

Tiki Installation on Linux

Initial Steps: Download, Unpack, Create Directories

These initial steps presume you're installing Tiki 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.

Before you get started it's a good idea to know

- your database user name and password
 - your apache user and group ID
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If you're using the rpm that is available you can skip down to browser based install.

These are notes on how to setup and configure Tiki.

Step one:

Download the appropriate version [download page](#)

Unpack and set the necessary permissions

unpack to the document root of where you want tiki installed, e.g. /var/www/tiki/

bz2 file Use

```
tar -xvjf tikiwikiv.xxx
```

(g)zip file Use

```
tar -xvzf tikiwikiv.xxx
```

Step two:

CHMOD the file setup.sh to 755.

```
chmod 755 setup.sh
```

The script **setup.sh** in this directory assigns necessary permissions for the directories that the webserver writes files to. It also creates the (initially empty) cache directories.

Usage: ./setup.sh user group rights list of virtual host domains

For example, if apache is running as user \$AUSER and group \$AGROUP, type:

You can find your group using the command 'id'.

```
su -c './setup.sh $AUSER'
```

Alternatively, you may wish to set both the user and group:

If not root then

```
su -c './setup.sh $USER $AGROUP'
```

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: \$AGROUP), you can type:

```
./setup.sh $USER $AGROUP
```

If root then, 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, and will need to ask your system administrator to delete them for you if needed.

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 then

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

If not Root then

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

This will get you to the next screen go to step three below.

Step three: browser based setup

- create a tiki database
 - using PhpMyAdmin (cache) and MySQL
 - or on the command line mysqladmin create dbname the database name is usually called "tiki"
- Point your browser to the web address that corresponds to the file **tiki-install.php?lang=XX** (http://your_host/tiki/tiki-install.php?lang=XX); being **XX** the two letter language code of your choice (e.g. en for English, available from Tiki version 1.9.7).
- Follow the instructions there: you will need the password and user name for your database
- For the first time to log into Tiki is
 - user: admin
 - password: admin

Step four: Custom configuration

Next you can configure Tiki to your needs:

- Choose which features you want switched on
 - click on <http://localhost/tiki/tiki-admin.php> on the left side of your screen
- (Optionally) create groups of users that share permissions
- Assign appropriate permissions

More information

- [Install on Debian](#)
- [Install on Gentoo](#)
- [Ubuntu Install](#)