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yourselfÃ-Â¼%o") Ã"€fÃ"™'Ã¸Â½Â¿Ã§"Â" tw:Tiki friendly hostsÃ-Â¼€Ã¡Â¥Ã¥Â®€Ã¡^Ã¡,Â"Ã§š,,TikiÃ¥Â®%oÃ"Â£...Ã£€,

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 - [1.3. Ã¥Â®%oÃ"Â£...Tiki releaseÃ¡-†Ã¸Â»Â¶](#)
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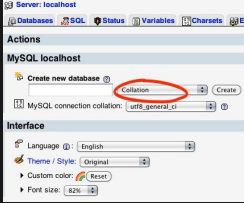
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1.1. ~Å¥^>~Å¥Â»Â°~Å!·Â°~Å!Â®~Å¥Â°

Tiki~Å©œœÃ"Â;~Å, €~Å,Â³MySQL~Å!·Â°~Å!Â®~Å¥Â°"Â£€,



MySQL localhost
Create new database
Collation: utf8_general_ci
Create
MySQL connection collation: utf8_general_ci
Interface
Language: English
Theme / Style: Original
Custom color: Test
Font size: 12px

• `../db/local.php`

• `user`

2. `user`

- Again, don't get fancy with the database username.
- `user`
- `user`

3. `user`

\$ svn checkout https://svn.code.sf.net/p/tikiwiki/code/branches/15.x .

~\$ cd /usr/local/src && svn checkout https://svn.code.sf.net/p/tikiwiki/code/branches/15.x .

~\$ cd /usr/local/src && svn checkout https://svn.code.sf.net/p/tikiwiki/code/branches/15.x .

\$ svn up

~\$ cd /usr/local/src && svn checkout https://svn.code.sf.net/p/tikiwiki/code/branches/15.x .

composer ~\$ cd /usr/local/src && svn checkout https://svn.code.sf.net/p/tikiwiki/code/branches/15.x .

~\$ cd /usr/local/src && svn checkout https://svn.code.sf.net/p/tikiwiki/code/branches/15.x .

~\$ cd /usr/local/src && svn checkout https://svn.code.sf.net/p/tikiwiki/code/branches/15.x .

\$ sh setup.sh


```
!|œ%ã¥...Â³ÃÂ½Â¿Ã$''Â`setup.shÃ$š,,Ã|>Â´Ã¥ÃšÃÂ¿;Â¿;Ã¿Â`Ã`Â¼œÃ¥Ã¿Ã`Â`Â`Â`Ã¥,Ã© ~ ...ÃÂ¿, <Ã©Â¿Ã$š,,1.4.1Ã!• ...Ã©šœÃ¿Ã¿Ã`Ã`  
™ ÂÃ©fÃ`Ã¥^†Ã¿^~Ã`Â¿Ã`Â¿;œ sh setup.sh -h Ã£€,Ã¥œÂ`Ã¿œÂ~Ã`Š,ÃÂ¿,Â`  
Ã`Â¼œÃ¿|^'ÃÂ¿»Â~ÃÂ¿»...Ã¥Ã,,Ã$†ComposerÃ©fÃ`Ã¥^†Ã`Â¼œÃ`Â`Ã¥Ã©fÃ`Ã¥^†ÃÂ¿»...Ã©€,Ã$''Â`ÃÂ¿žÃÂ½Â¿;Ã$''Â`Ã¥Ã`  
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"c"Ã`Â¼š
```

```
$ sh setup.sh Your choice [c or f]? c
```

FAQ:

```
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Ã©''™Ã`Â`Â`Ã¿Â¿|^'Ã¿^~Ã¿—Ã¿Ã`Â¼œÃ¿|^'Ã`Â`Ã¥Ã¿€žÃÂ½^Ã¥šžÃ`Â¼ÿ
```

Wrong PHP version: phpABC < required PHP version. A version >= phpXYZ is necessary.

The problem is, that many shared hosting providers keep the setting of the default local PHP version of the shell (command-line) to an outdated PHP version which does not match the PHP requirements of Tiki or of the composer. Alternativ PHP settings in the .htaccess or in the php.ini file or in the user.ini file have no effect to the PHP version in the shell (command line).

However most of these servers have newer PHP versions available in the shell (command line), which can be used alternatively. For Tiki 16, likely soon backported to Tiki 15, an option is provided that allows composer to be run with an alternative up-to-date PHP version, given that one is available on the particular server.

Another issue to be addressed is that providers have different naming conventions regarding how to distinguish their available PHP

versions. To address this issue, the option "-p" is implemented for the setup.sh script to provide the option to manually change the PHP version used by the script:

```
$ sh setup.sh -p PHPVERSION
```

```
PHP composer will use the local PHP installed on your system (php55) to execute the script. If you have multiple PHP versions installed, you can set the version explicitly using the --php-version flag. For example, you can use the following command to install the dependencies using PHP 5.5: sh setup.sh --php-version=php5.5 php55 php5.5 php5.5-cli
```

```
php55 php5.5 php5.5-cli
```

```
composer composer will use the local PHP installed on your system (php55) to execute the script. If you have multiple PHP versions installed, you can set the version explicitly using the --php-version flag. For example, you can use the following command to install the dependencies using PHP 5.5: sh setup.sh --php-version=php5.5 php55 php5.5 php5.5-cli
```

Wrong PHP version: phpABC < required PHP version. A version >= phpXYZ is necessary. Searching for typically named alternative PHP version ... correct PHP version phpDEF detected and used Local PHP version >= required PHP version XYZ - good Loading composer repositories with package information Installing dependencies from lock file (...)

Composer will use the local PHP installed on your system (php55) to execute the script. If you have multiple PHP versions installed, you can set the version explicitly using the --php-version flag. For example, you can use the following command to install the dependencies using PHP 5.5: sh setup.sh --php-version=php5.5 php55 php5.5 php5.5-cli

Composer will use the local PHP installed on your system (php55) to execute the script. If you have multiple PHP versions installed, you can set the version explicitly using the --php-version flag. For example, you can use the following command to install the dependencies using PHP 5.5: sh setup.sh --php-version=php5.5 php55 php5.5 php5.5-cli

~!~!~!~!~!

Wrong PHP version: phpABC < required PHP version. A version >= phpXYZ is necessary. Searching for typically named alternative PHP version ... no alternative php version found. Please provide an alternative PHP version with the -p option. Example: sh setup.sh -p phpXYZ. You can use the command-line command 'php[TAB][TAB]' to find out available versions.

This should be self-explanatory. You simply have to use the php command in the shell, followed by twice typing the TAB key without any space or other key and then the Enter. Then the shell (command line) will provide a list of the available PHP versions which you can use (obviously using the naming convention used on the particular server):

~!~!~!~!~!

```
$ php[TAB][TAB] php php-53 php-54 php-55 php-56 php-70
```

```
~!~!~!~!~!
```

```
~!~!~!~!~!
```

```
5.5~!~!~!~!~!
```

```
~!~!~!~!~!
```

```
$ sh setup.sh -p php-55 Your choice [c]? c
```

Ãš„Â¶ÃžÃ¸~Â¼Ãsetup.shÃ±Â°†Ã¿œÃ”Ã»Ã±Ã±»Ã¼Ã¿”Â” php 5.5Ã±Â”Ã¿Ã” composerÃ¸~Â¼Ã¸

Wrong PHP version: phpABC < required PHP version. A version >= php55 is necessary. Searching for typically named alternative PHP version ... correct PHP version php55 detected and used Local PHP version >= required PHP version 55 - good

Ã±Ã!,Ã¼œÃ!,Ã”ÃŸÃ±Ã©”Ã±Ã®%Ã”Ã£...Ã±Ã°†Ã”Ã¼fÃ!-Ã°Ãš%Ã^Ã¼œÃ-Ãš„,phpÃ¸~Â¼ÃœÃ±Ã½†Ã!~Ã-Ã±Ã®fÃ±Ã,Ã!~Ã-Ã©šÃ”Ã¼Ã±Ã½
Ã©šÃ”Ã¼Ã±Ã½„TABÃ!-Ã¹Ã!Ã³•Ã!%Ã¼Ã±^Ã°Ãšš„Ã¸~Â¼ÃœÃ±^™Ã”Ã!Ã”ÃšÃ±Ã°Ã±Ã®fÃ±Ã,Ã±œÃ”Ã!,Ã”Ãšš„,PATHÃšŽÃ-Ã±Ã±fÃ±~Ã©‡Ã±Ã
Ã£€„Ã±Ã!,Ã¼œÃ±Ã½Ã”Ã”fÃ½Ã!%Ã¼Ã±^Ã°Ã±Ã®fÃšš„Ã±Ã½ÃšÃ½Ã®Ã¸~Â¼ÃœÃ±Ã½Ã”Ã±Ã-Ã±Ã»Ã±Ã±Ã½Ã¼Ã¿”Â”-
pÃ©€%Ã©Ã!Ã¹Ã±’ÃœÃ±Ã®ÃœÃ!•Ã”Ã”Ã”Ã±Ã¾„Ã¸~Â¼ÃœÃ±Ã!,Ã¸~Â¼Ã¸

\$ sh setup.sh -p /opt/rh/rh-php70/root/bin/php Your choice [c]? c

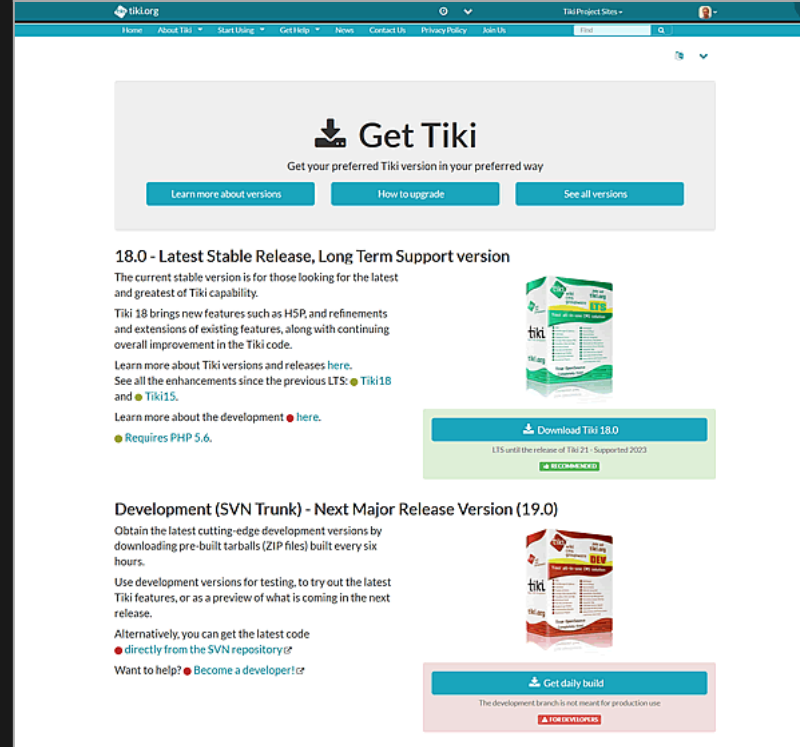
Now you need only to follow the setup.sh dialog to fix directory permissions (option **f** is reasonably secure works on most average servers. If you need a more secure setting or if your server needed a less restrictive setting (better change the server then), you can use another option. To find out which permission option is best n your server, you can use [Permission Check](#).

Ã½Ã”ÃšŽÃ°Ã±œÃ”Ã±Ã°Ã±Ã±Ã±Ã®ÃœÃ!^Ã±Ã°†Ã¸~Â¼ÃœÃ±Ã-Ã±Ã»Ã±Ã±ÃžÃ»Ã±Ã½Ã”Ãšš„ÃšÃ½’ÃšÃ«™Ã”Ã”Ã¼Ã”Ã!ÃœÃ±Ã®%Ã”Ã£...ÃšÃ”<
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1.3. Ã±Ã®%Ã”Ã”Ã£...TIKI RELEASEÃ!-‡Ã±Ã»Ã¼Ã¶

1.3.1. Ã±Ã¾,Ã¸~Â¼Ã½Ã½Ã±Ã¹Ã¶Ã”Ã”ÃšÃ£Ã±Ž<ÃšÃ¼Ã©

[Download](http://tiki.org/download) the current version of Tiki to your local computer from <http://tiki.org/download>.



Download page at tiki.org

The full Tiki archive file download is 20-50MB depending on the version and compression (zip, bz2, etc.).

After downloading the Tiki archive file, decompress (unzip) the file to your local PC.

1.3.1.1. Transfer Files to Web Host

Use FTP (or SCP, SFTP, Rsync, SSH, etc) to connect to your webhost.

Once connected, find your web directory. It is often called `www` or `public_html`.

Locate the File

After downloading the Tiki archive file, decompress (unzip) the file to your local PC. Use FTP (or SCP, SFTP, Rsync, SSH, etc) to connect to your webhost. Once connected, find your web directory. It is often called `www` or `public_html`. Locate the File

After downloading the Tiki archive file, decompress (unzip) the file to your local PC. Use FTP (or SCP, SFTP, Rsync, SSH, etc) to connect to your webhost. Once connected, find your web directory. It is often called `www` or `public_html`. Locate the File

- If you upload the Tiki files to the root of your web directory, Tiki will be accessible directly from the URL: **http://example.org**
- If you have installed (or plan to install) other applications on your webhost, you may consider putting Tiki in its own subdirectory (for example: **http://example.org/tiki/**). Keep in mind that this might mean that you will have to manually edit the file .htaccess to activate the Tiki subdirectory (for example this "RewriteRule ^(.+)\$ /tiki-index_raw.php?page=\$1 [QSA,L]" might need to become this "RewriteRule ^(.+)\$ **/tiki/tiki-index_raw.php?page=\$1 [QSA,L]**")

1.3.1.2. `lftp -u username ftp.example.com`

```
lftp -u username ftp.example.com
lcd /path/to/local/tiki
cd /path/to/web/tiki
set ftp:ssl-allow no
mirror -R ./
```

A ftp testing upload session to an external webhoster needed approximately two hours, and the limitation was the provider's setting. The local internet connection was **not** saturated.

Time for more coffee?

1.3.1.3. `lftp -u username ftp.example.com`

Run setup.sh to set permissions on the directories. The defaults should do.

```
/var/www/tiki# sh setup.sh
```

1.4.

Open your web browser and access the web directory in which you copied the Tiki files (for example: <http://example.org/tiki/> or simply <http://example.org> if you copied Tiki to the root of your web directory.

After a fresh installation, the installer starts automatically. Tiki will switch to the URL `yoursite.tld/path/to/tikiroot/tiki-install.php` or `yoursite.tld/tiki-install.php`.

After a minor update (for example via the command line using "svn up") you will have to type in the URL manually to the address bar of your browser.

The Tiki Installer Welcome screen appears.



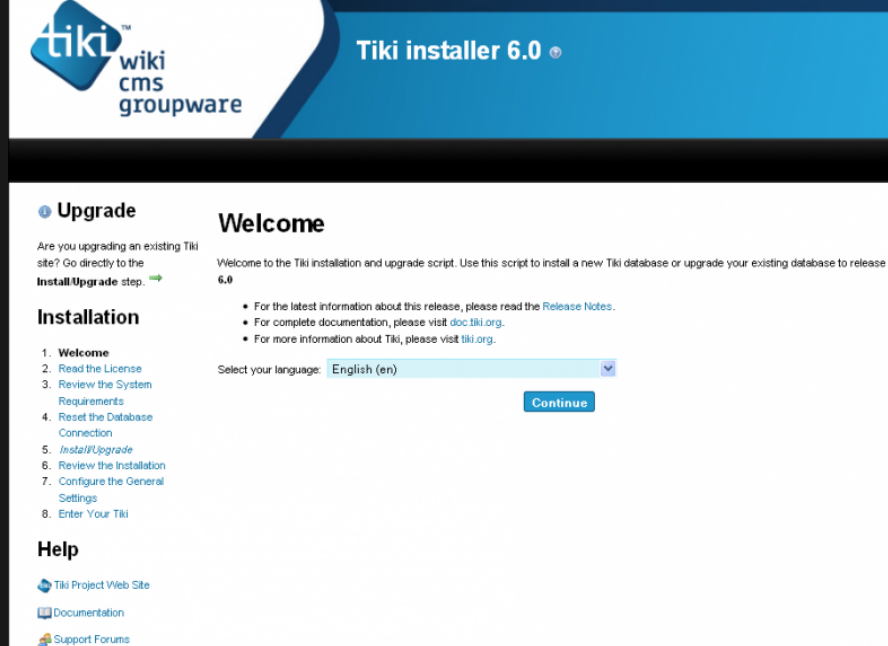
From Tiki for Dummies Smarties

The Tiki Installer Welcome screen appears.



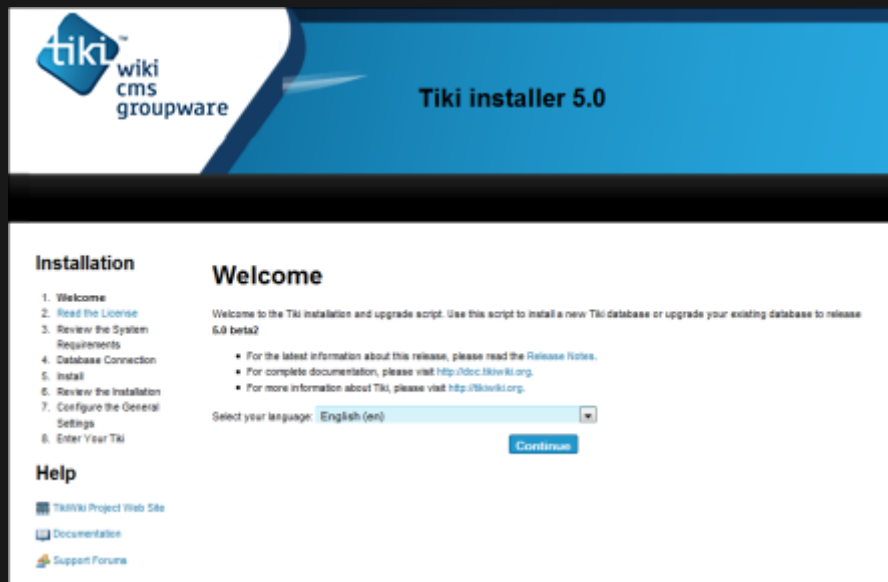
From Tiki for Dummies Smarties

The Tiki Installer Welcome screen appears.



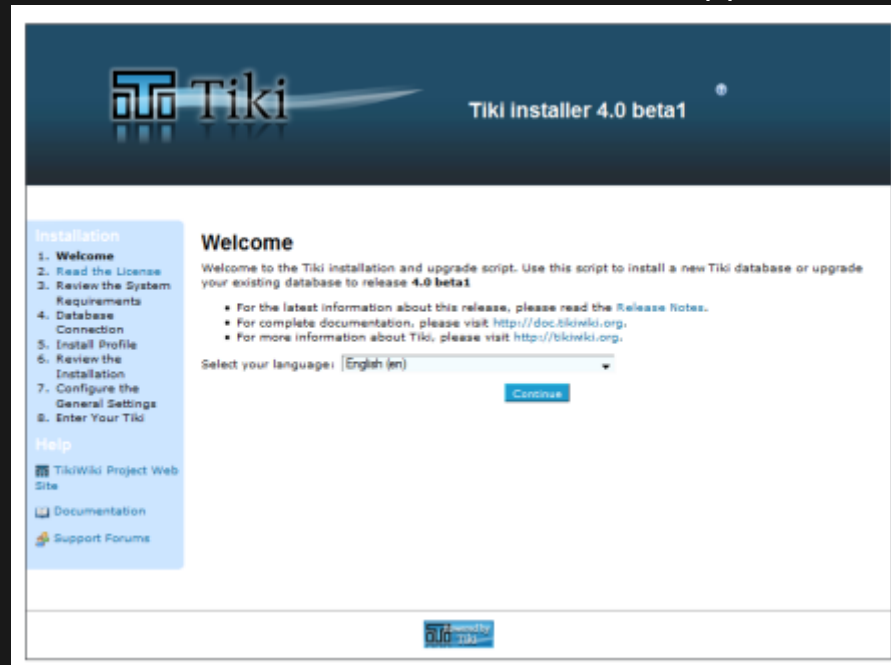
From Tiki for Dummies Smarties

The Tiki Installer Welcome screen appears.



From Tiki for Dummies Smarties

The Tiki Installer Welcome screen appears.



From Tiki for Dummies Smarties

The Tiki Installer Welcome screen appears.



From Tiki for Dummies Smarties

You should see a message indicating that Tiki could not connect to the database and prompting you to run the Tiki installer (tiki-install.php).



This message is normal and indicates that you are ready to install Tiki.

The Tiki Installer includes important links to the [ReleaseNotes](#) and [Documentation](#). Be sure to review these documents before

installing Tiki.

1.4.1. TROUBLESHOOTING

2012-09: A new [Server Check](#) script has been developed that will make everything easier! Just upload a single PHP file to your server and you will get advice on your server configuration.

If your browser returns an error such as **Parse error: syntax error, unexpected T_STRING**, you may have the incorrect PHP version.

Starting with **Tiki 3.0**, Tiki requires **PHP5**. Review the `_htaccess` file included in the Tiki archive file for instructions on activating PHP5.

🔗 See the [Tiki FAQs](#) for more help.

1.4.2. FILE AND FOLDER PERMISSIONS

If your server is unhappy with Tiki file and folder permissions (this is dependent on server configuration), you may get an error message or blank pages. These failed attempts are typically in the error log (ask your web host to know where they are as it's different depending of your setup)

Too few permissions

If a message appears indicating that specific directories are not writable, you will need to change the permissions on the indicated directories. Tiki will attempt to verify that it can read (and write) to all necessary directories. This error message will include instructions about how to resolve the issue.

Too many permissions

If you are getting Internal Server Error 500, blank pages or similar, it could be that the permissions on the files are not appropriate for your webhost.

If your permissions are currently at "777", use your FTP client to change the files to "755". If Tiki is installed in a directory, make sure to also change the permission of the folder which contains the tiki files.

If you have shell access, you can run:

```
sh setup.sh
```

and answer any questions. If you don't know what to answer, just click "enter" to keep the defaults.

```
root@yourserver:/var/www/tiki# sh setup.sh Tiki setup.sh - your options =====
```

```
Composer: If you are installing via a released Tiki package (zip, tar.gz, tar.bz2, 7z), you can and should skip using Composer. If you are installing and upgrading via SVN, you need to run Composer after 'svn checkout' and 'svn upgrade'. More info at https://dev.tiki.org/Composer c run composer and exit (recommended to be done first) For all Tiki instances (via SVN or via a released package): f fix file & directory permissions (classic default) o open file and directory permissions (classic option) S clear screen predefined Tiki Permission Check models: ----- 1 paranoia 2 paranoia-suphp w suphp workaround 3 sbox W sbox workaround 4 mixed 5 worry 6 moreworry 7 pain 8 morepain 9 risky a insane q quit x exit There are some other commands recommended for advanced users only. More documentation about this: https://doc.tiki.org/Permission+Check Your choice [f]?
```

The option preselected in "Our choice" will initially be "c", to run "composer" script and get the required php dependencies for you and in a second step, it will suggest "f", to fix file and directory permissions (classic default option). You can choose at any time the letter that best suits your needs, among the options offered.

If "sh setup.sh" doesn't work for you, you may try, in your ./tiki/ directory

```
chmod -R 777 ./db ./dump ./img/wiki ./img/wiki_up ./img/trackers ./modules/cache ./temp ./temp/cache ./temp/templates_c
./templates ./styles ./whelp/
```

Another way is to set permissions for all directories and then set permissions for all files. For example, to set the permissions for all directories to **777** and the permissions for all files to **644**, use the following separate commands through shell access:

```
find [YOURDIR] -type d -exec chmod 777 {} \; find [YOURDIR] -type f -exec chmod 644 {} \;
```

After correcting any directory or file permission problems, visit **tiki-install.php** to continue.

1.4.3. SUPHP PROBLEMS

Systems with SuPHP need permissions 755 at maximum. Group **must not** be allowed to write. This includes the complete path in the filesystem, not only document root of the webserver. Wrong permissions may lead to **500 Internal Server Error** here. On the other hand less permissions (namely 750 without *x/execute/subdir entry* for webserver) may lead to **403 Forbidden Error**.

1.4.4. PERMISSION MATRIX

Several usecases and minimum to maximum permissions you may try if something doesn't work properly. Permissions refer to data directly accessed by the webserver (files included by Tiki itself may and should have less permissions):

Ownership

username:groupname

no SuPHP

files / *subdirectories*

with SuPHP

files / subdirectories

webserver:webserver 600 - 666 / 700 - 777

user:user 604 - 666 / 705 - 777

user:webserver 660 - 666 / 770 - 777

webserver:user 660 - 666 / 770 - 777

?

600 - 644 / 701 - 755

?

?

1.4.4.1. OPTION

For your consideration

```
find . -type d -exec chmod 755 {} \; ; chmod 755 . ; find . -type f -exec chmod 755 {} \; ; chmod 751 db/local.php
```

1.4.4.2. OPTION

The following commands might be useful. In particular, it might help you use an IDE (PhpStorm), etc:

For your consideration

```
$ export PathToTiki="/var/www/tiki" $ export WebServerOwner="www-data" $ sudo usermod -aG ${WebServerOwner} $(whoami) $ sudo chown -R ${WebServerOwner}: ${PathToTiki} $ sudo chmod -R g+rw ${PathToTiki}
```

In English, the above code adds you to the web-server group; forces the tiki tree to be owned by the web-server user and group;

and then makes sure the tiki tree is readable and writable by the web-server group (you). Suggestions welcome!

1.5. Tiki-Install.php (TIKI-INSTALL.PHP)

`http://example.org/tiki-install.php` `http://example.org/tiki/tiki-install.php`

`http://example.org/tiki/tiki-install.php`

Tiki-Install.php

- Create/update the database
 - `mysql` requirements.

the site's database through the browser so it is very important to keep it locked once the installation or upgrade is complete.

1.5.2. `TIKI-INSTALL.PHP`,

If you are unable to complete the Tiki Installer, continue with a [Manual Installation](#).

1.6. LOG IN FOR THE FIRST TIME

Log in using the login box in the right-hand column.

1. Enter this information:

1. **user:** Enter *admin*

2. **pass:** Enter *admin*

2. Click **login**.

1.7. CHANGE THE DEFAULT PASSWORD.

Use a strong password. You may want to logout right away, and login again, letting your password manager record your password.

1.8. CONGRATULATIONS!

It is recommended to create a new user and give him admin privileges instead of regularly using the admin account. You can now explore the interface but you should check the extra steps before to get you started.

1.9. CONFIGURE YOUR TIKI

Please visit [Initial Configuration](#) to explain the recommended next steps, or [configuration](#) for the table of contents related to configuring Tiki.

ADD NEW FEATURES THROUGH POST-INSTALL PROFILES

You can enable a set of settings/permissions/content features in a single action, in order to provide a common feature at your Tiki site (make it multilingual, add freetags, configure it as a collaborative environment, etc.) with a just few clicks using the [Profile Manager](#) from "**Admin > Profiles**".

Read more about it at [Profiles](#).

For more information on the Tiki installation process...

Related pages:

[Installation FAQ](#)

[Installation Guides](#) -

recipes, tips and detailed knowledge about specific hosting environments

[Migrate to Tiki](#)

[Move Tiki to a new server](#)

[Reinstall](#) - to point tiki to a new database or re-run an upgrade

[Tiki in Ten minutes](#) - a recipe for command line installations.

[Fantastico Installation Using SSH](#) (for newbies)

[Manual Installation](#)

[MultiTiki](#)