ArchiveBox

Release 0.5.6

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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.

“The open-source self-hosted internet archive.”

Website | Github | Source | Bug Tracker

```
mkdir my-archive; cd my-archive/
pip install archivebox

archivebox init
archivebox add https://example.com
archivebox info
```
Chapter 1

Documentation

1.1 Intro

ArchiveBox is a powerful self-hosted internet archiving solution written in Python. You feed it URLs of pages you want to archive, and it saves them to disk in a variety of formats depending on setup and content within.

**Run ArchiveBox via Docker Compose (recommended), Docker, Apt, Brew, or Pip (see below).**

```
apt/brew/pip3 install archivebox
archivebox init  # run this in an empty folder
archivebox add 'https://example.com'  # start adding URLs to archive
curl https://example.com/rss.xml | archivebox add  # or add via stdin
archivebox schedule --every=day https://example.com/rss.xml
```

For each URL added, ArchiveBox saves several types of HTML snapshot (wget, Chrome headless, singlefile), a PDF, a screenshot, a WARC archive, any git repositories, images, audio, video, subtitles, article text, and more...

```
archivebox server --createsuperuser 0.0.0.0:8000  # use the interactive web UI
archivebox list 'https://example.com'  # use the CLI commands (--help for more)
ls ./archive/*/index.json  # or browse directly via the filesystem
```

You can then manage your snapshots via the filesystem, CLI, Web UI, SQLite DB (.index.sqlite3), Python API (alpha), REST API (alpha), or desktop app (alpha).

At the end of the day, the goal is to sleep soundly knowing that the part of the internet you care about will be automatically preserved in multiple, durable long-term formats that will be accessible for decades (or longer).

1.1.1 CLI Usage
# archivebox [subcommand] [--args]
archivebox --version
archivebox help

• archivebox init/version/status/config/manage to administer your collection
• archivebox add/remove/update/list to manage Snapshots in the archive
• archivebox schedule to pull in fresh URLs in regularly from bookmarks/history/Pocket/Pinboard/RSS/etc.
• archivebox oneshot archive single URLs without starting a whole collection
• archivebox shell/manage dbshell open a REPL to use the Python API (alpha), or SQL API

## 1.1.2 Quickstart

### Supported OSs:
Linux/BSD, macOS, Windows

### CPU Architectures:
x86, amd64, arm7, arm8 (raspi >=3)

### Distributions:
docker/apt/brew/pip3/npm (in order of completeness)

(click to expand your preferred distribution below for full setup instructions)

First make sure you have Docker installed: https://docs.docker.com/get-docker/

This is the recommended way to run ArchiveBox because it includes all the extractors like: chrome, wget, youtube-dl, git, etc., full-text search w/ sonic, and many other great features.

First make sure you have Docker installed: https://docs.docker.com/get-docker/

First make sure you’re on Ubuntu >= 20.04, or scroll down for older/non-Ubuntu instructions.

For other Debian-based systems or older Ubuntu systems you can add these sources to /etc/apt/sources.list:

Then run apt update; apt install archivebox; archivebox --version.

(you may need to install some other dependencies manually however)

First make sure you have Homebrew installed: https://brew.sh/#install

First make sure you have Python >= 3.7 installed: https://realpython.com/installing-python/

No matter which install method you choose, they all roughly follow this 3-step process and all provide the same CLI, Web UI, and on-disk data format.

1. Install ArchiveBox: apt/brew/pip3 install archivebox
2. Start a collection: archivebox init
3. Start archiving: archivebox add 'https://example.com'

### 1.1.3 Key Features

• Free & open source, doesn’t require signing up for anything, 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 (youtube-dl), 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, and WARC
• **Usable as a oneshot CLI, self-hosted web UI, Python API (BETA), REST API (ALPHA), or desktop app (ALPHA)**

• **Saves all pages to archive.org as well** by default for redundancy (can be disabled for local-only mode)

• **Planned**: support for archiving content requiring a login/paywall/cookies (working, but ill-advised until some pending fixes are released)

• **Planned**: support for running JS scripts during archiving, e.g. adblock, autoscroll, modal-hiding, thread-expander, etc.

---

**1.1.4 Input formats**

ArchiveBox supports many input formats for URLs, including Pocket & Pinboard exports, Browser bookmarks, Browser history, plain text, HTML, markdown, and more!

```bash
echo 'http://example.com' | archivebox add
archivebox add 'https://example.com/some/page'
archivebox add < ~/Downloads/firefox_bookmarks_export.html
archivebox add < any_text_with_urls_in_it.txt
archivebox add --depth=1 'https://example.com/some/downloads.html'
archivebox add --depth=1 'https://news.ycombinator.com#2020-12-12'
```

- TXT, RSS, XML, JSON, CSV, SQL, HTML, Markdown, or any other text-based format…
- Browser history or browser bookmarks (see instructions for: Chrome, Firefox, Safari, IE, Opera, and more…)
- Pocket, Pinboard, Instapaper, Shaarli, Delicious, Reddit Saved, Wallabag, Unmark.it, OneTab, and more…

See the Usage: CLI page for documentation and examples.

It also includes a built-in scheduled import feature with `archivebox schedule` and browser bookmarklet, so you can pull in URLs from RSS feeds, websites, or the filesystem regularly/on-demand.

---

**1.1.5 Output formats**

All of ArchiveBox’s state (including the index, snapshot data, and config file) is stored in a single folder called the “ArchiveBox data folder”. **All archivebox CLI commands must be run from inside this folder, and you first create it by running** `archivebox init`.

The on-disk layout is optimized to be easy to browse by hand and durable long-term. The main index is a standard sqlite3 database (it can also be exported as static JSON/HTML), and the archive snapshots are organized by date-added timestamp in the `archive/` subfolder. Each snapshot subfolder includes a static JSON and HTML index describing its contents, and the snapshot extractor outputs are plain files within the folder (e.g. media/example.mp4, git/somerepo.git, static/someimage.png, etc.)

```bash
# to browse your index statically without running the archivebox server, run:
archivebox list --html --with-headers > index.html
archivebox list --json --with-headers > index.json

# then open the static index in a browser
open index.html

# or browse the snapshots via filesystem directly
ls ./archive/<timestamp>/
```
• **Index**: index.html & index.json HTML and JSON index files containing metadata and details
• **Title, Favicon, Headers** Response headers, site favicon, and parsed site title
• **Wget Clone**: example.com/page-name.html wget clone of the site with warc/<timestamp>.gz
• **Chrome Headless**
  – **SingleFile**: singlefile.html HTML snapshot rendered with headless Chrome using SingleFile
  – **PDF**: output.pdf Printed PDF of site using headless chrome
  – **Screenshot**: screenshot.png 1440x900 screenshot of site using headless chrome
  – **DOM Dump**: output.html DOM Dump of the HTML after rendering using headless chrome
  – **Readability**: article.html/json Article text extraction using Readability
• **Archive.org Permalink**: archive.org.txt A link to the saved site on archive.org
• **Audio & Video**: media/ all audio/video files + playlists, including subtitles & metadata with youtube-dl
• **Source Code**: git/ clone of any repository found on github, bitbucket, or gitlab links
• **More coming soon! See the Roadmap…**

It does everything out-of-the-box by default, but you can disable or tweak individual archive methods via environment variables or config file.

```
archivebox config --set SAVE_ARCHIVE_DOT_ORG=False
archivebox config --set YOUTUBEDL_ARGS='--max-filesize=500m'
archivebox config --help
```

### 1.1.6 Dependencies

You don’t need to install all the dependencies, ArchiveBox will automatically enable the relevant modules based on whatever you have available, but it’s recommended to use the official Docker image with everything preinstalled.

If you so choose, you can also install ArchiveBox and its dependencies directly on any Linux or macOS systems using the system package manager or by running the automated setup script.

ArchiveBox is written in Python 3 so it requires python3 and pip3 available on your system. It also uses a set of optional, but highly recommended external dependencies for archiving sites: `wget` (for plain HTML, static files, and WAR C saving), `chromium` (for screenshots, PDFs, JS execution, and more), `youtube-dl` (for audio and video), `git` (for cloning git repos), and `nodejs` (for readability and singlefile), and more.

### 1.1.7 Caveats

If you’re importing URLs containing secret slugs or pages with private content (e.g. Google Docs, CodiMD notepads, etc), you may want to disable some of the extractor modules to avoid leaking private URLs to 3rd party APIs during the archiving process.
# don't do this:
archivebox add 'https://docs.google.com/document/d/12345somelongsecrethere'
archivebox add 'https://example.com/any/url/you/want/to/keep/secret/'

# without first disabling share the URL with 3rd party APIs:
archivebox config --set SAVE_ARCHIVE_DOT_ORG=False  # disable saving all URLs in Archive.org
archivebox config --set SAVE_FAVICON=False  # optional: only the domain is leaked, not full URL
archivebox config --set CHROME_BINARY=chromium  # optional: switch to chromium to avoid Chrome phoning home to Google

Be aware that malicious archived JS can also read the contents of other pages in your archive due to snapshot CSRF and XSS protections being imperfect. See the Security Overview page for more details.

# visiting an archived page with malicious JS:
https://127.0.0.1:8000/archive/1602401954/example.com/index.html

# example.com/index.js can now make a request to read everything:
https://127.0.0.1:8000/index.html
https://127.0.0.1:8000/archive/*
# then example.com/index.js can send it off to some evil server

Support for saving multiple snapshots of each site over time will be added soon (along with the ability to view diffs of the changes between runs). For now ArchiveBox is designed to only archive each URL with each extractor type once. A workaround to take multiple snapshots of the same URL is to make them slightly different by adding a hash:

archivebox add 'https://example.com#2020-10-24'
archivebox add 'https://example.com#2020-10-25'

1.1.8 Screenshots

1.1.9 Background & Motivation

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 and Archive.is are capable of saving. 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.
All the archived links are stored by date bookmarked in ./archive/<timestamp>, and everything is indexed nicely with JSON & HTML files. The intent is for all the content to be viewable with common software in 50 - 100 years without needing to run ArchiveBox in a VM.

Comparison to Other Projects

Check out our community page for an index of web archiving initiatives and projects.

The aim of ArchiveBox is to go beyond what the Wayback Machine and other public archiving services can do, by adding a headless browser to replay sessions accurately, and by automatically extracting all the content in multiple redundant formats that will survive being passed down to historians and archivists through many generations.

User Interface & Intended Purpose

ArchiveBox differentiates itself from similar projects by being a simple, one-shot CLI interface for users to ingest bulk feeds of URLs over extended periods, as opposed to being a backend service that ingests individual, manually-submitted URLs from a web UI. However, we also have the option to add urls via a web interface through our Django frontend.

Private Local Archives vs Centralized Public Archives

Unlike crawler software that starts from a seed URL and works outwards, or public tools like Archive.org designed for users to manually submit links from the public internet, ArchiveBox tries to be a set-and-forget archiver suitable for archiving your entire browsing history, RSS feeds, or bookmarks, ~including private/authenticated content that you wouldn’t otherwise share with a centralized service~~ (do not do this until v0.5 is released with some security fixes). Also 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.

Storage Requirements

Because ArchiveBox is designed to ingest a firehose of browser history and bookmark feeds to a local disk, it can be much more disk-space intensive than a centralized service like the Internet Archive or Archive.today. However, as storage space gets cheaper and compression improves, you should be able to use it continuously over the years without having to delete anything. In my experience, ArchiveBox uses about 5gb per 1000 articles, but your milage may vary depending on which options you have enabled and what types of sites you’re archiving. By default, it archives everything in as many formats as possible, meaning it takes more space than a using a single method, but more content is accurately replayable over extended periods of time. Storage requirements can be reduced by using a compressed/deduplicated filesystem like ZFS/BTRFS, or by setting SAVE_MEDIA=False to skip audio & video files.

Learn more

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, our Community Wiki page serves as an index of the broader web archiving community. Check it out to learn about some of the coolest web archiving projects and communities on the web!

• Community Wiki
  – The Master Lists
  – Web Archiving Software

Chapter 1. Documentation
– 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.
• Or reach out to me for questions and comments via @ArchiveBoxApp or @theSquashSH on Twitter.

1.1.10 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

Reference

• Usage
• Configuration
• Supported Sources
• Supported Outputs
• Scheduled Archiving
• Publishing Your Archive
• Chromium Install
• Security Overview
• Troubleshooting
• Python API (alpha)
• REST API (alpha)

More Info

• Tickets
• Roadmap
• Changelog
• Donations
• Background & Motivation
1.1.11 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.

Low hanging fruit / easy first tickets:

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
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

# 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 --rm archivebox version
docker run -it --rm -p 8000:8000 \
  -v $PWD/data:/data \
  -v $PWD/archivebox:/app/archivebox \
  archivebox server 0.0.0.0:8000 --debug --reload
```
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 ...
```

Build and run a Github branch

```
docker build -t archivebox:dev https://github.com/ArchiveBox/ArchiveBox.git#dev
docker run -it -v $PWD:/data archivebox:dev ...
```

Run the linters

```
./bin/lint.sh
```

(uses flake8 and mypy)

Run the integration tests

```
./bin/test.sh
```

(uses 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)

Build the docs, pip package, and docker image

( Normally CI takes care of this, but these scripts can be run to do it manually)
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**, including Windows (using Docker in WSL2).

If you want to use Docker or Docker Compose to run ArchiveBox, see the [[Docker]] page.

First, we install the ArchiveBox dependencies, then we create a folder to store the archive data, and finally, we import the list of links to the archive by running:

    archivebox add < [links_file]

### 1. Set up ArchiveBox

We recommend using Docker because it has all the extractors and dependencies working out-of-the-box:

    # first make sure you have docker: https://docs.docker.com/get-docker/
    # then run this to get started with a collection in the current directory
    docker run -v $PWD:/data -it archivebox/archivebox init
    # alternatively, install ArchiveBox and its dependencies directly on your system without docker
    # (script prompts for user confirmation before installing anything)
    curl https://raw.githubusercontent.com/ArchiveBox/ArchiveBox/master/bin/setup.sh | sh
    # or follow the manual setup instructions if you don’t like using curl | sh
(The above are shell commands to run. If you’re not used to those, consult your operating system’s manual for how to run a terminal emulator.)

For more details, including the manual setup and docker instructions, see the [[Install]] page.

### 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:

```bash
# if using docker
docker run -v $PWD:/data -it archivebox/archivebox add 'https://example.com'

# or if not using docker
archivebox add 'https://example.com'

# any text containing links can also be passed in via stdin (works with docker as well)
curl https://getpocket.com/users/example/feed/all | archivebox add
```
Done!

Open ./index.html to view your archive. (favicon will appear next to each title once they have finished downloading)

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

```bash
# 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:

- 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]] or WSL
- 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.

```bash
# 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

```bash
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
```

Ubuntu/Debian

```bash
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
```

BSD

FreeBSD:

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

OpenBSD:

```bash
pkg_add python3 git wget curl youtube-dl chromium
```

Install ArchiveBox using pip

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

Check that everything worked and the versions are high enough.

```bash
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 &&
echo "[+] All dependencies installed."
```

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

```bash
# 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
  - Usage
  - Accessing the data
  - Configuration
- **Plain Docker**
  - Setup
  - Usage
- Accessing the data
- Configuration

**Official Docker Hub image:** [https://hub.docker.com/r/archivebox/archivebox](https://hub.docker.com/r/archivebox/archivebox)

**Usage:**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Command</th>
<th>Description</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td><code>docker run -v $PWD:/data archivebox/archivebox init</code></td>
<td>Initialize ArchiveBox</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><code>docker run -v $PWD:/data archivebox/archivebox add 'https://example.com'</code></td>
<td>Add a new URL to the archive</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><code>docker run -v $PWD:/data -it archivebox/archivebox manage createsuperuser</code></td>
<td>Create a superuser in the database</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><code>docker run -v $PWD:/data -p 8000:8000 archivebox/archivebox server 0.0.0.0:8000</code></td>
<td>Start a web server to serve the archive</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**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**

**Setup**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Command</th>
<th>Description</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td><code>mkdir archivebox &amp;&amp; cd archivebox</code></td>
<td>Change directory to the project root</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><code>wget https://raw.githubusercontent.com/ArchiveBox/ArchiveBox/master/docker-compose.yml</code></td>
<td>Download the <code>docker-compose.yml</code> config</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><code>docker-compose run archivebox init</code></td>
<td>Initialize ArchiveBox</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><code>docker-compose run archivebox manage createsuperuser</code></td>
<td>Create a superuser in the database</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><code>docker-compose run archivebox add 'https://example.com'</code></td>
<td>Add a new URL to the archive</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**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](http://127.0.0.1:8000) or `data/index.html` to view the archive (HTTP, not HTTPS).

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.

```bash
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.

```bash
mv ~/Downloads/bookmarks.html data/sources/bookmarks.html
docker-compose run archivebox add /data/sources/bookmarks.html
docker-compose run archivebox add < data/sources/bookmarks.html
```

**To pull in links from a feed or remote file,** pass the URL or path to the feed as an argument.
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`:

```
... 

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”.

### Docker

### Setup

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

1.2. Getting Started
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.

**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.

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

# or

```
docker run -it -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.

```
docker run -it -v $PWD:/data archivebox/archivebox add '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:

```
-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.

**Using a named Docker data volume**

(not recommended unless you know what you’re doing)

```
docker volume create archivebox-data
```

Then use the flag:

```
-v archivebox-data:/data
```

You can mount your data volume using standard docker tools, or access the contents directly here:`/var/lib/docker/volumes/archivebox-data/_data` (on most Linux systems)

On a Mac you’ll have to enter the base Docker Linux VM first to access the volume data:

```
screen ~/Library/Containers/com.docker.docker/Data/vms/0/tty
cd /var/lib/docker/volumes/archivebox-data/_data
```
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

# or

docker-compose run archivebox config --set RESOLUTION=1440,900

docker run -it -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 -it -v $PWD:/data -e FETCH_SCREENSHOT=False archivebox/archivebox add

docker run -i -v --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.
- **UI 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*
- `archivebox run -it -v $PWD:/data archivebox/archivebox [subcommand] [... args]` *Using the official Docker image*
**docker-compose run archivebox [subcommand] [...args]**

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.

```bash
# 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**

```bash
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.
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
archivebox server
open http://127.0.0.1:8000
```

Or if you prefer to use the static HTML UI instead of the interactive UI provided by the server, you can 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.

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/
    - index.json # Index/details page for individual archived link
    - index.html

# Archive method outputs:
- warc/
- media/
```

(continues on next page)
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 run it in parallel by manually splitting your URLs into separate chunks:

```
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.

Python Shell Usage

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

```
$ 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.urls import reverse
from django.db.models import Exists, OuterRef, Subquery

# ArchiveBox Imports
from archivebox.core.models import Snapshot, User
```

(continues on next page)
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

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")

Python API Usage

import os
DATA_DIR = '~/some/path/containing/your/archivebox/data'
os.chdir(DATA_DIR)

from archivebox.main import check_data_folder, setup_django, add, remove, server

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

For more information see the Python API Reference.

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:
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.

All the available config options are described in this document below, but can also be found along with examples in `etc/ArchiveBox.conf.default`. The code that loads the config is in `archivebox/config/__init__.py`.

### General Settings

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

**OUTPUT_DIR**

**Possible Values:** `~/archivebox/...` Path to an output folder to store the archive in.

Defaults to the current folder you’re in `. (PWD)` when you run the `archivebox` command.

*Note: make sure the user running ArchiveBox has permissions set to allow writing to this folder!*

**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 that 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

**TEMPLATES_DIR**

**Possible Values:** [$REPO_DIR/archivebox/templates]/path/to/custom/templates/... Path to a directory containing custom index.html templates for theming your archive output. Files found in the folder at the specified path can override any of the defaults in the archivebox/themes directory. 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
Archive Method Toggles

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

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_GIT

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

Related options: TIMEOUT, GIT_DOMAINS, CHECK_SSL_VALIDITY, GIT_BINARY

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

SUBMIT_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: [Curl/1.19.1]/"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, CHROME_USER_AGENT

WGET_USER_AGENT

Possible Values: [Wget/1.19.1]/"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 (Windows NT 10.0; Win64; x64) AppleWebKit/537.36 (KHTML, like Gecko) HeadlessChrome/73.0.3683.75 Safari/537.36")/"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

1.3. General
ArchiveBox, Release 0.5.6

**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_SCREENSHOT, 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_SCREENSHOT, 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!

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

---

**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).

---

**Dependency Options**

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

---

1.3. General
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

YOUTUBEDL_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, SUBMIT_ARCHIVE_DOT_ORG

SINGLEFILE_BINARY

Possible Values: [single-file]/usr/local/bin/single-file/...Path or name of the SingleFile binary to use.

This can be installed using npm install -g 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]/usr/local/bin/readability-extractor/...Path or name of the Readability extractor binary to use.

This can be installed using npm install -g git+https://github.com/pirate/readability-extractor.git.

Related options: SAVE_READABILITY

1.3.3 Troubleshooting

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
- Configuration
- Archiving Process
- Hosting the Archive

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**

On some Linux distributions the python3 package might not be recent enough. If this is the case for you, resort to installing a recent enough version manually.

```
add-apt-repository ppa:fkrull/deadsnakes && apt update && apt install python3.6
```

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

**Chromium/Google Chrome**

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

archive.py 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 ./archive ~/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 archive.py is running the right one:

```
env CHROME_BINARY=/path/from/step/1/chromium-browser ./archive bookmarks_export.html
# 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 archive.py output or index.html to see what links it’s downloading.

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

If you accidentally added lots of unwanted links into index and they slow down your archiving, you can use the bin/purge script to remove them from your index, which removes everything matching python regexes you pass into it. Eg: bin/purge -r 'amazon\.com' -r 'google\.com'. It would prompt before removing links from index, but for extra safety you might want to back up index.json first (or put in index version control).

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.

1.3.4 Security Overview

Usage Modes

ArchiveBox has three common usage modes outlined below.
Public Mode [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, etc.

IMPORTANT: Don’t use ArchiveBox for private archived content right now as we’re in the middle of resolving some security issues with how JS is executed in archived content.

See here for more info: Architecture: Archived JS executes in a context shared with all other archived content

Private Mode

ArchiveBox is designed to be able to archive content that requires authentication or cookies. This includes paywalled content, private forums, LAN-only content, etc.

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.

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.

Stealth Mode

If you want ArchiveBox to be less noisy and avoid leaking any URLs to 3rd-party APIs during archiving, you can disable the options below. Disabling these are recommended if you plan on archiving any sites that use secret tokens in the URL to grant access to private content without authentication, e.g. Google Docs, CodiDM notepads, etc.

- https://web.archive.org/save/{url} when SUBMIT_ARCHIVE_DOT_ORG is True, full URLs are submitted to the Wayback Machine for archiving, but no cookies or content from the local authenticated archive are shared
- https://www.google.com/s2/favicons?domain={domain} when FETCH_FAVICON is True, the domains for each link are shared in order to get the favicon, but not the full URL

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=True 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
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.~ It was removed.

### Output Folder

#### Permissions

What are the permissions on the archive folder? Limit access to the fewest possible users by checking folder ownership and setting OUTPUT_PERMISSIONS accordingly.

### 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.

### Publishing

Are you publishing your archive? If so, make sure you’re only serving it as HTML and not accidentally running it as php or cgi, and 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. Many companies put user provided files on separate domains like googleusercontent.com and github.io to avoid this problem.

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.

### 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

```plaintext
# 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

```plaintext
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:

```plaintext
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.
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

Using Cron

To schedule regular archiving you can use any task scheduler like `cron`, `at`, `systemd`, etc.

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.

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

Examples

Example: Import Firefox browser history every 24 hours

This example exports your browser history and archives it once a day:

Create `/opt/ArchiveBox/bin/firefox_custom.sh`:

```bash
#!/bin/bash

cd /opt/ArchiveBox
./bin/archivebox-export-browser-history --firefox ./output/sources/firefox_history.
˓→json
archivebox add < ./output/sources/firefox_history.json >> /var/log/ArchiveBox.log
```

Then create a new file `/etc/cron.d/ArchiveBox-Firefox` to tell cron to run your script every 24 hours:

```
0 24 * * * www-data /opt/ArchiveBox/bin/firefox_custom.sh
```

Example: Import 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`.

Create `/opt/ArchiveBox/bin/pocket_custom.sh`:

```bash
#!/bin/bash

cd /opt/ArchiveBox
curl https://getpocket.com/users/yourusernamegoeshere/feed/all | archivebox add >> /˓→var/log/ArchiveBox.log
```

Then create a new file `/etc/cron.d/ArchiveBox-Pocket` to tell cron to run your script every 12 hours:
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:

```
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.

```
brew install chromium
```

**Ubuntu/Debian**

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

```
apt update
apt install chromium-browser
```

Installing Google Chrome

**macOS**

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

```
brew install google-chrome
```

**Ubuntu/Debian**

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

Troubleshooting

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

1.4 API Reference

1.4.1 archivebox

archivebox package

Subpackages

archivebox.cli package

Submodules

archivebox.cli.archivebox module

archivebox.cli.archivebox_add module

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

Add a new URL or list of URLs to your archive

archivebox.cli.archivebox_config module

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

Get and set your ArchiveBox project configuration values

archivebox.cli.archivebox_help module

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

Print the ArchiveBox help message and usage
archivebox.cli.archivebox_info module

archivebox.cli.archivebox_init module

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

Initialize a new ArchiveBox collection in the current directory

archivebox.cli.archivebox_list module

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

List, filter, and export information about archive entries

archivebox.cli.archivebox_manage module

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

Run an ArchiveBox Django management command

archivebox.cli.archivebox_remove module

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

Remove the specified URLs from the archive

archivebox.cli.archivebox_schedule module

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

Set ArchiveBox to regularly import URLs at specific times using cron

archivebox.cli.archivebox_server module

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

Run the ArchiveBox HTTP server

archivebox.cli.archivebox_shell module

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

Enter an interactive ArchiveBox Django shell
**archivebox.cli.archivebox_update module**

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

Print the ArchiveBox version and dependency information

**archivebox.cli.logging module**

**archivebox.cli.tests module**

**Module contents**

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

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


Run a given ArchiveBox subcommand with the given list of args

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

Print the ArchiveBox help message and usage

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

Print the ArchiveBox version and dependency information

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

Initialize a new ArchiveBox collection in the current directory

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

Get and set your ArchiveBox project configuration values

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

Add a new URL or list of URLs to your archive

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

Remove the specified URLs from the archive

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

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

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

List, filter, and export information about archive entries

1.4. API Reference
archivebox.cli.status (args: Optional[List[str]] = None, stdin: Optional[IO] = None, pwd: Optional[str] = None) → None
Print out some info and statistics about the archive collection

archivebox.cli.shell (args: Optional[List[str]] = None, stdin: Optional[IO] = None, pwd: Optional[str] = None) → None
Enter an interactive ArchiveBox Django shell

archivebox.cli.manage (args: Optional[List[str]] = None, stdin: Optional[IO] = None, pwd: Optional[str] = None) → None
Run an ArchiveBox Django management command

archivebox.cli.server (args: Optional[List[str]] = None, stdin: Optional[IO] = None, pwd: Optional[str] = None) → None
Run the ArchiveBox HTTP server

archivebox.cli.oneshot (args: Optional[List[str]] = None, stdin: Optional[IO] = None, pwd: Optional[str] = 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: Optional[List[str]] = None, stdin: Optional[IO] = None, pwd: Optional[str] = None) → None
Set ArchiveBox to regularly import URLs at specific times using cron

archivebox.config package

Submodules

archivebox.config.stubs module

Module contents

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

Config Usage Example:
    - archivebox config --set MEDIA_TIMEOUT=600 env MEDIA_TIMEOUT=600 USE_COLOR=False ...
    - archivebox [subcommand] ...

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.load_config_val(key: str, default: Union[str, bool, int, None, Pattern[AnyStr], Dict[str, Any], Dict[str, Union[str, bool, int, None, Pattern[AnyStr], Dict[str, Any]]]], Callable[[], Union[str, bool, int, None, Pattern[AnyStr], Dict[str, Any]]] = None, type: Optional[Type[CT_co]] = None, aliases: Optional[Tuple[str, ...]] = None, config: Optional[archivebox.config_stubs.ConfigDict] = None, env_vars: Optional[os._Environ] = None, config_file_vars: Optional[Dict[str, str]] = None) → Union[str, bool, int, None, Pattern[AnyStr], Dict[str, Any], Dict[str, Union[str, bool, int, None, Pattern[AnyStr], Dict[str, Any]]]]

parse bool, int, and str key=value pairs from env

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

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


archivebox.config.hint(text: Union[Tuple[str, ...], List[str], str], prefix=":", config: Optional[archivebox.config_stubs.ConfigDict] = None) → None

archivebox.config.bin_version(binary: Optional[str]) → Optional[str]
check the presence and return valid version line of a specified binary

archivebox.config.bin_path(binary: Optional[str]) → Optional[str]

archivebox.config.bin_hash(binary: Optional[str]) → Optional[str]

archivebox.config.find_chrome_binary() → Optional[str]
find any installed chrome binaries in the default locations

archivebox.config.find_chrome_data_dir() → Optional[str]
find any installed chrome user data directories in the default locations

archivebox.config.wget_supports_compression(config)

archivebox.config.get_code_locations(config: archivebox.config_stubs.ConfigDict) → Dict[str, Union[str, bool, int, None, Pattern[AnyStr], Dict[str, Any]]]
```python
archivebox.config.get_external_locations(config: archivebox.config_stubs.ConfigDict) →
Union[str, bool, int, None, Pattern[AnyStr], Dict[str, Any], Dict[str, Union[str, bool, int, None, Pattern[AnyStr], Dict[str, Any]]], Callable[[], Union[str, bool, int, None, Pattern[AnyStr], Dict[str, Any]]]]

archivebox.config.get_data_locations(config: archivebox.config_stubs.ConfigDict) →
Union[str, bool, int, None, Pattern[AnyStr], Dict[str, Any], Dict[str, Union[str, bool, int, None, Pattern[AnyStr], Dict[str, Any]]], Callable[[], Union[str, bool, int, None, Pattern[AnyStr], Dict[str, Any]]]]

archivebox.config.get_dependency_info(config: archivebox.config_stubs.ConfigDict) →
Union[str, bool, int, None, Pattern[AnyStr], Dict[str, Any], Dict[str, Union[str, bool, int, None, Pattern[AnyStr], Dict[str, Any]]], Callable[[], Union[str, bool, int, None, Pattern[AnyStr], Dict[str, Any]]]]

archivebox.config.get_chrome_info(config: archivebox.config_stubs.ConfigDict) →
Union[str, bool, int, None, Pattern[AnyStr], Dict[str, Any], Dict[str, Union[str, bool, int, None, Pattern[AnyStr], Dict[str, Any]]], Callable[[], Union[str, bool, int, None, Pattern[AnyStr], Dict[str, Any]]]]

archivebox.config.load_all_config()
```
archivebox.config.check_dependencies(config: archivebox.config_stubs.ConfigDict =
{'ALLOWED_HOSTS': '*', 'ANSI': ['black': '', 'blue': '', 'green': '', 'lightblue': ''], 'lightred': '', 'lightyellow': '', 'red': '', 'reset': '', 'white': ''], 'ARCHIVEBOX_BINARY':
'/home/docs/checkouts/readthedocs.org/user_builds/archivebox/checkouts/v0.5.6/archivebox',
'ARCHIVE_DIR': PosixPath('/home/docs/checkouts/readthedocs.org/user_builds/archivebox/checkouts/v0.5.6/archivebox'),
'BIND_ADDR': '127.0.0.1:8000',
'CHECK_SSL_VALIDITY': True,
'CHROME_BINARY': None, 'CHROME_HEADLESS': True,
'CHROME_OPTIONS': ['/chrome/checkouts/readthedocs.org/user_builds/archivebox/checkouts/
/ArchiveBox.conf', 'PACKAGES_DIR: ['enabled': True, 'is_valid': False, 'path': '/home/docs/checkouts/readthedocs.org/user_builds/archivebox/checkouts/v0.5.6/docs/ArchiveBox.conf'],
'CODE_LOCATIONS': {'PACKAGE_DIR': {'enabled': True, 'is_valid': False, 'path': '/home/docs/checkouts/readthedocs.org/user_builds/archivebox/checkouts/v0.5.6/docs/ArchiveBox.conf'}}
}
archivebox.config.check_data_folder(out_dir: Union[str, pathlib.Path, None] = None, config: archivebox.config.stubs.ConfigDict | None = None, **kwargs):
    if not (kwargs.get('YOUTUBEDL_VERSION') or kwargs.get('YOUTUBEDL_BINARY')):
        raise Exception('Either `YOUTUBEDL_VERSION` or `YOUTUBEDL_BINARY` must be specified')
    if out_dir is None:
        archivebox.check_data_folder(config, **kwargs)
    else:
        archivebox.check_data_folder(out_dir, config, **kwargs)

    # Configuration...

1.4. API Reference
1.4. API Reference
archivebox.config.TERM_WIDTH()

**archivebox.core package**

**Subpackages**

**archivebox.core.migrations package**

**Submodules**

**archivebox.core.migrations.0001_initial module**

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

**Module contents**

**Submodules**

**archivebox.core.admin module**

archivebox.core.admin.update_snapshots(modeladmin, request, queryset)
archivebox.core.admin.update_titles(modeladmin, request, queryset)
archivebox.core.admin.overwrite_snapshots(modeladmin, request, queryset)
archivebox.core.admin.verify_snapshots(modeladmin, request, queryset)
archivebox.core.admin.delete_snapshots(modeladmin, request, queryset)

class archivebox.core.admin.SnapshotAdminForm(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, instance=None, use_required_attribute=None, renderer=None)
    Bases: django.forms.models.ModelForm

class Meta
    Bases: object
    model
        alias of core.models.Snapshot
    fields = '__all__'
save(commit=True)

Save this form’s self.instance object if commit=True. Otherwise, add a save_m2() method to the form
which can be called after the instance is saved manually at a later time. Return the model instance.

base_fields = {'tags': <core.forms.TagField object>, 'timestamp': <django.forms.fields.DateTimeField object>
declared_fields = {'tags': <core.forms.TagField object>}

class archivebox.core.admin.SnapshotAdmin(model, admin_site)
Bases: core.mixins.SearchResultsAdminMixin, django.contrib.admin.options.ModelAdmin

list_display = ('added', 'title_str', 'url_str', 'files', 'size')
sort_fields = ('title_str', 'url_str', 'added')
readonly_fields = ('id', 'url', 'timestamp', 'num_outputs', 'is_archived', 'url_hash',
search_fields = ['url__icontains', 'timestamp', 'title', 'tags__name']
fields = ('id', 'url', 'timestamp', 'num_outputs', 'is_archived', 'url_hash', 'added',
list_filter = ('added', 'updated', 'tags')
ordering = ['-added']
actions = [<function delete_snapshots>, <function overwrite_snapshots>, <function update_snapshots>, <function update_titles>, <function verify_snapshots>]
actions_template = 'admin/actions_as_select.html'

form
   alias of SnapshotAdminForm

list_per_page = 40

get_urls()

def get_queryset(request)
   Return a QuerySet of all model instances that can be edited by the admin site. This is used by change-
list_view.

tag_list(obj)
id_str(obj)
title_str(obj)
files(obj)
size(obj)
url_str(obj)
grid_view(request)

media

class archivebox.core.admin.TagAdmin(model, admin_site)
Bases: django.contrib.admin.options.ModelAdmin

list_display = ('slug', 'name', 'id')
sort_fields = ('id', 'name', 'slug')
readonly_fields = ('id',)
search_fields = ('id', 'name', 'slug')
```python
fields = ('id', 'name', 'slug')

media
class archivebox.core.admin.ArchiveBoxAdmin(name='admin')
    Bases: django.contrib.admin.sites.AdminSite
    site_header = 'ArchiveBox'
    index_title = 'Links'
    site_title = 'Index'
    get_urls()
    add_view(request)
archivebox.core.admin.path(route, view, kwargs=None, name=None, *, Pattern=<class 'django.urls.resolvers.RoutePattern'>)

archivebox.core.apps module
class archivebox.core.apps.CoreConfig(app_name, app_module)
    Bases: django.apps.config.AppConfig
    name = 'core'

archivebox.core.models module

archivebox.core.settings module

archivebox.core.tests module

archivebox.core.urls module
archivebox.core.urls.path(route, view, kwargs=None, name=None, *, Pattern=<class 'django.urls.resolvers.RoutePattern'>)

archivebox.core.views module
class archivebox.core.views.HomepageView(**kwargs)
    Bases: django.views.generic.base.View
    get(request)
class archivebox.core.views.SnapshotView(**kwargs)
    Bases: django.views.generic.base.View
    get(request, path)
class archivebox.core.views.PublicIndexView(**kwargs)
    Bases: django.views.generic.list.ListView
    template_name = 'public_index.html'
    model
        alias of core.models.Snapshot
```
paginate_by = 100

ordering = ['title']

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: django.contrib.auth.mixins.UserPassesTestMixin, django.views.generic.edit.FormView

    template_name = 'add.html'

    form_class
        alias of core.forms.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.

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: archivebox.index.schema.Link, out_dir: Optional[pathlib.Path] = None, overwrite: Optional[bool] = False) → bool

archivebox.extractors.archive_org.save_archive_dot_org(link: archivebox.index.schema.Link, out_dir: Optional[pathlib.Path] = None, timeout: int = 60) → archivebox.index.schema.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: archivebox.index.schema.Link, out_dir: Optional[pathlib.Path] = None, overwrite: Optional[bool] = False) → bool

archivebox.extractors.dom.save_dom(link: archivebox.index.schema.Link, out_dir: Optional[pathlib.Path] = None, timeout: int = 60) → archivebox.index.schema.ArchiveResult

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

archivebox.extractors.favicon module

archivebox.extractors.favicon.should_save_favicon(link: archivebox.index.schema.Link, out_dir: Optional[str] = None, overwrite: Optional[bool] = False) → bool

archivebox.extractors.favicon.save_favicon(link: archivebox.index.schema.Link, out_dir: Optional[pathlib.Path] = None, timeout: int = 60) → archivebox.index.schema.ArchiveResult

download site favicon from google’s favicon api

archivebox.extractors.git module

archivebox.extractors.git.should_save_git(link: archivebox.index.schema.Link, out_dir: Optional[pathlib.Path] = None, overwrite: Optional[bool] = False) → bool
archivebox.extractors.git.save_git(link: archivebox.index.schema.Link, out_dir: Optional[pathlib.Path] = None, timeout: int = 60) ->
archivebox.index.schema.ArchiveResult

donload full site using git

**archivebox.extractors.media module**

archivebox.extractors.media.should_save_media(link: archivebox.index.schema.Link, out_dir: Optional[pathlib.Path] = None, overwrite: Optional[bool] = False) ->
bool

archivebox.extractors.media.save_media(link: archivebox.index.schema.Link, out_dir: Optional[pathlib.Path] = None, timeout: int = 3600) ->
archivebox.index.schema.ArchiveResult

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

**archivebox.extractors.pdf module**

archivebox.extractors.pdf.should_save_pdf(link: archivebox.index.schema.Link, out_dir: Optional[pathlib.Path] = None, overwrite: Optional[bool] = False) ->
bool

archivebox.extractors.pdf.save_pdf(link: archivebox.index.schema.Link, out_dir: Optional[pathlib.Path] = None, timeout: int = 60) ->
archivebox.index.schema.ArchiveResult

print PDF of site to file using chrome –headless

**archivebox.extractors.screenshot module**

archivebox.extractors.screenshot.should_save_screenshot(link: archivebox.index.schema.Link, out_dir: Optional[pathlib.Path] = None, overwrite: Optional[bool] = False) ->
bool

archivebox.extractors.screenshot.save_screenshot(link: archivebox.index.schema.Link, out_dir: Optional[pathlib.Path] = None, timeout: int = 60) ->
archivebox.index.schema.ArchiveResult

take screenshot of site using chrome –headless

**archivebox.extractors.title module**

class archivebox.extractors.title.TitleParser(*args, **kwargs)
Bases: html.parser.HTMLParser

title

handle_starttag(tag, attrs)

handle_data(data)

handle_endtag(tag)

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archivebox.extractors.title.should_save_title(link: archivebox.index.schema.Link, out_dir: Optional[Path] = None, overwrite: Optional[bool] = False) → bool

archivebox.extractors.title.extract_title_with_regex(html)

archivebox.extractors.title.save_title(link: archivebox.index.schema.Link, out_dir: Optional[pathlib.Path] = 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: archivebox.index.schema.Link, out_dir: Optional[pathlib.Path] = None, overwrite: Optional[bool] = False) → bool

archivebox.extractors.wget.save_wget(link: archivebox.index.schema.Link, out_dir: Optional[pathlib.Path] = None, timeout: int = 60) → ArchiveResult

download full site using wget

archivebox.extractors.wget.wget_output_path(link: archivebox.index.schema.Link) → Optional[Path]

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()

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

archivebox.extractors.archive_link(link: archivebox.index.schema.Link, overwrite: bool = False, methods: Optional[Iterable[str]] = None, out_dir: Optional[pathlib.Path] = None) → archivebox.index.schema.Link

download the DOM, PDF, and a screenshot into a folder named after the link’s timestamp


archivebox.index package

Submodules

archivebox.index.csv module

archivebox.index.csv.links_to_csv(links: List[archivebox.index.schema.Link], cols: Optional[List[str]] = 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: pathlib.Path = PosixPath('/home/docs/checkouts/readthedocs.org/user_builds/archivebox/checkouts/v0.5.6/docs'), → Iterator[str]

parse an archive index html file and return the list of urls

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

archivebox.index.html.main_index_template(links: List[archivebox.index.schema.Link], template: str = 'static_index.html') → str

render the template for the entire main index

archivebox.index.html.write_html_link_details(link: archivebox.index.schema.Link, out_dir: Optional[str] = None) → None

archivebox.index.html.link_details_template(link: archivebox.index.schema.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[archivebox.index.schema.Link], with_headers: bool)

archivebox.index.json.parse_json_main_index(out_dir: pathlib.Path = PosixPath('/home/docs/checkouts/readthedocs.org/user_builds/archivebox/checkouts/v0.5.6/docs'), → Iterator[archivebox.index.schema.Link]

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

archivebox.index.json.write_json_link_details(link: archivebox.index.schema.Link, out_dir: Optional[str] = None) → None

archivebox.index.json.parse_json_link_details(out_dir: Union[pathlib.Path, str], guess: Optional[bool] = False) → Optional[archivebox.index.schema.Link]

write a json file with some info about the link

archivebox.index.json.parse_json_link_details(out_dir: Union[pathlib.Path, str]) → Iterator[archivebox.index.schema.schema.Link]

load the json link index from a given directory

archivebox.index.json.parse_json_links_details(out_dir: Union[pathlib.Path, str]) → Iterator[archivebox.index.schema.schema.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: json.encoder.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 \( \text{TypeError} \)).

For example, to support arbitrary iterators, you could implement \( \text{default} \) like this:

```python
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.\texttt{to}\_\texttt{json}(\texttt{obj:} \texttt{Any}, \texttt{indent:} \texttt{Optional[int]} = 4, \texttt{sort_keys:} \texttt{bool} = \texttt{True}, \texttt{cls=}) \rightarrow \texttt{str}

\textbf{archivebox.index.schema module}

\textbf{WARNING: THIS FILE IS ALL LEGACY CODE TO BE REMOVED.}

\textbf{DO NOT ADD ANY NEW FEATURES TO THIS FILE, NEW CODE GOES HERE: core/models.py}

\textbf{exception} archivebox.index.schema.\texttt{ArchiveError}(\texttt{message, hints=None})
\hspace{1cm} \textbf{Bases:} \texttt{Exception}

\textbf{class} archivebox.index.schema.\texttt{ArchiveResult}(\texttt{cmd:} \texttt{List[str]}, \texttt{pwd:} \texttt{Union[str, NoneType]}, \texttt{cmd_version:} \texttt{Union[str, NoneType]}, \texttt{output:} \texttt{Union[str, Exception, NoneType]}, \texttt{status:} \texttt{str}, \texttt{start_ts:} \texttt{datetime.datetime}, \texttt{end_ts:} \texttt{datetime.datetime}, \texttt{index_texts:} \texttt{Union[List[str], NoneType]} = \texttt{None}, \texttt{schema:} \texttt{str} = 'ArchiveResult')
\hspace{1cm} \textbf{Bases:} \texttt{object}

\hspace{1cm} \texttt{index_texts} = \texttt{None}

\hspace{1cm} \texttt{schema} = 'ArchiveResult'

\hspace{1cm} \texttt{typecheck()} \rightarrow \texttt{None}

\hspace{1cm} \textbf{classmethod \texttt{guess_ts}(dict_info)}

\hspace{1cm} \textbf{classmethod \texttt{from_json}(json_info, guess=False)}

\hspace{1cm} \texttt{to_dict(*keys)} \rightarrow \texttt{dict}

\hspace{1cm} \texttt{to_json(indent=4, sort_keys=True)} \rightarrow \texttt{str}

\hspace{1cm} \texttt{to_csv(cols: Optional[List[str]] = None, separator: str = '\', ljust: int = 0)} \rightarrow \texttt{str}

\hspace{1cm} \textbf{classmethod \texttt{field_names}()}\n
\hspace{1cm} \textbf{duration}

\textbf{class} archivebox.index.schema.\texttt{Link}(\texttt{timestamp:} \texttt{str}, \texttt{url:} \texttt{str}, \texttt{title:} \texttt{Union[str, NoneType]}, \texttt{tags:} \texttt{Union[str, NoneType]}, \texttt{sources:} \texttt{List[str]}, \texttt{history:} \texttt{Dict[str, List[archivebox.index.schema.ArchiveResult]]} = \texttt{<factory>}, \texttt{updated:} \texttt{Union[datetime.datetime, NoneType]} = \texttt{None}, \texttt{schema:} \texttt{str} = 'Link')
Bases: object

updated = None

schema = '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: Optional[List[str]] = None, separator: str = ', ', ljust: int = 0) → str

classmethod field_names()

link_dir

archive_path

archive_size

url_hash

scheme

extension

domain

path

basename

base_url

bookmarked_date

updated_date

archive_dates

oldest_archive_date

newest_archive_date

num_outputs

num_failures

is_static

is_archived

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

canonical_outputs() → Dict[str, Optional[str]]
    predict the expected output paths that should be present after archiving
archivebox.index.sql module

archivebox.index.sql.parse_sql_main_index (out_dir: pathlib.Path = Posix-
Path('/home/docs/checkouts/readthedocs.org/user_builds/archivebox/checkouts/v0.5.6/docs')) → Iterator[archivebox.index.schema.Link]

archivebox.index.sql.remove_from_sql_main_index (snapshots: django.db.models.query.QuerySet,
out_dir: pathlib.Path = Posix-
Path('/home/docs/checkouts/readthedocs.org/user_builds/archivebox/checkouts/v0.5.6/docs')) → None

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

archivebox.index.sql.write_sql_main_index (links: List[archivebox.index.schema.Link],
out_dir: pathlib.Path = Posix-
Path('/home/docs/checkouts/readthedocs.org/user_builds/archivebox/checkouts/v0.5.6/docs')) → None

archivebox.index.sql.write_sql_link_details (link: archivebox.index.schema.Link,
out_dir: pathlib.Path = Posix-
Path('/home/docs/checkouts/readthedocs.org/user_builds/archivebox/checkouts/v0.5.6/docs')) → None

archivebox.index.sql.list_migrations (out_dir: pathlib.Path = Posix-
Path('/home/docs/checkouts/readthedocs.org/user_builds/archivebox/checkouts/v0.5.6/docs')) → List[Tuple[bool, str]]

archivebox.index.sql.apply_migrations (out_dir: pathlib.Path = Posix-
Path('/home/docs/checkouts/readthedocs.org/user_builds/archivebox/checkouts/v0.5.6/docs')) → List[str]

archivebox.index.sql.get_admins (out_dir: pathlib.Path = Posix-
Path('/home/docs/checkouts/readthedocs.org/user_builds/archivebox/checkouts/v0.5.6/docs')) → List[str]

Module contents

archivebox.index.merge_links (a: archivebox.index.schema.Link, b: archivebox.index.schema.Link) → archivebox.index.schema.Link

deterministically merge two links, favoring longer field values over shorter, and “cleaner” values over worse ones.

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

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

remove chrome://, about:// or other schemed links that can’t be archived

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

ensures that all non-duplicate links have monotonically increasing timestamps

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

archivebox.index.links_after_timestamp (links: Iterable[archivebox.index.schema.Link],
resume: Optional[float] = None) → Iterable[archivebox.index.schema.Link]
archivebox.index.lowest_uniq_timestamp(used_timestamps: collections.OrderedDict, timestamp: str) → str
resolve duplicate timestamps by appending a decimal 1234, 1234 -> 1234.1, 1234.2

archivebox.index.timed_index_update(out_path: pathlib.Path)

archivebox.index.write_main_index(links: List[archivebox.index.schema.Link], out_dir: pathlib.Path = PosixPath('/home/docs/checkouts/readthedocs.org/user_builds/archivebox/checkouts/v0.5.6'), → None
Writes links to sqlite3 file for a given list of links

archivebox.index.load_main_index(out_dir: pathlib.Path = PosixPath('/home/docs/checkouts/readthedocs.org/user_builds/archivebox/checkouts/v0.5.6'), warn: bool = True) → List[archivebox.index.schema.Link]
parse and load existing index with any new links from import_path merged in

archivebox.index.load_main_index_meta(out_dir: pathlib.Path = PosixPath('/home/docs/checkouts/readthedocs.org/user_builds/archivebox/checkouts/v0.5.6'), → Optional[dict]

archivebox.index.parse_links_from_source(source_path: str, root_url: Optional[str] = None) → Tuple[List[archivebox.index.schema.Link], List[archivebox.index.schema.Link]]

archivebox.index.fix_duplicate_links_in_index(snapshots: django.db.models.query.QuerySet, links: Iterable[archivebox.index.schema.Link]) → Iterable[archivebox.index.schema.Link]
Given a list of in-memory Links, dedupe and merge them with any conflicting Snapshots in the DB.

archivebox.index.dedupe_links(snapshots: django.db.models.query.QuerySet, new_links: List[archivebox.index.schema.Link]) → List[archivebox.index.schema.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: archivebox.index.schema.Link, out_dir: Optional[str] = None, skip_sql_index: bool = False) → None

archivebox.index.load_link_details(link: archivebox.index.schema.Link, out_dir: Optional[str] = None) → None
check for an existing link archive in the given directory, and load+merge it into the given link dict

archivebox.index.q_filter(snapshots: django.db.models.query.QuerySet, filter_patterns: List[str], filter_type: str = 'exact') → django.db.models.query.QuerySet

archivebox.index.search_filter(snapshots: django.db.models.query.QuerySet, filter_patterns: List[str], filter_type: str = 'search') → django.db.models.query.QuerySet

archivebox.index.snapshot_filter(snapshots: django.db.models.query.QuerySet, filter_patterns: List[str], filter_type: str = 'exact') → django.db.models.query.QuerySet

archivebox.index.get_indexed_folders(snapshots, out_dir: pathlib.Path = PosixPath('/home/docs/checkouts/readthedocs.org/user_builds/archivebox/checkouts/')) → Dict[str, Optional[archivebox.index.schema.Link]]
indexed links without checking archive status or data directory validity

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archivebox.index.get_archived_folders(snapshots, out_dir: pathlib.Path = PosixPath('/home/docs/checkouts/readthedocs.org/user_builds/archivebox/checkouts/v0.5.6/docs')) ➔ Dict[str, Optional[archivebox.index.schema.Link]]

indexed links that are archived with a valid data directory

archivebox.index.get_unarchived_folders(snapshots, out_dir: pathlib.Path = PosixPath('/home/docs/checkouts/readthedocs.org/user_builds/archivebox/checkouts/v0.5.6/docs')) ➔ Dict[str, Optional[archivebox.index.schema.Link]]

indexed links that are unarchived with no data directory or an empty data directory

archivebox.index.get_present_folders(snapshots, out_dir: pathlib.Path = PosixPath('/home/docs/checkouts/readthedocs.org/user_builds/archivebox/checkouts/v0.5.6/docs')) ➔ Dict[str, Optional[archivebox.index.schema.Link]]

dirs that actually exist in the archive/ folder

archivebox.index.get_valid_folders(snapshots, out_dir: pathlib.Path = PosixPath('/home/docs/checkouts/readthedocs.org/user_builds/archivebox/checkouts/v0.5.6/docs')) ➔ Dict[str, Optional[archivebox.index.schema.Link]]

dirs with a valid index matched to the main index and archived content

archivebox.index.get_invalid_folders(snapshots, out_dir: pathlib.Path = PosixPath('/home/docs/checkouts/readthedocs.org/user_builds/archivebox/checkouts/v0.5.6/docs')) ➔ Dict[str, Optional[archivebox.index.schema.Link]]

dirs that are invalid for any reason: corrupted/duplicate/orphaned/unrecognized

archivebox.index.get_duplicate_folders(snapshots, out_dir: pathlib.Path = PosixPath('/home/docs/checkouts/readthedocs.org/user_builds/archivebox/checkouts/v0.5.6/docs')) ➔ Dict[str, Optional[archivebox.index.schema.Link]]

dirs that conflict with other directories that have the same link URL or timestamp

archivebox.index.get_orphaned_folders(snapshots, out_dir: pathlib.Path = PosixPath('/home/docs/checkouts/readthedocs.org/user_builds/archivebox/checkouts/v0.5.6/docs')) ➔ Dict[str, Optional[archivebox.index.schema.Link]]

dirs that contain a valid index but aren’t listed in the main index

archivebox.index.get_corrupted_folders(snapshots, out_dir: pathlib.Path = PosixPath('/home/docs/checkouts/readthedocs.org/user_builds/archivebox/checkouts/v0.5.6/docs')) ➔ Dict[str, Optional[archivebox.index.schema.Link]]

dirs that don’t contain a valid index and aren’t listed in the main index

archivebox.index.get_unrecognized_folders(snapshots, out_dir: pathlib.Path = PosixPath('/home/docs/checkouts/readthedocs.org/user_builds/archivebox/checkouts/v0.5.6/docs')) ➔ Dict[str, Optional[archivebox.index.schema.Link]]

dirs that don’t contain recognizable archive data and aren’t listed in the main index

archivebox.index.is_valid(link: archivebox.index.schema.Link) ➔ bool

archivebox.index.is_corrupt(link: archivebox.index.schema.Link) ➔ bool

archivebox.index.is_archived(link: archivebox.index.schema.Link) ➔ bool

archivebox.index.is_unarchived(link: archivebox.index.schema.Link) ➔ bool

archivebox.index.fix_invalid_folder_locations(out_dir: pathlib.Path = PosixPath('/home/docs/checkouts/readthedocs.org/user_builds/archivebox/checkouts/v0.5.6/docs')) ➔ 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[archivebox.index.schema.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[archivebox.index.schema.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[archivebox.index.schema.Link]

Parse raw links from each line in a text file

archivebox.parsers.medium_rss module

archivebox.parsers.medium_rss.parse_medium_rss_export (rss_file: IO[str], **kwargs) → Iterable[archivebox.index.schema.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[archivebox.index.schema.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[archivebox.index.schema.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) \rightarrow \texttt{Iterable[archivebox.index.schema.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) \rightarrow \texttt{Iterable[archivebox.index.schema.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: Optional[str] = \texttt{None})

curse a list of URLs without touching the filesystem

archivebox.parsers.parse_links (source_file: str, root_url: Optional[str] = \texttt{None}) \rightarrow \texttt{Tuple[List[archivebox.index.schema.Link], str]}

curse 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: Optional[str] = \texttt{None}) \rightarrow \texttt{Tuple[List[archivebox.index.schema.Link], Optional[str]]}

archivebox.parsers.save_text_as_source (raw_text: str, filename: str = '{ts}-stdin.txt', out_dir: pathlib.Path = PosixPath('/home/docs/checkouts/readthedocs.org/user_builds/archivebox/checkouts/v0.5.6/docs')) \rightarrow str

download a given url’s content into output/sources/domain-<timestamp>.txt

archivebox.parsers.save_file_as_source (path: str, timeout: int = 60, filename: str = '{ts}-{basename}.txt', out_dir: pathlib.Path = PosixPath('/home/docs/checkouts/readthedocs.org/user_builds/archivebox/checkouts/v0.5.6/docs')) \rightarrow str

archivebox.parsers.check_url_parsing_invariants () \rightarrow \texttt{None}

Check that plain text regex URL parsing works as expected

Submodules

archivebox.main module

archivebox.main.help (out_dir: pathlib.Path = PosixPath('/home/docs/checkouts/readthedocs.org/user_builds/archivebox/checkouts/v0.5.6/docs')) \rightarrow \texttt{None}

Print the ArchiveBox help message and usage
archivebox.main.version (quiet: bool = False, out_dir: pathlib.Path = Posix-Path('/home/docs/checkouts/readthedocs.org/user_builds/archivebox/checkouts/v0.5.6/docs')) → None

Print the ArchiveBox version and dependency information

archivebox.main.run (subcommand: str, subcommand_args: Optional[List[str]], stdin: Optional[IO] = None, out_dir: pathlib.Path = Posix-Path('/home/docs/checkouts/readthedocs.org/user_builds/archivebox/checkouts/v0.5.6/docs')) → None

Run a given ArchiveBox subcommand with the given list of args

archivebox.main.init (force: bool = False, out_dir: pathlib.Path = Posix-Path('/home/docs/checkouts/readthedocs.org/user_builds/archivebox/checkouts/v0.5.6/docs')) → None

Initialize a new ArchiveBox collection in the current directory

archivebox.main.status (out_dir: pathlib.Path = PosixPath('/home/docs/checkouts/readthedocs.org/user_builds/archivebox/checkouts/v0.5.6/docs')) → None

Print out some info and statistics about the archive collection

archivebox.main.oneshot (url: str, extractors: str = '', out_dir: pathlib.Path = Posix-Path('/home/docs/checkouts/readthedocs.org/user_builds/archivebox/checkouts/v0.5.6/docs'))

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


Remove the specified URLs from the archive


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


List, filter, and export information about archive entries

1.4. API Reference 71
archivebox.main.list_links(snapsots: Optional[django.db.models.query.QuerySet] = None, filter_patterns: Optional[List[str]] = None, filter_type: str = 'exact', after: Optional[float] = None, before: Optional[float] = None, out_dir: pathlib.Path = PosixPath('/home/docs/checkouts/readthedocs.org/user_builds/archivebox/checkouts/v0.5.6/docs'))
→ Iterable[archivebox.index.schema.Link]

archivebox.main.list_folders(links: List[archivebox.index.schema.Link], status: str, out_dir: pathlib.Path = PosixPath('/home/docs/checkouts/readthedocs.org/user_builds/archivebox/checkouts/v0.5.6/docs'))
→ Dict[str, Optional[archivebox.index.schema.Link]]

archivebox.main.config(config_options_str: Optional[str] = None, config_options: Optional[List[str]] = None, get: bool = False, set: bool = False, reset: bool = False, out_dir: pathlib.Path = PosixPath('/home/docs/checkouts/readthedocs.org/user_builds/archivebox/checkouts/v0.5.6/docs'))
→ None

Get and set your ArchiveBox project configuration values

→ None

Set ArchiveBox to regularly import URLs at specific times using cron

archivebox.main.server(runserver_args: Optional[List[str]] = None, reload: bool = False, debug: bool = False, init: bool = False, createsuperuser: bool = False, out_dir: pathlib.Path = PosixPath('/home/docs/checkouts/readthedocs.org/user_builds/archivebox/checkouts/v0.5.6/docs'))
→ None

Run the ArchiveBox HTTP server

archivebox.main.manage(args: Optional[List[str]] = None, out_dir: pathlib.Path = PosixPath('/home/docs/checkouts/readthedocs.org/user_builds/archivebox/checkouts/v0.5.6/docs'))
→ None

Run an ArchiveBox Django management command

archivebox.main.shell(out_dir: pathlib.Path = PosixPath('/home/docs/checkouts/readthedocs.org/user_builds/archivebox/checkouts/v0.5.6/docs'))
→ None

Enter an interactive ArchiveBox Django shell

archivebox.manage module

archivebox.system module

archivebox.system.run(*args, input=None, capture_output=True, text=False, **kwargs)

Patched of subprocess.run to fix blocking io making timeout=ineffective

archivebox.system.atomic_write(path: Union[pathlib.Path, str], contents: Union[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 = '.', permissions: str = '755') → None
chmod -R <permissions> <cwd>/<path>

archivebox.system.copy_and_overwrite(from_path: Union[str, pathlib.Path], to_path: Union[str, pathlib.Path])
copy a given file or directory to a given path, overwriting the destination
archivebox.system.get_dir_size(path: Union[str, pathlib.Path], recursive: bool = True, pattern: Optional[str] = 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) → 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(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: Optional[str])
    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(date: Any) → Optional[datetime.datetime]
    Parse unix timestamps, iso format, and human-readable strings

archivebox.util.download_url(url: str, timeout: int = None) → str
    Download the contents of a remote url and return the text

archivebox.util.get_headers(url: str, timeout: int = None) → str
    Download the contents of a remote url and return the headers

archivebox.util.chrome_args(**options) → List[str]
    helper to build up a chrome shell command with arguments

archivebox.util.ansi_to_html(text)
    Based on: https://stackoverflow.com/questions/19212665/python-converting-ansi-color-codes-to-html

class archivebox.util.AttributeDict(*args, **kwargs)
    Helper to allow accessing dict values via Example.key or Example['key']

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: json.encoder.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:

    ```python
    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)
    ```
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)

**v0.5:** Remove live-updated JSON & HTML index in favor of archivebox export

- use SQLite as the main db and export staticfile indexes once at the end of the whole process instead of live-updating them during each extractor run (i.e. remove patch_main_index)
- create archivebox export command
- we have to create a public view to replace index.html/old.html used for non-logged in users

**v0.6:** Code cleanup / refactor

- 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
- convert all os.path calls and raw string paths to Pathlib

**v0.7:** Schema improvements

- 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 pypetteer2 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?)
• 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
• download closed-caption subtitles from Youtube and other video sites for full-text indexing of video content
• try pulling dead sites from archive.org and other sources if original is down ([https://github.com/hartator/wayback-machine-downloader](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:

• v0.2.x
• v0.3.x
• v0.4.x
• v0.5.x

**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**.

See the **releases** page for versioned source downloads and full changelog.

Many thanks to our 60+ contributors and everyone in the web archiving community!

• v0.4.9 released

**1.5. Meta**
- `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

```bash
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`

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- 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

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- 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
  • 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 Donations

Patreon: https://www.patreon.com/theSquashSH
Paypal: https://paypal.me/NicholasSweeting

I develop this project solely in my spare time right now. If you want to help me keep it alive and flourishing, donate to support more development!

If you have any questions or want to partner with this project, contact me at: archivebox-hello@sweeting.me

1.5.4 Web Archiving Community

Just getting started and want to learn more about why Web Archiving is important? Check out this article: On the Importance of Web Archiving.

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

- **Communities**
  - Most Active Web-Archiving Communities
  - Other Web Archiving Communities
  - General Archiving Foundations, Coalitions, Initiatives, and Institutes

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**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)
- List of Web Archiving Initiatives (Wikipedia.org)
- Directory of Archiving Organizations (American Society of Archivists)

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**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
- **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
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 WARC
- **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
- **warccreate** a Chrome extension for creating WARC 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...

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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...

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Other Public Archiving Services

- [https://perma.cc](https://perma.cc)
- [https://www.pagefreezer.com](https://www.pagefreezer.com)
- [https://www.smarsh.com](https://www.smarsh.com)
- [https://www.stillio.com](https://www.stillio.com)
- [https://archive.is / https://archive.today](https://archive.is)
- [https://archive.st](https://archive.st)
- [http://theoldnet.com](http://theoldnet.com)
- [https://timetravel.mementoweb.org/](https://timetravel.mementoweb.org/)
- [https://freezeupweb.com/](https://freezeupweb.com/)
- [https://webcitation.org/archive](https://webcitation.org/archive)
- [https://archiveofourown.org/](https://archiveofourown.org/)
- [https://megalodon.jp/](https://megalodon.jp/)
- [https://www.webarchive.org.uk/ukwa/](https://www.webarchive.org.uk/ukwa/)
- Google, Bing, DuckDuckGo, and other search engine caches
Other ArchiveBox Alternatives

- **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
- **Reminisce** 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
- **Polarized** a desktop application for bookmarking, annotating, and archiving articles offline
- **Photon** a fast crawler with archiving and asset extraction support
- **Archivy** Python-based self-hosted knowledge base embedded into your filesystem
- **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.”
- **Fetching.io** A personal search engine/archiver that lets you search through all archived websites that you’ve bookmarked
- **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)
- **22120** Archiving tool that uses the Chrome debugger protocol to save each page as-loaded in the browser

Smaller Utilities

Random helpful utilities for web archiving, WARC creation and replay, and more…

- https://github.com/gildas-lormeau/SingleFile/ Web Extension for Firefox and Chrome to save a web page as a single HTML file
- 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
• 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

• https://blog.archive.org
• https://netpreserveblog.wordpress.com
• https://blog.conifer.rhizome.org/ (formerly https://blog.webrecorder.io/)
• 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

1.5. Meta
Articles

- 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://samsaffron.com/archive/2012/06/07/testing-3-million-hyperlinks-lessons-learned#comment-31366
- https://thoughtstreams.io/higgins/permalinking-vs-transience/
- 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.

ArchiveBox-Specific Posts, Tutorials, and Guides

- “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, AlternativeTo, SteemHunt, Recurse Center: The Joy of Computing, Github Changelog, Dev.To Ultra List, O’Reilly 4 Short Links, JaxEnter
• Blog Posts & Podcasts: Korben.info, Defining Desktop Linux Podcast #296 (0:55:00), Binärgewitter Podcast #221, Schrankmonster.de, La Ferme Du Web
• Hacker News: #1, #2, #3, #4
• Reddit r/DataHoarder: #1, #2, #3, #4, #5, #6
• Reddit r/SelfHosted: #1, #2
• Twitter: Python Trending, PyCoder’s Weekly, Python Hub, Smashing Magazine
• More on: Twitter, Reddit, HN, Google…

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 researchs 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 Archivariissen 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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