

## InstallTikiDoc

This page contains old information. For current information, please see [Installation](https://doc.tiki.org/Installation) at doc.tiki.org.

### Tiki Installation

#### Before you start

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- Read through this entire document at least once before doing anything
- Check your [Requirements and Setup](#)

#### Initial Steps: Download, Unpack, Create Directories

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These initial steps presume you're installing on a Linux machine running the Apache Webserver. Read this once top to bottom before getting started. If you're using a Windows box you can ignore the portion about setting permissions, but you'll have to set up some of Tiki's directories manually.

For additional installation information: InstallTiki and InstallTikiHelp.

1. Download the Tikiwiki installation file from [sourceforge.net/projects/tikiwiki](https://sourceforge.net/projects/tikiwiki).
  - E.g., `tikiwiki_1.7.tar.bz2`
2. Unpack all files to the document root of your Tiki.
  - `unzip` the zip archive or `tar xvjf` the bz2 file.
  - E.g., `tar xvjf tikiwiki_1.7.tar.bz2`
3. Rename the unpacked Tiki package's directory to whatever you want to name your Tiki's root directory--*tiki*, if you wish.
  - E.g., `/var/www/tiki/` or `/var/www/noodle/` or whatever
  - E.g., on Linux,
    - `mv lasttiki_release_eta_carinea_rc1 tiki`
4. Determine what *user* and *group* your webserver runs as--using the command 'id'.
  - E.g., *nobody* and *nobody* or "www" and "www", both common choices
  - You might try looking in `/usr/local/apache/conf/` for the file `httpd.conf`. Under the User and Group headings, you will see the user and group Apache is configured to run under.
5. The set-up script (**setup.sh**) in the root Tiki directory assigns necessary permissions for the directories that Tiki writes files to. It also creates the (initially empty) cache directories.
  1. On Linux, first set the permissions for **setup.sh** to make it executable.

- `chmod 755 setup.sh`
  2. Execute **setup.sh**. Its usage is

- `./setup.sh user [group] [rights] [list of virtual host domains]`
    - E.g., if Apache is running as user *nobody* and group *nobody*, type:

- `su -c './setup.sh nobody'`
    - Alternatively, you may wish to set both the user and group:

- `su -c './setup.sh nobody nobody'`
    - This will allow you to delete certain files/directories without becoming root. Or, if you can't become root, but are a member of the group Apache runs under (for example, *nobody*), you can type:

- `./setup.sh nobody nobody`
    - If you can't become root, and are not a member of the Apache group, then type:

- `./setup.sh $USER yourgroup 02777`

- Replace *yourgroup* with your default group.
- NOTE: If you do execute this last command, you will not be able to delete certain files created by Apache. You will need to ask your system administrator to delete them for you, if needed. [see Togg's solution](#)
- An alternative setup procedure at [InstallWithOnlyFtpAccess](#) may be more useful if you cannot become root and are not in the Apache group, a common issue with shared hosting.
- If you have problems accessing a directory, check the *open\_basedir* entry in */etc/php.ini* or Apache's *httpd.conf*.

## Create a MySQL Database

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1. Connect to your MySQL database server with an application such as [PhpMyAdmin](#) or [MySQLCC](#) and create a Tiki database.
  - Although the name is arbitrary, it's best to call it *tiki*.
  - Of course, you may access MySQL from the command line, too:

```
mysqladmin create "dbname"
```

- For security you can create an user to Tiki access to the database. There are in the MySQL site [instructions](#) on how create users, for that case in example could be

```
mysql -u root mysql grant SELECT, INSERT, UPDATE, DELETE, CREATE, DROP, INDEX,
ALTER on tiki.* to tikiuser@localhost identified by 'tikipassword';
(assuming the user will be tikiuser with tikipassword as password)
```

1. You do not have to manually create any tables in the database..

## Log In and Configure Your Tiki

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1. Point your browser to the Web address that corresponds to the file *tiki-install.php* in the Tiki document root you created above.
  - E.g. <http://localhost/tiki/tiki-install.php>
  - If you have problems you should check `InstallTikiUnderSafeMode`
2. Log in as *admin* with the password, *admin* and follow the instructions there.
  - Further guidance is available here: [InstallGettingStarted](#)
  - Choose which features you want switched on. **Initially, your Tiki will look very bare as hardly any features and no permissions are enabled by default!**
  - Create groups of users that share permissions, such as allowing anonymous users to view pages.
    - Permissions are assigned in the 'Groups' option under the 'Admin (click!)' menu

## Multiple Hosts

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To use Tiki's multi-site capability (virtual hosts from a single DocumentRoot) add a list of domains to the command to create all the needed directories. For example

If root

```
[root@localhost tiki]# sh ./setup.sh youruser nobody 02775 test1 test2 test3
```

If not root:

```
./setup.sh $USER $AGROUP 02777 domain1 domain2 domain3
```

A bit more info can be found here

[InstallMultipleTikis](#)

[OldInstallTikiTroubleShootingDoc](#)

[RecipeMultiTiki](#) shows the exact steps for installing multiple tikis on a RedHat system when you have

root access.