

System Update

System Update

Admin path: **System > System Update** (`view_system_updates.cfm`). Update infrastructure: `config/hermes/var/www/html/schedule/check_for_update.cfm` (daily GitHub Releases poll), `config/hermes/var/www/html/admin/2/inc/check_system_update.cfm` (dashboard cache-file reader), `scripts/system_update_docker.sh` (the update orchestrator), `config/ofelia/config.ini` (the cron schedule that triggers the daily check).

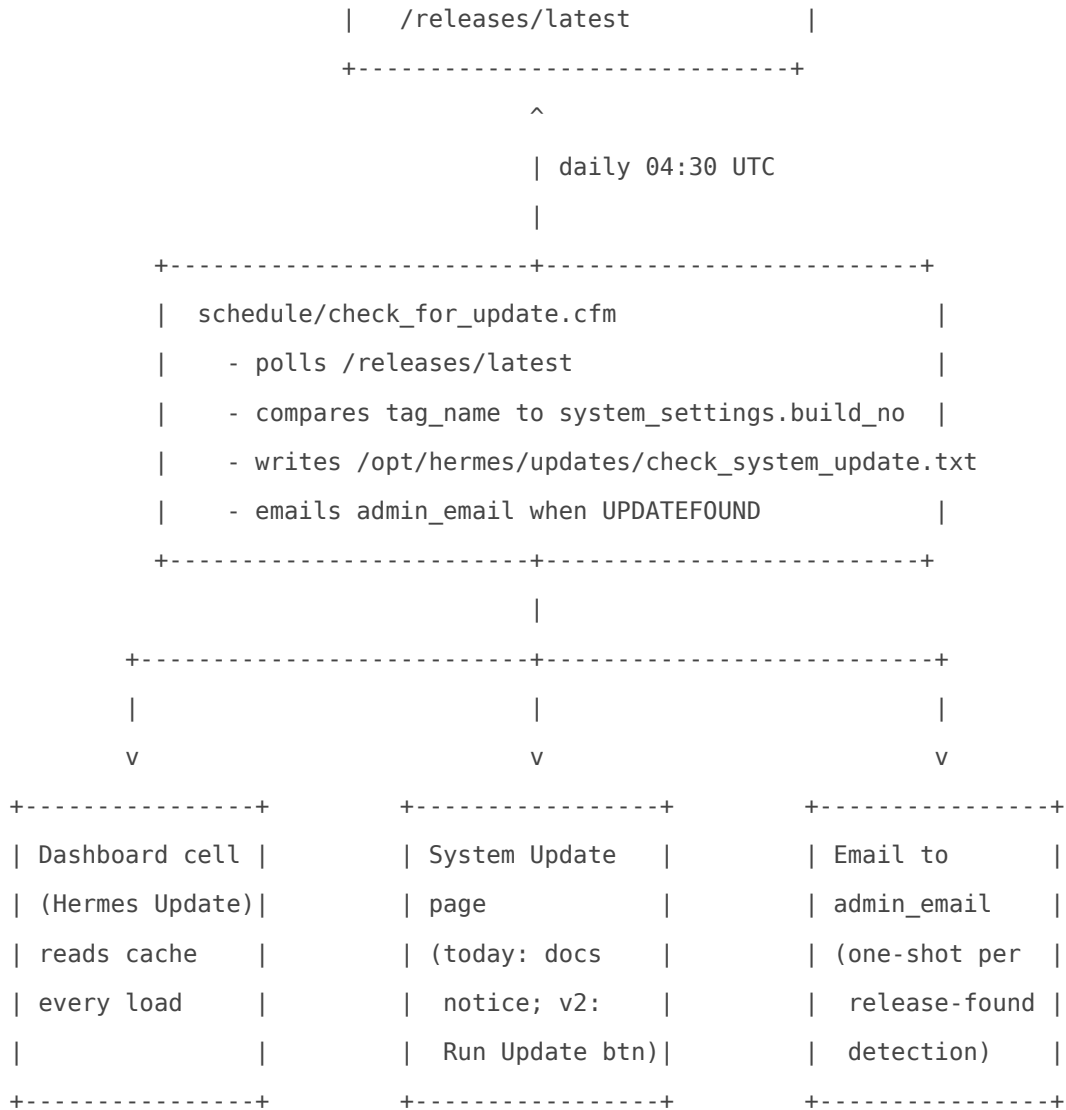
This page tells an admin **whether a new Hermes release is available and how to apply it**. It is intentionally thin: every detail of how upgrades actually work — the artifact taxonomy, the orchestrator's five phases, the idempotency rules, the release-cut procedure — lives in [Release and Update Methodology](#), which is the canonical reference. This page documents the **admin surface** that sits on top of that methodology.

“ **Update is currently CLI-driven.** The page itself displays a notice that points at the docs and the [release-and-update methodology](#); the actual upgrade is run on the Docker host via SSH using `scripts/system_update_docker.sh`. A future revision will move the launch button into the page itself; until it does, the CLI is the supported path.

How an admin knows there is an update

Three independent surfaces converge on the same answer:

```
+-----+
| GitHub Releases API           |
| repos/deeztek/                |
|   Hermes-Secure-Email-Gateway |
```



All three are downstream of one cached value — the `/opt/hermes/updates/check_system_update.txt` file. The dashboard does not call GitHub on page load; the email is not sent on page load; only the once-a-day Ofelia job actually hits the API.

Daily update check

`config/ofelia/config.ini` schedules a single `job-exec` against the `hermes_commandbox` container:

```
[job-exec "hermes-update-check"]
schedule = 0 30 04 * * *
container = hermes_commandbox
command = /opt/hermes/schedule/update_check.sh
```

The shell wrapper resolves to a `curl --silent http://localhost:8888/schedule/check_for_update.cfm` against the internal Lucee port — no auth dance, no X-Token header, same convention as `hermes-message-cleanup`

, `hermes-quarantine-notify`, and every other Hermes scheduled job. The CFML target does the actual work:

1. Read current `build_no` from `system_settings`.
2. `GET https://api.github.com/repos/deeztek/Hermes-Secure-Email-Gateway/releases/latest` with a 30s timeout.
3. On HTTP 200, parse `tag_name` and compare to the local build via simple string comparison (`vYYMMDD` sorts correctly as a string because the format is fixed-width calendar versioning — see [Release and Update Methodology § Calendar versioning](#)).
4. Write `/opt/hermes/updates/check_system_update.txt` regardless of outcome — the dashboard reader needs **something** to display.
5. On `UPDATEFOUND`, send one notification email to `admin_email`.

Cache file format

The file is a single `@`-delimited line. The format is preserved from the pre-#218 legacy update server (`updates.deeztek.com`) for backward-compat with the dashboard reader; for Docker installs, several fields are unused.

Position	Field	Docker meaning
1	status	<code>SUCCESS</code> (update available), <code>NOUPDATE</code> , or <code>UPDATE CHECK UNAVAILABLE</code>
2	build	The new tag (e.g. <code>v260601</code>) on <code>SUCCESS</code> , current tag on <code>NOUPDATE</code>
3	released	<code>yyyy-mm-dd</code> from <code>published_at</code>
4	filename	<i>empty</i> (was tarball name on legacy server)
5	release_notes_url	GitHub <code>html_url</code> for the release
6	release_notes_file	<i>empty</i> (was per-release HTML file on legacy server)
7	mysqlroot	<i>empty</i> (was installer credential on legacy server)
8	dev	<code>daily_update_check</code> value from <code>system_settings</code>

Email notification

The notification is **once per release** — re-runs of the check against the same latest tag do not re-send (the job re-detects `UPDATEFOUND` every day, but the email path is gated on the cached comparison; if the dashboard cell already reads `UPDATEFOUND`, the admin is already informed). The email is sent through `hermes_postfix_dkim` on port 10026 (the post-content-filter re-injection port

that auto-DKIM-signs), so the message is signed under the gateway's own DKIM key like any other system mail.

The message includes a GitHub link and, when `console.host` is set, a hint to open the admin console where the dashboard prompt is waiting.

Toggling the daily check

The `daily_update_check` row in `system_settings` is wired through to the cache file (field 8 above), but the Ofelia schedule itself is the actual on/off switch — to stop the daily check, remove or comment the `[job-exec "hermes-update-check"]` block in `config/ofelia/config.ini` and restart `hermes_ofelia`. The `system_settings` toggle is a legacy UI surface from the pre-Ofelia era; the modern path is the Ofelia config.

Status values shown on the dashboard

The dashboard's **Hermes Update** cell (System Info card, last column) is the operator-visible side of this whole pipeline. See also [System Status § System Info card](#).

Cache status	Cell text	What it means
<code>SUCCESS</code>	<code>UPDATE BUILD vYYMMDD FOUND</code> (link → release-notes modal)	New release available. Click for GitHub release notes; act via the orchestrator below.
<code>NOUPDATE</code>	<code>LATEST VERSION</code>	Local <code>build_no</code> matches <code>tag_name</code> on GitHub.
<code>UPDATE CHECK UNAVAILABLE</code>	<code>UPDATE CHECK UNAVAILABLE</code>	GitHub API call failed (rate limit, offline, DNS). Check <code>hermes_update_check</code> log on <code>hermes_commandbox</code> .
<i>(cache file missing)</i>	<code>UPDATE CHECK PENDING</code>	First-ever render before the 04:30 job has run. Wait one cycle or invoke manually (below).

Running the update

Today (CLI)

The page is currently a notice that delegates to the docs. To actually apply an update, SSH to the Docker host and run the orchestrator:

```
cd /opt/hermes-seg-docker-gl
./scripts/system_update_docker.sh # apply latest
./scripts/system_update_docker.sh v260601 # apply a specific tag
./scripts/system_update_docker.sh --dry-run # show what would run, change nothing
./scripts/system_update_docker.sh --skip-git # containers + artifacts only
./scripts/system_update_docker.sh --skip-compose # git + artifacts only
./scripts/system_update_docker.sh -y # don't prompt for confirmation
```

The orchestrator walks five phases. For the full breakdown of each phase — preflight, code pull, container update, per-release artifact application, finalize, and the persistent post-upgrade hook — see [Release and Update Methodology § The update orchestrator](#). For the categories of artifact the orchestrator applies (baseline vs per-release vs persistent hook), see [§ Artifact taxonomy](#).

A condensed version of what the orchestrator does:

Phase	What it does	Idempotent?
Preflight	Refuses to run if working tree dirty, <code>hermes_db_server</code> down, or target older than current	Trivially
1 — Pull new code	<code>git fetch --tags</code> + <code>git checkout <tag></code>	Yes
2 — Update containers	<code>docker compose pull</code> + <code>docker compose up -d</code>	Yes; only restarts services whose image or config changed
3 — Apply per-release artifacts	Walks <code>updates/v*/</code> directories newer than current <code>build_no</code> , applies <code>sql/</code> → <code>cfml/</code> → <code>scripts/</code> in order; each release's <code>schema_updates.sql</code> advances <code>build_no</code> at its end	Yes (every artifact must be idempotent — see methodology doc)
4 — Finalize	Restarts <code>hermes_commandbox</code> ; logs reminders for <code>occ upgrade</code> (if <code>NCVERSION</code> bumped) and <code>*.HERMES</code> template re-render	Yes
5 — Post-upgrade hook	<code>curl http://localhost:8888/schedule/post_upgrade.cfm</code> — runs any persistent migrations gated by the <code>migrations</code> table	Yes (per-block gated)

Output is teed to a timestamped log under `install-logs/`: `install-logs/hermes_update_YYYYMMDD_HHMMSS.log`. If anything fails, the orchestrator aborts (`set -e`); inspect the log, fix the underlying issue, and re-run. Idempotency makes mid-upgrade resume safe — a failed Phase 3 picks up at the same release on the next run and re-applies its full artifact set; `IF NOT EXISTS` and `INSERT IGNORE` guards turn the second pass into a no-op.

Tomorrow (in-page button)

The page is positioned to grow a "Check Now" button (force-runs the daily check ahead of schedule) and a "Run Update" button (invokes the orchestrator via a CFML wrapper). Neither is wired today; the infrastructure they would call is already in place.

Track this in [#221](#).

Forcing a manual check

If you cannot wait for the 04:30 UTC schedule (e.g., a release just shipped and you want the dashboard to update now), invoke the same endpoint Ofelia does:

```
docker exec hermes_commandbox curl --silent
http://localhost:8888/schedule/check_for_update.cfm
```

The response is the literal string `OK` and the cache file is rewritten in place. The dashboard picks it up on the next page load.

The same invocation is what Ofelia would have run at 04:30 — there is no difference between manual and scheduled execution.

The version stamp

What the orchestrator and the dashboard both compare against is the `build_no` row in `system_settings`:

Setting	Value	Set by
<code>version_no</code>	<code>Docker</code>	Baseline (<code>hermes_install.sql</code>) on fresh install; never changes in the Docker era

Setting	Value	Set by
<code>build_no</code>	<code>vYYMMDD</code>	Baseline at install; advanced by each release's <code>updates/v<DATE>/sql/schema_updates.sql</code> at its very end

A successful Phase 3 ends with `build_no` matching the target tag. If after an orchestrator run those two disagree, something in Phase 3 silently no-op'd a stamp-advance — inspect the log. See

[Release and Update Methodology § The release-cut procedure](#) for the exact `UPDATE system_settings ...` block every release's `schema_updates.sql` ends with.

Skipping releases

The orchestrator handles release-skipping natively. Upgrading from `v260119` straight to `v260801` (skipping a hypothetical intermediate `v260601`) walks **both** release directories in order during Phase 3 — `v260601/` first, then `v260801/`. `build_no` advances after each release's `sql/` step, so the in-between cursor advancement is safe.

“ **Operational consequence.** Releases are designed to be applied in chronological order; skipping is supported (and tested) but is not the optimized path. If you upgrade rarely, expect Phase 3 to take proportionally longer the further behind you are.

Failure semantics

What breaks	What happens
GitHub Releases API unreachable	<code>UPDATE CHECK UNAVAILABLE</code> in dashboard cell; cached value is overwritten with the unavailable marker. Logged to <code>hermes_update_check</code> .
GitHub Releases API rate-limited (HTTP 403 or 429)	Same as unreachable — anonymous polling is subject to GitHub's 60 req/hr per-IP limit. The daily schedule keeps usage trivial; the only way to hit the limit is repeated manual invocations.
<code>/releases/latest</code> returns 404 (no qualifying release on the repo)	Treated as <code>NOUPDATE</code> , not an error — the repo simply hasn't shipped its first qualifying release yet.
<code>published_at</code> in API response fails <code>ParseDateTime</code>	Falls back to the raw ISO string in the cache file — non-fatal.

What breaks	What happens
<code>cfmail</code> notification fails	Logged to <code>hermes_update_check</code> ; cache file write proceeds (notification is best-effort).
Cache file cannot be written (<code>/opt/hermes/updates/</code> not writable)	Logged; the dashboard falls through to <code>UPDATE CHECK PENDING</code> .
Orchestrator Phase 1 fails (tag not pushed, dirty tree)	Aborts before touching containers or DB. Working tree is unchanged.
Orchestrator Phase 2 fails (image pull error, registry unreachable)	Aborts; previous containers keep running with their existing images. Re-run after fixing the registry / network issue.
Orchestrator Phase 3 fails on a SQL artifact	Aborts; <code>build_no</code> reflects whatever the last successful release's stamp set it to. Re-run picks up at the failed release; idempotency guards re-apply the partial work safely.
Orchestrator Phase 5 fails	Logged as a warning, not treated as fatal — the orchestrator exits 0. Run <code>post_upgrade.cfm</code> manually after fixing the underlying issue: <code>docker exec hermes_commandbox curl --silent http://localhost:8888/schedule/post_upgrade.cfm</code>

Files and containers touched

Path	Owner	Role
<code>config/hermes/var/www/html/admin/2/view_system_updates.cfm</code>	<code>hermes_commandbox</code>	The admin page (notice + future Run Update wiring)
<code>config/hermes/var/www/html/admin/2/inc/check_system_update.cfm</code>	<code>hermes_commandbox</code>	Reads the cache file for the dashboard cell
<code>config/hermes/var/www/html/schedule/check_for_update.cfm</code>	<code>hermes_commandbox</code>	Daily poll target
<code>config/ofelia/config.ini</code> (<code>hermes-update-check</code> job)	<code>hermes_ofelia</code>	Schedules the daily poll
<code>scripts/system_update_docker.sh</code>	host shell	The update orchestrator
<code>scripts/install_hermes_docker.sh --apply-schema</code>	host shell	Legacy pre-orchestrator schema-apply path; superseded by the orchestrator but still functional for emergency manual use
<code>/opt/hermes/updates/check_system_update.txt</code>	<code>hermes_commandbox</code>	Cache file; format above
<code>install-logs/hermes_update_<timestamp>.log</code>	host filesystem	Orchestrator output, teed live

Path	Owner	Role
<code>system_settings.build_no / system_settings.version_no</code>	<code>hermes_db_server</code> (<code>hermes</code> DB)	The version stamp the orchestrator and the dashboard both read
<code>migrations</code> table	<code>hermes_db_server</code> (<code>hermes</code> DB)	Tracks which Phase 5 migration blocks have run; see Methodology § Phase 5
<code>updates/v*/sql/schema_updates.sql</code>	repo working tree	Per-release SQL deltas; one of three artifact categories
<code>updates/v*/cfml/*.cfm</code>	repo working tree	Per-release CFML migrations (encryption / file IO / API calls)
<code>updates/v*/scripts/*.sh</code>	repo working tree	Per-release host-shell one-shots
<code>config/hermes/var/www/html/schedule/post_upgrade.cfm</code>	<code>hermes_commandbox</code>	The persistent cross-release migration hook

Related

- [Release and Update Methodology](#) — **the canonical reference** for everything covered on this page. Read it before adding a schema change, a one-shot migration, a service config edit, or cutting a release tag.
- [System Status](#) — the dashboard that surfaces the **Hermes Update** cell this page's daily check populates
- [System Settings](#) — `admin_email` (target of the update-found notification email), `postmaster` (sender), and the legacy `daily_update_check` toggle
- [Scheduled Tasks](#) — the admin surface over the Ofelia config that schedules the daily check
- [System Logs](#) — where `hermes_update_check` log entries surface for debugging failed polls
- [Storage Topology](#) — the four storage tiers an upgrade touches (Config tier is where `git checkout` runs; Data tier holds `/opt/hermes/updates/`)

Revision #8

Created 2026-05-31 12:52:07 UTC by Dino Edwards

Updated 2026-05-31 14:01:10 UTC by Dino Edwards