

Offline editing via git

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Server-side setup for public accessible sites.

Obviously, don't export the private sites.

Make the repositories read-only available via git-daemon.

```
apt-get install git-daemon-sysinit
```

Change /etc/default/git-daemon to read:

```
GIT_DAEMON_ENABLE=true
```

Start the service

```
service git-daemon start
```

Export the repositories

Link the repositories in /var/lib/git (as per package documentation).

Something like this should do, assuming the application root is /var/lib/amusewiki

```
root@localhost:/var/lib/git# for i in /var/lib/amusewiki/repo/*; \
do if [ -d "$i/.git" ]; then echo $(basename $i); \
ln -s $i/.git $(basename $i).git ; fi ; done
```

And in your application directory, mark the repository for export:

```
$ for i in repo/*/.git ; do touch $i/git-daemon-export-ok; done
```

Editing

Amusewiki fully support offline editing. This document describes how you can do it. It assumes you have some knowledge about how Git works. The internet is full of tutorials and documentation on this matter.

This assumes that the site's archive is public and accessible. The place to find the git clone URL is usually the CGIT interface, accessible from each text via the recent changes features, and navigating to the root of the repository, e.g. <http://www.amusewiki.org/git/amw/>, where you can find a "Clone" URL.

Locally on your machine, clone it.

```
git clone git://git.amusewiki.org/git/amw.git
```

The repo is read-only, so now you have to create now where you can push. It can be anywhere (on the same server of the site or on another, on github, gitorious, etc.), as long the site can pull from there. Push the local tree there and set it to the new origin, keeping the read-only on a branch.

```
# on the server, e.g.
mkdir -p /var/cache/git/marco
cd /var/cache/git/marco
git init --bare amw.git

# on your machine
git remote rename origin web
git remote add origin \
    ssh://git.amusewiki.org/var/cache/git/marco/amw.git
git push -u origin master
# track the upstream on your machine in a branch
git checkout -b upstream -t web/master
```

The site will refuse to accept changes which don't result in a fast-forward, so you have to keep the upstream in a branch (as per last command).

This way, if the site refuses the changes, you have to do:

```
git checkout upstream
git pull
git checkout master
git merge upstream
git push
```

It's recommended to do so each time you start editing locally.

Visit [/console/git](#) to add your personal repository (in this case `/var/cache/git/marco/amw.git`, literally).

With the "Fetch" button you will pull your changes.

The page itself contains some documentation about the workflow.

After the setup, the workflow strips down to:

```
# locally
git checkout upstream
```

```
git pull
git checkout master
git merge upstream
# edit, add, commit, hack, etc.
git push
```

Visiting `/console/git` and fetching from your repo. Merge the upstream again if the fetching fails.

Naming convention in the archive tree

Creating new pages while via git is fully supported, but you have to pay attention to the naming convention, otherwise the texts will not show up.

Anyway, the recommended way to create files and attachments, it's to use the web interface, because the site is able to avoid conflicts and it's supposed to know where to place files. Also, if you're importing, you can use the HTML converter and save quite a few effort.

So the local editing is more useful for *editing* rather than uploading new texts. You could, e.g., import, add the images (with some placeholders in the text), place a `#DELETED wip` header line, commit, and resume the editing locally.

Filenames

The maximum length is 95 characters in the range, ASCII letters and digits only, separated by a single dash. No leading or trailing dashes. The extension must be `.muse`. E.g. `my-new-page.muse`. The filename is arbitrary and doesn't have to (even if it's recommended) map to the real title set in the header via `#title`.

Directory

Special page's files go in the `specials` directory, from the root of the archive (1 level down).

E.g. `specials/index.muse`

Normal page's files go in a two level deep directory.

The top-level directory is a single character or digit, using the *first* character of the filename.

If the filename has is composed by more words (separated by a dash), the target subdirectory will be the first character of the filename and the first character of the second word of the filename. The rationale for this is that usually you want URIs in the form `firstname-lastname-title`, so there is an high chance to put all the files from the same author in the same directory.

E.g., `john-doe-the-title` have to go into the `j/jd` directory, as `j/jd/john-doe-the-title.muse`

If the filename has only one word, then the second character used for the subdirectory will be the *last* character of the filename. E.g. `t/tg/testing.muse`

In all the files, the `#title` header line is mandatory.

Images

Images have to go in the same directory of the belonging text. It's highly recommended to use a prefix to make it clear to which subdirectory it belongs, to reduce the chance of clashes when inserting them manually.

E.g., a file attached to the normal page `testing.muse` could have a name like `t-g-image-1.png` or `t-g-image-2.jpg`. Only PNG and JPG should be attached.

PDFs attached to the page (via `#ATTACH filename.pdf` header), must be placed into the `uploads` directory.

A MuseWiki

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amusewiki.org