

RecipeMultiTiki

How to Host Multiple TikiWikis on a Single Fedora Core System.

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Table of contents

- [Introduction](#)
 - [MySQL Setup](#)
 - [Apache Configuration](#)
 - [VirtualHost](#)
 - [Install Tikiwiki](#)
 - [Install Distribution](#)
 - [Add Database Selection Code](#)
 - [Set Up files](#)
 - [Run Tiki Install Script](#)
 - [Admin TikiWikis](#)
 - [Notes](#)
-

Introduction

General instructions for installing multiple tikis on a single server are at [InstallVirtualHosting](#). And instructions for installing multiple tikis without virtual hosting (i.e., using subdirectories), are at [AkiraMultiTiki](#).

This documentation is for Tiki, version 1.10. It should work for versions back to at least 1.8. For Tiki version 1.9 and later there is also another approach documented at [MultiTiki19](#).

Here I show one way to install multiple tikis on a Fedora Core Linux server when you have root access. I assume that you already have apache, php and mysql all working on your system. If you installed the correct rpms and didn't change the configuration files too much, these programs should be working. I've had success with this approach on Fedora Core 3, RedHat8, RedHat(9 and Yellow Dog 3.0.

In this example I go through the steps to create threee working tikis on my machine and give a few pointers in the process. I will be specific, rather than general, concrete, rather than abstract. If your setup is different you'll have to adapt the instructions.

I illustrate how to set up three tikis: public.wikiplanet.com, member.wikiplanet.com and staff.wikiplanet.com.

MySQL Setup

Each tiki instance will need a separate database in [MySQL](#) Tiki also needs a `MySQL` user that has the correct permissions to manipulate the databases. The names of the databases don't matter to `MySQL`, but I have adopted a convention where I always use a prefix of `tiki_` for the database name. So for my three tikis, the corresponding databases will be: `tiki_public`, `tiki_member` and `tiki_staff`. I create a single `MySQL` user, 'tiki', that will have access to all tiki databases.

The commands I issue as root are:



```
# mysqladmin -uroot -p create tiki_public
# mysqladmin -uroot -p create tiki_member
# mysqladmin -uroot -p create tiki_staff
```

Then I run `MySQL` to set up the 'tiki' user with the correct permissions



```
# mysql -uroot -p
mysql> USE mysql;
mysql> GRANT USAGE ON * . * TO "tiki"@"localhost" IDENTIFIED BY "password";
mysql> GRANT ALL PRIVILEGES ON `tiki_public` . * TO "tiki"@"localhost";
mysql> REVOKE GRANT OPTION ON `tiki_public` . * FROM "tiki"@"localhost";
mysql> GRANT ALL PRIVILEGES ON `tiki_member` . * TO "tiki"@"localhost";
mysql> REVOKE GRANT OPTION ON `tiki_member` . * FROM "tiki"@"localhost";
mysql> GRANT ALL PRIVILEGES ON `tiki_staff` . * TO "tiki"@"localhost";
mysql> REVOKE GRANT OPTION ON `tiki_staff` . * FROM "tiki"@"localhost";
mysql> exit
```

Apache Configuration

Next I edit the [Apache](#) web server configuration `/etc/httpd/conf/httpd.conf` so that apache will know where to look for the tikis.

VirtualHost

Further down, find the line with `NameVirtualHost` and change it to:

```
NameVirtualHost *:80
```

At the end of the `httpd.conf`, add the line:



```
Include conf.d/*.vh
```

Create a .vh file in /etc/httpd/conf.d/ for each of your virtual hosts.

/etc/httpd/conf.d/public.wikiplanet.com.vh contains:



```
<VirtualHost *:80>
ServerAdmin webmaster@wikiplanet.com
DocumentRoot /var/www/public.wikiplanet.com
ServerName public.wikiplanet.com
ErrorLog logs/public.wikiplanet.com-error_log
CustomLog logs/public.wikiplanet.com-access_log common
</VirtualHost>
```

/etc/httpd/conf.d/member.wikiplanet.com.vh contains:



```
<VirtualHost *:80>
ServerAdmin webmaster@wikiplanet.com
DocumentRoot /var/www/member.wikiplanet.com
ServerName member.wikiplanet.com
ErrorLog logs/member.wikiplanet.com-error_log
CustomLog logs/member.wikiplanet.com-access_log common
</VirtualHost>
```

/etc/httpd/conf.d/staff.wikiplanet.com.vh contains:



```
<VirtualHost *:80>
ServerAdmin webmaster@wikiplanet.com
DocumentRoot /var/www/staff.wikiplanet.com
ServerName staff.wikiplanet.com
ErrorLog logs/staff.wikiplanet.com-error_log
CustomLog logs/staff.wikiplanet.com-access_log common
</VirtualHost>
```

Restart your web server.



```
# apachectl graceful
```

Don't worry about the warnings that the directories don't exist, we're going to make them next.

Install Tikiwiki

Install Distribution

Get a distribution of Tikiwiki from sourceforge.net. Put it in `/var/www/tikiwiki` and make the soft links.



```
# cd /www
# ln -s tikiwiki public.wikiplanet.com
# ln -s tikiwiki member.wikiplanet.com
# ln -s tikiwiki staff.wikiplanet.com
```

Add Database Selection Code

Now you need to edit the code in **db/local.php**.



```
# cd /www/tikiwiki/db
```

Edit local.php. Mine reads:



```
<?php
$host_tiki="localhost";
$user_tiki="tiki";
$pass_tiki="secret";
$db_tiki = 'mysql';
$dbversion_tiki="1.8";
if ($_SERVER["HTTP_HOST"] == "public.wikiplanet.com") {
    $dbs_tiki = "tiki_public";
    $tikidomain = "public.wikiplanet.com";
} elseif ($_SERVER["HTTP_HOST"] == "member.wikiplanet.com") {
    $dbs_tiki = "tiki_member";
    $tikidomain = "member.wikiplanet.com";
} elseif ($_SERVER["HTTP_HOST"] == "staff.wikiplanet.com") {
    $dbs_tiki = "tiki_staff";
    $tikidomain = "staff.wikiplanet.com";
} else {
    // default case, your choice is to block or open to a default domain
}
?>
```

Set Up files

Set up the files and directories for tiki:



```
# cd /www/tikiwiki
# ./setup.sh apache apache 02755 public.wikiplanet.com member.wikiplanet.com
staff.wikiplanet.com
# chown apache:apache *.php .
```

Run Tiki Install Script

Next we need to run the Tiki install script for the new wikis with a web browser. You must have dns working correctly, or you can edit /etc/hosts. In my case dns works, so I point Mozilla to:

<http://public.wikiplanet.com/tiki-install.php> and run the install script. Do not choose to "remove" tiki-install.php yet! Repeat the procedure for the other two tiki's: member and staff. In the final case, "remove" the install script.

Admin TikiWikis

That's all. Login to the tikis as admin and configure them.

Notes

Limitations of Multi Tikis

Since the tikis share the same file tree there are some limitations to this approach.

Same Style Sheets for All Tikis

Admin and users with the same names in different tikis may end up editing the same style sheets.

One favicon for All Tikis

Microsoft's Internet Explorer browser can't be told where to look for favicon; it always look in your document root. So all your sites hosted this way have to have the same favicon, or the web server has to change the favicon.ico request. See [WikiShortcutIcon](#) for use of shortcut icons.

See [RecipeMultiTiki2](#) for how to add new Tikis to this setup.

Feel free to edit this page or add comments. - [George Geller](#)