

If you are a developer, you may prefer to go directly to the [source code](#).

Requirements

- **A server**, being physical host or a virtual machine. <https://www.vpsbenchmarks.com/> can help you pick a provider. If you don't have a server: we are currently experimenting for a [Home Server](#) option.
 - CPU
 - 1 core/thread is enough for a fresh website but we suggest to consider at least 2. And scale accordingly in the future.
 - RAM
 - To run Virtualmin and a few small Tiki instances, you should have at least 1GB of RAM. But as word goes, the more the better.
 - STORAGE
 - 10GB can get you started with an OS and everything you need. But you should get more or even over-provision if you plan for an intensive online activity with lots of files.
 - Do not forget about backups: start locally and move to remote as soon as possible. Virtualmin can help you make the best out of your available space, by rotating backups.
- **A grade A GNU/Linux operating system**, stable and suitable for servers
 - You need to pre-install a **fresh minimal Debian 11**. For status on OS support, please see [here](#).
 - Do not pre-install or pre-configure any additional packages on your OS. The installer expects a freshly installed, supported, OS, and anything you do differently may cause conflicts or configuration errors. If you will be enabling third-party package repositories, do so after installation, and only with extreme caution.
- **A domain name** (a sub-domain will also do fine), with the following options:
 - At the moment it is recommended to delegate fully a working sub-domain or domain to the server before your proceed, because your WikiSuite server will run flawlessly a BIND nameserver. In this case you will have the advantages of creating subdomains easily, locally, also with SPF records for example. And it offers flexibility for any future domains.
 - You can also point a wildcard subdomain if you don't want to deal with DNS on your server. For example, if we want all requests pointed to test.wikisuite.org or *.test.wikisuite.org as this makes it easy to create many projects, such as: abc.test.wikisuite.org, def.test.wikisuite.org, etc.
 - Last but not least, for a single (sub)domain just a simple A and/or CNAME record from your DNS provider pointed to your IP. This is provider-dependent and not covered here.

You'll want something like this:

test	A record	(put your IP address here)
*.test	CNAME	test.wikisuite.org.

More info at [Set up your domain name](#)

How WikiSuite leverages Virtualmin / Webmin

Webmin is a web tool to facilitate server management. [Virtualmin](#) extends Webmin with a focus on shared hosting, which allows multiple instances of [Tiki Wiki CMS Groupware](#) that are clearly segmented.

Installing WikiSuite automatically installs all the necessary packages and Webmin which itself automatically installs Virtualmin (both configured for optimal settings for WikiSuite components, see here the [Differences between Virtualmin and WikiSuite](#)).

If you have an unreliable internet connection, you should use [tmux](#) or something similar. (So you can launch some commands, and they continue running even if you are disconnected).

Getting started

Log in to your server via SSH with the root user. In some cases, your host may not provide you a **root** access to directly login to, but a user such as **debian**. This is why commands which require root are pre-fixed by [sudo](#).

Quick installation

Quickly install WikiSuite package with just with few steps.

Then:

Download script

```
wget -O wikisuite-script-install.sh  
https://gitlab.com/wikisuite/wikisuite-script-for-wikisuite-package/-/raw/main/install.sh
```

Then :

run the script

```
sh wikisuite-script-install.sh
```

run the script

```
wikisuite-installer -f all  
wikisuite-installer -f none  
wikisuite-installer -f dns  
wikisuite-installer -f ssl,dns,mail,ftp
```

If for some reason, the quick script doesn't work for your use case, or you want more control on your install, please see the next section for the standard installation.

Standard Installation

Proceed with the installation process manually by following all the steps required.

Then:

Always update first

```
sudo apt-get update && sudo apt-get upgrade
```

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If you get -bash: sudo: command not found, install it and try again

```
apt-get install sudo
sudo apt-get update && sudo apt-get upgrade
```

This installs curl if not already installed

```
sudo apt-get install curl
```

Check your host name

```
sudo hostnamectl
```

Set a proper FQDN hostname for your machine. This domain name needs to be active, and pointing to this machine

```
sudo hostnamectl set-hostname machinename.example.org
```

This downloads the install script (which you can inspect)

```
curl -o wikisuite-installer
https://gitlab.com/wikisuite/wikisuite-packages/-/raw/main/wikisuite-installer
```

This is to inspect the script (optional)

```
nano wikisuite-installer
```

This runs the install script

```
sudo bash wikisuite-installer
```

There is also experimental support for [NGINX](#)

A web URL for accessing Virtualmin will be provided after installation is complete **Ex:**

<https://your-ip-address:10000> (GUI is at port 10000)

After completing the Virtualmin post-install wizard **Ex:** <https://yourdomain:10000> (GUI is at port 10000) becomes available.

If you are getting SSL errors: Virtualmin -> Select base domain -> Server Configuration -> SSL Certificate -> Let's Encrypt -> Request Certificate

You now have a WikiSuite server. Congrats!

This could be a good time to reboot your server, and make sure it restarts fine.

You will get kicked out. Reconnect after reboot.

```
sudo reboot
```

Next steps:

1. Create a [Virtual Server](#) for your Tiki, based on a plan
2. Use Tiki Manager to install [Tiki Wiki CMS Groupware](#)

Create a Virtual Server for your Tiki

Go to **Ex:** <https://example.org:10000>

[Virtualmin](#) > [Create Virtual Server](#)

For more info: <https://www.virtualmin.com/documentation/tutorial/virtual-server-basics>

Fill in the appropriate fields and **make sure you check the "Tiki Manager" feature!** Then click the "Create Server" button and you are done.

← ? Create Virtual Server

New virtual server type: ☒ Top-level server ☐ Sub-server ☐ Alias of dogfood4.evolutdata.com ☐ Alias of dogfood4.evolutdata.com, with own email

▼ New virtual server details

Domain name

Description

Administration password

SSH public key ☒ No default key ☐ Generate private and public keys ☐ Use public key below ..

Server configuration template

Account plan

Administration username ☒ Automatic ☐ Custom username

▼ Advanced options

Contact email address ☒ Administrator's mailbox ☐ Other address..

Group for domain users ☒ Automatic ☐ Custom group name

Prefix for mail usernames ☒ Automatic ☐

Default database name ☒ Automatic ☐

▼ Enabled features

☒ Setup Apache website ☐ Enable DAV logs

☒ Setup Apache SSL website ☐ Setup IP-based virtual FTP

☒ Create MariaDB database ☒ Enable Tiki Manager

☒ Create Webmin login

► IP address and forwarding

Create Server

If a domain name is valid, free SSL (for <https://>) certificates from [Let's Encrypt](#) are automatically created. If you'll add the domain later, you can get SSL later: [Virtualmin](#) > [Select base domain](#) > [Server Configuration](#) > [SSL Certificate](#) > [Let's Encrypt](#) > [Request Certificate](#)

So now, you should be able to visit both my.example.org and see a placeholder page. If domain name is not set up, you can [Preview Website via Virtualmin](#)

Virtualmin has many other features like domain alias, domain rename, etc. which we invite you to discover.

Installing Tiki via the included Tiki Manager feature

For more info, please see [Tiki Manager docs](#).

To access everything related to our manager you have to navigate to [Services](#) > [Tiki Manager](#).

Just fill in the email address, note the password, choose the desired Tiki Version and hit install. The Tiki

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Manager will inform you that your instance is ready; you can visit it at your Virtual server URL and manage it using the username "admin" and your previously displayed password. Or you can import an existing instance.

The screenshot displays the Virtualmin Tiki Manager interface. On the left is a teal sidebar with a 'Webmin' tab and a 'Virtualmin' tab. Under 'Virtualmin', a dropdown menu for 'my.example.com' is open, showing a list of options: 'Virtual Server Summary', 'Create Virtual Server', 'Edit Virtual Server', 'Edit Users', 'Edit Databases', 'Install Scripts', 'File Manager', 'Administration Options', 'Server Configuration', 'Disable and Delete', 'Services', and 'Logs and Reports'. The 'Services' option is highlighted, and a sub-menu is visible with options: 'Configure SSL Website', 'Configure Website', 'PHP-FPM Configuration', 'Preview Website', 'Protected Directories', 'Tiki Manager', and 'Logs and Reports'. The main content area has a header with a star icon and the text 'Tiki Manager for https://my.example.com'. Below the header, there are two sections: 'Install a new Tiki instance' and 'Import existing instance'. The 'Install a new Tiki instance' section contains a form with the following fields: 'Admin email' (test@my.example.com), 'Sender email' (test@my.example.com), 'Admin password' (43EFDV19uTcmPs3asdf), and 'Select branch' (23.x). There is an 'Install' button and a warning message: 'Warning All files in "/home/my/public_html" will be deleted!'. The 'Import existing instance' section shows 'Tiki found at: '/home/my/public_html'' and a question 'Do you want to import it?' with an 'Import' button. At the bottom of the main content area, there are two buttons: 'Return to virtual server details' and 'Return to virtual servers list'.

You now also have a Tiki instance running on your WikiSuite server

See more at [Virtualmin Tiki Manager](#)

Discover. Configure. Enjoy.

The default page of Tiki:



HomePage

Congratulations

This is the default homepage for your Tiki. If you are seeing this page, your installation was successful.

You can change this page after logging in. Please review the [wiki syntax](#) for editing details.

Get started.

To begin configuring your site:

1. Log in with your newly created password.
2. Manually [Enable specific Tiki features](#) that you didn't enable with the Admin wizard.
3. Run [Tiki Profiles](#) to quickly get up and running.

Need help?

For more information:

- [Learn more about Tiki](#).
- [Get help](#), including the [official documentation](#) and [support forums](#).
- [Join the Tiki community](#).

The Tiki Admin Dashboard looks like this:

The screenshot shows the Tiki Admin Dashboard interface. At the top, there's a navigation bar with 'Access', 'Content', 'System', and 'Tools' menus. A search bar for preferences is on the left. The main content area is titled 'Admin Dashboard' and includes a 'Tip' box about enabling/disabling Tiki features. Below this is a 'Tiki version' section showing '23.0 (InnoDB)'. The dashboard also features settings for 'Upgrade cycle' (set to 'Regular (8 months)'), 'Check for updates automatically' (checked), and 'Check frequency' (set to 'Each week'). A 'Subscribe to the Tiki Newsletter' link is also present. The left sidebar contains a list of navigation items: Control Panels, Global Setup, General Settings, Features, Wizards, Look & Feel, Registration & Log in, Modules, Categories, Search, i18n, Profiles, Main Features, Miscellaneous, Users & Community, and Advanced.

Extras

There are

- [Alternative ways to automatically install Tiki](#)
- [Optional packages](#)

CLI vs web version of PHP

`sudo su -l` permits to switch to becoming root, and have the proper CLI version of PHP. Reference: <https://github.com/virtualmin/virtualmin-gpl/issues/520>

Bypass checks for FQDN

If you don't have a proper FQDN for your machine. This domain name needs to be active, and pointing to this machine

This runs the install script

```
sudo bash wikisuite-installer -I
```

Force all traffic to SSL / HTTPS

- [Force all traffic to SSL](#)

Forcing IPv4 on apt

Sometime the installer may fail silently, not being able to talk to the repos; usually it is a network/name resolution problem, most common is accessing via IPv6, solved by:

```
sudoedit /etc/apt/apt.conf.d/99force-ipv4
```

and in the file inserting

```
Acquire::ForceIPv4 "true";
```

Forcing IPv4 for everything networking by stopping IPv6:

```
sudo nano /etc/sysctl.conf
```

Place the following entry to disable IPv6 for all adapters.

```
net.ipv6.conf.all.disable_ipv6 = 1
```

For a particular adapter (If the network card name is enp0s3).

```
net.ipv6.conf.enp0s3.disable_ipv6 = 1
```

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To reflect the changes execute the following command.

```
sudo systemctl -p
```

Email

- [Set up email with Virtualmin and Cypht within Tiki](#)

Default Website for IP address

If server is accessed by IP address, you can pick which domain is shown via Server Configuration -> Website Options -> Default Website for IP address

It is recommended not to have a live site there, as end users should really use domain names, and it could be nasty bots scanning IPs to find forms to abuse. (real story!)

Find out more, ask the community for help and get involved

- Check the official website [Tiki Wiki CMS Groupware](#)