for

a dive there are data available for this field(s), they will be shown in the equipment section of the dive.

### The `divers.conf`

This file, if available, must reside in the same directory as the `system.conf` file (see above). It is intended to provide data for the divers personal page, i.e. name and place of living as well as certifications.

The `diver.conf` is divided into several blocks - block names are enclosed in square brackets. If you do not want to provide data for a specific block at all, you may just completely remove it (or comment it out) at all.

The `[person]` block, as the name suggests, contains the personal data. Available options in this block are `name`, `firstname`, `country`, `state`, `city` and `status` (where `status` means your highest certification, e.g. AOWD, DM or Instructor). You can include a photo of yours using the `foto` option also available in this block. The image used here must be stored in the `diver/*/fotos/person/` subdirectory. If you don't specify one, a "dummy" will be used instead. If you want to omit something, just delete or comment out that line. With the `buddylist` option you define whether these personal data may be included in the buddy list (if enabled by the admin) by setting it to "1" - or not, by either setting it to "0", commenting it out or removing that line completely.

With the `[certification]` block, there are stronger rules to observe. Data for a certification must include the course (i.e. the certification - makes no sense without) and may include the date and place where it was gained. Thus we have three items that belong together, and we may have multiple of this groups. So we group them together by arrays. The consequence is you have to keep the three items together if they belong together, and you must not miss the square brackets at the end of the options name. Plus you have to include either none or all three options - if you don't want to publish e.g. the date, just leave the parameter blank. Otherwise, if you specify it for the next course, the parser will count it to the previous. Available options in this block are `course[]`, `date[]` and `place[]`.

To add more descriptive context, you can make use of other "external sources", such as a text file in your `diver` "home directory". See [Additional Sources](#) for details on this.

### The `public` file

If you want your data to be accessible and findable by visitors - i.e. used in the buddylist and global site index, place an additional file next to the bot configuration files and name it `public`. Its content is completely ignored (so it may be empty), but its presence will be checked at the corresponding places.

## Data Conversion and Transfer

Once you've [setup the conduit scripts](#) accordingly, you simply have to change to the directory containing the `divelog_conduit.sh` script and run it without any parameters - *after* you got the up-to-date [ADL](#) database files from your Palm. Provided your configuration was correct, the script will do all necessary steps:

- run the conduit to convert the [ADL](#) database files to `*.csv` files
- adjust the text encoding in those `*.csv` files if necessary
- optionally transfer all data (optionally including your images etc., depending on your configuration) to the web server

If your site admin only provided you with FTP access, you may have to do the last step manually. Also, depending on the server account setup, you now *may* need to invoke the `import.php` script on the phpDiveLog website to get your data to the web dirs - ask your site admin whether you have to do so or not.

If you re-organized some dive data (especially renumbering the dives and/or sites), you may need to clean the `images/` directory (which contains the dive profile images) *before* you run the conduit script, to make sure they are re-created with the correct names. Of course, in this case you will also have to check your photos and text files and rename them accordingly (see [AdditionalInfo](#) for details on those files).

## Placing additional Information

You may include additional information like pictures or external (plain text) files into your dive, site, and personal information, which can be done in two different ways:

- placing files with specific names in the right locations
- using special macros in your [ADL](#) dive/site notes

## Dive and Site photos

You can advise phpDiveLog to automatically display fotos connected to your dives and/or divesites. [PDL](#) searches two special directories for these images: the `diver/<nickname>/fotos/dive/` directory for pictures related to dives, and `diver/<nickname>/fotos/site/` for divesite related images. It recognizes the Jpg, Gif and Png image types as valid. Descriptions are to be placed in `*.txt` files having the same name as the image they describe (see examples in the `diver/demo/fotos/` directory).

The naming conventions are taken from the [ADL](#) specifications: all dive images have the name `diveXXXXX-YYY.*`, while the site images are to be named `siteXXXX-YYY.txt` - where the `XXXXX` stand for the 5-digit dive/site number (zero-padded from the left, e.g. "00025" for dive/site number 25), and `YYY` for a 3-digit consecutive number of all images for the related dive/site. With the first phpDiveLog is able to connect the images with the according data records, using the latter you can define the order the images are displayed.

Things to consider:

- recommended size for these "thumbnails" is 192x144 pixel
- make the file extensions lower case (i.e. `*.jpg|png|gif|txt`)
- when re-numbering your dives, your fotos need to be renumbered accordingly
- if you want [PDL](#) to link the "thumbnail" to the original (larger) image, give the latter the same file name and place it into the "large" subdirectory of the directory the "thumbnail" was placed into

## Additional descriptions for your Dives and Sites

The "external notes feature" is mainly intended to save you from editing larger stuff on your PDA - so you store only the core information in [ADL](#), but expatiate upon them here (especially as the fields in the PDA are rather limited in size as well). To create an external "notes" field, simply place a plain text file named `diveXXXXX.txt` (for dive notes) or `siteXXXXX.txt` (for site notes) in the `notes/` subdirectory of your "diver home directory", replacing the "XXXXX" by the ID of the dive/site filled up with zeros from the left to 5 digits (e.g. a note for dive #57 would be `dive00057.txt`). This file may contain HTML formatings (e.g. for `<B>`old or `<U>`nderlining) as well as all available "tags" (see below). All double-newlines will be replaced by line breaks ("`<BR>`") to form paragraphs.

Make sure that all text files are using the **UTF-8** character set! For Windows, e.g. the standard editor (notepad) can save files in UTF-8 if you select "Save as", and then in the dialog you find some "encodings" box where you can select "UTF-8". With \*nix, if your editor does not support this, you can use the `recode` command for this task (for details, see the man page with `man recode`).



If you like to create localized versions of your notes, you can do so for all languages that are directly supported by phpDiveLog (see the Setup page). For these, name the files as described above plus add the language code to the end of the filename, so it would be `*.txt.de` for a German, or `*.txt.ru` for a Russian text. In these cases you should ensure that the default file (without the language code) also exists, since the localized versions would only be displayed if the visitor has the given language selected on the Setup page. To ensure this, you can make use of symbolic links. If you e.g. have a German and an English description, you could either place the English one as `*.txt` and the German one as `*.txt.de` - or name the English one `*.txt.en` and create an additional symbolic link using the `ln -s <name of the English file> <name of the English file without the ".en">` command.

These files will automatically be appended to the corresponding notes fields, if they exist, as if their content would have been entered in the ADL comments fields. Additionally it should be said that you shouldn't use HTML formatting to extensive (e.g. by changing background colors etc.) to not mess up the general design of the site.

## Personal Information

Additional textual information for the personal page can be created similarly - but here we consider just the `diver.txt[.<lang>]` file(s) in the divers "home directory", i.e. the directory where the divers `system.conf` and `diver.conf` reside.

Image files here must reside in the `diver/<nickname>/fotos/person/directory` and be named `diverYYY.*`, where YYY is a consecutive number of their order, left-padded by zeros (e.g. `diver002.jpg`).

## Makros in Textfiles and ADL notes

You may include additional information like pictures or external (plain text) files into your notes by using special tags which are then replaced when phpDiveLog parses your DiveLog information for display. This way you can include images and point to additional information on local and remote sites, or even include other plain text/html files stored on the machine serving your PDL files.

Embedded links are enclosed by the `[url]` and `[/url]` tags. Embedded images are enclosed by the `[img]` and `[/img]` (left aligned) or `[imgr]` and `[/imgr]` (right aligned) tags. External (text/html) files can be included by using the `[file]` and `[/file]` tags, nesting of tags (i.e. using the tags in a file included by the `[file]` tag, and using images as anchors for URLs) is possible. Everything from the opening to the closing tag (including the tags themselves) has to be on the same line (i.e. the string must NOT contain any line breaks). The syntax of the part between the tags is as follows, where square brackets mark optional and angle brackets mandatory parts:

Tag	Part between the opening and closing Tag	Example
<code>file</code>	<code>[rootDir protocol] [path]&lt;filename&gt;</code>	<code>[file]/path/to/signatu</code>
<code>url,img,imgr</code>	<code>[rootDir protocol] [path]&lt;filename&gt;[ description]</code>	<code>[url]http://www.izzysc Website[/url]</code>

A special case is the `rootDir` specification, which has the syntax `~dir[@<buddy>]`, and `~dir` is a single letter, representing...

- **d:** `fotos/dive`
- **s:** `fotos/site`
- **p:** `fotos/person`
- **t:** `diver/<buddy>/text`

So giving a more complex example at the end:

`[url]http://some.divesites.homepage/| [img]~s@demo/site01234-001.jpg|Great Site[/img] [/url]` should result in the given picture, linked to the given url and with the given text attached.

# Appendix

This is the "Appendix" to the manual, containing additional information not fitting into one of the other sections. The following topics are covered here:

- [IzzySoft](#) — who stands behind the application
- [phpDiveLog](#) — Short information about the application
- [DynamicGraphs](#) — the feature of dynamically created graphs

## IzzySoft

*IzzySoft* was founded in 1995 as a sideline to the owners study of computer science (and, of course, to fund it somehow). In the early years, IzzySoft mainly served web development and configuration/installation issues for computers and small networks.

The focus changed in 2002/2003, when the last "normal employment" ended and the founder decided to start freelancing for 100%. Since then, IzzySoft concentrates on [Oracle](#) support. This includes the service on site (installation, configuration, tuning, etc.) as well as some pieces of software provided to the public under [GPL](#) - like this project you are watching right now.

## More information

- [IzzySoft Homepage](#)
- [IzzySoft Oracle stuff](#)
- [IzzySoft Software page](#)
- [IzzySoft \\*.deb/\\*.rpm repositories](#)

## phpDiveLog

### What is phpDiveLog?

**phpDiveLog** displays the information of your Palms [AquaDiveLog](#) logbook based on CSV files you generate with the Java Conduit shipped with AquaDiveLog. Providing some "magics" it allows you to combine these data with additional information, such as pictures or other external data sources.

As for now, phpDiveLog offers you no features to edit these data. But it provides you with facilities to display...

- ...the Dive Logbook. Here you browse through the list of your dives (in the config file, you may specify how many entries should be displayed per page). For detailed information, a click on the dive# brings you directly to the log books entry.
- ...the Dive Statistics, which show you some basic stats about your dives, such as max/avg depth and divetime etc.
- ...the Dive Sites Information, which provides you with a list of your dive sites. Again, a click on the site# brings you to the details page
- ...all Dive Sites in [Google Maps](#) or [Google Earth](#) with a single click
- ...the Divers Information, where you can define some "about me" items

## What are the requirements to use phpDiveLog?

For data conversion from AquaDiveLog you need to have a Java interpreter installed (refer to the AquaDiveLog documentation for details). phpDiveLog itself only requires a running web server with PHP (version 4 or higher) support.

## Where can I find more information?

- in the [Demo](#)
- within the [downloaded](#) files
- on the [AquaDiveLog Homepage](#)
- at [Freshmeat](#) you also find a project page for phpDiveLog

## Dynamically generated graphs

[phpDiveLog](#) optionally can generate dynamical graphs, if you configured it accordingly (see [Configuration](#)). In some cases this is to replace graphs which are provided by the conduit of [ADL](#), in other cases these are providing additional information:

### Dive Profiles

These are usually provided by the conduit - but the images created that way differ in size and sometimes don't fit the layout and/or design of the pages. So we left it to the site admin (and/or diver) which ones are preferred: With the `$use_dyn_profile_png` parameter of the [Configuration](#) (and optionally also the `divers `system.conf``) you can define which ones to use.

### Dive Schedules

These are not provided by the conduit - but with [PDL](#), you can integrate them into the profile graph, or display a separate schedule graph. If you use this graph, you can even decide to disable the schedule table, since the graph gives the same information in a more decent way.

### Statistic Graphs

These are what you may be used to by [ADL](#)'s statistics plugin - but they are not handled by the conduit. So [PDL](#) offers you to create them, to spice up its statistics page. You can even decide to have transparent backgrounds be used with them. Beside beefing up the statistic page, they give you statistic information at a glance, so you do not need to compare numbers - visual information is easier to catch