ArchiveBox

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Welcome to ArchiveBox!

Just getting started?
   Check out the Quickstart guide.

Need help with something?
   Ping us on Twitter or Github.

Want to join the community?
   See our Community Wiki page.

```
mkdir my-archive; cd my-archive/
pip install archivebox
archivebox init
archivebox add https://example.com
archivebox info
```
1.1 Intro

Quickstart | Demo | GitHub | Documentation | Info & Motivation | Community

**ArchiveBox** is a powerful, self-hosted internet archiving solution to collect, save, and view websites offline. Without active preservation effort, everything on the internet eventually dissapears or degrades. Archive.org does a great job as a centralized service, but saved URLs have to be public, and they can’t save every type of content.

**ArchiveBox** is an open source tool that lets organizations & individuals archive both public & private web content while retaining control over their data. It can be used to save copies of bookmarks, preserve evidence for legal cases, backup photos from FB/Insta/Flickr or media from YT/Soundcloud/etc., save research papers, and more...

Get ArchiveBox with `pip install archivebox` on *Linux*, *macOS*, and *Windows* (WSL2), or via *Docker*.

Once installed, it can be used as a CLI tool, *self-hosted Web App*, *Python library*, or one-off command.

You can feed ArchiveBox URLs one at a time, or schedule regular imports from your bookmarks or history, social media feeds or RSS, link-saving services like Pocket/Pinboard, our Browser Extension, and more. See Input Formats for a full list of supported input formats...

It saves snapshots of the URLs you feed it in several redundant formats. It also detects any content featured inside pages & extracts it out into a folder:

- **HTML/Any websites** original HTML+CSS+JS, singlefile HTML, screenshot PNG, PDF, WARC, title, article text, favicon, headers, ...
- **Social Media/News** post content TXT, comments, title, author, images, ...
- **YouTube/SoundCloud/etc.** MP3/MP4s, subtitles, metadata, thumbnail, ...
- **Github/Gitlab/etc.** links clone of GIT source code, README, images, ...
- and more, see Output Formats below...

You can run ArchiveBox as a Docker web app to manage these snapshots, or continue accessing the same collection using the pip-installed CLI, Python API, and SQLite3 APIs. All the ways of using it are equivalent, and provide matching features like adding tags, scheduling regular crawls, viewing logs, and more...

ArchiveBox uses standard tools like Chrome, *wget*, & *yt-dlp*, and stores data in ordinary files & folders. *(no complex proprietary formats, all data is readable without needing to run ArchiveBox)*

The goal is to sleep soundly knowing the part of the internet you care about will be automatically preserved in durable, easily accessible formats for decades after it goes down.

Install ArchiveBox using your preferred method: `docker / pip / apt / etc. (see full Quickstart below).`
1.1.1 Key Features

- Free & open source, doesn’t require signing up online, stores all data locally
- Powerful, intuitive command line interface with modular optional dependencies
- Comprehensive documentation, active development, and rich community
- Extracts a wide variety of content out-of-the-box: media (yt-dlp), articles (readability), code (git), etc.
- Supports scheduled/realtime importing from many types of sources
- Uses standard, durable, long-term formats like HTML, JSON, PDF, PNG, MP4, TXT, and WARC
- Usable as a oneshot CLI, self-hosted web UI, Python API (BETA), REST API (ALPHA), or desktop app
- Saves all pages to archive.org as well by default for redundancy (can be disabled for local-only mode)
- Advanced users: support for archiving content requiring login/paywall/cookies (see wiki security caveats!)
- Planned: support for running JS during archiving to adblock, autoscroll, modal-hide, thread-expand

1.1.2 Professional Integration

ArchiveBox is free for everyone to self-host, but we also provide support, security review, and custom integrations to help NGOs, governments, and other organizations run ArchiveBox professionally:

- **Journalists**: crawling during research, preserving cited pages, fact-checking & review
- **Lawyers**: collecting & preserving evidence, detecting changes, tagging & review
- **Researchers**: analyzing social media trends, getting LLM training data, crawling pipelines
- **Individuals**: saving bookmarks, preserving portfolio content, legacy / memoirs archival

*Contact our team if your institution/org wants to use ArchiveBox professionally. We offer services such as:*

  - setup & support, hosting, custom features, security, hashing & audit logging for chain-of-custody, etc.
  - for individuals, NGOs, academia, governments, journalism, law, and more…

*We are a 501(c)(3) nonprofit and all our work goes towards supporting open-source development.*

1.1.3 Quickstart

**Supported OSs:** Linux/BSD, macOS, Windows (Docker)  
**CPUs:** amd64 (x86_64), arm64, arm7 (raspi>=3)
**Easy Setup**

See below for more usage examples using the CLI, Web UI, or filesystem/SQL/Python to manage your archive.

See below for more usage examples using the CLI, Web UI, or filesystem/SQL/Python to manage your archive.

See below for more usage examples using the CLI, Web UI, or filesystem/SQL/Python to manage your archive. See setup.sh for the source code of the auto-install script. See "Against curl | sh as an install method" blog post for my thoughts on the shortcomings of this install method.

**Package Manager Setup**

See below for more usage examples using the CLI, Web UI, or filesystem/SQL/Python to manage your archive.

See the pip-archivebox repo for more details about this distribution.

See below for more usage examples using the CLI, Web UI, or filesystem/SQL/Python to manage your archive. See the debian-archivebox repo for more details about this distribution.

See below for more usage examples using the CLI, Web UI, or filesystem/SQL/Python to manage your archive. See the homebrew-archivebox repo for more details about this distribution.

*Warning: These are contributed by external volunteers and may lag behind the official pip channel.*

**Other Options**

*Warning: These are contributed by external volunteers and may lag behind the official pip channel.*

For more discussion on managed and paid hosting options see here: Issue #531.

**Next Steps**

- Import URLs from some of the supported *Input Formats* or view the supported *Output Formats*...
- Tweak your UI or archiving behavior *Configuration*, read about some of the *Caveats*, or Troubleshoot
- Read about the *Dependencies* used for archiving, the *Upgrading Process*, or the *Archive Layout* on disk...
- Or check out our full *Documentation* or *Community Wiki*...

**Usage**

**CLI Usage**

ArchiveBox commands can be run in a terminal directly on your host, or via Docker/Docker Compose.(depending on how you chose to install it above)

```bash
mkdir -p ~/archivebox/data           # create a new data dir anywhere
cd ~/archivebox/data                # IMPORTANT: cd into the directory

# archivebox [subcommand] [--help]
archivebox version
archivebox help
```

(continues on next page)
# equivalent: docker compose run archivebox [subcommand] [--help]
docker compose run archivebox help

# equivalent: docker run -it -v $PWD:/data archivebox/archivebox [subcommand] [--help]
docker run -it -v $PWD:/data archivebox/archivebox help

## ArchiveBox Subcommands

- **archivebox help/version** to see the list of available subcommands / currently installed version info
- **archivebox setup/init/config/status/shell/Manage** to administer your collection
- **archivebox add/oneshot/schedule** to pull in fresh URLs from bookmarks/history/RSS/etc.
- **archivebox list/update/remove** to manage existing Snapshots in your collection

Open [http://localhost:8000](http://localhost:8000) to see your server’s Web UI

For more info, see our Usage: Web UI wiki.

Optional: Change permissions to allow non-logged-in users

[!TIP] Whether in Docker or not, ArchiveBox commands work the same way, and can be used to access the same data on-disk. For example, you could run the Web UI in Docker Compose, and run one-off commands with `pip`-installed ArchiveBox.

For more info, see our [Docker wiki](https://docs.docker.com/).

### 1.1.4 Overview

#### Input Formats: How to pass URLs into ArchiveBox for saving

- From the official ArchiveBox Browser Extension: Provides realtime archiving of browsing history or selected pages from Chrome/Chromium/Firefox browsers.
- From manual imports of URLs from RSS, JSON, CSV, TXT, SQL, HTML, Markdown, etc. files: ArchiveBox supports ingesting URLs in any text-based format.
- From manually exported browser history or browser bookmarks (in Netscape format): See instructions for: Chrome, Firefox, Safari, IE, Opera, and more...
- From URLs visited through a MITM Proxy with `archivebox-proxy`: Provides realtime archiving of all traffic from any device going through the proxy.
- From bookmarking services or social media (e.g. Twitter bookmarks, Reddit saved posts, etc.): See instructions for: Pocket, Pinboard, Instapaper, Shaarli, Delicious, Reddit Saved, Wallabag, Unmark.it, OneTab, Firefox Sync, and more...

# archivebox add --help
archivebox add 'https://example.com/some/page'
archivebox add < ~/Downloads/firefox_bookmarks_export.html

(continues on next page)
ArchiveBox can be configured via environment variables, by using the `archivebox config` CLI, or by editing `./ArchiveBox.conf`.

The configuration is documented here: [Configuration Wiki](#), and loaded here: `archivebox/config.py`.

**Dependencies**

To achieve high-fidelity archives in as many situations as possible, ArchiveBox depends on a variety of 3rd-party libraries and tools that specialize in extracting different types of content.

Under-the-hood, ArchiveBox uses Django to power its Web UI and SQLite + the filesystem to provide fast & durable metadata storage w/ deterministic upgrades.

ArchiveBox bundles industry-standard tools like Google Chrome, `wget`, `yt-dlp`, `readability`, etc. internally, and its operation can be tuned, secured, and extended as-needed for many different applications.

These optional dependencies used for archiving sites include:

You don’t need to install every dependency to use ArchiveBox. ArchiveBox will automatically disable extractors that rely on dependencies that aren’t installed, based on what is configured and available in your `$PATH`.

If not using Docker, make sure to keep the dependencies up-to-date yourself and check that ArchiveBox isn’t reporting any incompatibility with the versions you install.

Installing directly on Windows without Docker or WSL/WSL2/Cygwin is not officially supported (I cannot respond to Windows support tickets), but some advanced users have reported getting it working.

Learn More
Archive Layout

All of ArchiveBox’s state (SQLite DB, content, config, logs, etc.) is stored in a single folder per collection. Data folders can be created anywhere (~/.archivebox/data or $PWD/data as seen in our examples), and you can create as many data folders as you want to hold different collections. All archivebox CLI commands are designed to be run from inside an ArchiveBox data folder, starting with archivebox init to initialize a new collection inside an empty directory.

The on-disk layout is optimized to be easy to browse by hand and durable long-term. The main index is a standard index.sqlite3 database in the root of the data folder (it can also be exported as static JSON/HTML), and the archive snapshots are organized by date-added timestamp in the data/archive/ subfolder.

Each snapshot subfolder data/archive/TIMESTAMP/ includes a static index.json and index.html describing its contents, and the snapshot extractor outputs are plain files within the folder.

Learn More

Static Archive Exporting

You can create one-off archives of individual URLs with archivebox oneshot, or export your index as static HTML using archivebox list (so you can view it without an ArchiveBox server).

The paths in the static exports are relative, make sure to keep them next to your ./archive folder when backing them up or viewing them.

Learn More

Caveats

Archiving Private Content

If you’re importing pages with private content or URLs containing secret tokens you don’t want public (e.g Google Docs, paywalled content, unlisted videos, etc.), you may want to disable some of the extractor methods to avoid leaking that content to 3rd party APIs or the public.

Learn More

Security Risks of Viewing Archived JS

Be aware that malicious archived JS can access the contents of other pages in your archive when viewed. Because the Web UI serves all viewed snapshots from a single domain, they share a request context and typical CSRF/CORS/XSS/CSP protections do not work to prevent cross-site request attacks. See the Security Overview page and Issue #239 for more details.

Learn More
**Working Around Sites that Block Archiving**

For various reasons, many large sites (Reddit, Twitter, Cloudflare, etc.) actively block archiving or bots in general. There are a number of approaches to work around this.

In the future we plan on adding support for running JS scripts during archiving to block ads, cookie popups, modals, and fix other issues. Follow here for progress: Issue #51.

**Saving Multiple Snapshots of a Single URL**

ArchiveBox appends a hash with the current date `https://example.com#2020-10-24` to differentiate when a single URL is archived multiple times.

Because ArchiveBox uniquely identifies snapshots by URL, it must use a workaround to take multiple snapshots of the same URL (otherwise they would show up as a single Snapshot entry). It makes the URLs of repeated snapshots unique by adding a hash with the archive date at the end:

The button in the Admin UI is a shortcut for this hash-date multi-snapshotting workaround.

Improved support for saving multiple snapshots of a single URL without this hash-date workaround will be added eventually (along with the ability to view diffs of the changes between runs).

Learn More

**Storage Requirements**

Because ArchiveBox is designed to ingest a large volume of URLs with multiple copies of each URL stored by different 3rd-party tools, it can be quite disk-space intensive. There are also some special requirements when using filesystems like NFS/SMB/FUSE.

**ArchiveBox can use anywhere from ~1gb per 1000 articles, to ~50gb per 1000 articles**, mostly dependent on whether you’re saving audio & video using `SAVE_MEDIA=True` and whether you lower `MEDIA_MAX_SIZE=750mb`.

Disk usage can be reduced by using a compressed/deduplicated filesystem like ZFS/BTRFS, or by turning off extractors methods you don’t need. You can also deduplicate content with a tool like `fdupes` or `rdfind`.

**Don’t store large collections on older filesystems like EXT3/FAT** as they may not be able to handle more than 50k directory entries in the `data/archive/` folder.

**Try to keep the `data/index.sqlite3` file on local drive (not a network mount)** or SSD for maximum performance, however the `data/archive/` folder can be on a network mount or slower HDD.

If using Docker or NFS/SMB/FUSE for the `data/archive/` folder, you may need to set `PUID` & `PGID` and disable `root_squash` on your fileshare server.

Learn More
1.1.5 Background & Motivation

ArchiveBox aims to enable more of the internet to be saved from deterioration by empowering people to self-host their own archives. The intent is for all the web content you care about to be viewable with common software in 50 - 100 years without needing to run ArchiveBox or other specialized software to replay it.

Vast treasure troves of knowledge are lost every day on the internet to link rot. As a society, we have an imperative to preserve some important parts of that treasure, just like we preserve our books, paintings, and music in physical libraries long after the originals go out of print or fade into obscurity.

Whether it’s to resist censorship by saving articles before they get taken down or edited, or just to save a collection of early 2010’s flash games you love to play, having the tools to archive internet content enables you to save the stuff you care most about before it disappears.

The balance between the permanence and ephemeral nature of content on the internet is part of what makes it beautiful. I don’t think everything should be preserved in an automated fashion—making all content permanent and never removable, but I do think people should be able to decide for themselves and effectively archive specific content that they care about.

Because modern websites are complicated and often rely on dynamic content, ArchiveBox archives the sites in several different formats beyond what public archiving services like Archive.org/Archive.is save. Using multiple methods and the market-dominant browser to execute JS ensures we can save even the most complex, finicky websites in at least a few high-quality, long-term data formats.

Comparison to Other Projects

Check out our community wiki for a list of web archiving tools and orgs.

A variety of open and closed-source archiving projects exist, but few provide a nice UI and CLI to manage a large, high-fidelity archive collection over time.

ArchiveBox tries to be a robust, set-and-forget archiving solution suitable for archiving RSS feeds, bookmarks, or your entire browsing history (beware, it may be too big to store), including private/authenticated content that you wouldn’t otherwise share with a centralized service.

Comparison With Centralized Public Archives

Not all content is suitable to be archived in a centralized collection, whether because it’s private, copyrighted, too large, or too complex. ArchiveBox hopes to fill that gap.

By having each user store their own content locally, we can save much larger portions of everyone’s browsing history than a shared centralized service would be able to handle. The eventual goal is to work towards federated archiving where users can share portions of their collections with each other.

Comparison With Other Self-Hosted Archiving Options

ArchiveBox differentiates itself from similar self-hosted projects by providing both a comprehensive CLI interface for managing your archive, a Web UI that can be used either independently or together with the CLI, and a simple on-disk data format that can be used without either.

If you want better fidelity for very complex interactive pages with heavy JS/streams/API requests, check out ArchiveWeb.page and ReplayWeb.page.

If you want more bookmark categorization and note-taking features, check out Archivy, Memex, Polar, or LinkAce.

If you need more advanced recursive spider/crawling ability beyond --depth=1, check out Browsertrix, Photon, or Scrapy and pipe the outputted URLs into ArchiveBox.

For more alternatives, see our list here…
ArchiveBox is neither the highest fidelity nor the simplest tool available for self-hosted archiving, rather it’s a jack-of-all-trades that tries to do most things well by default. We encourage you to try these other tools made by our friends if ArchiveBox isn’t suited to your needs.

**Internet Archiving Ecosystem**

- **Community Wiki**
  - Web Archiving Software: List of ArchiveBox alternatives and open source projects in the internet archiving space.
  - Awesome-Web-Archiving Lists: Community-maintained indexes of archiving tools and institutions like iipc/awesome-web-archiving.
  - Reading List: Articles, posts, and blogs relevant to ArchiveBox and web archiving in general.
  - Communities: A collection of the most active internet archiving communities and initiatives.

- Check out the ArchiveBox Roadmap and Changelog

- Learn why archiving the internet is important by reading the “On the Importance of Web Archiving” blog post.

- Reach out to me for questions and comments via @ArchiveBoxApp or @theSquashSH on Twitter

Need help building a custom archiving solution?

Hire the team that built Archivebox to work on your project. (@ArchiveBoxApp)

### 1.1.6 Documentation

We use the GitHub wiki system and Read the Docs (WIP) for documentation.

You can also access the docs locally by looking in the ArchiveBox/docs/ folder.

**Getting Started**

- Quickstart
- Install
- Docker
- Usage
- Configuration
- Supported Sources
- Supported Outputs
1.1.7 ArchiveBox Development

All contributions to ArchiveBox are welcomed! Check our issues and Roadmap for things to work on, and please open an issue to discuss your proposed implementation before working on things! Otherwise we may have to close your PR if it doesn’t align with our roadmap.

For low hanging fruit / easy first tickets, see: ArchiveBox/Issues #good first ticket #help wanted.

Python API Documentation: https://docs.archivebox.io/en/dev/archivebox.html#module-archivebox.main
Setup the dev environment

1. Clone the main code repo (making sure to pull the submodules as well)

```bash
git clone --recurse-submodules https://github.com/ArchiveBox/ArchiveBox
cd ArchiveBox
(1) Per branch
   git checkout dev  # or the branch you want to test
   git submodule update --init --recursive
   git pull --recurse-submodules
```

2. Option A: Install the Python, JS, and system dependencies directly on your machine

```bash
# Install ArchiveBox + python dependencies
python3 -m venv .venv && source .venv/bin/activate && pip install -e './[dev]'  
# or: pipenv install --dev && pipenv shell

# Install node dependencies
npm install  
# or
archivebox setup

# Check to see if anything is missing
archivebox --version
# install any missing dependencies manually, or use the helper script:  
./bin/setup.sh
```

2. Option B: Build the docker container and use that for development instead

```bash
# Optional: develop via docker by mounting the code dir into the container  
# if you edit e.g. ./archivebox/core/models.py on the docker host, runserver  
# inside the container will reload and pick up your changes  
docker build . -t archivebox

docker run -it  
   -v $PWD/data:/data  
   -v $PWD/archivebox:/app/archivebox  
   archivebox server 0.0.0.0:8000 --debug --reload

docker run -it -p 8000:8000  
   -v $PWD/data:/data  
   -v $PWD/archivebox:/app/archivebox  
   archivebox server 0.0.0.0:8000 --debug --reload

# (remove the --reload flag and add the --nothreading flag when profiling with the Django debug toolbar)  
# When using --reload, make sure any files you create can be read by the user in the Docker container, eg with 'chmod a+rX'.
```
Common development tasks

See the ./bin/ folder and read the source of the bash scripts within. You can also run all these in Docker. For more examples see the GitHub Actions CI/CD tests that are run: .github/workflows/*.yaml.

Run in DEBUG mode

```
archivebox config --set DEBUG=True
# or
archivebox server --debug ...
```

https://stackoverflow.com/questions/1074212/how-can-i-see-the-raw-sql-queries-django-is-running

Install and run a specific GitHub branch

Use a Pre-Built Image

If you’re looking for the latest dev Docker image, it’s often available pre-built on Docker Hub, simply pull and use archivebox/archivebox:dev.

```
docker pull archivebox/archivebox:dev
docker run archivebox/archivebox:dev version
# verify the BUILD_TIME and COMMIT_HASH in the output are recent
```

Build Branch from Source

You can also build and run any branch yourself from source, for example to build & use dev locally:

```
# docker-compose.yml:
services:
  archivebox:
    image: archivebox/archivebox:dev
    build: https://github.com/ArchiveBox/ArchiveBox.git#dev
...

# or with plain Docker:
docker build -t archivebox:dev https://github.com/ArchiveBox/ArchiveBox.git#dev
docker run -it -v $PWD:/data archivebox:dev init --setup

# or with pip:
pip install git+https://github.com/pirate/ArchiveBox@dev
npm install git+https://github.com/ArchiveBox/ArchiveBox.git#dev
archivebox init --setup
```
Run the linters / tests

```
./bin/lint.sh
./bin/test.sh
```
(uses flake8, mypy, and pytest -s)

Make migrations or enter a django shell

Make sure to run this whenever you change things in models.py.

```
cd archivebox/
./manage.py makemigrations
```
```
 cd path/to/test/data/
 archivebox shell
 archivebox manage dbshell
```
(uses pytest -s)https://stackoverflow.com/questions/1074212/how-can-i-see-the-raw-sql-queries-django-is-running

Contributing a new extractor

ArchiveBox extractors are external binaries or Python/Node scripts that ArchiveBox runs to archive content on a page.

Extractors take the URL of a page to archive, write their output to the filesystem data/archive/TIMESTAMP/EXTRACTOR/..., and return an ArchiveResult entry which is saved to the database (visible on the Log page in the UI).

Check out how we added archivebox/extractors/singlefile.py as an example of the process: Issue #399 + PR #403.

The process to contribute a new extractor is like this:

1. Open an issue with your proposed implementation (please link to the pages of any new external dependencies you plan on using)
2. Ensure any dependencies needed are easily installable via a package managers like apt, brew, pip3, npm (Ideally, prefer to use external programs available via pip3 or npm, however we do support using any binary installable via package manager that exposes a CLI/Python API and writes output to stdout or the filesystem.)
3. Create a new file in archivebox/extractors/EXTRACTOR.py (copy an existing extractor like singlefile.py as a template)
4. Add config settings to enable/disable any new dependencies and the extractor as a whole, e.g. USE_DEPENDENCYNAME, SAVE_EXTRACTORMNAME, EXTRACTORNAME_SOMEOTHEROPTION in archivebox/config.py
5. Add a preview section to archivebox/templates/core/snapshot.html to view the output, and a column to archivebox/templates/core/index_row.html with an icon for your extractor
6. Add an integration test for your extractor in tests/test_extractors.py
7. Submit your PR for review!
8. Once merged, please document it in these places and anywhere else you see info about other extractors:
Build the docs, pip package, and docker image

(Normally CI takes care of this, but these scripts can be run to do it manually)

```bash
./bin/build.sh

# or individually:
./bin/build_docs.sh
./bin/build_pip.sh
./bin/build_deb.sh
./bin/build_brew.sh
./bin/build_docker.sh
```

Roll a release

(Normally CI takes care of this, but these scripts can be run to do it manually)

```bash
./bin/release.sh

# or individually:
./bin/release_docs.sh
./bin/release_pip.sh
./bin/release_deb.sh
./bin/release_brew.sh
./bin/release_docker.sh
```

Further Reading

- ArchiveBox.io Homepage / Source Code (Github) / Demo Server
- Documentation Wiki / API Reference Docs / Changelog
- Bug Tracker / Discussions / Community Chat Forum (Zulip)
- Find us on social media: Twitter, LinkedIn, YouTube, SaaSHub, Alternative.to, Reddit
1.2 Getting Started

1.2.1 Quickstart

*It only takes about 5 minutes to get up and running with ArchiveBox.*

ArchiveBox officially supports macOS, Ubuntu/Debian, and BSD, but likely runs on many other systems. You can run it on any system that supports Docker and/or Python. Windows is not officially supported but users have reported success getting it running using Docker, Docker in WSL2, bare WSL/WS2, or batc/powershell (advanced users only).

For more detailed Docker and Docker Compose-specific instructions, see the [Docker] page.

---

1. Set up ArchiveBox

Follow the README Instructions for your platform to get archivebox set up.

2. Get your list of URLs to archive

Follow the links here to find instructions for exporting a list of URLs from each service.

- Pocket
- Pinboard
- Instapaper
- Reddit Saved Posts
- Shaarli
- Unmark.it
- Wallabag
- Chrome Bookmarks
- Firefox Bookmarks
- Safari Bookmarks
- Opera Bookmarks
- Internet Explorer Bookmarks
- Chrome History: `./bin/export-browser-history.sh --chrome`
- Firefox History: `./bin/export-browser-history.sh --firefox`
- Safari History: `./bin/export-browser-history.sh --safari`
- Other File or URL: (e.g. RSS feed url, text file path) pass as second argument in the next step

(If any of these links are broken, please submit an issue and I’ll fix it)
3. Add your URLs to the archive

Pass in URLs directly, import a list of links from a file, or import from a feed URL. All via stdin:

```
archivebox add < your_urls.txt

# or if using docker
docker run -v $PWD:/data -it archivebox/archivebox add < your_urls.txt

# or if using docker-compose
docker-compose run archivebox add < your_urls.txt

# any text containing URLs can ingested via stdin or as args
curl https://getpocket.com/users/YOURUSERNAME/feed/all | archivebox add
archivebox add 'https://example.com'
```

Done!

Open ./archive to view your archive data in the filesystem.

You can also use the interactive Web UI to view/manage/add links to your archive:

```
# with docker:
docker run -v $PWD:/data -it -p 8000:8000 archivebox/archivebox
# or without docker:
archivebox server

open http://127.0.0.1:8000
```

Next Steps:

```
archivebox help  # see info about all the available commands
```

- Read [[Usage]] to learn about the various CLI and web UI functions
- Read [[Configuration]] to learn about the various archive method options
- Read [[Scheduled Archiving]] to learn how to set up automatic daily archiving
- Read [[Publishing Your Archive]] if you want to host your archive for others to access online
- Read [[Troubleshooting]] if you encounter any problems

1.2.2 Install

ArchiveBox only has a few main dependencies apart from python3, and they can all be installed using your normal package manager. It usually takes 1min to get up and running if you use the helper script, or about 5min if you install everything manually.

- Supported Systems
- Dependencies
- Automatic Setup
- Manual Setup
**Docker Setup**

**Supported Systems**

ArchiveBox officially supports the following operating systems:

- **macOS:** >=10.12 (with homebrew)
- **Linux:** Ubuntu, Debian, etc (with apt)
- **BSD:** FreeBSD, OpenBSD, NetBSD etc (with pkg)

Other systems that are not officially supported but probably work to varying degrees:

- Windows: Via [Docker], Docker in WSL2, bare WSL/WSL2, or even directly in batch/powershell with `pip` (if you’re adventurous)
- Other Linux distros: Fedora, SUSE, Arch, CentOS, etc.

Platforms other than Linux, BSD, and macOS are untested, but you can probably get it working on them without too much effort.

It’s recommended to use a filesystem with compression and/or deduplication abilities (e.g. ZFS or BTRFS) for maximum archive storage efficiency.

You will also need 500MB of RAM (bare minimum), though 2GB or greater recommended. You may be able to reduce the RAM requirements if you disable all the chrome-based archiving methods with `USE_CHROME=False`.

**Dependencies**

Not all the dependencies are required for all modes. If you disable some archive methods you can avoid those dependencies, for example, if you set `FETCH_MEDIA=False` you don’t need to install `youtube-dl`, and if you set `FETCH_[PDF, SCREENSHOT, DOM]=False` you don’t need chromium.

- `python3 >= 3.7`
- `wget >= 1.16`
- `chromium >= 59` (google-chrome >= v59 works fine as well)
- `youtube-dl`
- `curl` (usually already on most systems)
- `git` (usually already on most systems)

**More info:**

- For help installing these, see the Manual Setup, [[Troubleshooting]] and [[Chromium Install]] pages.
- To use specific binaries for dependencies, see the Configuration: Dependencies page.
- To disable unwanted dependencies, see the Configuration: Archive Method Toggles page.
Automatic Setup

If you’re on Linux with `apt`, or macOS with `brew` there is an automatic setup script provided to install all the dependencies. BSD, Windows, and other OS users should follow the Manual Setup or [[Docker]] instructions.

```
# docker or the manual setup are preferred on all platforms now, if you want to use the
# old install script you can run:
curl https://raw.githubusercontent.com/pirate/ArchiveBox/master/bin/setup.sh | sh
```

The script explains what it installs beforehand, and will prompt for user confirmation before making any changes to your system.

After running the setup script, continue with the [[Quickstart]] guide...

Manual Setup

If you don’t like running random setup scripts off the internet (:+1:), you can follow these manual setup instructions.

1. Install dependencies

macOS

```
brew tap homebrew-ffmpeg/ffmpeg
brew install homebrew-ffmpeg/ffmpeg --with-fdk-aac
brew install python3 git wget curl youtube-dl
brew cask install chromium  # Skip this if you already have Google Chrome/Chromium, installed in /Applications/
```

Ubuntu/Debian

```
apt install python3 python3-pip python3-distutils git wget curl youtube-dl
apt install chromium-browser  # Skip this if you already have Google Chrome/Chromium, installed
```

BSD

FreeBSD:

```
pkg install python git wget curl youtube-dl
pkg install chromium-browser  # Skip this if you already have Google Chrome/Chromium, installed
```

OpenBSD:

```
pkg_add python3 git wget curl youtube-dl chromium
```
Install ArchiveBox using pip

```
python3 -m pip install --upgrade archivebox
```

Check that everything worked and the versions are high enough.

```
python3 --version | head -n 1 &&
git --version | head -n 1 &&
wget --version | head -n 1 &&
curl --version | head -n 1 &&
youtube-dl --version | head -n 1 &&
```

```
archivebox version
```

If you have issues setting up Chromium / Google Chrome, see the [[Chromium Install]] page for more detailed setup instructions.

2. Get your bookmark export file

Follow the [[Quickstart]] guide to download your bookmarks export file containing a list of links to archive.

3. Run archivebox

```
# create a new folder to hold your data and cd into it
mkdir data && cd data
archivebox init
archivebox version
archivebox add < ~/Downloads/bookmarks_export.html
```

You can also use the `update` subcommand to resume the archive update at a specific timestamp `archivebox update --resume=153242424324.123`.

Next Steps

- Read [[Usage]] to learn how to use the ArchiveBox CLI and HTML output
- Read [[Configuration]] to learn about the various archive method options
- Read [[Scheduled Archiving]] to learn how to set up automatic daily archiving
- Read [[Publishing Your Archive]] if you want to host your archive for others to access online
- Read [[Troubleshooting]] if you encounter any problems
Docker Setup

First, if you don’t already have docker installed, follow the official install instructions for Linux, macOS, or Windows https://docs.docker.com/install/#supported-platforms.

Then see the [[Docker]] page for next steps.

1.2.3 Docker

Overview

Running ArchiveBox with Docker allows you to manage it in a container without exposing it to the rest of your system. Usage with Docker is similar to usage of ArchiveBox normally, with a few small differences.

Make sure you have Docker installed and set up on your machine before following these instructions. If you don’t already have Docker installed, follow the official install instructions for Linux, macOS, or Windows here: https://docs.docker.com/install/#supported-platforms.

• Overview
  • Docker Compose (recommended way)
    – Setup
    – Upgrading
    – Usage
    – Accessing the data
    – Configuration
  • Plain Docker
    – Setup
    – Upgrading
    – Usage
    – Accessing the data
    – Configuration

Official Docker Hub image: https://hub.docker.com/r/archivebox/archivebox

Usage:

docker run -v $PWD:/data -it archivebox/archivebox init --setup

docker run -v $PWD:/data -it archivebox/archivebox add 'https://example.com'

docker run -v $PWD:/data -p 8000:8000 archivebox/archivebox server 0.0.0.0:8000
Docker Compose

An example `docker-compose.yml` config with ArchiveBox and an Nginx server to serve the archive is included in the project root. You can edit it as you see fit, or just run it as it comes out-of-the-box.

Just make sure you have a Docker version that’s new enough to support version: 3 format:

```
docker --version
Docker version 18.09.1, build 4c52b90  # must be >= 17.04.0
```

Setup

```
mkdir archivebox && cd archivebox
curl -O https://raw.githubusercontent.com/ArchiveBox/ArchiveBox/master/docker-compose.yml
docker-compose run archivebox init --setup
docker-compose run archivebox add 'https://example.com'
docker-compose up
```

If you want to use sonic for full text search, download the sonic config file uncomment the sonic service in your `docker-compose.yml` file:

```
curl https://raw.githubusercontent.com/ArchiveBox/ArchiveBox/master/etc/sonic.cfg > sonic.cfg
# then uncomment the sonic block in docker-compose.yml
# to backfill previously added snapshots into the full text index, run:
docker-compose run archivebox update --index-only
```

Upgrading

See https://github.com/ArchiveBox/ArchiveBox/wiki/Upgrading-or-Merging-Archives#upgrading-with-docker-compose-%EF%B8%8F

Usage

First, make sure you’re cd’ed into the same folder as your `docker-compose.yml` file (e.g. the project root) and that your containers have been started with `docker-compose up -d`.

Then open http://127.0.0.1:8000 or browse ./data/archive in the filesystem to view the archive.

To add new URLs, you can use docker-compose just like the normal `archivebox <subcommand> [args] CLI`

To add an individual link or list of links, pass in URLs via stdin.

```
echo "https://example.com" | docker-compose run archivebox add
```

To import links from a file you can either cat the file and pass it via stdin like above, or move it into your data folder so that ArchiveBox can access it from within the container.

```
docker-compose run archivebox add 'https://example.com/some/url/here'
docker-compose run archivebox add < ~/Downloads/bookmarks.html
curl https://example.com/some/rss/feed.xml | docker-compose run archivebox add
```
To ingest a feed or remote file and archive all the URLs within, pass the URL or path to the feed or page as an argument using `depth=1`.

```bash
docker-compose run archivebox add --depth=1 https://example.com/some/feed.rss
```

The `depth` argument controls if you want to save the links contained in that URL, or only the specified URL.

### Accessing the data

The outputted archive data is stored in `data/` (relative to the project root), or whatever folder path you specified in the `docker-compose.yml volumes:` section. Make sure the `data/` folder on the host has permissions initially set to 777 so that the ArchiveBox command is able to set it to the specified `OUTPUT_PERMISSIONS` config setting on the first run.

To access your archive, you can open `data/index.html` directly, or you can use the provided Django development server running inside docker on `http://127.0.0.1:8000`.

### Configuration

ArchiveBox running with docker-compose accepts all the same environment variables as normal, see the full list on the [Configuration] page.

The recommended way to pass in config variables is to edit the `environment:` section in `docker-compose.yml` directly or add an `env_file: ./path/to/ArchiveBox.conf` line before `environment:` to import variables from an env file.

Example of adding config options to `docker-compose.yml`:

```yaml
...

services:
  archivebox:
    ...
    environment:
      - USE_COLOR=False
      - SHOW_PROGRESS=False
      - CHECK_SSL_VALIDITY=False
      - RESOLUTION=1900,1820
      - MEDIA_TIMEOUT=512000
    ...
```

You can also specify an env file via CLI when running compose using `docker-compose --env-file=/path/to/config.env` ... although you must specify the variables in the `environment:` section that you want to have passed down to the ArchiveBox container from the passed env file.

If you want to access your archive server with HTTPS, put a reverse proxy like Nginx or Caddy in front of `http://127.0.0.1:8098` to do SSL termination. You can find many instructions to do this online if you search “SSL reverse proxy”.

---

24 Chapter 1. Documentation
**Docker**

**Setup**

Fetch and run the ArchiveBox Docker image to create your initial archive.

```bash
echo 'https://example.com' | docker run -i -v $PWD:/data archivebox/archivebox add
```

Replace `~/ArchiveBox` in the command above with the full path to a folder to use to store your archive on the host, or name of a Docker data volume.

Make sure the data folder you use host is either a new, uncreated path, or if it already exists make sure it has permissions initially set to 777 so that the ArchiveBox command is able to set it to the specified `OUTPUT_PERMISSIONS` config setting on the first run.

**Upgrading**

See https://github.com/ArchiveBox/ArchiveBox/wiki/Upgrading-or-Merging-Archives#upgrading-with-plain-docker

**Usage**

To add a single URL to the archive or a list of links from a file, pipe them in via stdin. This will archive each link passed in.

```bash
echo 'https://example.com' | docker run -i -v $PWD:/data archivebox/archivebox add
# or
docker run -i -v $PWD:/data archivebox/archivebox add < bookmarks.html
```

To add a list of pages via feed URL or remote file, pass the URL of the feed as an argument.

```bash
docker run -it -v $PWD:/data archivebox/archivebox add --depth=1 'https://example.com/some/rss/feed.xml'
```

The depth argument controls if you want to save the links contained in that URL, or only the specified URL.

**Accessing the data**

**Using a bind folder**

Use the flag:

```bash
-v /full/path/to/folder/on/host:/data
```

This will use the folder `/full/path/to/folder/on/host` on your host to store the ArchiveBox output.
Configuration

The easiest way is to use the .env file or add your config to your docker-compose.yml environment: section.

The next easiest way to get/set config is using the archivebox CLI:

```
docker-compose run archivebox config --get RESOLUTION
docker-compose run archivebox config --set RESOLUTION=1440,900
# or
docker run -i -v $PWD:/data archivebox/archivebox config --set MEDIA_TIMEOUT=120
```

ArchiveBox in Docker accepts all the same environment variables as normal, see the list on the [[Configuration]] page.

To set environment variables for a single run, you can use the env KEY=VAL ... command, -e KEY=VAL, or --env-file=somefile.env.

```
echo 'https://example.com' | docker run -i -v $PWD:/data -e FETCH_SCREENSHOT=False ...
archivebox/archivebox add
```

```
docker run ... --env-file=ArchiveBox.env archivebox/archivebox ...
```

You can also edit the data/ArchiveBox.conf file directly and the changes will take effect on the next run.

1.3 General

1.3.1 Usage

*Make sure the dependencies are fully installed before running any ArchiveBox commands.*

ArchiveBox API Reference:

- **CLI Usage:** Docs and examples for the ArchiveBox command line interface.
- **Admin UI Usage:** Docs and screenshots for the outputted HTML archive interface.
- **Browser Extension Usage:** Docs and screenshots for the outputted HTML archive interface.
- **Disk Layout:** Description of the archive folder structure and contents.

Related:

- [[Docker]]: Learn about ArchiveBox usage with Docker and Docker Compose
- [[Configuration]]: Learn about the various archive method options
- [[Scheduled Archiving]]: Learn how to set up automatic daily archiving
- [[Publishing Your Archive]]: Learn how to host your archive for others to access
- [[Troubleshooting]]: Resources if you encounter any problems
CLI Usage

All three of these ways of running ArchiveBox are equivalent and interchangeable:

- `archivebox [subcommand] [...args]` *Using the PyPI package via pip install archivebox*
- `docker run -it -v $PWD:/data archivebox/archivebox [subcommand] [...args]` *Using the official Docker image*
- `docker-compose run archivebox [subcommand] [...args]` *Using the official Docker image w/ Docker Compose*

You can share a single archivebox data directory between Docker and non-Docker instances as well, allowing you to run the server in a container but still execute CLI commands on the host for example.

For more examples see the [[Docker]] page.

- Run ArchiveBox with configuration options
- Import a single URL
- Import a list of URLs from a text file
- Import list of links from browser history

Run ArchiveBox with configuration options

You can set environment variables in your shell profile, a config file, or by using the `env` command.

```
# via the CLI
archivebox config --set TIMEOUT=3600

# by modifying the config file
nano ArchiveBox.conf
# TIMEOUT=3600

# or by using environment variables
env TIMEOUT=3600 archivebox add 'https://example.com'
```

See [[Configuration]] page for more details about the available options and ways to pass config. If you’re using Docker, also make sure to read the Configuration section on the [[Docker]] page.

Import a single URL

```
archivebox add 'https://example.com'
# or
echo 'https://example.com' | archivebox add
```

You can also add `--depth=1` to any of these commands if you want to recursively archive the URLs and all URLs one hop away. (e.g. all the outlinks on a page + the page).
Import a list of URLs from a text file

```bash
cat urls_to_archive.txt | archivebox add
# or
archivebox add < urls_to_archive.txt
# or
curl https://getpocket.com/users/USERNAME/feed/all | archivebox add
```

You can also pipe in RSS, XML, Netscape, or any of the other supported import formats via stdin.

```bash
archivebox add < ~/Downloads/browser_bookmarks_export.html
# or
archivebox add < ~/Downloads/pinboard_bookmarks.json
# or
archivebox add < ~/Downloads/other_links.txt
```

Import list of links from browser history

Look in the bin/ folder of this repo to find a script to parse your browser’s SQLite history database for URLs. Specify the type of the browser as the first argument, and optionally the path to the SQLite history file as the second argument.

```bash
./bin/export-browser-history --chrome
archivebox add < output/sources/chrome_history.json
# or
./bin/export-browser-history --firefox
archivebox add < output/sources/firefox_history.json
# or
./bin/export-browser-history --safari
archivebox add < output/sources/safari_history.json
```

UI Usage

```bash
# configure which areas you want to require login to use vs make publicly available
archivebox config --set PUBLIC_INDEX=False
archivebox config --set PUBLIC_SNAPSHOTS=False
archivebox config --set PUBLIC_ADD_VIEW=False

archivebox manage createsuperuser # set an admin password to use for any areas requiring login
archivebox server 0.0.0.0:8000 # start the archivebox web server
open http://127.0.0.1:8000 # open the admin UI in a browser to view your archive
```

See the Configuration Wiki and Security Wiki for more info...

Or if you prefer to use the static HTML UI instead of the interactive UI provided by the server, you can run `archivebox list --html --with-headers > ./index.html` and then open `./index.html` in a browser. You should see something like this.
You can sort by column, search using the box in the upper right, and see the total number of links at the bottom. Click the Favicon under the “Files” column to go to the details page for each link.

**Explanation of buttons in the web UI - admin snapshots list**

A logged-in admin user may perform these operations on one or more snapshots:

- **Search** Search text in the Snapshot title, URL, tags, or archived content (supports regex with the default ripgrep search backend, or enable the Sonic full-text search backend in docker-compose.yml and set `SEARCH_BACKEND_ENGINE=sonic, SEARCH_BACKEND_HOST, SEARCH_BACKEND_PASSWORD` for full-text fuzzy searching) https://github.com/ArchiveBox/ArchiveBox/issues/956
- **Tags** - tag or un-tag snapshots
- **Title** Pull the title (redownload if it was missing, or the title has changed)
- **Pull** Download missing/failed outputs/extractors methods (pdf, wget... etc). Maybe because download failed or interrupted by a reboot or something. This is the default behavior when you add new URL, they will get pulled automatically. https://github.com/ArchiveBox/ArchiveBox#output-formats
- **Re-Snapshot** As the name suggests, re-download the page as a separated unique page. Not the same as pull, this one will create a separate entry, and the page is treated as a new URL ending with the date and time #2020-10-24-08:00 https://github.com/ArchiveBox/ArchiveBox#saving-multiple-snapshots-of-a-single-url
- **Reset** Delete all type of output and redownload them. In the contrary of snapshot, this will overwrite the files.
- **Delete** Delete a snapshot entirely. This action cannot be undone.

**Browser Extension Usage**

Get the official [@tjhorner/archivebox-exporter Browser Extension](https://github.com/ArchiveBox/ArchiveBox/issues/577):

1. Set your Add page to allow non-logged-in access: `archivebox config --set PUBLIC_ADD_VIEW=True` (see `PUBLIC_ADD_VIEW` in the wiki)
2. Install the extension in your browser:
   - Chrome/Edge/Other Chromium
   - Firefox
   1. Set the `BASE_URL` in the extension to your ArchiveBox server's URL, e.g. `https://archivebox.example.com:3000`
   2. Test it by archiving some pages from your browser and checking `data/logs/*` and `https://archivebox.example.com:3000/admin/core/archiveresult/`

See https://github.com/ArchiveBox/ArchiveBox/issues/577 for more information.
Disk Layout

The OUTPUT_DIR folder (usually whatever folder you run the archivebox command in), contains the UI HTML and archived data with the structure outlined below.

```
- data/
  - index.sqlite3  # Main index of all archived URLs
  - ArchiveBox.conf # Main config file in ini format

- archive/
  - 155243135/  # Archived links are stored in folders by timestamp
    - index.json # Index/details page for individual archived link
    - index.html

# Archive method outputs:
  - warc/
  - media/
  - git/
  ...

- sources/  # Each imported URL list is saved as a copy here
  - getpocket.com-1552432264.txt
  - stdin-1552291774.txt
  ...
```

For more info about ArchiveBox’s database/filesystem layout and troubleshooting steps:

- https://github.com/ArchiveBox/ArchiveBox/wiki/Security-Overview#output-folder
- https://github.com/ArchiveBox/ArchiveBox/wiki/Upgrading-or-Merging-Archives
- https://github.com/ArchiveBox/ArchiveBox/wiki/Upgrading-or-Merging-Archives#modify-the-archivebox-sqlite3-db-directly
- https://github.com/ArchiveBox/ArchiveBox/wiki/Upgrading-or-Merging-Archives#database-troubleshooting

Large Archives

I’ve found it takes about an hour to download 1000 articles, and they’ll take up roughly 1GB. Those numbers are from running it single-threaded on my i5 machine with 50mbps down. YMMV.

Storage requirements go up immensely if you’re using FETCH_MEDIA=True and are archiving many pages with audio & video.

You can try to run it in parallel by manually splitting your URLs into separate chunks (though this may not work with database locked errors on slower filesystems):

```
archivebox add < urls_chunk_1.txt &
archivebox add < urls_chunk_2.txt &
archivebox add < urls_chunk_3.txt &
```

(though this may not be faster if you have a very large collection/main index)

Users have reported running it with 50k+ bookmarks with success (though it will take more RAM while running).

If you already imported a huge list of bookmarks and want to import only new bookmarks, you can use the ONLY_NEW environment variable. This is useful if you want to import a bookmark dump periodically and want to skip broken links...
which are already in the index.

For more info about troubleshooting filesystem permissions, performance, or issues when running on a NAS:

- https://github.com/ArchiveBox/ArchiveBox/wiki/Security-Overview#output-folder
- https://github.com/ArchiveBox/ArchiveBox/wiki/Upgrading-or-Merging-Archives#database-troubleshooting

**SQL Shell Usage**

Explore the SQLite3 DB a bit to see what’s available using the SQLite3 shell:

```
cd ~/archivebox
sqlite3 index.sqlite3

# example usage:
SELECT * FROM snapshot;
UPDATE auth_user SET email = 'someNewEmail@example.com' WHERE username = ...

...  
```

More info:

- https://github.com/ArchiveBox/ArchiveBox#-sqlpythonfilesystem-usage
- https://github.com/ArchiveBox/ArchiveBox/wiki/Upgrading-or-Merging-Archives#modify-the-archivebox-sqlite3-db-directly
- https://github.com/ArchiveBox/ArchiveBox/wiki/Upgrading-or-Merging-Archives#database-troubleshooting
- https://stackoverflow.com/questions/1074212/how-can-i-see-the-raw-sql-queries-django-is-running

**Python Shell Usage**

Explore the Python API a bit to see what’s available using the archivebox shell:

**Python API Documentation:** https://docs.archivebox.io/en/master/archivebox.html#module-archivebox.main

```
$ archivebox shell
[i] [2020-09-17 16:57:07] ArchiveBox v0.4.21: archivebox shell
> /Users/squash/Documents/opt/ArchiveBox/data

# Shell Plus Model Imports
from core.models import Snapshot
from django.contrib.admin.models import LogEntry
from django.contrib.auth.models import Group, Permission, User
from django.contrib.contenttypes.models import ContentType
from django.contrib.sessions.models import Session

# Shell Plus Django Imports
from django.core.cache import cache
from django.conf import settings
from django.contrib.auth import get_user_model
from django.db import transaction
from django.db.models import Avg, Case, Count, F, Max, Min, Prefetch, Q, Sum, When
from django.utils import timezone
from django.urls import reverse

(continues on next page)
```
from django.db.models import Exists, OuterRef, Subquery
# ArchiveBox Imports
from archivebox.core.models import Snapshot, User
from archivebox import *

help
version
init
config
add
remove
update
list
shell
server
status
manage
oneshot
schedule

[i] Welcome to the ArchiveBox Shell!
https://github.com/ArchiveBox/ArchiveBox/wiki/Usage#Shell-Usage
https://docs.archivebox.io/en/master/archivebox.html#module-archivebox.main

Hint: Example use:
print(Snapshot.objects.filter(is_archived=True).count())
Snapshot.objects.get(url="https://example.com").as_json()
add("https://example.com/some/new/url")

# run Python API queries/function calls directly
>>> print(Snapshot.objects.filter(is_archived=True).count())
24

# get help info on an object or function
>>> help(Snapshot)
...

# show raw SQL queries run
>>> from django.db import connection
>>> print(connection.queries)

For more info and example usage:
- https://github.com/ArchiveBox/ArchiveBox/wiki/Upgrading-or-Merging-Archives#example-adding-a-new-user-with-a-hashed-password
- https://github.com/ArchiveBox/ArchiveBox/blob/dev/archivebox/main.py
- https://github.com/ArchiveBox/ArchiveBox/blob/dev/archivebox/config.py
- https://github.com/ArchiveBox/ArchiveBox/blob/dev/archivebox/core/models.py
- https://stackoverflow.com/questions/1074212/how-can-i-see-the-raw-sql-queries-django-is-running
Python API Usage

You can interact with ArchiveBox as a Python library from external scripts or programs. For example you could create and a script add_archivebox_url.py like so:

```python
import os
DATA_DIR = '~/archivebox/data'
os.chdir(DATA_DIR)

# you must import and setup django first to establish a DB connection
from archivebox.config import setup_django
setup_django()

# then you can import all the main functions
from archivebox.main import add, remove, server

add('https://example.com', index_only=True, out_dir=DATA_DIR)
remove(...)
server(...)
```

For more information see:

- ArchiveBox Python API Reference (ReadTheDocs)
- ArchiveBox Developer Documentation
- ArchiveBox Python source code

1.3.2 Configuration

The full ArchiveBox config file definition with defaults can be found here: `archivebox/config.py`.

Configuration of ArchiveBox is done by using the `archivebox config` command, modifying the `ArchiveBox.conf` file in the data folder, or by using environment variables. All three methods work equivalently when using Docker as well.

Some equivalent examples of setting some configuration options:

```bash
archivebox config --set CHROME_BINARY=google-chrome-stable
# OR
echo "CHROME_BINARY=google-chrome-stable" >> ArchiveBox.conf
# OR
eenv CHROME_BINARY=google-chrome-stable archivebox add ~/Downloads/bookmarks_export.html
```

Environment variables take precedence over the config file, which is useful if you only want to use a certain option temporarily during a single run.

Available Configuration Options:

- **General Settings**: Archiving process, output format, and timing.
- **Archive Method Toggles**: On/off switches for methods.
- **Archive Method Options**: Method tunables and parameters.
- **Shell Options**: Format & behavior of CLI output.
• **Dependency Options:** Specify exact paths to dependencies.

In case this document is ever out of date, it’s recommended to read the code that loads the config directly in `archivebox/config.py`.

---

**General Settings**

*General options around the archiving process, output format, and timing.*

---

**OUTPUT_PERMISSIONS**

**Possible Values:** `[755]/644/...` Permissions to set the output directory and file contents to.

This is useful when running ArchiveBox inside Docker as root and you need to explicitly set the permissions to something that the users on the host can access.

---

**ONLY_NEW**

**Possible Values:** `[True]/False` Toggle whether or not to attempt rechecking old links when adding new ones, or leave old incomplete links alone and only archive the new links.

By default, ArchiveBox will only archive new links on each import. If you want it to go back through all links in the index and download any missing files on every run, set this to `False`.

*Note: Regardless of how this is set, ArchiveBox will never re-download sites that have already succeeded previously. When this is False it only attempts to fix previous pages have missing archive extractor outputs, it does not re-archive pages that have already been successfully archived.*

---

**TIMEOUT**

**Possible Values:** `[60]/120/...` Maximum allowed download time per archive method for each link in seconds. If you have a slow network connection or are seeing frequent timeout errors, you can raise this value.

*Note: Do not set this to anything less than 15 seconds as it will cause Chrome to hang indefinitely and many sites to fail completely.*
**MEDIA_TIMEOUT**

**Possible Values:** [3600]/120/... Maximum allowed download time for fetching media when SAVE_MEDIA=True in seconds. This timeout is separate and usually much longer than TIMEOUT because media downloaded with youtube-dl can often be quite large and take many minutes/hours to download. Tweak this setting based on your network speed and maximum media file size you plan on downloading.

*Note:* Do not set this to anything less than 10 seconds as it can often take 5-10 seconds for youtube-dl just to parse the page before it starts downloading media files.

*Related options:* SAVE_MEDIA

**ADMIN_USERNAME / ADMIN_PASSWORD**

**Possible Values:** [None]/"admin"/... Only used on first run / initial setup. ArchiveBox will create an admin user with the specified username and password when these options are found in the environment. Useful for setting up a Docker instance of ArchiveBox without needing to run a shell command to create the admin user.

*Related options:* PUBLIC_INDEX

**PUBLIC_INDEX / PUBLIC_SNAPSHOTS / PUBLIC_ADD_VIEW**

**Possible Values:** [False]/True Configure whether or not login is required to use each area of ArchiveBox.

```bash
archivebox manage createsuperuser  # set a password before disabling public access
archivebox config --set PUBLIC_INDEX=False
archivebox config --set PUBLIC_SNAPSHOTS=False
archivebox config --set PUBLIC_ADD_VIEW=False
```

https://github.com/ArchiveBox/ArchiveBox#-web-ui-usage

**CUSTOMTEMPLATES_DIR**

**Possible Values:** [None]/./path/to/custom_templates/... Path to a directory containing custom html/css/images for overriding the default UI styling. Files found in the folder at the specified path can override any of the defaults in the TEMPLATES_DIR directory (copy files from that default dir into your custom dir to get started making a custom theme).

If you’ve used django before, this works exactly the same way that django template overrides work (because it uses django under the hood).

*Related options:* FOOTER_INFO
SNAPSHOTS_PER_PAGE

Possible Values: [40]/100/...

Maximum number of Snapshots to show per page on Snapshot list pages. Lower this value on slower machines to make the UI faster.

Related options: SEARCH_BACKEND_TIMEOUT

FOOTER_INFO

Possible Values: [Content is hosted for personal archiving purposes only. Contact server owner for any takedown requests.]/Operated by ACME Co./...Some text to display in the footer of the archive index. Useful for providing server admin contact info to respond to takedown requests.

Related options: TEMPLATES_DIR

URL_BLACKLIST

Possible Values: [\.\.(css|js|otf|ttf|woff|woff2|gstatic\.com|googleapis\.com/css)(\?\.)?$|\.exe$/http(s)?:///(.+)?example\.com/.*]/...

A regex expression used to exclude certain URLs from archiving. You can use if there are certain domains, extensions, or other URL patterns that you want to ignore whenever they get imported. Blacklisted URLs won't be included in the index, and their page content won't be archived.

When building your exclusion list, you can check whether a given URL matches your regex expression in python like so:

```python
>>> import re
>>> URL_BLACKLIST = r'\.(css|js|otf|ttf|woff|woff2|gstatic\.com|googleapis\.com/css)(\?\.)?$|\.exe$/http(s)?:///(.+)?example\.com/.*'/...

# replace this with your regex to test
>>> URL_BLACKLIST_PTN = re.compile(URL_BLACKLIST, re.IGNORECASE | re.UNICODE | re.MULTILINE)

# replace this with the URL to test
>>> bool(URL_BLACKLIST_PTN.search('https://test.youtube.com/example.php?abc=123'))
True # this URL would not be archived because it matches the exclusion pattern
```

Note: all assets required to render each page are still archived, URL_BLACKLIST/URL_WHITELIST do not apply to images, css, video, etc. visible inline within the page.

Note 2: I named these options poorly years ago when I added them and I plan to rename them to URL_ALLOWLIST & URL_DENYLIST in a future release.

Related options: URL_WHITELIST, SAVE_MEDIA, SAVE_GIT, GIT_DOMAINS
**URL_WHITELIST**

**Possible Values:** [None]/^http(s)?:\/(.+)?example\..com\/?.*$/

A regex expression used to exclude all URLs that don’t match the given pattern from archiving. You can use it if there are certain domains, extensions, or other URL patterns that you want to restrict the scope of archiving to (e.g. to only archive a single domain, subdirectory, or filetype, etc.).

When building your whitelist, you can check whether a given URL matches your regex expression in python like so:

```python
>>> import re
>>> URL_WHITELIST = r'^http(s)?:\/(.+)?example\..com\/?.*$'  # replace this with your _
>>> URL_WHITELIST_PTN = re.compile(URL_WHITELIST, re.IGNORECASE | re.UNICODE | re.
>>> MULTILINE)

>>> bool(URL_WHITELIST_PTN.search('https://test.example.com/example.php?abc=123'))
True  # this URL would be archived

>>> bool(URL_WHITELIST_PTN.search('https://test.youtube.com/example.php?abc=123'))
False  # this URL would be excluded from archiving
```

This option is useful for **recursive archiving** of all the pages under a given domain or subfolder (aka crawling/spidering), without following links to external domains / parent folders.

```bash
# temporarily enforce a whitelist by setting the option as an environment variable
export URL_WHITELIST='^http(s)?:\/(.+)?example\..com\/?.*$'

# then run your archivebox commands in the same shell
archivebox add --depth=1 'https://example.com'
archivebox list https://example.com | archivebox add --depth=1
archivebox list https://example.com | archivebox add --depth=1
archivebox list https://example.com | archivebox add --depth=1  # repeat up to desired depth
...
# all URLs that don't match *.example.com will be excluded, e.g. a link to youtube.com would not be followed
```

Note: all assets required to render each page are still archived, **URL_BLACKLIST/URL_WHITELIST** do not apply to images, css, video, etc. visible inline within the page.

**Related options:** **URL_BLACKLIST**, **SAVE_MEDIA**, **SAVE_GIT**, **GIT_DOMAINS**

---

**Archive Method Toggles**

*High-level on/off switches for all the various methods used to archive URLs.*

---

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SAVE_TITLE

**Possible Values:** [True]/False By default ArchiveBox uses the title provided by the import file, but not all types of imports provide titles (e.g. Plain texts lists of URLs). When this is True, ArchiveBox downloads the page (and follows all redirects), then it attempts to parse the link’s title from the first `<title></title>` tag found in the response. It may be buggy or not work for certain sites that use JS to set the title, disabling it will lead to links imported without a title showing up with their URL as the title in the UI.

*Related options:* ONLY_NEW, CHECK_SSL_VALIDITY

SAVE_FAVICON

**Possible Values:** [True]/False Fetch and save favicon for the URL from Google’s public favicon service: https://www.google.com/s2/favicons?domain={domain}. Set this to FALSE if you don’t need favicons.

*Related options:* TEMPLATES_DIR, CHECK_SSL_VALIDITY, CURL_BINARY

SAVE_WGET

**Possible Values:** [True]/False Fetch page with wget, and save responses into folders for each domain, e.g. example.com/index.html, with .html appended if not present. For a full list of options used during the wget download process, see the archivebox/archive_methods.py:save_wget(...) function.

*Related options:* TIMEOUT, SAVE_WGET_REQUISITES, CHECK_SSL_VALIDITY, COOKIES_FILE, WGET_USER_AGENT, SAVE_WARC, WGET_BINARY

SAVE_WARC

**Possible Values:** [True]/False Save a timestamped WARC archive of all the page requests and responses during the wget archive process.

*Related options:* TIMEOUT, SAVE_WGET_REQUISITES, CHECK_SSL_VALIDITY, COOKIES_FILE, WGET_USER_AGENT, SAVE_WGET, WGET_BINARY

SAVE_PDF

**Possible Values:** [True]/False Print page as PDF.

*Related options:* TIMEOUT, CHECK_SSL_VALIDITY, CHROME_USER_DATA_DIR, CHROME_BINARY
SAVE_SCREENSHOT

Possible Values: [True]/False
Fetch a screenshot of the page.

Related options: RESOLUTION, TIMEOUT, CHECK_SSL_VALIDITY, CHROME_USER_DATA_DIR, CHROME_BINARY

SAVE_DOM

Possible Values: [True]/False
Fetch a DOM dump of the page.

Related options: TIMEOUT, CHECK_SSL_VALIDITY, CHROME_USER_DATA_DIR, CHROME_BINARY

SAVE_SINGLEFILE

Possible Values: [True]/False
Fetch an HTML file with all assets embedded using Single File.

Related options: TIMEOUT, CHECK_SSL_VALIDITY, CHROME_USER_DATA_DIR, CHROME_BINARY, SINGLEFILE_BINARY

SAVE_READABILITY

Possible Values: [True]/False
Extract article text, summary, and byline using Mozilla’s Readability library. Unlike the other methods, this does not download any additional files, so it’s practically free from a disk usage perspective. It works by using any existing downloaded HTML version (e.g. wget, DOM dump, singlefile) and piping it into readability.

Related options: TIMEOUT, SAVE_WGET, SAVE_DOM, SAVE_SINGLEFILE, SAVE_MERCURY

SAVE_MERCURY

Possible Values: [True]/False
Extract article text, summary, and byline using the Mercury library. Unlike the other methods, this does not download any additional files, so it’s practically free from a disk usage perspective. It works by using any existing downloaded HTML version (e.g. wget, DOM dump, singlefile) and piping it into Mercury.

Related options: TIMEOUT, SAVE_WGET, SAVE_DOM, SAVE_SINGLEFILE, SAVE_READABILITY

SAVE_GIT

Possible Values: [True]/False
Fetch any git repositories on the page.

Related options: TIMEOUT, GIT_DOMAINS, CHECK_SSL_VALIDITY, GIT_BINARY

1.3. General
SAVE_MEDIA

Possible Values: [True]/False Fetch all audio, video, annotations, and media metadata on the page using youtube-dl. Warning, this can use up a lot of storage very quickly.

Related options: MEDIA_TIMEOUT, CHECK_SSL_VALIDITY, YOUTUBEDL_BINARY

SAVE_ARCHIVE_DOT_ORG

Possible Values: [True]/False Submit the page’s URL to be archived on Archive.org. (The Internet Archive)

Related options: TIMEOUT, CHECK_SSL_VALIDITY, CURL_BINARY

Archive Method Options

Specific options for individual archive methods above. Some of these are shared between multiple archive methods, others are specific to a single method.

CHECK_SSL_VALIDITY

Possible Values: [True]/False Whether to enforce HTTPS certificate and HSTS chain of trust when archiving sites. Set this to False if you want to archive pages even if they have expired or invalid certificates. Be aware that when False you cannot guarantee that you have not been man-in-the-middle’d while archiving content, so the content cannot be verified to be what’s on the original site.

SAVE_WGET_REQUISITES

Possible Values: [True]/False Fetch images/css/js with wget. (True is highly recommended, otherwise your won’t download many critical assets to render the page, like images, js, css, etc.)

Related options: TIMEOUT, SAVE_WGET, SAVE_WARC, WGET_BINARY

RESOLUTION

Possible Values: [1440, 2000]/1024, 768/… Screenshot resolution in pixels width, height.

Related options: SAVE_SCREENSHOT
**CURL_USER_AGENT**

Possible Values: [Mozilla/5.0 (Macintosh; Intel Mac OS X 10_15_7) AppleWebKit/537.36 (KHTML, like Gecko) Chrome/90.0.4430.61 Safari/537.36 ArchiveBox/{VERSION} (+https://github.com/ArchiveBox/ArchiveBox/) curl/{CURL_VERSION}]/*Mozilla/5.0 ...*/...This is the user agent to use during curl archiving. You can set this to impersonate a more common browser like Chrome or Firefox if you’re getting blocked by servers for having an unknown/blacklisted user agent.

Related options: USE_CURL, SAVE_TITLE, CHECK_SSL_VALIDITY, CURL_BINARY, WGET_USER_AGENT

**WGET_USER_AGENT**

Possible Values: [Mozilla/5.0 (Macintosh; Intel Mac OS X 10_15_7) AppleWebKit/537.36 (KHTML, like Gecko) Chrome/90.0.4430.61 Safari/537.36 ArchiveBox/{VERSION} (+https://github.com/ArchiveBox/ArchiveBox/) wget/{WGET_VERSION}]/*Mozilla/5.0 ...*/...This is the user agent to use during wget archiving. You can set this to impersonate a more common browser like Chrome or Firefox if you’re getting blocked by servers for having an unknown/blacklisted user agent.

Related options: SAVE_WGET, SAVE_WARC, CHECK_SSL_VALIDITY, WGET_BINARY, CHROME_USER_AGENT

**CHROME_USER_AGENT**

Possible Values: [Mozilla/5.0 (Macintosh; Intel Mac OS X 10_15_7) AppleWebKit/537.36 (KHTML, like Gecko) Chrome/90.0.4430.61 Safari/537.36 ArchiveBox/{VERSION} (+https://github.com/ArchiveBox/ArchiveBox/)]/*Mozilla/5.0 ...*/...

This is the user agent to use during Chrome headless archiving. If you’re experiencing being blocked by many sites, you can set this to hide the Headless string that reveals to servers that you’re using a headless browser.

Related options: SAVE_PDF, SAVE_SCREENSHOT, SAVE_DOM, CHECK_SSL_VALIDITY, CHROME_USER_DATA_DIR, CHROME_HEADLESS, CHROME_BINARY, WGET_USER_AGENT

**GIT_DOMAINS**

Possible Values: [github.com,bitbucket.org,gitlab.com]/git.example.com/*Domains to attempt download of git repositories on using git clone.

Related options: SAVE_GIT, CHECK_SSL_VALIDITY
**COOKIES_FILE**

**Possible Values:** [None]//path/to/cookies.txt/...Cookies file to pass to wget. To capture sites that require a user to be logged in, you can specify a path to a netscape-format cookies.txt file for wget to use. You can generate this file by using a browser extension to export your cookies in this format, or by using wget with --save-cookies.

*Related options: SAVE_WGET, SAVE_WARC, CHECK_SSL_VALIDITY, WGET_BINARY*

---

**CHROME_USER_DATA_DIR**

**Possible Values:** [~/.config/google-chrome]/tmp/chrome-profile/...Path to a Chrome user profile directory. To capture sites that require a user to be logged in, you can specify a path to a chrome user profile (which loads the cookies needed for the user to be logged in). If you don't have an existing Chrome profile, create one with chromium-browser --user-data-dir=/tmp/chrome-profile, and log into the sites you need. Then set CHROME_USER_DATA_DIR=/tmp/chrome-profile to make ArchiveBox use that profile.

*Note: Make sure the path does not have Default at the end (it should the the parent folder of Default), e.g. set it to CHROME_USER_DATA_DIR=~/.config/chromium and not CHROME_USER_DATA_DIR=~/.config/chromium/Default.*

By default when set to None, ArchiveBox tries all the following User Data Dir paths in order:https://chromium.googlesource.com/chromium/src/+/HEAD/docs/user_data_dir.md

*Related options: SAVE_PDF, SAVE_SCREENSHT, SAVE_DOM, CHECK_SSL_VALIDITY, CHROME_HEADLESS, CHROME_BINARY*

---

**CHROME_HEADLESS**

**Possible Values:** [True]/False Whether or not to use Chrome/Chromium in --headless mode (no browser UI displayed). When set to False, the full Chrome UI will be launched each time it’s used to archive a page, which greatly slows down the process but allows you to watch in real-time as it saves each page.

*Related options: SAVE_PDF, SAVE_SCREENSHT, SAVE_DOM, CHROME_USER_DATA_DIR, CHROME_BINARY*

---

**CHROME_SANDBOX**

**Possible Values:** [True]/False Whether or not to use the Chrome sandbox when archiving.

If you see an error message like this, it means you are trying to run ArchiveBox as root:

```
:ERROR:zygote_host_impl_linux.cc(89)] Running as root without --no-sandbox is not supported. See https://crbug.com/638180
```

*Note: Do not run ArchiveBox as root! The solution to this error is not to override it by setting CHROME_SANDBOX=False, it’s to use create another user (e.g. www-data) and run ArchiveBox under that new, less privileged user. This is a security-critical setting, only set this to False if you're running ArchiveBox inside a container or VM where it doesn’t have access to the rest of your system!*
Shell Options

_Options around the format of the CLI output._

**USE_COLOR**

**Possible Values:** [True]/False Colorize console output. Defaults to True if stdin is a TTY (interactive session), otherwise False (e.g. if run in a script or piped into a file).

**SHOW_PROGRESS**

**Possible Values:** [True]/False Show real-time progress bar in console output. Defaults to True if stdin is a TTY (interactive session), otherwise False (e.g. if run in a script or piped into a file).

*Note: We use asymptotic progress bars because most tasks complete quickly!*

Dependency Options

_Options for defining which binaries to use for the various archive method dependencies._

**CHROME_BINARY**

**Possible Values:** [chromium-browser]/usr/local/bin/google-chrome/... Path or name of the Google Chrome / Chromium binary to use for all the headless browser archive methods.

Without setting this environment variable, ArchiveBox by default look for the following binaries in $PATH in this order:

- chromium-browser
- chromium
- google-chrome
- google-chrome-stable
- google-chrome-unstable
- google-chrome-beta
- google-chrome-canary
- google-chrome-dev
You can override the default behavior to search for any available bin by setting the environment variable to your preferred Chrome binary name or path.

The chrome/chromium dependency is *optional* and only required for screenshots, PDF, and DOM dump output, it can be safely ignored if those three methods are disabled.

*Related options:* `SAVE_PDF`, `SAVE_SCREENSHOT`, `SAVE_DOM`, `SAVE_SINGLEFILE`, `CHROME_USER_DATA_DIR`, `CHROME_HEADLESS`, `CHROME_SANDBOX`

---

**WGET_BINARY**

*Possible Values:* `wget`/`/usr/local/bin/wget/...`Path or name of the wget binary to use.

*Related options:* `SAVE_WGET`, `SAVE_WARC`

---

**YOUTUDBEDL_BINARY**

*Possible Values:* `youtube-dl`/`/usr/local/bin/youtube-dl/...`Path or name of the youtube-dl binary to use.

*Related options:* `SAVE_MEDIA`

---

**GIT_BINARY**

*Possible Values:* `git`/`/usr/local/bin/git/...`Path or name of the git binary to use.

*Related options:* `SAVE_GIT`

---

**CURL_BINARY**

*Possible Values:* `curl`/`/usr/local/bin/curl/...`Path or name of the curl binary to use.

*Related options:* `SAVE_FAVICON`, `SAVE_ARCHIVE_DOT_ORG`

---

**SINGLEFILE_BINARY**

*Possible Values:* `single-file`/`.node_modules/single-file/cli/single-file/...`Path or name of the SingleFile binary to use.

This can be installed using `npm install --no-audit --no-fund 'git+https://github.com/gildas-lormeau/SingleFile.git'`.

*Related options:* `SAVE_SINGLEFILE`, `CHROME_BINARY`, `CHROME_USER_DATA_DIR`, `CHROME_HEADLESS`, `CHROME_SANDBOX`
**READABILITY_BINARY**

Possible Values: [readability-extractor]/./node_modules/readability-extractor/...Path or name of the Readability extractor binary to use.

This can be installed using `npm install --no-audit --no-fund 'git+https://github.com/ArchiveBox/readability-extractor.git'`.

*Related options: SAVE_READABILITY*

---

**MERCURY_BINARY**

Possible Values: [mercury-parser]/./node_modules/@postlight/mercury-parser/cli.js/...Path or name of the Mercury parser extractor binary to use.

This can be installed using `npm install --no-audit --no-fund '@postlight/mercury-parser'`.

*Related options: SAVE_MERCURY*

---

**RIPGREP_BINARY**

Possible Values: [rg]/rga/...Path or name of the ripgrep binary to use for full text search.

This can be installed using your system package manager, e.g. `apt install ripgrep` or `brew install ripgrep`.

Optionally switch this to use ripgrep-all for full-text search support across more filetypes (e.g. PDF): https://github.com/phiresky/ripgrep-all.

*Related options: SEARCH_BACKEND_ENGINE*

---

**SINGLEFILE_ARGS**

Possible Values: ["--back-end=playwright-firefox","--load-deferred-images-dispatch-scroll-event=true"]/..

Arguments that are passed to the SingleFile binary. The values should be a valid JSON string.

*Related options: SINGLEFILE_BINARY*

---

**CURL_ARGS**

Possible Values: ["--tlsv1.3","--http2"]/..

Arguments that are passed to the curl binary. The values should be a valid JSON string.

*Related options: CURL_BINARY*
If you need help or have a question, you can open an issue or reach out on Twitter.

What are you having an issue with?:

- Installing ArchiveBox
- Upgrading ArchiveBox
- Configuring ArchiveBox
- Archiving content with ArchiveBox
- Hosting your collection publicly
- Database and filesystem issues

Installing

Make sure you've followed the Manual Setup guide in the [[Install]] instructions first. Then check here for help depending on what component you need help with:
Python

Make sure you have at least Python 3.9 installed on your system.

```
python3 --version
pip install --upgrade pip setuptools
```

If you still need help getting Python installed, the official Python docs are a good place to start.

Chromium/Google Chrome

For more info, see the [[Chromium Install]] page.

ArchiveBox depends on being able to access a chromium-browser/google-chrome executable. The executable used defaults to chromium-browser but can be manually specified with the environment variable CHROME_BINARY:

```
env CHROME_BINARY=/usr/local/bin/chromium-browser archivebox add ~/Downloads/bookmarks_.→export.html
```

1. Test to make sure you have Chrome on your $PATH with:

```
which chromium-browser || which google-chrome
```

If no executable is displayed, follow the setup instructions to install and link one of them.

1. If a path is displayed, the next step is to check that it’s runnable:

```
chromium-browser --version || google-chrome --version
```

If no version is displayed, try the setup instructions again, or confirm that you have permission to access chrome.

1. If a version is displayed and it’s <59, upgrade it:

```
apt upgrade chromium-browser -y
# OR
brew cask upgrade chromium-browser
```

1. If a version is displayed and it’s >=59, make sure ArchiveBox is running the right one:

```
env CHROME_BINARY=/path/from/step/1/chromium-browser archivebox version # replace the →path with the one you got from step 1
```

Wget & Curl

If you’re missing wget or curl, simply install them using apt or your package manager of choice. See the “Manual Setup” instructions for more details.

If wget times out or randomly fails to download some sites that you have confirmed are online, upgrade wget to the most recent version with brew upgrade wget or apt upgrade wget. There is a bug in versions <=1.19.1_1 that caused wget to fail for perfectly valid sites.
Archiving

No links parsed from export file

Please open an issue with a description of where you got the export, and preferably your export file attached (you can redact the links). We'll fix the parser to support your format.

Lots of skipped sites

If you ran the archiver once, it won't re-download sites subsequent times, it will only download new links. If you haven't already run it, make sure you have a working internet connection and that the parsed URLs look correct. You can check the ArchiveBox stdout logs or the Web UI to see what links it's downloading.

If you're still having issues, try deleting or moving the ./archive folder (back it up first!) and running archivebox init again.

Lots of errors

Make sure you have all the dependencies installed and that you're able to visit the links from your browser normally. Open an issue with a description of the errors if you're still having problems.

Lots of broken links from the index

Not all sites can be effectively archived with each method, that's why it's best to use a combination of wget, PDFs, and screenshots. If it seems like more than 10-20% of sites in the archive are broken, open an issue with some of the URLs that failed to be archived and I'll investigate.

Removing unwanted links from the index

archivebox remove --help

Hosting the Archive

If you're having issues trying to host the archive via nginx, make sure you already have nginx running with SSL. If you don't, google around, there are plenty of tutorials to help get that set up. Open an issue if you have problem with a particular nginx config.

Other database or filesystem issues

See here for more info:

- https://github.com/ArchiveBox/ArchiveBox/wiki/Upgrading-or-Merging-Archives
- https://github.com/ArchiveBox/ArchiveBox/wiki/Upgrading-or-Merging-Archives#database-troubleshooting
- https://github.com/ArchiveBox/ArchiveBox/wiki/Upgrading-or-Merging-Archives#repairing-a-corrupted-database
- https://github.com/ArchiveBox/ArchiveBox/wiki/Upgrading-or-Merging-Archives#modify-the-archivebox-sqlite3-db-directly
1.3.4 Security Overview

Usage Modes

Archiving Public Content [Default]

This is the default (lax) mode, intended for archiving public (non-secret) URLs without authenticating the headless browser. This is the mode used if you’re archiving news articles, audio, video, etc. browser bookmarks to a folder published on your webserver. This allows you to access and link to content on http://your.archive.com/archive... after the originals go down.

This mode should not be used for archiving entire browser history or authenticated private content like Google Docs, paywalled content, invite-only subreddits, private photo share urls, etc.

Archiving Private Content

WARNING! Advanced users only

ArchiveBox is able to archive content that requires authentication or cookies, but it comes with some caveats. Create dedicated logins for archiving to access paywalled content, private forums, LAN-only content, etc. then share them with ArchiveBox via Chrome profile + cookies.txt file.

To get started, set CHROME_USER_DATA_DIR and COOKIES_FILE to point to a Chrome user folder that has your sessions and a wget cookies.txt file respectively.

For full instructions on setting up a Chromium user profile see here: https://github.com/ArchiveBox/ArchiveBox/wiki/Chromium-Install#setting-up-a-chromium-user-profile

If you’re importing private links or authenticated content, you probably don’t want to share your archive folder publicly on a webserver, so don’t follow the [[Publishing Your Archive]] instructions unless you are only serving it on a trusted LAN or have some sort of authentication in front of it. Make sure to point ArchiveBox to an output folder with conservative permissions, as it may contain archived content with secret session tokens or pieces of your user data. You may also wish to encrypt the archive using an encrypted disk image or filesystem like ZFS as it will contain all requests and response data, including session keys, user data, usernames, etc.
Things to watch out for:

- any cookies / secret state present in a Chrome user profile or cookies.txt file may be reflected in server responses and saved in the Snapshot output (e.g. in headers.json) making it visible in cleartext to anyone viewing the Snapshot, (don’t use your personal Chrome profile for archiving or people viewing your archive can then authenticate as you!)

- any secret tokens embedded in URLs (e.g. secret invite links, Google Doc URLs, etc.) will be visible on archive.org as the URLs are not filtered when saving to archive.org (disable submitting to Archive.org entirely with SAVE_ARCHIVE_DOT_ORG=False)

- the domain portion in archived URLs is sent to a favicon service in order to retrieve an icon more reliably than a janky internal implementation would be able to (if leaking domains is a concern, you can disable the favicon fetching entirely with SAVE_FAVICON=False)

- viewing malicious archived JS could allow an attacker to access your other archive items + the admin interface (JS executes on the same origin as the admin panel right now, fix is pending, set SAVE_WGET=False SAVE_DOM=False to disable the risky extractors entirely or avoid viewing their output directly in a browser)

An example of a session cookie reflected in headers.json visible in the archive.

Do not run as root

Do not run ArchiveBox as root for a number of reasons:

- Chrome will execute as root and fail immediately because Chrome sandboxing is pointless when the data directory is opened as root (do not set CHROME_SANDBOX=False just to bypass that error!)

- All dependencies will be run as root, if any of them have a vulnerability that’s exploited by sites you’re archiving you’re opening yourself up to full system compromise

- ArchiveBox does lots of HTML parsing, filesystem access, and shell command execution. A bug in any one of those subsystems could potentially lead to deleted/damaged data on your hard drive, or full system compromise unless restricted to a user that only has permissions to access the directories needed

- Do you really trust a project created by a Github user called @pirate? Why give a random program off the internet root access to your entire system? (I don’t have malicious intent, I’m just saying in principle you should not be running random Github projects as root)

Instead, you should run ArchiveBox as your normal user, or create a user with less privileged access:

```bash
useradd -r -g archivebox -G audio,video archivebox # the audio & video groups are used by chrome
mkdir -p /home/archivebox/data
chown -R archivebox:archivebox /home/archivebox
...
sudo -u archivebox archivebox add ...
```

~--If you absolutely must run it as root for some reason, a footgun is provided: you can set ALLOW_ROOT=True via environment variable or in your ArchiveBox.conf file.~~ This footgun option was removed (I’m sorry, the support burden of helping people who messed up their systems by running everything as root was too high).
Output Folder

Database

The ArchiveBox database is an unencrypted, uncompressed SQLite3 index.sqlite3 file on disk, and such does not require an authenticated admin SQL login to access (like PostgreSQL/MySQL would). Make sure to protect your database file adequately as anyone who can read it can read your entire collection contents. Passwords for the admin users are stored as salted and PBKDF2 hashed strings in the auth_user table.

More info:
- https://github.com/ArchiveBox/ArchiveBox/wiki/Usage#disk-layout
- https://github.com/ArchiveBox/ArchiveBox/wiki/Upgrading-or-Merging-Archives#database-troubleshooting
- https://github.com/ArchiveBox/ArchiveBox/wiki/Upgrading-or-Merging-Archives#modify-the-archivebox-sqlite3-db-directly
- https://github.com/ArchiveBox/ArchiveBox/wiki/Upgrading-or-Merging-Archives#example-adding-a-new-user-with-ahashed-password

Filesystem

How much are you planning to archive? Only a few bookmarked articles, or thousands of pages of browsing history a day? If it’s only 1-50 pages a day, you can probably just stick it in a normal folder on your hard drive, but if you want to go over 100 pages a day, you will likely want to put your archive on a compressed/deduplicated/encrypted disk image or filesystem like ZFS. Other distributed/networked/checksummed filesystems that have also been reported to work (but are not technically officially supported) include SMB, NFS, Ceph, Unraid, and BTRFS. Make sure the filesystem you’re using supports FSYNC. Some filesystems are unable to store more than a certain number of directory entries, and your total number of snapshots in .archive may be capped as a result. Some other filesystems begin to have performance degradations but continue to function when the directory entry count gets too high. Generally this isn’t an issue unless you have more than ~20,000 Snapshot folders in .archive.

Purging entries

Unless --delete is passed to archivebox remove, Snapshots removed from the index remain in the filesystem and their .archive/<timestamp> folders need to be deleted manually to be fully removed. Imported URLs are also logged separately in .sources, .logs, and the Sonic full-text index .sonic and should be removed manually as well to clear all traces of a URL added by accident. You can search for a URL on the filesystem you’re trying to remove using grep -a -r "https://example.com/url/to/search/for".

Permissions

Consider what permissioning to apply to your archive folder carefully. Limit access to the fewest possible users by checking folder ownership and setting OUTPUT_PERMISSIONS accordingly. Generally the index.sqlite3 file, archive/ folder, and ArchiveBox.conf file must all be owned and writable by the archivebox user or a dedicated non-root user.

More info:
- https://github.com/ArchiveBox/ArchiveBox/wiki/Usage#disk-layout
- https://github.com/ArchiveBox/ArchiveBox/wiki/Upgrading-or-Merging-Archives#database-troubleshooting
Publishing

Are you publishing your archive? If so, make sure you use the built-in archivebox server or only serve the static export as static HTML (don't accidentally serve it as PHP or CGI or you may execute malicious archived files by accident). Regardless of how you serve it, make sure to put it on its own domain not shared with other services. This is done in order to avoid cookies leaking between your main domain and domains hosting content you don't control. A common practice is to put user provided / untrusted archived content on completely separate top-level domains from anything else (like how Google and Github do with googleusercontent.com and github.io).

Published archives automatically include a robots.txt Disallow: / to block search engines from indexing them. You may still wish to publish your contact info in the index footer though using FOOTER_INFO so that you can respond to any DMCA and copyright takedown notices if you accidentally rehost copyrighted content.

Make sure to read all the warnings above about the dangers of exposing Chrome profile data, cookies, secret tokens in URLs, and the risks of viewing archived JS on a shared origin before publishing your archive.

More info:

- https://github.com/ArchiveBox/ArchiveBox/wiki/Publishing-Your-Archive
- https://github.com/ArchiveBox/ArchiveBox/wiki/Publishing-Your-Archive#security-concerns
- https://github.com/ArchiveBox/ArchiveBox/wiki/Publishing-Your-Archive#copyright-concerns
- https://github.com/ArchiveBox/ArchiveBox/issues/239

1.3.5 Publishing Your Archive

There are two ways to publish your archive: using the archivebox server or by exporting and hosting it as static HTML.

1. Use the built-in webserver

```bash
# set the permissions depending on how public/locked down you want it to be
archivebox config --set PUBLIC_INDEX=True
archivebox config --set PUBLIC_SNAPSHOTS=True
archivebox config --set PUBLIC_ADD_VIEW=True

# create an admin username and password for yourself
archivebox manage createsuperuser

# then start the webserver and open the web UI in your browser
archivebox server 0.0.0.0:8000
open http://127.0.0.1:8000
```

This server is enabled out-of-the-box if you're using docker-compose to run ArchiveBox, and there is a commented-out example nginx config with SSL set up as well.
2. Export and host it as static HTML

```bash
archivebox list --html --with-headers > index.html
archivebox list --json --with-headers > index.json

# then upload the entire output folder containing index.html and archive/ somewhere
# e.g. github pages or another static hosting provider

# you can also serve it with the simple python HTTP server
python3 -m http.server --bind 0.0.0.0 --directory . 8000
open http://127.0.0.1:8000
```

Here’s a sample nginx configuration that works to serve your static archive folder:

```nginx
location / {
    alias /path/to/your/ArchiveBox/data/;
    index index.html;
    autoindex on;
    try_files $uri $uri/ =404;
}
```

Make sure you’re not running any content as CGI or PHP, you only want to serve static files!


---

**Security Concerns**

Re-hosting other people’s content has security implications for any other sites sharing your hosting domain. Make sure you understand the dangers of hosting untrusted archived HTML/JS/CSS on a shared domain. Due to the security risk of serving some malicious JS you archived by accident, it’s best to put this on a domain or subdomain of its own to keep cookies separate and help limit the effectiveness of CSRF attacks and other nastiness.

More info:

- https://github.com/ArchiveBox/ArchiveBox/wiki/Security-Overview
- https://github.com/ArchiveBox/ArchiveBox/wiki/Security-Overview#publishing
- https://github.com/ArchiveBox/ArchiveBox/wiki/Security-Overview#%EF%B8%8F-things-to-watch-out-for-%EF%B8%8F

**Copyright Concerns**

Be aware that some sites you archive may not allow you to rehost their content publicly for copyright reasons, it’s up to you to host responsibly and respond to takedown requests appropriately.

You may also want to blacklist your archive in /robots.txt if you don’t want to be publicly associated with all the links you archive via search engine results.

Please modify the FOOTER_INFO config variable to add your contact info to the footer of your index.
1.3.6 Scheduled Archiving

ArchiveBox contains a built-in scheduler that supports pulling in URLs regularly from the web or from the local filesystem.

```bash
$ archivebox schedule --help
```

**usage:** archivebox schedule [-h] [--quiet] [--add] [--every EVERY] [--depth {0,1}] [--overwrite] [--clear] [--show] [--foreground] [--run-all] [import_path]

Set ArchiveBox to regularly import URLs at specific times using cron

**positional arguments:**
- `import_path` Check this path and import any new links on every run (can be either local file or remote URL)

**optional arguments:**
- `-h, --help` show this help message and exit
- `--quiet, -q` Don't warn about storage space.
- `--add` Add a new scheduled ArchiveBox update job to cron
- `--every EVERY` Run ArchiveBox once every [timeperiod] (hour/day/month/year or cron format e.g. "0 0 * * *")
- `--depth {0,1}` Depth to archive to [0] or 1, see "add" command help for more info
- `--overwrite` Re-archive any URLs that have been previously archived, overwriting existing Snapshots
- `--clear` Stop all ArchiveBox scheduled runs (remove cron jobs)
- `--show` Print a list of currently active ArchiveBox cron jobs
- `--foreground, -f` Launch ArchiveBox scheduler as a long-running foreground task instead of using cron.
- `--run-all` Run all the scheduled jobs once immediately, independent of their configured schedules, can be used together with --foreground

ArchiveBox ignores links that are imported multiple times (keeping the earliest version that it’s seen). This means you can add cron jobs that regularly poll the same file or URL for new links, adding only new ones as necessary, or you can pass `--overwrite` to save a fresh copy each time the scheduled task runs.

The list of defined scheduled tasks can be inspected and cleared with `archivebox schedule --show` and `archivebox schedule --clear`.

Many popular sites such as Twitter, Reddit, Facebook, etc. take efforts to block/ratelimit/lazy-load content to avoid being scraped by bots like ArchiveBox. It may be better to use an alternative frontend with minimal JS when archiving those sites:https://github.com/mendel5/alternative-front-ends

The scheduled interval can be passed easily using `--every={day,week,month,year}` or by passing a cron-style schedule e.g. `--every='5 4 * * *'` to run at 04:05 every day.

The scheduler can also be run in `--foreground` mode to avoid relying on your host system’s cron scheduler to be running. In foreground mode, it will run all tasks previously added using `archivebox schedule` in a long-running foreground process. This is useful for running scheduled tasks inside docker-compose or supervisord.
Docker Usage

```
docker-compose run --rm archivebox schedule --every=week --depth=1 https://example.com

docker-compose run --rm archivebox schedule --every=day https://example.com

docker-compose run --rm archivebox schedule --show

docker-compose run --rm archivebox schedule --help

# restart the scheduler container to pick up any changes made

docker compose restart archivebox_scheduler
```

docker-compose.yml:

```
services:

  archivebox:
    image: archivebox/archivebox:dev
    command: server --quick-init 0.0.0.0:8000

  archivebox_scheduler:
    image: archivebox/archivebox:dev
    command: schedule --foreground

volumes:
- ./data:/data
- ./etc/crontabs:/var/spool/cron/crontabs
```

For a full Docker Compose example config see here: https://github.com/ArchiveBox/ArchiveBox/blob/dev/docker-compose.yml#:~:text=schedule

For more examples of plain Docker and Docker Compose usage with scheduling, see: https://github.com/ArchiveBox/ArchiveBox/issues/1155#issuecomment-1590146616

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Example: Archive a Twitter user’s Tweets and linked content within once a week

```
archivebox schedule --every=week --depth=1 'https://nitter.net/ArchiveBoxApp'
```

Nitter is an alternative frontend recommended Twitter that formats the content better for archiving/bots and avoids ratelimits.

Example: Archive a Reddit subreddit and discussions for every post once a week

```
# optionally limit URLs to Teddit (aka Reddit) to capture discussion and user pages but not external outbound URLs
archivebox config --set URL_WHITELIST='^http(s)?:/\/(.+)?teddit\..net\/?.*$'

archivebox schedule --every=week --overwrite --depth=1 'https://teddit.net/r/DataHoarder/
```

Teddit is an alternative frontend recommended for Reddit that formats the content better for archiving/bots and avoids ratelimits. `--overwrite` is passed to save a fresh copy each week, otherwise the URL will be ignored as it’s already present in the collection after the first time it’s added.

Example: Archive the HackerNews front page and some linked articles every 24 hours

```
# optional exclude some URLs you don’t want to archive
archivebox config --set URL_BLACKLIST='^http(s)?:/\/(.+)?(youtube\.com)|(amazon\.com)\-/.*$'

archivebox schedule --every=day --depth=1 'https://news.ycombinator.com'
```

Example: Archive all URLs in an RSS feed from Pocket every 12 hours

This example imports your Pocket bookmark feed and archives any new links every 12 hours:

First, set your Pocket RSS feed to “public” under https://getpocket.com/privacy_controls.

Then tell ArchiveBox to pull it regularly:

```
archivebox schedule --every=day --depth=1 https://getpocket.com/users/
...yourusernamegoeshere/feed/all
```

Example: Archive a Github repository’s source code only once a month

```
archivebox schedule --every=month --extract=git --overwrite 'https://github.com/
...ArchiveBox'
```

`--extract=git` tells it to only use the Git source extractor and skip saving the HTML/screenshot/etc. other extractor methods.
Example: Archive a list of URLs pulled from the filesystem every 30 minutes

```
archivebox schedule --every='30 * * * *' /some/path/to/urls.txt
```

Advanced Scheduling Using Cron

To schedule regular archiving you can also use any other task scheduler like cron, at, systemd, etc. aside from the built-in scheduler `archivebox schedule`.

For some example configs, see the `etc/cron.d` and `etc/supervisord` folders.

Example: Export and archive Firefox browser history every 24 hours

This example exports your browser history and archives it once a day, saving a summary to disk:

First download the ArchiveBox helper script for browser history exporting

```
https://github.com/ArchiveBox/ArchiveBox/blob/dev/bin/export_browser_history.sh
```

Then create `/home/ArchiveBox/archivebox/bin/scheduled_firefox_import.sh`:

```
#!/bin/bash

cd `/home/ArchiveBox/archivebox`
bash ./bin/export_browser_history --firefox ./output/sources/firefox_history.json
archivebox add < ./output/sources/firefox_history.json >> /var/log/ArchiveBox.log
archivebox status >> /var/log/ArchiveBox.log
```

Then tell cron to run your script every 24 hours:

```
echo '0 24 * * * archivebox /home/ArchiveBox/archivebox/bin/scheduled_firefox_import.sh' >> /etc/cron.d/archivebox_scheduled_firefox_import
```

Example: Import an RSS feed from Pocket every 12 hours

If you need to customize the import process or archive a password-locked RSS feed, you can do it manually with a bash script + cron

```
#!/bin/bash

cd /home/ArchiveBox/archivebox
curl --silent https://getpocket.com/users/yourusernamegoeshere/feed/all | archivebox add
>>> /home/ArchiveBox/archivebox/logs/scheduled_imports.log
# you can add additional flags to curl here e.g. to authenticate with HTTP
# curl --silent -u username:password ... | archivebox add >> ...
```

Then create a cronjob telling your system to run the script on your chosen regular interval (e.g. every 12 hours):

```
echo '0 12 * * * archivebox /home/ArchiveBox/archivebox/bin/scheduled_imports.sh' > /etc/cron.d/archivebox_scheduled_imports
```

1.3. General
1.3.7 Chromium Install

By default, ArchiveBox looks for any existing installed version of Chrome/Chromium and uses it if found. You can optionally install a specific version and set the environment variable `CHROME_BINARY` to force ArchiveBox to use that one, e.g.:

- `CHROME_BINARY=google-chrome-beta`
- `CHROME_BINARY=/usr/bin/chromium-browser`
- `CHROME_BINARY='/Applications/Chromium.app/Contents/MacOS/Chromium'`

If you don’t already have Chrome installed, I recommend installing Chromium instead of Google Chrome, as it’s the open-source fork of Chrome that doesn’t send as much tracking data to Google.

Check for existing Chrome/Chromium install:

```bash
google-chrome --version | chromium-browser --version
```

Google Chrome 73.0.3683.75 beta  # should be >v59

Installing Chromium

macOS

If you already have `/Applications/Chromium.app`, you don’t need to run this.

```bash
brew install chromium
```

Ubuntu/Debian

If you already have `chromium-browser >= v59` installed (run `chromium-browser --version`, you don’t need to run this.

```bash
apt update
apt install chromium-browser
# or on some systems:
apt install chromium
```

Installing Google Chrome

macOS

If you already have `/Applications/Google Chrome.app`, you don’t need to run this.

```bash
brew install google-chrome
```
If you already have `google-chrome` >= v59 installed (run `google-chrome --version`), you don't need to run this.

```bash
wget -q -O - https://dl-ssl.google.com/linux/linux_signing_key.pub | sudo apt-key add -
sudo sh -c "echo "deb [arch=amd64] http://dl.google.com/linux/chrome/deb/ stable main" >> /etc/apt/sources.list.d/google-chrome.list"
apt update
apt install google-chrome
```

### Troubleshooting Chromium Install

If you encounter problems setting up Google Chrome or Chromium, see the Troubleshooting page.

---

**1.3.8 Setting Up a Chromium User Profile**

You may choose to set up a Chrome/Chromium user profile in order to use your cookies/sessions to log into sites behind authentication/paywall during archiving.

You must set up the profile using the exact same version of chrome that ArchiveBox is running (which can be found with `archivebox version`). You can download old versions of Chrome in order to match it from https://chromium.cypress.io.

**General steps:**

1. Install desired Chromium version in new directory `./data/chromium` inside your data folder on the host (outside Docker)

2. Open the Chromium binary directly on the host if possible, or run `vncserver` as `archivebox` user and run chromium in VNC session to generate cookies, then close VNC session (detailed instructions here)

3. Add the config to `docker-compose.yml` to mount the `./data/chromium` volume and environment variables telling ArchiveBox to use it `docker-compose.yml`:

```yaml
services:
  archivebox:
    ...  
    environment:
      ...  
      - CHROME_USER_DATA_DIR=/data/chromium/.config/chromium
      - CHROME_BINARY=/data/chromium/chrome
    volumes:
      - ./data:/data
      - ./data/chromium:/data/chromium
      ...  
```

1. Set the permissions on the chromium dir

```bash
docker-compose run --rm archivebox /bin/bash
# then inside of docker run these:
chown -R archivebox:archivebox /data/chromium/
chmod -R ugo+rwx /data/chromium
```

---

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The new profile is now generated and used by same instance of Chrome on docker host and container.

Each step is crucial, especially the permissions and matching the binary inside of Docker and outside.

More info and troubleshooting steps:

- https://github.com/ArchiveBox/ArchiveBox/issues/952
- https://github.com/ArchiveBox/ArchiveBox/wiki/Security-Overview#archiving-private-content
- https://github.com/ArchiveBox/ArchiveBox/wiki/Security-Overview#things-to-watch-out-for-ef-b8-8f
- https://github.com/ArchiveBox/ArchiveBox/wiki/Security-Overview#publishing
- https://github.com/ArchiveBox/ArchiveBox/wiki/Configuration#chrome_user_data_dir
- https://github.com/ArchiveBox/ArchiveBox/wiki/Configuration#chrome_binary
- https://github.com/ArchiveBox/ArchiveBox/wiki/Configuration#cookies_file

1.3.9 Upgrade your ArchiveBox collection to a new version

Note: It’s recommended to only upgrade one major version at a time. e.g. if you’re on v0.4.14, upgrade to v0.5.6 next, then v0.6.3, and finally v0.7.1 (as 3 separate steps). You can specify exact versions with pip like so: `pip install archivebox==0.6.3` or with docker `docker pull archivebox/archivebox:0.6.3`. Upgrading directly across multiple major versions may work in some cases, but is not recommended for maximum data safety.

Upgrading checklist:

1. Find the version you want to upgrade to on https://github.com/ArchiveBox/ArchiveBox/releases
2. Read the release notes carefully for any instructions or extra steps around upgrading for each release you’re skipping or installing
3. Make a full backup of your index.sqlite3 and archive/ content before upgrading! `gzip -9 < index.sqlite3 > "index.sqlite3.$(date +%s).bak"
4. Follow the steps below depending on your setup to run `archivebox init` (repeating as necessary for each major version if upgrading across multiple major versions)
5. Confirm the upgrade succeeded and check for any orphan/corrupted snapshots with `archivebox status`

Open an issue in our bug tracker if you experience any problems with upgrading/merging/modifying collections.

How it works internally:

The same command is used for initializing a new archive and upgrading an existing one. `archivebox init` is idempotent and safely be run multiple times. Running it will ensure your collection is on the latest version and all the files are in their correct locations. `archivebox status` can be used to check for orphan/corrupted snapshots or invalid index data.

There are three main areas on disk that ArchiveBox modifies during upgrades:

- `index.sqlite3` contains the SQLite3 DB index that gets upgraded automatically by Django based on the changes in `archivebox/core/models.py`.
- `archive/*/index.json` these files are redundant json exports of the data for each Snapshot in `index.sqlite3`, these files are overwritten on every `archivebox update` run or anytime the Snapshot is modified from the GUI or CLI. These files will be lazily updated to the latest schema versions as ArchiveBox accesses them, but are usually not modified in bulk during `archivebox init` when upgrading.
• archive/* the Snapshot output files may be moved or renamed by future upgrades (so far they have remained unchanged since v0.1, but future versions reserve the right to change their locations)

The ArchiveBox.conf file is not modified by upgrades and should remain forward-compatible across future versions (even when config options are renamed, we check the old names internally to maintain compatibility).

As of v0.4 and above, ArchiveBox uses the Django migrations system for deterministic, atomic, safe upgrades, so your DB should always be left in a consistent state in the event of a failure or power outage. If you need help fixing a corrupted collection, open an issue using the link above.

More info:
- https://docs.djangoproject.com/en/4.0/topics/migrations/
- https://github.com/ArchiveBox/ArchiveBox/wiki/Upgrading-or-Merging-Archives#database-migrations-errors-or-upgrade-issues
- https://github.com/ArchiveBox/ArchiveBox/wiki/Troubleshooting

**Upgrading with Docker Compose**

Using Docker Compose is recommended because it makes upgrading a breeze! Pulling and running the latest version automatically upgrades the ArchiveBox collection and all of ArchiveBox’s internal dependencies.

```bash
cd ~/archivebox
# or wherever your data folder is
docker-compose down  # stop the currently running archivebox containers
docker-compose down  # run twice to clear stopped containers
docker-compose pull   # pull the latest image version from Docker Hub
docker-compose up     # collection will be automatically upgraded as it starts
```

More info:
- https://github.com/ArchiveBox/ArchiveBox#easy-setup
- https://github.com/ArchiveBox/ArchiveBox/wiki/Docker#docker-compose
- https://github.com/ArchiveBox/ArchiveBox/wiki/Docker#setup

**Upgrading with plain Docker**

Upgrading with plain Docker is similar to the process with Docker Compose, but you have to run archivebox init manually at the end to finish the process.

```bash
docker ps -a -q --filter ancestor=archivebox/archivebox  # find any currently running archivebox containers

docker kill <image>   # stop any currently running archivebox versions

docker pull archivebox/archivebox
docker run -v $PWD:/data -it archivebox/archivebox init --setup  # upgrade the collection to the latest version

# restart the archivebox server container if needed
docker run -v $PWD:/data -it -p 8000:8000 archivebox/archivebox server 0.0.0.0:8000
```

More info:
Upgrading with a package manager

Package manager releases take a lot of effort to maintain (contributions welcome!) and sometimes lag behind the Docker releases. We make a best effort to have the latest release available through all channels within a reasonable timeframe.

```
cd ~/archivebox  # or wherever your data folder is
killall archivebox  # stop the currently running archivebox version

# upgrade ArchiveBox using the package manager you originally used to install it
pip install --upgrade archivebox
# or
brew upgrade archivebox
# or
apt install --upgrade archivebox
# or with the optional auto-installer script
curl -sSL 'https://get.archivebox.io' | sh

archivebox init  # run init to upgrade the collection to the latest version
archivebox update --index-only  # optionally force an update of the snapshot index files...
    # (normally done lazily, see issue #962 for more info)
archivebox status  # check that everything succeeded
```

More info:

- https://github.com/ArchiveBox/ArchiveBox#-package-manager-setup
- https://github.com/ArchiveBox/ArchiveBox/wiki/Install#manual-setup
- https://github.com/ArchiveBox/pip-archivebox
- https://github.com/ArchiveBox/homebrew-archivebox
- https://github.com/ArchiveBox/docker-archivebox
- https://github.com/ArchiveBox/debian-archivebox
- https://github.com/ArchiveBox/electron-archivebox
- https://aur.archlinux.org/packages/archivebox
- https://github.com/NixOS/nixpkgs/blob/master/pkgs/applications/misc/archivebox/default.nix
1.3.10 Merge two or more existing archives

Two or more existing ArchiveBox collection dirs can be merged together by simply combining the contents of archive/* and re-running archivebox init to pull the new Snapshots into the index.

1. Upgrade both old collections to the most recent ArchiveBox version (following instructions above)

   ```
   pip install --upgrade archivebox  # or follow instructions above for upgrading w/ Docker
   
   cd /path/to/archivebox1/data
   archivebox init --setup
   archivebox status
   
   cd /path/to/archivebox2/data
   archivebox init --setup
   archivebox status
   
   # ... repeat the same for each collection if merging more than two
   ```

1. Create a new empty archivebox collection in a new folder somewhere, this will hold the new merged collection

   ```
   mkdir /path/to/archivebox_new
   cd /path/to/archivebox_new
   archivebox init --setup
   ```

1. Copy everything under .archive/* in each old collection into the new collection’s .archive/ folder

   ```
   rsync --archive --info=progress2 /path/to/archivebox1/data/archive/ /path/to/archivebox_˓→new/data/archive
   rsync --archive --info=progress2 /path/to/archivebox2/data/archive/ /path/to/archivebox_˓→new/data/archive
   
   # ...repeat the same for each collection if merging more than two
   ```

1. Run archivebox init in the new merged collection to regenerate the new index

   ```
   cd /path/to/archivebox_new
   archivebox init --setup
   ```

1. The new collection should now contain all the entries from the old collections combined

   ```
   cd /path/to/archivebox_new
   archivebox status
   
   # optionally force an update of the snapshot index files (normally done lazily)
   archivebox update --index-only
   ```

For more information about why Snapshot index files are usually updated lazily, see: https://github.com/ArchiveBox/ArchiveBox/issues/962

1.3. General
1.3.11 Modify the ArchiveBox SQLite3 DB directly

If you need to automate changes to the ArchiveBox DB (for example adding a User from an Ansible script), you can modify the SQLite3 DB directly.

Note, this is often unnecessary for modifying ArchiveBox on a host that doesn’t have the CLI installed, as you can also copy the `index.sqlite3` to a local machine that has it, do the modifications locally, then copy the modified db back into place on the host. (Docker/CLI/GUI/Web ArchiveBox all share the same DB schema/format)

```
cd ~/archivebox  # cd into your archivebox collection dir
sqlite3 index.sqlite3  # open the db with sqlite3 shell
```

**Example: Modifying an existing user’s email**

```
UPDATE auth_user
SET email = 'someNewEmail@example.com', is_superuser = 1
WHERE username = 'someUsernameHere';
```

**Example: Adding a new user with a hashed password**

*Note: this is just an example to demonstrate direct database usage. If you are trying to create a user on initial setup, use the ADMIN_USERNAME & ADMIN_PASSWORD configuration options.*

1. First, generate the hashed password in a Python shell using Django’s `make_password` function.

```
pip3 install django==3.1.3  # install the django version used by ArchiveBox
python3  # open any python shell with django available, doesn't have ArchiveBox installed.
```

```python
>>> from django.contrib.auth.hashers import make_password
>>> make_password('somePasswordHere', 'someSaltHere', 'pbkdf2_sha256')  # choose a password and a salt (can be anything 12 chars long)
'pbkdf2_sha256$216000$someSaltHere$styW1Uoy8SHp3zbSwGrp20C9mPjOHvJr9l5a8/0U0E='
```

1. Use the generated hashed password to insert a new User row in the SQLite3 database directly:

```
cd ~/archivebox  # cd into your archivebox collection dir
sqlite3 index.sqlite3  # open the db with sqlite3 shell
```

```sql
INSERT INTO "auth_user" ("password", "last_login", "is_superuser", "username", "first_name", "last_name", "email", "is_staff", "is_active", "date_joined")
VALUES ('pbkdf2_sha256$216000$someSaltHere$+2beZufc3JUXnmn0tG+2peJEBh7MjxPYmT3YfIFzEl0=, NULL, 0, 'someUsername', '', '', 'someEmail@example.com', 0, 1, '2022-03-22 23:34:02.333042')
```

Replace the values above with the desired username, email, and password hash from python output.

1. Log in using the new generated user to confirm it works `https://localhost:8000/admin/login/user: someUsername pass: somePasswordHere`

More info:
1.3.12 Database Troubleshooting

Database and filesystem issues are uncommon but do come up from time to time (especially when using networked storage, large archives, or multiple ArchiveBox processes for a single collection).

Generally, these commands can help you resolve most issues:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Command</th>
<th>Description</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td><code>archivebox init</code></td>
<td># upgrade the archivebox collection</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><code>archivebox init --setup</code></td>
<td># upgrade the archivebox collection and all dependencies</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><code>archivebox update --index-only</code></td>
<td># force an upgrade of some of the archivebox index/collection files</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><code>archivebox server --debug</code></td>
<td># run the server with more verbose debug log output</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><code>archivebox shell</code></td>
<td># access the Python API / Django management shell</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><code>sqlite3 index.sqlite3</code></td>
<td># access the SQLite3 SQL database shell</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Don’t be scared by the volume of content here. Almost all of these issues linked below are duplicates or old resolved bugs, but they contain valuable context and troubleshooting steps if you’re trying to figure out the cause of a problem with your setup.

Filesystem doesn’t support FSYNC (e.g. network mounts)

The `index.sqlite3` file must be stored on a filesystem that supports FSYNC (most local filesystems) in order to ensure SQLite3 database integrity when multiple ArchiveBox processes may be accessing it simultaneously. However, the `.archive` folder can be on a NAS or other filesystem that does not support FSYNC.

- Archivebox hangs when initializing collection on network drive that doesn’t support FSYNC #742
- Question: How to run AB on localhost but store data on NAS? #894
- Question: Docker on Windows archiving to an SMB path that doesn’t support FSYNC #722
- Support for network drives or filesystems that don’t implement FSYNC #456

More info:

- https://www.geeksforgeeks.org/python-os-fsync-method/
- https://www.samba.org/samba/docs/current/man-html/smb.conf.5.html
- https://eclecticlight.co/2022/02/18/how-can-you-trust-a-disk-to-write-data/
Database and filesystem contention issues when running multiple ArchiveBox processes

ArchiveBox can sometimes struggle when archiving many links in parallel with multiple ArchiveBox processes trying to write to the database at the same time, leading to errors like this:

Unable to create the django_migrations table (database is locked)

These errors can also be encountered when there are permissions, network, or filesystem issues preventing writes to the index.sqlite3 file.

- Question: Unable to create the django_migrations table (database is locked) - When OUTPUT_DIR to SAMBA share #946
- Question: …Unable to create the django_migrations table (database is locked) #880
- Database is locked and other weird behavior when doing simultaneous adds #781
- Bugfix: Retry on “database locked” error (or add support for PostgreSQL/MySQL DB backend) #601
- Architecture: Use multiple cores to run link archiving in parallel #91
- ArchiveBox index corruption when running multiple import processes on v0.5.0 #454
- Architecture: Concurrent runs accidentally delete each other’s temp files, leaving the index broken #234
- Database is locked and other weird behavior when doing simultaneous adds #781
- Bugfix: Retry on “database locked” error (or add support for PostgreSQL/MySQL DB backend) #601

More info:

- https://www.sqlite.org/lockingv3.html
- https://code.djangoproject.com/ticket/29280

Database migrations errors or upgrade issues

Migration or upgrade issues happen occasionally with some niche setups or when skipping major versions during archiving. Always backup your archive before upgrading, but know that migrations are deterministic and atomic using Django’s migration system, so a failed migration does not mean your archive is unrecoverable, you just have to downgrade to the previous stable major version then continue upgrading.

archivebox init  # this usually applies any necesary migrations (atomically and indemptotently, safe to run multiple times)

- Bug: NOT NULL constraint failed: core_archiveresult.output when upgrading v0.4.24 archive to v0.6 #705
- Bugfix: sqlite3.IntegrityError: NOT NULL constraint failed: core_archiveresult.cmd_version and .output #597
- Error: django.db.utils.IntegrityError: UNIQUE constraint failed: core_tag.slug #596
- Bugfix: django.db.utils.IntegrityError: UNIQUE constraint failed: core_snapshot.timestamp #412
- Best Practices for Backup/Restore #341
- Bug: Running archivebox update –index-only doesn’t upgrade Snapshot index.{html,json} files #962
- Feature Request: Deduplicate files on archives #704
More info:

- https://docs.djangoproject.com/en/4.0/topics/migrations/
- https://realpython.com/django-migrations-a-primer/
- https://realpython.com/digging-deeper-into-migrations/
- https://www.kite.com/blog/python/django-database-migrations-overview/

**Repairing a corrupted SQLite3 database file**

A corrupted database file can theoretically only happen if an external process or filesystem error corrupts the SQLite3 database (there has only been one report of a user encountering this in real life). If you ever need to repair a corrupted ArchiveBox index you can run the following steps.

Note this is specific to this error, these steps do not apply to other migrations/db errors (see below for other issues):

```
sqlite3.DatabaseError: database disk image is malformed
```

Generally all index issues should be fixable by running `archivebox init`. You can see the status of Snapshots and find any invalid/orphan/missing snapshots with `archivebox status`.

**Error output:**

```
[i] [2022-03-24 20:37:27] ArchiveBox v0.6.2: archivebox init
> /data

[*] Verifying and updating existing ArchiveBox collection to v0.6.2...

[*] Verifying archive folder structure...
  + ./archive, ./sources, ./logs...
  + ./ArchiveBox.conf...

[*] Verifying main SQL index and running any migrations needed...
Traceback (most recent call last):
  File "/usr/local/lib/python3.9/site-packages/django/db/backends/utils.py", line 82, in _execute
    return self.cursor.execute(sql)
  File "/usr/local/lib/python3.9/site-packages/django/db/backends/sqlite3/base.py", line 411, in execute
    return Database.Cursor.execute(self, query)
sqlite3.DatabaseError: database disk image is malformed
```

**Steps to fix:**

```
cd ~/archivebox
echo '.dump' | sqlite3 index.sqlite3 | sqlite3 repaired_index.sqlite3
mv index.sqlite3 corrupt_index.sqlite3
mv repaired_index.sqlite3 index.sqlite3
```

More info:

- https://github.com/ArchiveBox/ArchiveBox/issues/955
• https://stackoverflow.com/questions/5274202/sqlite3-database-or-disk-is-full-the-database-disk-image-is-malformed

1.3.13 Related Documents

• https://github.com/ArchiveBox/ArchiveBox/wiki/Usage#disk-layout
• https://github.com/ArchiveBox/ArchiveBox/wiki/Usage#large-archives
• https://github.com/ArchiveBox/ArchiveBox/wiki/Security-Overview#output-folder
• https://github.com/ArchiveBox/ArchiveBox/wiki/Usage#python-shell-usage
• https://github.com/ArchiveBox/ArchiveBox/wiki/Usage#sql-shell-usage

1.4 API Reference

1.4.1 `archivebox`

`archivebox` package

Subpackages

`archivebox.cli` package

Submodules

`archivebox.cli.archivebox_add` module

`archivebox.cli.archivebox_add.main`:

```python
archivebox.cli.archivebox_add.main(args: List[str] | None = None, stdin: IO | None = None, pwd: str | None = None) → None
```

Add a new URL or list of URLs to your archive

`archivebox.cli.archivebox_config` module

`archivebox.cli.archivebox_config.main`:

```python
archivebox.cli.archivebox_config.main(args: List[str] | None = None, stdin: IO | None = None, pwd: str | None = None) → None
```

Get and set your ArchiveBox project configuration values
1.4. API Reference

archivebox.cli.archivebox_help module

archivebox.cli.archivebox_help.main(args: List[str] | None = None, stdin: IO | None = None, pwd: str | None = None) → None

Print the ArchiveBox help message and usage

archivebox.cli.archivebox_status module

archivebox.cli.archivebox_status.main(args: List[str] | None = None, stdin: IO | None = None, pwd: str | None = None) → None

Print out some info and statistics about the archive collection

archivebox.cli.archivebox_init module

archivebox.cli.archivebox_init.main(args: List[str] | None = None, stdin: IO | None = None, pwd: str | None = None) → None

Initialize a new ArchiveBox collection in the current directory

archivebox.cli.archivebox_list module

archivebox.cli.archivebox_list.main(args: List[str] | None = None, stdin: IO | None = None, pwd: str | None = None) → None

List, filter, and export information about archive entries

archivebox.cli.archivebox_manage module

archivebox.cli.archivebox_manage.main(args: List[str] | None = None, stdin: IO | None = None, pwd: str | None = None) → None

Run an ArchiveBox Django management command

archivebox.cli.archivebox_remove module

archivebox.cli.archivebox_remove.main(args: List[str] | None = None, stdin: IO | None = None, pwd: str | None = None) → None

Remove the specified URLs from the archive

archivebox.cli.archivebox_schedule module

archivebox.cli.archivebox_schedule.main(args: List[str] | None = None, stdin: IO | None = None, pwd: str | None = None) → None

Set ArchiveBox to regularly import URLs at specific times using cron
archivebox.cli.archivebox_server module

archivebox.cli.archivebox_server.main(args: List[str] | None = None, stdin: IO | None = None, pwd: str | None = None) → None

Run the ArchiveBox HTTP server

archivebox.cli.archivebox_shell module

archivebox.cli.archivebox_shell.main(args: List[str] | None = None, stdin: IO | None = None, pwd: str | None = None) → None

Enter an interactive ArchiveBox Django shell

archivebox.cli.archivebox_update module

archivebox.cli.archivebox_update.main(args: List[str] | None = None, stdin: IO | None = None, pwd: str | None = None) → None

Import any new links from subscriptions and retry any previously failed/skipped links

archivebox.cli.archivebox_version module

archivebox.cli.archivebox_version.main(args: List[str] | None = None, stdin: IO | None = None, pwd: str | None = None) → None

Print the ArchiveBox version and dependency information

Module contents

archivebox.cli.list_subcommands() → Dict[str, str]

find and import all valid archivebox_<subcommand>.py files in CLI_DIR

archivebox.cli.run_subcommand(subcommand: str, subcommand_args: List[str] = None, stdin: IO | None = None, pwd: Path | str | None = None) → None

Run a given ArchiveBox subcommand with the given list of args

archivebox.cli.help(args: List[str] | None = None, stdin: IO | None = None, pwd: str | None = None) → None

Print the ArchiveBox help message and usage

archivebox.cli.version(args: List[str] | None = None, stdin: IO | None = None, pwd: str | None = None) → None

Print the ArchiveBox version and dependency information

archivebox.cli.init(args: List[str] | None = None, stdin: IO | None = None, pwd: str | None = None) → None

Initialize a new ArchiveBox collection in the current directory

archivebox.cli.config(args: List[str] | None = None, stdin: IO | None = None, pwd: str | None = None) → None

Get and set your ArchiveBox project configuration values

archivebox.cli.setup(args: List[str] | None = None, stdin: IO | None = None, pwd: str | None = None) → None

Automatically install all ArchiveBox dependencies and extras
archivebox.cli.add(args: List[str] | None = None, stdin: IO | None = None, pwd: str | None = None) → None

Add a new URL or list of URLs to your archive

archivebox.cli.remove(args: List[str] | None = None, stdin: IO | None = None, pwd: str | None = None) → None

Remove the specified URLs from the archive

archivebox.cli.update(args: List[str] | None = None, stdin: IO | None = None, pwd: str | None = None) → None

Import any new links from subscriptions and retry any previously failed/skipped links

archivebox.cli.list(args: List[str] | None = None, stdin: IO | None = None, pwd: str | None = None) → None

List, filter, and export information about archive entries

archivebox.cli.status(args: List[str] | None = None, stdin: IO | None = None, pwd: str | None = None) → None

Print out some info and statistics about the archive collection

archivebox.cli.shell(args: List[str] | None = None, stdin: IO | None = None, pwd: str | None = None) → None

Enter an interactive ArchiveBox Django shell

archivebox.cli.server(args: List[str] | None = None, stdin: IO | None = None, pwd: str | None = None) → None

Run the ArchiveBox HTTP server

archivebox.cli.manage(args: List[str] | None = None, stdin: IO | None = None, pwd: str | None = None) → None

Run an ArchiveBox Django management command

archivebox.cli.oneshot(args: List[str] | None = None, stdin: IO | None = None, pwd: str | None = None) → None

Create a single URL archive folder with an index.json and index.html, and all the archive method outputs. You can run this to archive single pages without needing to create a whole collection with archivebox init.

archivebox.cli.schedule(args: List[str] | None = None, stdin: IO | None = None, pwd: str | None = None) → None

Set ArchiveBox to regularly import URLs at specific times using cron

**archivebox.config package**

**Submodules**

**Module contents**

ArchiveBox config definitions (including defaults and dynamic config options).

Config Usage Example:

```
archivebox config --set MEDIA_TIMEOUT=600 env MEDIA_TIMEOUT=600 USE_COLOR=False ...
```

Config Precedence Order:

1. cli args (--update-all / --index-only / etc.)
2. shell environment vars (env USE_COLOR=False archivebox add ...)
3. config file (echo “SAVE_FAVICON=False” >> ArchiveBox.conf)
4. defaults (defined below in Python)

Documentation:
https://github.com/ArchiveBox/ArchiveBox/wiki/Configuration

archivebox.config.get_real_name(key: str) → str
get the current canonical name for a given deprecated config key

archivebox.config.get_system_user() → str

archivebox.config.get_version(config)

archivebox.config.get_commit_hash(config) → str | None
archivebox.config.get_build_time(config) → str

archivebox.config.get_versions_available_on_github(config)
returns a dictionary containing the ArchiveBox GitHub release info for the recommended upgrade version and the currently installed version

archivebox.config.can_upgrade(config)

archivebox.config.load_config_val(key: str, default: str | bool | int | None | Pattern | Dict[str, Any] | Dict[str, str] | bool | int | None | Pattern | Dict[str, Any]) | Callable[], str | bool | int | None | Pattern | Dict[str, Any]) | Callable[], str | bool | int | None | Pattern | Dict[str, Any]) | Callable[], str | bool | int | None | Pattern | Dict[str, Any]) | Callable[], str | bool | int | None | Pattern | Dict[str, Any]) | Callable[], str | bool | int | None | Pattern | Dict[str, Any]) | Callable[], str | bool | int | None | Pattern | Dict[str, Any]) | Callable[], str | bool | int | None | Pattern | Dict[str, Any])
parse bool, int, and str key=value pairs from env

archivebox.config.load_config_file(out_dir: str = None) → Dict[str, str] | None
load the ini-formatted config file from OUTPUT_DIR/Archivebox.conf

archivebox.config.write_config_file(config: Dict[str, str], out_dir: str = None) → ConfigDict
load the ini-formatted config file from OUTPUT_DIR/Archivebox.conf

archivebox.config.load_config(defaults: Dict[str, ConfigDefault], config: ConfigDict | None = None, out_dir: str | None = None, env_vars: _Environ | None = None, config_file_vars: Dict[str, Any]) | Dict[str, Any]) | Callable[], str | bool | int | None | Pattern | Dict[str, Any]) | Callable[], str | bool | int | None | Pattern | Dict[str, Any]) | Callable[], str | bool | int | None | Pattern | Dict[str, Any]) | Callable[], str | bool | int | None | Pattern | Dict[str, Any])

archivebox.config.parse_version_string(versio}n: str) → Tuple[int, int, int]
parses a version tag string formatted like ‘vx.x.x’ into (major, minor, patch) ints

archivebox.config.stdout(*args, color: str | None = None, prefix: str = '', config: ConfigDict | None = None) → None

archivebox.config.stderr(*args, color: str | None = None, prefix: str = '', config: ConfigDict | None = None) → None

archivebox.config.hint(text: Tuple[str, ...] | List[str] | str, prefix=' ', config: ConfigDict | None = None) → None
archivebox.config.bin_version(binary: str | None) → str | None
    check the presence and return valid version line of a specified binary
archivebox.config.bin_path(binary: str | None) → str | None
archivebox.config.bin_hash(binary: str | None) → str | None
archivebox.config.find_chrome_binary() → str | None
    find any installed chrome binaries in the default locations
archivebox.config.find_chrome_data_dir() → str | None
    find any installed chrome user data directories in the default locations
archivebox.config.wget_supports_compression(config)
archivebox.config.get_code_locations(config: ConfigDict) → Dict[str, str | bool | int | None | Pattern | Dict[str, Any]]
archivebox.config.get_external_locations(config: ConfigDict) → str | bool | int | None | Pattern | Dict[str, Any] | Dict[str, str | bool | int | None | Pattern | Dict[str, Any]] | Callable[[], str | bool | int | None | Pattern | Dict[str, Any]]
archivebox.config.get_data_locations(config: ConfigDict) → str | bool | int | None | Pattern | Dict[str, Any] | Dict[str, str | bool | int | None | Pattern | Dict[str, Any]] | Callable[[], str | bool | int | None | Pattern | Dict[str, Any]]
archivebox.config.get_dependency_info(config: ConfigDict) → str | bool | int | None | Pattern | Dict[str, Any] | Dict[str, str | bool | int | None | Pattern | Dict[str, Any]] | Callable[[], str | bool | int | None | Pattern | Dict[str, Any]]
archivebox.config.get_chrome_info(config: ConfigDict) → str | bool | int | None | Pattern | Dict[str, Any] | Dict[str, str | bool | int | None | Pattern | Dict[str, Any]] | Callable[[], str | bool | int | None | Pattern | Dict[str, Any]]
archivebox.config.load_all_config()
archivebox.config.check_dependencies(config: ~archivebox.config_stubs.ConfigDict =
    {'ADMIN_PASSWORD': None, 'ADMIN_USERNAME': None, 'ALLOWED_HOSTS': '', 'ANSI': {'black': '', 'blue': '', 'green': '', 'lightblue': '', 'lightred': '', 'lightyellow': '', 'red': '', 'reset': '', 'white': ''}, 'ARCHIVEBOX_BINARY':
        '/home/docs/checkouts/readthedocs.org/user_builds/archivebox/envs/dev/lib/python3.12/site-
        DATA_LOCATIONS
        COOKIES_FILE
    1440,2000
    Mozilla/5.0 (Macintosh; Intel Mac OS X 10_15_7) AppleWebKit/537.36
    (KHTML, like Gecko) Chrome/118.0.0.0 Safari/537.36
    ArchiveBox/dev (+https://github.com/ArchiveBox/ArchiveBox/)
    'ARCHIVE_DIR':
        Posix-
        Path('/home/docs/checkouts/readthedocs.org/user_builds/archivebox/checkouts/dev/archivebox/checkouts/dev/archivebox
            'BIND_ADDR': '127.0.0.1:8000', 'BUILD_TIME': '2024-02-19
            03:15:46 1708312546', 'CAN UPGRADE': False,
            'CHECK_SSL_VALIDITY': True, 'CHROME_BINARY': None,
            'CHROME_HEADLESS': True, 'CHROME_OPTIONS':
            {'CHECK_SSL_VALIDITY': True, 'CHROME_BINARY': None,
            'CHROME_HEADLESS': True, 'CHROME_SANDBOX': True,
            'CHROME_TIMEOUT': 0, 'CHROME_USER_AGENT': 'Mozilla/5.0
            (Macintosh; Intel Mac OS X 10_15_7) AppleWebKit/537.36
            (KHTML, like Gecko) Chrome/118.0.0.0 Safari/537.36
            ArchiveBox/dev (+https://github.com/ArchiveBox/ArchiveBox/)
            ',
            'CHROME_USER_DATA_DIR': None, 'RESOLUTION':
            '1440,2000', 'TIMEOUT': 60}, 'CHROME_SANDBOX': True,
            'CHROME_TIMEOUT': 0, 'CHROME_USER_AGENT': 'Mozilla/5.0
            (Macintosh; Intel Mac OS X 10_15_7) AppleWebKit/537.36
            (KHTML, like Gecko) Chrome/118.0.0.0 Safari/537.36
            ArchiveBox/dev (+https://github.com/ArchiveBox/ArchiveBox/)
            ',
            'CHROME_USER_DATA_DIR': None, 'CHROME_VERSION':
            'None', 'CODE_LOCATIONS': {'CUSTOMTEMPLATES_DIR':
            {'enabled': False, 'is_valid': None, 'path': None}, 'PACKAGEDIRO
            {'enabled': True, 'is_valid': True, 'path': Posix-
            Path('/home/docs/checkouts/readthedocs.org/user_builds/archivebox/checkouts/dev/archivebox
            'TEMPLATES_DIR': {'enabled': True, 'is_valid': True, 'path': Posix-
            Path('/home/docs/checkouts/readthedocs.org/user_builds/archivebox/checkouts/dev/archivebox
            'COMMIT_HASH':
            '841c01ec2c60e066f8d69528864a36ba80cd4a23', 'CONFIG_FILE':
            Posix-
            Path('/home/docs/checkouts/readthedocs.org/user_builds/archivebox/checkouts/dev/archivebox
            'COOKIES_FILE': None, 'CURL_ARGS': ['-s', '-L', '-O', '-o', '-v', '-k', '-u', '-T',
            'curl', 'CURL_USER_AGENT':
            'Mozilla/5.0 (Macintosh; Intel Mac OS X 10_15_7)
            AppleWebKit/537.36 (KHTML, like Gecko) Chrome/118.0.0.0
            Safari/537.36 ArchiveBox/dev
            (+https://github.com/ArchiveBox/ArchiveBox/) curl
            'CURLE_VERSION': 'curl 7.81.0 (x86_64-pc-linux-gnu)', 'CURLE_VERSION':
            'curl 7.81.0 (x86_64-pc-linux-gnu)', 'CUSTOMTEMPLATES_DIR': None,
            'DATA_LOCATIONS': {'ARCHIVEDIR': {'enabled': True, 'is
            mount': False, 'is_valid': False, 'path': Posix-
            Path('/home/docs/checkouts/readthedocs.org/user_builds/archivebox/checkouts/dev/archivebox
            'CONFIG_FILE': {'enabled': True, 'is_valid': False, 'path': Posix-
            Path('/home/docs/checkouts/readthedocs.org/user_builds/archivebox/checkouts/dev/archivebox
            'LOGS_DIR': {'enabled': True, 'is_valid': False, 'path': Posix-
            Path('/home/docs/checkouts/readthedocs.org/user_builds/archivebox/checkouts/dev/logdir
            'OUTPUT_DIR': {'enabled': True, 'is
            mount': False, 'is_valid': False},
            False, 'path': Posix-
            Path('/home/docs/checkouts/readthedocs.org/user_builds/archivebox/checkouts/dev/sourcedocs
            'SQL_INDEX': {'enabled': True, 'is
            mount': False, 'is_valid': False},
            'path': Posix-
            Path('/home/docs/checkouts/readthedocs.org/user_builds/archivebox/checkouts/dev/indexdir
            'DEBUG': False, 'DEPENDENCIES': {'ARCHIVEBOX_BINARY':
    '}}}}

Chapter 1. Documentation

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archivebox.config._TERM_WIDTH()

**archivebox.config.stubs module**

```python
class archivebox.config_stubs.BaseConfig(*args, **kwargs)
    Bases: dict

class archivebox.config_stubs.ConfigDict(*args, **kwargs)
    Bases: dict

# Regenerate by pasting this quine into archivebox shell from archivebox.config import ConfigDict, CONFIG_DEFAULTS
for section, configs in CONFIG_DEFAULTS.items():
    for key, attrs in configs.items():
        print(f" {key}: Optional[{Type.__name__}]"
else:
    print(f" {key}: {Type.__name__}"

IS_TTY: bool
USE_COLOR: bool
SHOW_PROGRESS: bool
IN_DOCKER: bool
PACKAGE_DIR: Path
OUTPUT_DIR: Path
CONFIG_FILE: Path
ONLY_NEW: bool
TIMEOUT: int
MEDIA_TIMEOUT: int
OUTPUT_PERMISSIONS: str
RESTRICT_FILE_NAMES: str
URL_DENYLIST: str
SECRET_KEY: str | None
BIND_ADDR: str
ALLOWED_HOSTS: str
DEBUG: bool
```
PUBLIC_INDEX: bool
PUBLIC_SNAPSHOTS: bool
FOOTER_INFO: str
SAVE_TITLE: bool
SAVE_FAVICON: bool
SAVE_WGET: bool
SAVE_WGET_REQUISITES: bool
SAVE_SINGLEFILE: bool
SAVE_READABILITY: bool
SAVE_MERCURY: bool
SAVE_PDF: bool
SAVE_SCREENSHOT: bool
SAVE_DOM: bool
SAVE_WARC: bool
SAVE_GIT: bool
SAVE_MEDIA: bool
SAVE_ARCHIVE_DOT_ORG: bool
RESOLUTION: str
GIT_DOMAINS: str
CHECK_SSL_VALIDITY: bool
CURL_USER_AGENT: str
WGET_USER_AGENT: str
CHROME_USER_AGENT: str
COOKIES_FILE: str | Path | None
CHROME_USER_DATA_DIR: str | Path | None
CHROME_TIMEOUT: int
CHROME_HEADLESS: bool
CHROME_SANDBOX: bool
USE_CURL: bool
USE_WGET: bool
USE_SINGLEFILE: bool

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USE_READABILITY: bool
USE_MERCURY: bool
USE GIT: bool
USE_CHROME: bool
USE_YOUTUBEDL: bool
CURL_BINARY: str
GIT_BINARY: str
WGET_BINARY: str
SINGLEFILE_BINARY: str
READABILITY_BINARY: str
MERCURY_BINARY: str
YOUTUBEDL_BINARY: str
CHROME_BINARY: str | None
YOUTUBEDL_ARGS: List[str]
WGET_ARGS: List[str]
CURL_ARGS: List[str]
GIT_ARGS: List[str]
TAG_SEPARATOR_PATTERN: str

class archivebox.config_stubs.ConfigDefault(*args, **kwargs)
    Bases: dict
default: str | bool | int | None | Pattern | Dict[str, Any] | Dict[str, str | bool | int | None | Pattern | Dict[str, Any]] | Callable[], str | bool | int | None | Pattern | Dict[str, Any]] | Callable[], str | bool | int | None | Pattern | Dict[str, Any]] | Callable[], str | bool | int | None | Pattern | Dict[str, Any]]

    type: Type | None

    aliases: Tuple[str, ...] | None

archivebox.core package

Subpackages

archivebox.core.migrations package

Submodules
archivebox.core.migrations.0001_initial module

```python
class archivebox.core.migrations.0001_initial.Migration(name, app_label):
    Bases: Migration
    initial = True
    dependencies = []
    operations = [
        <CreateModel name='Snapshot', fields=[('id',
            <django.db.models.fields.UUIDField>),
            ('url', <django.db.models.fields.URLField>),
            ('timestamp', <django.db.models.fields.CharField>),
            ('title',
            <django.db.models.fields.CharField>),
            ('tags', <django.db.models.fields.CharField>),
            ('added', <django.db.models.fields.DateTimeField>),
            ('updated',
            <django.db.models.fields.DateTimeField>)]>]
```

Module contents

Submodules

archivebox.core.admin module

```python
class archivebox.core.admin.ArchiveResultInline(parent_model, admin_site):
    Bases: TabularInline
    model
        alias of ArchiveResult
    property media

class archivebox.core.admin.TagInline(parent_model, admin_site):
    Bases: TabularInline
    model
        alias of Snapshot_tags
    property media

class archivebox.core.admin.AutocompleteTags
    Bases: object
    model
        alias of Tag
    search_fields = ['name']
    name = 'tags'

class archivebox.core.admin.AutocompleteTagsAdminStub
    Bases: object
    name = 'admin'
```
class archivebox.core.admin.SnapshotActionForm(data=None, files=None, auto_id='id_%s', prefix=None, initial=None, error_class=<class 'django.forms.utils.ErrorList'>, label_suffix=None, empty_permitted=False, field_order=None, use_required_attribute=None, renderer=None):

Bases: ActionForm

base_fields = {'action': <django.forms.fields.ChoiceField object>, 'select_across': <django.forms.fields.BooleanField object>, 'tags': <django.forms.models.ModelMultipleChoiceField object>}

declared_fields = {'action': <django.forms.fields.ChoiceField object>, 'select_across': <django.forms.fields.BooleanField object>, 'tags': <django.forms.models.ModelMultipleChoiceField object>}

property media

    Return all media required to render the widgets on this form.

class archivebox.core.admin.SnapshotAdmin(model, admin_site):
    Bases: SearchResultsAdminMixin, ModelAdmin

    list_display = ('added', 'title_str', 'files', 'size', 'url_str')

    sort_fields = ('title_str', 'url_str', 'added', 'files')

    readonly_fields = ('info', 'bookmarked', 'added', 'updated')

    search_fields = ('id', 'url', 'timestamp', 'title', 'tags__name')

    fields = ('timestamp', 'url', 'title', 'tags', 'info', 'bookmarked', 'added', 'updated')

    list_filter = ('added', 'updated', 'tags', 'archiveresult__status')

    ordering = ['-added']

    actions = ['add_tags', 'remove_tags', 'update_titles', 'update_snapshots', 'resnapshot_snapshot', 'overwrite_snapshots', 'delete_snapshots']

    autocomplete_fields = ['tags']

    inlines = [archivebox.core.admin.ArchiveResultInline]

    list_per_page = 40

    action_form

        alias of SnapshotActionForm

    changelist_view(request, extra_context=None)

        The ‘change list’ admin view for this model.

get_urls()

get_queryset(request)

        Return a QuerySet of all model instances that can be edited by the admin site. This is used by changelist_view.

tag_list(obj)
info(obj)
title_str(obj)
files(obj)
size(obj)
url_str(obj)
grid_view(request, extra_context=None)
update_snapshots(request, queryset)
update_titles(request, queryset)
resnapshot_snapshot(request, queryset)
overwrite_snapshots(request, queryset)
delete_snapshots(request, queryset)
add_tags(request, queryset)
remove_tags(request, queryset)

class archivebox.core.admin.TagAdmin(model, admin_site)
    Bases: ModelAdmin
    list_display = ('slug', 'name', 'num_snapshots', 'snapshots', 'id')
    sort_fields = ('id', 'name', 'slug')
    readonly_fields = ('id', 'num_snapshots', 'snapshots')
    search_fields = ('id', 'name', 'slug')
    fields = ('id', 'num_snapshots', 'snapshots', 'name', 'slug')
    actions = ['delete_selected']
    ordering = ['-id']

num_snapshots(obj)
snapshots(obj)

property media

class archivebox.core.admin.ArchiveResultAdmin(model, admin_site)
    Bases: ModelAdmin
    list_display = ('id', 'start_ts', 'extractor', 'snapshot_str', 'tags_str', 'cmd_str', 'status', 'output_str')
    sort_fields = ('start_ts', 'extractor', 'status')
    readonly_fields = ('id', 'uuid', 'snapshot_str', 'tags_str')
search_fields = ('id', 'uuid', 'snapshot_url', 'extractor', 'output',
'cmd_version', 'cmd', 'snapshot_timestamp')

fields = ('id', 'uuid', 'snapshot_str', 'tags_str', 'snapshot', 'extractor',
'status', 'start_ts', 'end_ts', 'output', 'pwd', 'cmd', 'cmd_version')

autocomplete_fields = ['snapshot']

list_filter = ('status', 'extractor', 'start_ts', 'cmd_version')

ordering = ['-start_ts']

list_per_page = 40

snapshot_str(obj)
tag_str(obj)
cmd_str(obj)
output_str(obj)

property media

class archivebox.core.admin.ArchiveBoxAdmin(name='admin')
    Bases: AdminSite
    site_header = 'ArchiveBox'
    index_title = 'Links'
    site_title = 'Index'
    get_urls()
    add_view(request)

archivebox.core.apps module

class archivebox.core.apps.CoreConfig(app_name, app_module)
    Bases: AppConfig
    name = 'core'
    default_auto_field = 'django.db.models.UUIDField'
    ready()
        Override this method in subclasses to run code when Django starts.
archivebox.core.settings module

class archivebox.core.settings.NoisyRequestsFilter
    (name='')
        Bases: Filter
        filter(record)
            Determine if the specified record is to be logged.
            Returns True if the record should be logged, or False otherwise. If deemed appropriate, the record may be modified in-place.

archivebox.core.tests module

archivebox.core.urls module

archivebox.core.views module

class archivebox.core.views.HomepageView(**kwargs)
        Bases: View
        get(request)

class archivebox.core.views.SnapshotView(**kwargs)
        Bases: View
        get(request, path)

class archivebox.core.views.PublicIndexView(**kwargs)
        Bases: ListView
        template_name = 'public_index.html'
        model
            alias of Snapshot
        paginate_by = 40
        ordering = ['-added']
        get_context_data(**kwargs)
            Get the context for this view.
        get_queryset(**kwargs)
            Return the list of items for this view.
            The return value must be an iterable and may be an instance of QuerySet in which case QuerySet specific behavior will be enabled.
        get(*args, **kwargs)

class archivebox.core.views.AddView(**kwargs)
        Bases: UserPassesTestMixin, FormView
        template_name = 'add.html'
form_class
    alias of AddLinkForm

get_initial()
    Prefill the AddLinkForm with the ‘url’ GET parameter
test_func()

get_context_data(**kwargs)
    Insert the form into the context dict.
form_valid(form)
    If the form is valid, redirect to the supplied URL.
dispatch(request, *args, **kwargs)

class archivebox.core.views.HealthCheckView(**kwargs)
    Bases: View
    A Django view that renders plain text “OK” for service discovery tools
    get(request)
        Handle a GET request

archivebox.core.welcome_message module

archivebox.core.wsgi module

WSGI config for archivebox project.
It exposes the WSGI callable as a module-level variable named application.
For more information on this file, see https://docs.djangoproject.com/en/2.1/howto/deployment/wsgi/

Module contents

archivebox.extractors package

Submodules

archivebox.extractors.archive_org module

archivebox.extractors.archive_org.should_save_archive_dot_org(link: Link, out_dir: Path | None = None, overwrite: bool | None = False) → bool

archivebox.extractors.archive_org.save_archive_dot_org(link: Link, out_dir: Path | None = None, timeout: int = 60) → ArchiveResult
    submit site to archive.org for archiving via their service, save returned archive url
archivebox.extractors.archive_org.parse_archive_dot_org_response(response: bytes) → Tuple[List[str], List[str]]
archivebox.extractors.dom module

archivebox.extractors.dom.should_save_dom(link: Link, out_dir: Path | None = None, overwrite: bool | None = False) → bool

archivebox.extractors.dom.save_dom(link: Link, out_dir: Path | None = None, timeout: int = 60) → ArchiveResult

print HTML of site to file using Chrome –dump-html

archivebox.extractors.favicon module

archivebox.extractors.favicon.should_save_favicon(link: Link, out_dir: str | None = None, overwrite: bool | None = False) → bool

archivebox.extractors.favicon.save_favicon(link: Link, out_dir: Path | None = None, timeout: int = 60) → ArchiveResult

download site favicon from Google’s favicon API

archivebox.extractors.git module

archivebox.extractors.git.should_save_git(link: Link, out_dir: Path | None = None, overwrite: bool | None = False) → bool

archivebox.extractors.git.save_git(link: Link, out_dir: Path | None = None, timeout: int = 60) → ArchiveResult

download full site using Git

archivebox.extractors.media module

archivebox.extractors.media.should_save_media(link: Link, out_dir: Path | None = None, overwrite: bool | None = False) → bool

archivebox.extractors.media.save_media(link: Link, out_dir: Path | None = None, timeout: int = 3600) → ArchiveResult

Download playlists or individual video, audio, and subtitles using youtube-dl or yt-dlp

archivebox.extractors.pdf module

archivebox.extractors.pdf.should_save_pdf(link: Link, out_dir: Path | None = None, overwrite: bool | None = False) → bool

archivebox.extractors.pdf.save_pdf(link: Link, out_dir: Path | None = None, timeout: int = 60) → ArchiveResult

print PDF of site to file using Chrome –headless
archivebox.extractors.screenshot module

archivebox.extractors.screenshot.should_save_screenshot(link: Link, out_dir: Path | None = None, overwrite: bool | None = False) → bool

archivebox.extractors.screenshot.save_screenshot(link: Link, out_dir: Path | None = None, timeout: int = 60) → ArchiveResult

take screenshot of site using chrome –headless

archivebox.extractors.title module

class archivebox.extractors.title.TitleParser(*args, **kwargs)
    Bases: HTMLParser
    property title
    handle_starttag(tag, attrs)
    handle_data(data)
    handle_endtag(tag)

archivebox.extractors.title.get_html(link: Link, path: Path, timeout: int = 60) → str
    Try to find wget, singlefile and then dom files. If none is found, download the url again.

archivebox.extractors.title.should_save_title(link: Link, out_dir: str | None = None, overwrite: bool | None = False) → bool

archivebox.extractors.title.extract_title_with_regex(html) → str

archivebox.extractors.title.save_title(link: Link, out_dir: Path | None = None, timeout: int = 60) → ArchiveResult
    try to guess the page’s title from its content

archivebox.extractors.wget module

archivebox.extractors.wget.should_save_wget(link: Link, out_dir: Path | None = None, overwrite: bool | None = False) → bool

archivebox.extractors.wget.save_wget(link: Link, out_dir: Path | None = None, timeout: int = 60) → ArchiveResult
    download full site using wget

archivebox.extractors.wget.wget_output_path(link: Link) → str | None
    calculate the path to the wgetted .html file, since wget may adjust some paths to be different than the base_url path.
    See docs on wget –adjust-extension (-E)
Module contents

archivebox.extractors.get_default_archive_methods() → List[tuple[str, Callable[[Link, Path | None, bool | None, bool], Callable[[Link, Path | None, int], ArchiveResult]]]]

archivebox.extractors.get_archive_methods_for_link(link: Link) → Iterable[tuple[str, Callable[[Link, Path | None, bool | None], bool], Callable[[Link, Path | None, int], ArchiveResult]]]

archivebox.extractors.ignore_methods(to_ignore: List[str]) → Iterable[str]

archivebox.extractors.archive_link(link: Link, overwrite: bool = False, methods: Iterable[str] | None = None, out_dir: Path | None = None) → Link
download the DOM, PDF, and a screenshot into a folder named after the link’s timestamp

archivebox.extractors.archive_links(all_links: Iterable[Link] | QuerySet, overwrite: bool = False, methods: Iterable[str] | None = None, out_dir: Path | None = None) → List[Link]

archivebox.index package

Submodules

archivebox.index.csv module

archivebox.index.csv.links_to_csv(links: List[Link], cols: List[str] | None = None, header: bool = True, separator: str = ',', ljust: int = 0) → str

archivebox.index.csv.to_csv(obj: Any, cols: List[str], separator: str = ',', ljust: int = 0) → str

archivebox.index.html module

archivebox.index.html.parse_html_main_index(out_dir: Path = PosixPath('/home/docs/checkouts/readthedocs.org/user_builds/archivebox/checkouts/dev'), → Iterator[str]
parse an archive index html file and return the list of urls

archivebox.index.html.generate_index_from_links(links: List[Link], with_headers: bool)

archivebox.index.html.main_index_template(links: List[Link], template: str = 'static_index.html') → str
render the template for the entire main index

archivebox.index.html.write_html_link_details(link: Link, out_dir: str | None = None) → None

archivebox.index.html.link_details_template(link: Link) → str

archivebox.index.html.render_django_template(template: str, context: Mapping[str, str]) → str
render a given html template string with the given template content

archivebox.index.html.snapshot_icons(snapshot) → str
archivebox.index.json module

archivebox.index.json.generate_json_index_from_links(links: List[Link], with_headers: bool)

archivebox.index.json.parse_json_main_index(out_dir: PosixPath('/home/docs/checkouts/readthedocs.org/user_builds/archivebox/checkouts/dev'), → Iterator[Link])

parse an archive index json file and return the list of links

archivebox.index.json.write_json_link_details(link: Link, out_dir: str | None = None) → None

write a json file with some info about the link

archivebox.index.json.parse_json_link_details(out_dir: Path | str, guess: bool | None = False) → Link | None

load the json link index from a given directory

archivebox.index.json.parse_json_links_details(out_dir: Path | str) → Iterator[Link]

read through all the archive data folders and return the parsed links

class archivebox.index.json.ExtendedEncoder(*, skipkeys=False, ensure_ascii=True, check_circular=True, allow_nan=True, sort_keys=False, indent=None, separators=None, default=None)

Bases: JSONEncoder

Extended json serializer that supports serializing several model fields and objects

default(obj)

Implement this method in a subclass such that it returns a serializable object for o, or calls the base implementation (to raise a TypeError).

For example, to support arbitrary iterators, you could implement default like this:

def default(self, o):
    try:
        iterable = iter(o)
    except TypeError:
        pass
    else:
        return list(iterable)
    # Let the base class default method raise the TypeError
    return JSONEncoder.default(self, o)

archivebox.index.json.to_json(obj: ~typing.Any, indent: int | None = 4, sort_keys: bool = True, cls=<class 'archivebox.index.json.ExtendedEncoder'>) → str

archivebox.index.schema module

WARNING: THIS FILE IS ALL LEGACY CODE TO BE REMOVED.
DO NOT ADD ANY NEW FEATURES TO THIS FILE, NEW CODE GOES HERE: core/models.py

exception archivebox.index.schema ArchiveError(message, hints=None)

Bases: Exception
class archivebox.index.schema.ArchiveResult(cmd: List[str], pwd: str | None, cmd_version: str | None, output: str | Exception | NoneType, status: str, start_ts: datetime.datetime, end_ts: datetime.datetime, index_texts: List[str] | None = None, schema: str = 'ArchiveResult')

Bases: object

    cmd: List[str]
    pwd: str | None
    cmd_version: str | None
    output: str | Exception | None
    status: str
    start_ts: datetime
    end_ts: datetime
    index_texts: List[str] | None = None
    schema: str = 'ArchiveResult'

typecheck() → None

classmethod guess_ts(dict_info)

classmethod from_json(json_info, guess=False)

to_dict(*keys) → dict

to_json(indent=4, sort_keys=True) → str

to_csv(cols: List[str] | None = None, separator: str = ',', ljust: int = 0) → str

classmethod field_names()

property duration: int


Bases: object

    timestamp: str
    url: str
    title: str | None
    tags: str | None
    sources: List[str]
    history: Dict[str, List[archivebox.index.schema.ArchiveResult]]
    updated: datetime | None = None
schema: str = 'Link'

overwrite(**kwargs)
    pure functional version of dict.update that returns a new instance

typecheck() -> None

as_snapshot()

classmethod from_json(json_info, guess=False)

to_json(indent=4, sort_keys=True) -> str

to_csv(cols: List[str] | None = None, separator: str = ',', ljust: int = 0) -> str

snapshot_id

classmethod field_names()

property link_dir: str

property archive_path: str

property archive_size: float

property url_hash

property scheme: str

property extension: str

property domain: str

property path: str

property basename: str

property base_url: str

property bookmarked_date: str | None

property updated_date: str | None

property archive_dates: List[datetime]

property oldest_archive_date: datetime | None

property newest_archive_date: datetime | None

property num_outputs: int

property num_failures: int

property is_static: bool

property is_archived: bool

latest_outputs(status: str = None) -> Dict[str, str | Exception | None]
    get the latest output that each archive method produced for link

canonical_outputs() -> Dict[str, str | None]
    predict the expected output paths that should be present after archiving
archivebox.index.sql module

archivebox.index.sql.parse_sql_main_index(out_dir: Path = PosixPath('/home/docs/checkouts/readthedocs.org/user_builds/archivebox/checkouts/dev') → Iterator[Link])

archivebox.index.sql.remove_from_sql_main_index(snapshots: QuerySet, atomic: bool=False, out_dir: Path=PosixPath('/home/docs/checkouts/readthedocs.org/user_builds/archivebox/checkouts/dev') → None)

archivebox.index.sql.write_link_to_sql_index(link: Link)

archivebox.index.sql.write_sql_main_index(links: List[Link], out_dir: Path = PosixPath('/home/docs/checkouts/readthedocs.org/user_builds/archivebox/checkouts/dev') → None)

archivebox.index.sql.write_sql_link_details(link: Link, out_dir: Path = PosixPath('/home/docs/checkouts/readthedocs.org/user_builds/archivebox/checkouts/dev') → None)

archivebox.index.sql.list_migrations(out_dir: Path = PosixPath('/home/docs/checkouts/readthedocs.org/user_builds/archivebox/checkouts/dev') → List[Tuple[bool, str]])

archivebox.index.sql.apply_migrations(out_dir: Path = PosixPath('/home/docs/checkouts/readthedocs.org/user_builds/archivebox/checkouts/dev') → List[str])

archivebox.index.sql.get_admins(out_dir: Path = PosixPath('/home/docs/checkouts/readthedocs.org/user_builds/archivebox/checkouts/dev') → List[str])

Module contents

archivebox.index.merge_links(a: Link, b: Link) → Link
deterministically merge two links, favoring longer field values over shorter, and “cleaner” values over worse ones.

archivebox.index.validate_links(links: Iterable[Link]) → List[Link]

archivebox.index.archivable_links(links: Iterable[Link]) → Iterable[Link]
remove chrome://, about:// or other schemed links that can't be archived

archivebox.index.fix_duplicate_links(sorted_links: Iterable[Link]) → Iterable[Link]
ensures that all non-duplicate links have monotonically increasing timestamps

archivebox.index.sorted_links(links: Iterable[Link]) → Iterable[Link]

archivebox.index.links_after_timestamp(links: Iterable[Link], resume: float | None = None) → Iterable[Link]

archivebox.index.lowest_uniq_timestamp(used_timestamps: OrderedDict, timestamp: str) → str
resolve duplicate timestamps by appending a decimal 1234, 1234.1, 1234.2

archivebox.index.timed_index_update(out_path: Path)
1.4. API Reference

```python
archivebox.index.write_main_index(links: List[Link], out_dir: Path = PosixPath('/home/docs/checkouts/readthedocs.org/user_builds/archivebox/checkouts/dev'))  
→ None

Writes links to sqlite3 file for a given list of links

def load_main_index(out_dir: PosixPath('/home/docs/checkouts/readthedocs.org/user_builds/archivebox/checkouts/dev'), warn: bool = True)  
→ List[Link]

parse and load existing index with any new links from import_path merged in

def load_main_index_meta(out_dir: PosixPath('/home/docs/checkouts/readthedocs.org/user_builds/archivebox/checkouts/dev'))  
→ dict | None

archivebox.index.parse_links_from_source(source_path: str, root_url: str | None = None, parser: str = 'auto')  
→ Tuple[List[Link], List[Link]]

archivebox.index.fix_duplicate_links_in_index(snapshots: QuerySet, links: Iterable[Link])  
→ Iterable[Link]

Given a list of in-memory Links, dedupe and merge them with any conflicting Snapshots in the DB.

def dedupe_links(snapshots: QuerySet, new_links: List[Link])  
→ List[Link]

The validation of links happened at a different stage. This method will focus on actual deduplication and timestamp fixing.

archivebox.index.write_link_details(link: Link, out_dir: str | None = None, skip_sql_index: bool = False)  
→ None

archivebox.index.load_link_details(link: Link, out_dir: str | None = None)  
→ Link

check for an existing link archive in the given directory, and load+merge it into the given link dict

archivebox.index.q_filter(snapshots: QuerySet, filter_patterns: List[str], filter_type: str = 'exact')  
→ QuerySet

archivebox.index.search_filter(snapshots: QuerySet, filter_patterns: List[str], filter_type: str = 'search')  
→ QuerySet

archivebox.index.snapshot_filter(snapshots: QuerySet, filter_patterns: List[str], filter_type: str = 'exact')  
→ QuerySet

archivebox.index.get_indexed_folders(snapshots, out_dir: PosixPath('/home/docs/checkouts/readthedocs.org/user_builds/archivebox/checkouts/dev'))  
→ Dict[str, Link | None]

indexed links without checking archive status or data directory validity

archivebox.index.get_archived_folders(snapshots, out_dir: PosixPath('/home/docs/checkouts/readthedocs.org/user_builds/archivebox/checkouts/dev'))  
→ Dict[str, Link | None]

indexed links that are archived with a valid data directory

archivebox.index.get_unarchived_folders(snapshots, out_dir: PosixPath('/home/docs/checkouts/readthedocs.org/user_builds/archivebox/checkouts/dev'))  
→ Dict[str, Link | None]

indexed links that are unarchived with no data directory or an empty data directory
```
archivebox.index.get_present_folders(snapshots, out_dir: Path = PosixPath('/home/docs/checkouts/readthedocs.org/user_builds/archivebox/checkouts/dev')) → Dict[str, Link | None]

dirs that actually exist in the archive/ folder

archivebox.index.get_valid_folders(snapshots, out_dir: Path = PosixPath('/home/docs/checkouts/readthedocs.org/user_builds/archivebox/checkouts/dev')) → Dict[str, Link | None]

dirs with a valid index matched to the main index and archived content

archivebox.index.get_invalid_folders(snapshots, out_dir: Path = PosixPath('/home/docs/checkouts/readthedocs.org/user_builds/archivebox/checkouts/dev')) → Dict[str, Link | None]

dirs that are invalid for any reason: corrupted/duplicate/orphaned/unrecognized

archivebox.index.get_duplicate_folders(snapshots, out_dir: Path = PosixPath('/home/docs/checkouts/readthedocs.org/user_builds/archivebox/checkouts/dev')) → Dict[str, Link | None]

dirs that conflict with other directories that have the same link URL or timestamp

archivebox.index.get_orphaned_folders(snapshots, out_dir: Path = PosixPath('/home/docs/checkouts/readthedocs.org/user_builds/archivebox/checkouts/dev')) → Dict[str, Link | None]

dirs that contain a valid index but aren’t listed in the main index

archivebox.index.get_corrupted_folders(snapshots, out_dir: Path = PosixPath('/home/docs/checkouts/readthedocs.org/user_builds/archivebox/checkouts/dev')) → Dict[str, Link | None]

dirs that don’t contain a valid index and aren’t listed in the main index

archivebox.index.get_unrecognized_folders(snapshots, out_dir: Path = PosixPath('/home/docs/checkouts/readthedocs.org/user_builds/archivebox/checkouts/dev')) → Dict[str, Link | None]

dirs that don’t contain recognizable archive data and aren’t listed in the main index

archivebox.index.is_valid(link: Link) → bool

archivebox.index.is_corrupt(link: Link) → bool

archivebox.index.is_archived(link: Link) → bool

archivebox.index.is_unarchived(link: Link) → bool

archivebox.index.fix_invalid_folder_locations(out_dir: Path = PosixPath('/home/docs/checkouts/readthedocs.org/user_builds/archivebox/checkouts/dev')) → Tuple[List[str], List[str]]
archivebox.parsers package

Submodules

archivebox.parsers.generic_json module

archivebox.parsers.generic_json.parse_generic_json_export(json_file: IO[str], **_kwargs) → Iterable[Link]
        Parse JSON-format bookmarks export files (produced by pinboard.in/export/, or wallabag)
archivebox.parsers.generic_json.PARSER(json_file: IO[str], **_kwargs) → Iterable[Link]
        Parse JSON-format bookmarks export files (produced by pinboard.in/export/, or wallabag)

archivebox.parsers.generic_rss module

archivebox.parsers.generic_rss.parse_generic_rss_export(rss_file: IO[str], **_kwargs) → Iterable[Link]
        Parse RSS XML-format files into links
archivebox.parsers.generic_rss.PARSER(rss_file: IO[str], **_kwargs) → Iterable[Link]
        Parse RSS XML-format files into links

archivebox.parsers.generic_txt module

archivebox.parsers.generic_txt.parse_generic_txt_export(text_file: IO[str], **_kwargs) → Iterable[Link]
        Parse links from a text file, ignoring other text
archivebox.parsers.generic_txt.PARSER(text_file: IO[str], **_kwargs) → Iterable[Link]
        Parse links from a text file, ignoring other text

archivebox.parsers.medium_rss module

archivebox.parsers.medium_rss.parse_medium_rss_export(rss_file: IO[str], **_kwargs) → Iterable[Link]
        Parse Medium RSS feed files into links
archivebox.parsers.medium_rss.PARSER(rss_file: IO[str], **_kwargs) → Iterable[Link]
        Parse Medium RSS feed files into links
archivebox.parsers.netscape_html module

archivebox.parsers.netscape_html.parse_netscape_html_export(html_file: IO[str], **kwargs) → Iterable[Link]

Parse netscape-format bookmarks export files (produced by all browsers)

archivebox.parsers.netscape_html.PARSER(html_file: IO[str], **kwargs) → Iterable[Link]

Parse netscape-format bookmarks export files (produced by all browsers)

archivebox.parsers.pinboard_rss module

archivebox.parsers.pinboard_rss.parse_pinboard_rss_export(rss_file: IO[str], **kwargs) → Iterable[Link]

Parse Pinboard RSS feed files into links

archivebox.parsers.pinboard_rss.PARSER(rss_file: IO[str], **kwargs) → Iterable[Link]

Parse Pinboard RSS feed files into links

archivebox.parsers.pocket_html module

archivebox.parsers.pocket_html.parse_pocket_html_export(html_file: IO[str], **kwargs) → Iterable[Link]

Parse Pocket-format bookmarks export files (produced by getpocket.com/export/)

archivebox.parsers.pocket_html.PARSER(html_file: IO[str], **kwargs) → Iterable[Link]

Parse Pocket-format bookmarks export files (produced by getpocket.com/export/)

archivebox.parsers.shaarli_rss module

archivebox.parsers.shaarli_rss.parse_shaarli_rss_export(rss_file: IO[str], **kwargs) → Iterable[Link]

Parse Shaarli-specific RSS XML-format files into links

archivebox.parsers.shaarli_rss.PARSER(rss_file: IO[str], **kwargs) → Iterable[Link]

Parse Shaarli-specific RSS XML-format files into links

Module contents

Everything related to parsing links from input sources.

For a list of supported services, see the README.md. For examples of supported import formats see tests/.

archivebox.parsers.parse_links_memory(urls: List[str], root_url: str | None = None)

parse a list of URLs without touching the filesystem

archivebox.parsers.parse_links(source_file: str, root_url: str | None = None, parser: str = 'auto') → Tuple[List[Link], str]

parse a list of URLs with their metadata from an RSS feed, bookmarks export, or text file
archivebox.parsers.run_parser_functions(to_parse: IO[str], timer, root_url: str | None = None, parser: str = 'auto') → Tuple[List[Link], str | None]


download a given url’s content into output/sources/domain-<timestamp>.txt

Submodules

archivebox.main module

archivebox.main.help(out_dir: Path = PosixPath('/home/docs/checkouts/readthedocs.org/user_builds/archivebox/checkouts/dev')) → None

Print the ArchiveBox help message and usage

archivebox.main.version(quiet: bool = False, out_dir: Path = PosixPath('/home/docs/checkouts/readthedocs.org/user_builds/archivebox/checkouts/dev')) → None

Print the ArchiveBox version and dependency information

archivebox.main.run(subcommand: str, subcommand_args: List[str] | None, stdin: IO | None = None, out_dir: Path = PosixPath('/home/docs/checkouts/readthedocs.org/user_builds/archivebox/checkouts/dev')) → None

Run a given ArchiveBox subcommand with the given list of args

archivebox.main.init(force: bool = False, quick: bool = False, setup: bool = False, out_dir: Path = PosixPath('/home/docs/checkouts/readthedocs.org/user_builds/archivebox/checkouts/dev')) → None

Initialize a new ArchiveBox collection in the current directory

archivebox.main.status(out_dir: Path = PosixPath('/home/docs/checkouts/readthedocs.org/user_builds/archivebox/checkouts/dev')) → None

Print out some info and statistics about the archive collection

archivebox.main.oneshot(url: str, extractors: str = '', out_dir: Path = PosixPath('/home/docs/checkouts/readthedocs.org/user_builds/archivebox/checkouts/dev'))

Create a single URL archive folder with an index.json and index.html, and all the archive method outputs. You can run this to archive single pages without needing to create a whole collection with archivebox init.


Add a new URL or list of URLs to your archive
archivebox.main.remove(filter_str: str | None = None, filter_patterns: List[str] | None = None, filter_type: str = 'exact', snapshots: QuerySet | None = None, after: float | None = None, before: float | None = None, yes: bool = False, delete: bool = False, out_dir: Path = PosixPath('/home/docs/checkouts/readthedocs.org/user_builds/archivebox/checkouts/dev'))
→ List[Link]

Remove the specified URLs from the archive

archivebox.main.update(resume: float | None = None, only_new: bool = True, index_only: bool = False, overwrite: bool = False, filter_patterns_str: str | None = None, filter_patterns: List[str] | None = None, filter_type: str | None = None, status: str | None = None, extractors: str = '', out_dir: Path = PosixPath('/home/docs/checkouts/readthedocs.org/user_builds/archivebox/checkouts/dev'))
→ List[Link]

Import any new links from subscriptions and retry any previously failed/skipped links

archivebox.main.list_all(filter_patterns_str: str | None = None, filter_patterns: List[str] | None = None, filter_type: str = 'exact', status: str | None = None, after: str | None = None, before: str | None = None, sort: str | None = None, csv: str | None = None, json: bool = False, html: bool = False, with_headers: bool = False, out_dir: Path = PosixPath('/home/docs/checkouts/readthedocs.org/user_builds/archivebox/checkouts/dev'))
→ Iterable[Link]

List, filter, and export information about archive entries

archivebox.main.list_folders(links: List[Link], status: str, out_dir: Path = PosixPath('/home/docs/checkouts/readthedocs.org/user_builds/archivebox/checkouts/dev'))
→ Dict[str, Link | None]

archivebox.main.setup(out_dir: Path = PosixPath('/home/docs/checkouts/readthedocs.org/user_builds/archivebox/checkouts/dev'))
→ None

Automatically install all ArchiveBox dependencies and extras

archivebox.main.config(config_options_str: str | None = None, config_options: List[str] | None = None, get: bool = False, set: bool = False, reset: bool = False, out_dir: Path = PosixPath('/home/docs/checkouts/readthedocs.org/user_builds/archivebox/checkouts/dev'))
→ None

Get and set your ArchiveBox project configuration values


Set ArchiveBox to regularly import URLs at specific times using cron

Run the ArchiveBox HTTP server

archivebox.main.manage(args: List[str] | None = None, out_dir: Path = PosixPath('/home/docs/checkouts/readthedocs.org/user_builds/archivebox/checkouts/dev')) → None

Run an ArchiveBox Django management command

archivebox.main.shell(out_dir: Path = PosixPath('/home/docs/checkouts/readthedocs.org/user_builds/archivebox/checkouts/dev')) → None

Enter an interactive ArchiveBox Django shell

**archivebox.manage module**

**archivebox.system module**

archivebox.system.run(cmd, *args, input=None, capture_output=True, timeout=None, check=False, text=False, start_new_session=True, **kwargs)

Patched of subprocess.run to kill forked child subprocesses and fix blocking io making timeout=ineffective

Mostly copied from https://github.com/python/cpython/blob/master/Lib/subprocess.py

archivebox.system.atomic_write(path: Path | str, contents: dict | str | bytes, overwrite: bool = True) → None

Safe atomic write to filesystem by writing to temp file + atomic rename

archivebox.system.chmod_file(path: str, cwd: str = '.') → None

chmod -R <permissions> <cwd>/<path>

archivebox.system.copy_and_overwrite(from_path: str | Path, to_path: str | Path)

copy a given file or directory to a given path, overwriting the destination

archivebox.system.get_dir_size(path: str | Path, recursive: bool = True, pattern: str | None = None) → Tuple[int, int, int]

get the total disk size of a given directory, optionally summing up recursively and limiting to a given filter list

archivebox.system.dedupe_cron_jobs(cron: CronTab) → CronTab

class archivebox.system.suppress_output(stdout=True, stderr=True)

Bases: object

A context manager for doing a “deep suppression” of stdout and stderr in Python, i.e. will suppress all print, even if the print originates in a compiled C/ Fortran sub-function.

This will not suppress raised exceptions, since exceptions are printed to stderr just before a script exits, and after the context manager has exited (at least, I think that is why it lets exceptions through).

with suppress_stdout_stderr():
    rogue_function()
archivebox.util module

archivebox.util.detect_encoding(rawdata)
archivebox.util.scheme(url)
archivebox.util.without_scheme(url)
archivebox.util.without_query(url)
archivebox.util.without_fragment(url)
archivebox.util.without_path(url)
archivebox.util.path(url)
archivebox.util.basename(url)
archivebox.util.domain(url)
archivebox.util.query(url)
archivebox.util.fragment(url)
archivebox.util.extension(url)
archivebox.util.base_url(url)
archivebox.util.without_www(url)
archivebox.util.without_trailing_slash(url)
archivebox.util.hashurl(url)
archivebox.utilurlencode(s)
archivebox.util.urldecode(s)
archivebox.util.htmlencode(s)
archivebox.util.htmldecode(s)
archivebox.util.short_ts(ts)
archivebox.util.ts_to_date_str(ts)
archivebox.util.ts_to_iso(ts)
archivebox.util.is_static_file(url: str)
archivebox.util.enforce_types(func)
    Enforce function arg and kwarg types at runtime using its python3 type hints
archivebox.util.docstring(text: str | None)
    attach the given docstring to the decorated function
archivebox.util.str_between(string: str, start: str, end: str = None) → str
    (<abc>12345</def>, <abc>, </def>) -> 12345
archivebox.util.

### parse_date

**Function**

```
archivebox.util.parse_date(date: Any) → datetime | None
```

**Description**

Parse unix timestamps, iso format, and human-readable strings.

### download_url

**Function**

```
archivebox.util.download_url(url: str, timeout: int = None) → str
```

**Description**

Download the contents of a remote url and return the text.

### get_headers

**Function**

```
archivebox.util.get_headers(url: str, timeout: int = None) → str
```

**Description**

Download the contents of a remote url and return the headers.

### chrome_args

**Function**

```
archivebox.util.chrome_args(**options) → List[str]
```

**Description**

Helper to build up a chrome shell command with arguments.

### chrome_cleanup

**Function**

```
archivebox.util.chrome_cleanup()
```

**Description**

Cleans up any state or runtime files that chrome leaves behind when killed by a timeout or other error.

### ansi_to_html

**Function**

```
archivebox.util.ansi_to_html(text)
```

**Description**

Based on: https://stackoverflow.com/questions/19212665/python-converting-ansi-color-codes-to-html

### AttributeDict

**Class**

```
class archivebox.util.AttributeDict(*args, **kwargs)
```

**Bases**

```
dict
```

**Description**

Helper to allow accessing dict values via Example.key or Example['key']

### ExtendedEncoder

**Class**

```
class archivebox.util.ExtendedEncoder(*, skipkeys=False, ensure_ascii=True, check_circular=True, allow_nan=True, sort_keys=False, indent=None, separators=None, default=None)
```

**Bases**

```
JSONEncoder
```

**Description**

Extended json serializer that supports serializing several model fields and objects.

#### default

**Method**

```
def default(self, o):
    try:
        iterable = iter(o)
    except TypeError:
        pass
    else:
        return list(iterable)
    # Let the base class default method raise the TypeError
    return JSONEncoder.default(self, o)
```

**Description**

Implement this method in a subclass such that it returns a serializable object for o, or calls the base implementation (to raise a TypeError).

For example, to support arbitrary iterators, you could implement default like this:

**Module contents**

1.5 Meta

1.5.1 Roadmap

Comment here to discuss the contribution roadmap: Official Roadmap Discussion.
Planned Specification

(this is not set in stone, just a rough estimate)

v0.7: Schema improvements

- move config loading logic into settings.py
- move all the extractors into “plugin” style folders that register their own config
- right now, the paths of the extractor output are scattered all over the codebase, e.g. output.pdf (should be moved to constants at the top of the plugin config file)
- make out_dir, link_dir, extractor_dir, naming consistent across codebase
- remove timestamps as primary keys in favor of hashes, UUIDs, or some other slug
- create a migration system for folder layout independent of the index (mv is atomic at the FS level, so we just need a transaction.atomic(): move(oldpath, newpath); snap.data_dir = newpath; snap.save())
- make Tag a real model ManyToMany with Snapshots
- allow multiple Snapshots of the same site over time + CLI / UI to manage those, + migration from old style #2020-01-01 hack to proper versioned snapshots

v0.8: Security

- Add CSRF/CSP/XSS protection to rendered archive pages
- Provide secure reverse proxy in front of archivebox server in docker-compose.yml
- Create UX flow for users to setup session cookies / auth for archiving private sites
  - cookies for wget, curl, etc low-level commands
  - localstorage, cookies, indexedb setup for chrome archiving methods

v0.9: Performance

- setup huey, break up archiving process into tasks on a queue that a worker pool executes
- setup pyppeteer2 to wrap chrome so that it’s not open/closed during each extractor

v1.0: Full headless browser control

- run user-scripts / extensions in the context of the page during archiving
- community userscripts for unrolling twitter threads, reddit threads, youtube comment sections, etc.
- pywb-based headless browser session recording and warc replay
- archive proxy support
  - support sending upstream requests through an external proxy
  - support for exposing a proxy that archives all downstream traffic

...
v2.0 Federated or distributed archiving + paid hosted service offering

- ZFS / merkel tree for storing archive output subresource hashes
- DHT for assigning merkel tree hash:file shards to nodes
- tag system for tagging certain hashes with human-readable names, e.g. title, url, tags, filetype etc.
- distributed tag lookup system

Major long-term changes

- release **pip, apt, pkg, and brew packaged distributions** for installing ArchiveBox
- add an **optional web GUI** for managing sources, adding new links, and viewing the archive
- switch to **django + sqlite db with migrations system** & json/html export for managing archive schema changes and persistence
- modularize internals to allow importing individual components
- switch to sha256 of URL as unique link ID
- support **storing multiple snapshots** of pages over time
- support **custom user puppeteer scripts to run while archiving** (e.g. for expanding reddit threads, scrolling thread on twitter, etc)
- support named collections of archived content with different user access permissions
- support sharing archived assets via DHT + torrent / ipfs / ZeroNet / other sharing system

Smaller planned features

- support pushing pages to multiple 3rd party services using ArchiveNow instead of just archive.org
- body text extraction to markdown (using ~~fathom~~ readability and mercury)
- featured image / thumbnail extraction
- auto-tagging links based on important/frequent keywords in extracted text (like pocket)
- automatic article summary paragraphs from extracted text with nlp summarization library
- full-text search of extracted text with ~~elasticsearch/elasticlunr/ag~~ sonic and ripgrep
- download closed-caption subtitles from Youtube and other video sites (TODO: submit the subtitle files to the full-text search index)
- try pulling dead sites from archive.org and other sources if original is down (https://github.com/hartator/wayback-machine-downloader)
- And more in the **issues list**…

**IMPORTANT**: Please don’t work on any of these major long-term tasks without contacting me first, work is already in progress for many of these, and I may have to reject your PR if it doesn’t align with the existing work!
Past Releases

To see how this spec has been scheduled / implemented / released so far, read these pull requests:

- v0.1.x pre-git-history (~2017)
- v0.2.x (~2018/12)
- v0.3.x (~2019/03)
- v0.4.x (~2019/04)
- v0.5.x (~2020/11)
- v0.6.x (~2021/03)
- sabbatical / coding hiatus for 2022 / mostly answered tickets + merged PRs
- v0.7.x next ... (planned for 2023)

1.5.2 Changelog

If you’re having an issue with a breaking change, or migrating your data between versions, open an issue to get help.

ArchiveBox was previously named Pocket Archive Stream and then Bookmark Archiver.

THIS PAGE HAS BEEN MOVED: See the releases page for versioned source downloads and full changelog.

Many thanks to our 100+ contributors and everyone in the web archiving community!

- v0.4.9 released
  - pip install archivebox https://pypi.org/project/archivebox/
  - docker run archivebox/archivebox https://hub.docker.com/r/archivebox/archivebox
  - https://github.com/ArchiveBox/ArchiveBox/releases

- easy migration from previous versions
  - cd path/to/your/archive/folder
  - archivebox init
  - archivebox add 'https://example.com'
  - archivebox add 'https://getpocket.com/users/USERNAME/feed/all' --depth=1

- full transition to Django Sqlite DB with migrations (making upgrades between versions much safer now)
- maintains an intuitive and helpful CLI that’s backwards-compatible with all previous archivebox data versions
- uses argparse instead of hand-written CLI system: see archivebox/cli/archivebox.py
- new subcommands-based CLI for archivebox (see below)
- new Web UI with pagination, better search, filtering, permissions, and more
- 30+ assorted bugfixes, new features, and tickets closed
- for more info, see: https://github.com/ArchiveBox/ArchiveBox/releases/tag/v0.4.9

- v0.2.4 released
• better archive corruption guards (check structure invariants on every parse & save)
• remove title prefetching in favor of new FETCH>Title archive method
• slightly improved CLI output for parsing and remote url downloading
• re-save index after archiving completes to update titles and urls
• remove redundant derivable data from link json schema
• markdown link parsing support
• faster link parsing and better symbol handling using a new compiled URL_REGEX

• v0.2.3 released
• fixed issues with parsing titles including trailing tags
• fixed issues with titles defaulting to URLs instead of attempting to fetch
• fixed issue where bookmark timestamps from RSS would be ignored and current ts used instead
• fixed issue where ONLY_NEW would overwrite existing links in archive with only new ones
• fixed lots of issues with URL parsing by using urllib.parse instead of hand-written lambdas
• ignore robots.txt when using wget (ssshhh don’t tell anyone)
• fix RSS parser bailing out when there’s whitespace around XML tags
• fix issue with browser history export trying to run ls on wrong directory

• v0.2.2 released
• Shaarli RSS export support
• Fix issues with plain text link parsing including quotes, whitespace, and closing tags in URLs
• add USER_AGENT to archive.org submissions so they can track archivebox usage
• remove all icons similar to archive.org branding from archive UI
• hide some of the noisier youtubedl and wget errors
• set permissions on youtubedl media folder
• fix chrome data dir incorrect path and quoting
• better chrome binary finding
• show which parser is used when importing links, show progress when fetching titles

• v0.2.1 released with new logo
• ability to import plain lists of links and almost all other raw filetypes
• WARC saving support via wget
• Git repository downloading with git clone
• Media downloading with youtube-dl (video, audio, subtitles, description, playlist, etc)

• v0.2.0 released with new name

1.5. Meta
ArchiveBox, Release 0.7.3

• renamed from Bookmark Archiver -> ArchiveBox

• v0.1.0 released
  • support for browser history exporting added with ./bin/archivebox-export-browser-history
  • support for chrome --dump-dom to output full page HTML after JS executes

• v0.0.3 released
  • support for chrome --user-data-dir to archive sites that need logins
  • fancy individual html & json indexes for each link
  • smartly append new links to existing index instead of overwriting

• v0.0.2 released
  • proper HTML templating instead of format strings (thanks to https://github.com/bardisty!)
  • refactored into separate files, wip audio & video archiving

• v0.0.1 released
  • Index links now work without nginx url rewrites, archive can now be hosted on github pages
  • added setup.sh script & docstrings & help commands
  • made Chromium the default instead of Google Chrome (yay free software)
  • added env-variable configuration (thanks to https://github.com/hannah98!)
  • renamed from Pocket Archive Stream -> Bookmark Archiver
  • added Netscape-format export support (thanks to https://github.com/ilvar!)
  • added Pinboard-format export support (thanks to https://github.com/sconeyard!)
  • front-page of HN, oops! apparently I have users to support now :grin:?
  • added Pocket-format export support

• v0.0.0 released: created Pocket Archive Stream 2017/05/05

1.5.3 Supporting Development

Github Sponsors: https://github.com/sponsors/pirate

Patreon: https://www.patreon.com/theSquashSH

Paypal: https://paypal.me/NicholasSweeting

If you want to help keep ArchiveBox alive and flourishing, donate to support more development.
You can also hire me to do corporate installs and prioritize developing your feature requests.
https://Monadical.com also sometimes helps with ArchiveBox development.

If you have any questions or want to partner with this project, contact me at: hello @ archivebox . io.
1.5.4 Web Archiving Community

Join us on our new ArchiveBox community chat server: https://Zulip.ArchiveBox.io

Just getting started and want to learn more about why Web Archiving is important? Check out this article: On the Importance of WebArchiving.

The internet archiving community is surprisingly far-reaching and almost universally friendly!

Whether you want to learn which organizations are the big players in the web archiving space, want to find a specific open source tool for your web archiving need, or just want to see where archivists hang out online, this is my attempt at an index of the entire web archiving community.

- The Master ListsCommunity-maintained indexes of web archiving tools and groups by IIPC, COPTR, ArchiveTeam, Wikipedia, & the ASA.
- Web Archiving SoftwareOpen source tools and projects in the internet archiving space.
  - Bookmarking Services
  - Well-Known Open Source Projects
  - Public Archiving Services
  - ArchiveBox Alternatives
  - Smaller Utilities
- Reading ListArticles, posts, and blogs relevant to ArchiveBox and web archiving in general.
  - Blogs
  - Articles
  - ArchiveBox-Specific Posts, Tutorials, and Guides
  - ArchiveBox Discussions in News & Social Media
- CommunitiesA collection of the most active internet archiving communities and initiatives.
  - Most Active Web-Archiving Communities
  - Other Web Archiving Communities
  - General Archiving Foundations, Coalitions, Initiatives, and Institutes

The Master Lists

Indexes of archiving institutions and software maintained by other people. If there’s anything archivists love doing, it’s making lists.

- COPTR Wiki of Web Archiving Tools (COPTR)
- Awesome Web Archiving Tools (IIPC)
- Spreadsheet Comparison of Archiving Tools (DataTogether)
- Awesome Web Crawling Tools
- Awesome Web Scraping Tools
- ArchiveTeam’s List of Software (ArchiveTeam.org)

1.5. Meta
Web Archiving Projects

Bookmarking Services

- **Pocket Premium** Bookmarking tool that provides an archiving service in their paid version, run by Mozilla
- **Pinboard** Bookmarking tool that provides archiving in a paid version, run by a single independent developer
- **Raindrop** Bookmarking tool with archiving in their paid version, run by a company est. 2011
- **Instapaper** Bookmarking alternative to Pocket/Pinboard (with no archiving)
- **Wallabag / Wallabag.it** Self-hostable web archiving server that can import via RSS
- **Shaarli** Self-hostable bookmark tagging, archiving, and sharing service
- **ReadWise** A paid Pocket/Pinboard alternative that includes article snippet and highlight saving
- **Diigo** Another bookmarking/annotation service with archiving as a paid feature

From the Archive.org & Archive-It teams

- **Archive.org** The O.G. wayback machine provided publicly by the Internet Archive (Archive.org)
- **Archive.it** commercial Wayback-Machine solution
- **Heretrix** The king of internet archiving crawlers, powers the Wayback Machine
- **Brozzler** chrome headless crawler + WARC archiver maintained by Archive.org
- **WarcProx** warc proxy recording and playback utility
- **WarcTools** utilities for dealing with WARCs
- **Grab-Site** An easy preconfigured web crawler designed for backing up websites
- **WPull** A pure python implementation of wget with WARC saving
- **More on their Github...**

From the Rhizome.org/WebRecorder.io/Conifer team

- **Conifer by Rhizome.org** An open-source personal archiving server that uses pywb under the hood previously known as Webrecorder.io
- **Webrecorder.net** Suite of open source projects and tools, led by Ilya Kreymer, to capture interactive websites and replay them at a later time as accurately as possible
- **pywb** The python wayback machine, the codebase forked off archive.org that powers webrecorder
• warcit Create a warc file out of a folder full of assets
• WebArchivePlayer A tool for replaying web archives
• warcio fast streaming asynchronous WARC reader and writer
• More on their Github…

---

From the Old Dominion University: Web Science Team

• ipwb A distributed web archiving solution using pywb with ipfs for storage
• archivenow tool that pushes urls into all the online archive services like Archive.is and Archive.org
• node-warc Parse And Create Web ARChive (WARC) files with node.js
• WAIL Web archiver GUI using Heritrix and OpenWayback
• Squidwarc User-scriptable, archival crawler using Chrome
• WAIL (Electron) Electron app version of the original wail for creating and interacting with web archives
• warcreate a Chrome extension for creating WARCs from any webpage
• More on their Github…

---

From the Archives Unleashed Team

• AUT Archives Unleashed Toolkit for analyzing web archives (formerly WarcBase)
• Warclight A Rails engine for finding and searching web archives
• More on their Github…

---

From the IIPC team

• OpenWayback Open source project developing core Wayback-Machine components
• awesome-web-archiving Large list of archiving projects and orgs
• JWARC A Java library for reading and writing WARC files.
• More on their Github…
Other Public Archiving Services

- https://perma.cc
- https://www.pagefreezer.com
- https://www.smarsh.com
- https://www.stillio.com
- https://archive.st
- https://arquivo.pt
- http://theoldnet.com
- https://timetravel.mementoweb.org/
- https://freezepage.com/
- https://webcitation.org/archive
- https://archiveofourown.org/
- https://megalodon.jp/
- https://www.webarchive.org.uk/ukwa/
- https://github.com/HelloZeroNet/ZeroNet (super cool project)
- Google, Bing, DuckDuckGo, and other search engine caches

Other ArchiveBox Alternatives

- **browsertrix-crawler / ArchiveWeb.page + ReplayWeb.page + pywb** Webrecorder.io’s archiving suite has the highest fidelity, and can flawlessly archive YouTube, Twitter, FB and other complex, JS-heavy SPAs
- **SingleFile** Web Extension / CLI util for Firefox and Chrome to save a web page as a single HTML file
- **Memex by Worldbrain.io** a beautiful, user-friendly browser extension that archives all history with full-text search, annotation support, and more
- **Hypothes.is** a web/pdf/ebook annotation tool that also archives content
- **Reminiscence** extremely similar to ArchiveBox, uses a Django backend + UI and provides auto-tagging and summary features with NLTK
- **Shaarchiver** very similar project that archives Firefox, Shaarli, or Delicious bookmarks and all linked media, generating a markdown/HTML index
- **Archivy** Python-based self-hosted knowledge base embedded into your filesystem
- **Polarized** a desktop application for bookmarking, annotating, and archiving articles offline
- **Diskernet** Archiving tool that uses the Chrome debugger protocol to save each page as-loaded in the browser (aka 22120 by c0fe or i5ik)
- **Photon** a fast crawler with archiving and asset extraction support
- **LinkAce** A self-hosted bookmark management tool that saves snapshots to archive.org
- **Trilium** Personal web UI based knowledge-base with web clipping and note-taking
• Herodotus Django-based web archiving tool with a focus on collecting text-based content
• Buku Browser-independent bookmark manager CLI written in Python3 and SQLite3
• ReadableWebProxy A proxying archiver that downloads content from sites and can snapshot multiple versions of sites over time
• Perkeep “Perkeep lets you permanently keep your stuff, for life.”
• Fossilo A commercial archiving solution that appears to be very similar to ArchiveBox
• Archivematica web GUI for institutional long-term archiving of web and other content
• Headless Chrome Crawler distributed web crawler built on puppeteer with screenshots
• WWWofle old proxying recorder software similar to ArchiveBox
• Erised Super simple CLI utility to bookmark and archive webpages
• Zotero collect, organize, cite, and share research (mainly for technical/scientific papers & citations)
• TiddlyWiki Non-linear bookmark and note-taking tool with archiving support
• Joplin Desktop + mobile app for knowledge-base-style info collection and notes (w/ optional plugin for archiving)
• Hunchly A paid web archiving / session recording tool design for OSINT
• Monolith CLI tool for saving complete web pages as a single HTML file
• Obelisk Go package and CLI tool for saving web page as single HTML file
• Percollate A command-line tool to turn web pages into beautiful, readable PDF, EPUB, or HTML docs.
• Shiori Simple bookmark manager + readability archiver built with Go (like a clone of Pocket)
• Munin Archiver Social media archiver for Facebook, Instagram and VKontakte accounts.
• Wayback Archiving in style like ArchiveBox, but with a chat.

Smaller Utilities

Random helpful utilities for web archiving, WARC creation and replay, and more…

• https://github.com/TheCakeIsNaOH/xbs-to-archivebox A utility to sync xBrowserSync bookmarks with ArchiveBox
• https://github.com/karlicoss/promnesia A browser extension that collects and collates all the URLs you visit into a hierarchical/graph structure with metadata
• https://github.com/vrtdev/save-page-state A Chrome extension for saving the state of a page in multiple formats
• https://github.com/jsvine/waybackpack command-line tool that lets you download the entire Wayback Machine archive for a given URL
• https://github.com/hartator/wayback-machine-downloader Download an entire website from the Internet Archive Wayback Machine.
• https://github.com/Lifesgood123/prevent-link-rot Replace any broken URLs in some content with Wayback machine URL equivalents
• https://en.archivarix.com download an archived page or entire site from the Wayback Machine
• https://proofofexistence.com prove that a certain file existed at a given time using the blockchain
• https://github.com/chfoo/warcat for merging, extracting, and verifying WARC files
• https://github.com/mozilla/readability tool for extracting article contents and text
• https://github.com/mholt/timeliner All your digital life on a single timeline, stored locally
• https://github.com/wkhtmltopdf/wkhtmltopdf Webkit HTML to PDF archiver/saver
• Sheetsee-Pocket project that provides a pretty auto-updating index of your Pocket links (without archiving them)
• Pocket -> IFTTT -> Dropbox Post by Christopher Su on his Pocket saving IFTTT recipe
• http://squidman.net/squidman/index.html
• https://wordpress.org/plugins/broken-link-checker/
• https://github.com/ArchiveTeam/wpull
• http://freedup.org/
• https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Furl
• https://preservica.com/digital-archieve-software-1/active-digital-preservation For-profit company offering a digital preservation software suite
• https://github.com/karlicoss/grasp capture webpages from Firefox and Chrome into Org-mode documents
• https://github.com/dgtlmoon/changedetection.io Change detection and monitoring of web page content changes
• And many more on the other lists…

Reading List
A collection of blog posts and articles about internet archiving, contact me / open an issue if you want to add a link here!

Blogs Friends of ArchiveBox
• https://blog.archive.org
• https://webrecorder.net/blog
• https://netpreserveblog.wordpress.com
• https://blog.conifer.rhizome.org/
• https://ws-dl.blogspot.com
• https://siarchives.si.edu/blog
• https://parameters.ssrc.org
• https://sr.ithaka.org/publications
• https://ait.blog.archive.org
• https://brewster.kahle.org
• https://ianmilligan.ca
• https://medium.com/@giovannidamiola
Articles We Like About Internet Archiving

- https://items.ssrc.org/parameters/on-the-importance-of-web-archiving/
- https://siarchives.si.edu/blog/we-are-not-alone-progress-digital-preservation-community
- https://www.gwern.net/Archiving-URLs
- https://lwn.net/Articles/766374/
- https://xkcd.com/1909/
- https://samsafron.com/archive/2012/06/07/testing-3-million-hyperlinks-lessons-learned#comment-31366
- https://thoughtstreams.io/higgins/permalinking-vs-transience/
- https://blog.archive.org/2016/05/26/web-archiving-with-national-libraries/
- https://ianmilligan.ca/2018/05/22/new-article-if-these-crawls-could-talk-studying-and-documenting-web-archives-provenance/
- https://ws-dl.blogspot.com/2019/02/2019-02-08-google-is-being-shuttered.html

If any of these links are dead, you can find an archived version on https://archive.sweeting.me or https://web.archive.org.

ArchiveBox-Specific Posts, Tutorials, and Guides

Beware: many of these may be outdated, as ArchiveBox has frequent updates and continual improvement.

- “Install ArchiveBox on SaltBox.dev” https://docs.saltbox.dev/sandbox/apps/archivebox/#3-setup
- “ArchiveBox is an open-source self-hosted web archiving system for the web and the desktop” https://medevel.com/archivebox/
- “Install ArchiveBox on a One-Click Docker Application” https://www.vultr.com/docs/install-archivebox-on-a-oneclick-docker-application/
- “ArchiveBoxPython” https://www.bilibili.com/s/video/BV1ib4y1X7SL
• “-” https://habr.com/ru/company/vdsina/blog/550180/
• “ArchiveBox, una solución para crear nuestro propio Archive.org en miniatura y personalizado” https://www.genbeta.com/herramientas/archivebox-solucion-para-crear-nuestro-propio-archive-org-miniatura-personalizado
• “Preserve the Internet With ArchiveBox” https://www.cyberpunks.com/preserve-the-internet-with-archivebox/
• “. ArchiveBox” https://xakep.ru/2021/02/01/archivebox/
• “Internet” http://www.diglog.com/story/1045192.html
• “How to Make Your Own Internet Archive With ArchiveBox” https://nixintel.info/osint-tools/make-your-own-internet-archive-with-archive-box/
• “Mit ArchiveBox Webseiten auf der Festplatte archivieren” https://www.linux-community.de/ausgaben/linuxuser/2020/12/mit-archivebox-webseiten-auf-der-festplatte-archivieren/
• “ArchiveBoxWEB” https://zhen.bushini.de/14738.html / https://www.1fishsauce.com/?p=4206
• “: Kiwix & ArchiveBox” https://blog.csdn.net/JackLang/article/details/108328791
• “’” https://www.pcpc.me/tech/self-hosted-read-later-app
• “How to install ArchiveBox to preserve websites you care about” https://blog.sleeplessbeastie.eu/2019/06/19/how-to-install-archivebox-to-preserve-websites-you-care-about/
• “How to remotely archive websites using ArchiveBox” https://blog.sleeplessbeastie.eu/2019/06/26/how-to-remotely-archive-websites-using-archivebox/
• “How to use CutyCapt inside ArchiveBox” https://blog.sleeplessbeastie.eu/2019/07/10/how-to-use-cutycapt-inside-archivebox/
• “Automate ArchiveBox with Google Spreadsheet to Backup your internet” https://manfred.life/archivebox
• “♪ ConoHaArchiveBox” https://qiita.com/CloudRemix/items/691caf91efa3ef19a7ad
• “WEB-ARCHIV TEIL 8: WALLABAG UND ARCHIVEBOX” http://webermartin.net/blog/web-archiv-teil-8-wallabag-und-archivebox/
• https://metaxyntax.neocities.org/entries/7.html

ArchiveBox Discussions in News & Social Media

• **Aggregators:** [ProductHunt](https://producthunt.com), [AlternativeTo](https://alternativeto.net), [SaaSHub](https://saashub.com), [Logiciels](https://logiciels.com), [SteamHunt](https://steamhunt.com), [Recurse Center: The Joy of Computing](https://recurse.com), [Github Changelog](https://github.com), [Dev.To Ultra List](https://dev.to), [O’Reilly 4 Short Links](https://oreilly.com/links), [JaxEnter](https://jaxenter.com)

• **Blog Posts & Podcasts:** [Korben.info](https://korben.info), [Defining Desktop Linux Podcast #296 (0:55:00)](https://www.definingdesktoplinux.com), [Binärgewitter Podcast #221](https://www.binargewitter.de), [La Ferme Du Web](https://laferrmeduweb.com)

• **Hacker News threads and comments:** #1, #2, #3, #4, and many more…

• **Reddit r/DataHoarder, r/SelfHosted, etc. posts and comments:** #1, #2, #3, #4, #5, #6, #7, #8, and many more…

• **Twitter:** [Python Trending](https://twitter.com), [PyCoder’s Weekly](https://pycoders.co), [Python Hub](https://pythonhub.com), [Smashing Magazine](https://smashingmagazine.com), and many more…
Communities

Most Active Communities

- The Internet Archive (Archive.org) (USA)
- International Internet Preservation Consortium (IIPC) (International)
- The Archive Team, URL Team, r/ArchiveTeam (International)
- Rhizome.org The digital preservation group that works on Conifer by Rhizome formerly Webrecorder.io (USA)
- Webrecorder.net Formerly known as Webrecorder.io is a project Led by Ilya Kreymer, that researches and develops web archiving tools, widely used by the community.
- Old Dominion University: Web Science and Digital Libraries (WS-DL @ ODU) (Virginia, USA)
- r/DataHoarder, r/Archivists, r/DHExchange (International)
- The Eye Non-profit working on content archival and long-term preservation (Europe)
- Digital Preservation Coalition & their Software Tool Registry (COPTR) (UK & Wales)
- Archives Unleashed Project and UAP Github (Canada)

Web Archiving Communities

Follow these technological and organizational archiving hubs for the latest archiving news.

- Canadian Web Archiving Coalition (Canada)
- Web Archives for Historical Research Group (Canada)
- Smithsonian Institution Archives: Digital Curation (Washington D.C., USA)
- National Digital Stewardship Alliance (NDSA) (USA)
- Digital Library Federation (DLF) (USA)
- Council on Library and Information Resources (CLIR) (USA)
- Digital Curation Centre (DCC) (UK)
- ArchiveMatica & their Community Wiki (International)
- Professional Development Institutes for Digital Preservation (POWRR) (USA)
- Institute of Museum and Library Services (IMLS) (USA)
- Stanford Libraries Web Archiving (USA)
- Society of American Archivists: Electronic Records (SAA) (USA)
- BitCurator Consortium (BCC) (USA)
- Ethics & Archiving the Web Conference (Rhizome/Webrecorder.io) (USA)
- Archivists Round Table of NYC (USA)
General Archiving Foundations, Coalitions, Initiatives, and Institutes

Find your local archiving group in the list and see how you can contribute!

- Community Archives and Heritage Group (UK & Ireland)
- Open Preservation Foundation (OPF) (UK & Europe)
- Software Preservation Network (International)
- ITHAKA, Portico, JSTOR, ARTSTOR, S+R (USA)
- Archives and Records Association (UK & Ireland)
- Arkivrådet AAS (Sweden)
- Asociación Española de Archiveros, Bibliotecarios, Museologos y Documentalistas (ANABAD) (Spain)
- Associação dos Arquivistas Brasileiros (AAB) (Brazil)
- Associação Portuguesa de Bibliotecários, Archivistas e Documentalistas (BAD) (Portugal)
- Association des archivistes français (AAF) (France)
- Associazione Nazionale Archivistica Italiana (ANAI) (Italy)
- Australian Society of Archivists Inc. (Australia)
- International Council on Archives (ICA)
- International Records Management Trust (IRMT)
- Irish Society for Archives (Ireland)
- Koninklijke Vereniging van Archivarissen in Nederland (Netherlands)
- State Archives Administration of the People’s Republic of China (China)
- Academy of Certified Archivists
- Archivists and Librarians in the History of the Health Sciences
- Archivists for Congregations of Women Religious
- Archivists of Religious Institutions
- Association of Catholic Diocesan Archivists
- Association of Moving Image Archivists
- Council of State Archivists
- National Association of Government Archives and Records Administrators
- National Episcopal Historians and Archivists
- Archival Education and Research Institute
- Archives Leadership Institute
- Georgia Archives Institute
- Modern Archives Institute
- Western Archives Institute
- Association des archivistes du Québec
- Association of Canadian Archivists
- Canadian Council of Archives/Conseil canadien des archives
• Archives Association of British Columbia
• Archives Association of Ontario
• Archives Council of Prince Edward Island
• Archives Society of Alberta
• Association for Manitoba Archives
• Association of Newfoundland and Labrador Archives
• Council of Nova Scotia Archives
• Réseau des services d’archives du Québec
• Saskatchewan Council for Archives and Archivists

You can find more organizations and initiatives on these other lists:
• Wikipedia.org List of Web Archiving Initiatives
• SAA List of USA & Canada Based Archiving Organizations
• SAA List of International Archiving Organizations
• Digital Preservation Coalition’s Member List

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**ArchiveBox Community Resources**

**ArchiveBox Chat Rooms**

• Official ArchiveBox Zulip Chat Server
• Unofficial ArchiveBox Matrix chat room (old)
• Github Discussions

**ArchiveBox on Social Media**

• Twitter: @ArchiveBoxApp
• LinkedIn: ArchiveBox
• YouTube: ArchiveBoxApp
• Reddit: r/ArchiveBox
• Alternative.to
• ReposHub
ArchiveBox, Release 0.7.3

ArchiveBox on Package Distribution Platforms

- Python PyPI
- Docker Hub
- ArchLinux AUR
- Ubuntu Launchpad PPA

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