

WikiSuite: The most comprehensive and integrated Open Source enterprise solution.

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

As of 2021-01-04, this is ready for testing.

- [Virtualmin](#) 95% optimally installed: we are tweaking script to pre-install / pre-configure more less common use cases like [OCR](#). Uses PHP 7.4 (overrideable)
- [Elasticsearch](#) installs fine: ready for testing
- [Tiki Manager](#) installs well with instructions below. A script is in the works to automate: <https://gitlab.com/wikisuite/tiki-manager-for-virtualmin>
- [Tiki Wiki CMS Groupware](#) installs well with 21.x LTS with instructions below. Once Tiki Manager is ready, instructions will be simplified.
- [Syncthing](#): Script is in the works: <https://gitlab.com/wikisuite/syncthing-for-virtualmin/>
- [Openfire](#) script will be last because it's more complex.
- [MeshCentral](#) will become a priority once we have integration with Tiki. Likely 2021Q3.

Requirements

- A server
 - A virtual machine will do fine. <https://www.vpsbenchmarks.com/> can help you pick a provider.
 - At least 1 gig of RAM
- A domain name (a sub-domain will do fine)

Set up your domain name

You should point your domain name(s) to your server before your proceed. Even better is to point a wildcard subdomain. For example, we want all traffic to `dev1.wikisuite.org` or `*.dev1.wikisuite.org` as this makes it easy to create many projects, such as

- `abc.dev1.wikisuite.org`
- `def.dev1.wikisuite.org`
- etc.

You'll want something like this:

<code>dev1</code>	A record	(put your IP address here)
<code>*.dev1</code>	CNAME	<code>dev1.wikisuite.org.</code>

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

How To Install Virtualmin

You should have a fresh instance of Ubuntu 20.04 LTS. It *should* work with Ubuntu 18.04 LTS and Debian 9 and 10 but this has not yet been tested. CentOS support is planned and we are following [discussions about CentOS vs CentOS Stream support in Virtualmin](#)

It is important that nothing else is installed on the server because Virtualmin will handle it. We'll use <https://gitlab.com/wikisuite/virtualmin-installer/> to install Virtualmin which is then configured for optimal settings for WikiSuite.

Install Webmin and Virtualmin on Ubuntu OS

Download Virtualmin using the below script. It is basically a shell script that will handle rest of the installation once executed.

Log in to your server via SSH with the root user. (If you are not logged in as root, [you should switch to root](#)),

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)

Then:

This downloads the install script (which you can inspect)

```
curl -o install-virtualmin.sh
https://gitlab.com/wikisuite/virtualmin-installer/-/raw/master/install-virtualmin.sh
```

This is to inspect the script (optional)

```
nano install-virtualmin.sh
```

This runs the install script

```
bash install-virtualmin.sh
```

A web URL will be provided after installation is complete, you can access the Virtualmin by the provided URL

Ex: <https://example.org:10000> (GUI is at port 10000)

Update your system to latest available packages

Updates the list of available packages and their versions

```
apt-get update
```

Installs newer versions of the packages you have

```
apt-get upgrade
```

If you get an offer to autoremove, do not do so.

```
root@:~# apt-get upgrade
Reading package lists... Done
Building dependency tree
Reading state information... Done
Calculating upgrade... Done
```

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The following package was automatically installed and is no longer required:

php7.4-mysql

Use 'apt autoremove' to remove it.

Install Tiki Manager for Virtualmin

This installs or updates the Tiki Manager for Virtualmin installer (then available to each Virtualmin Server)

```
curl -o /usr/share/webmin/virtual-server/scripts/tikimanager.pl
```

```
https://gitlab.com/wikisuite/tiki-manager-for-virtualmin/-/raw/master/tikimanager.pl
```

You have a basic server. Congrats!

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

```
reboot
```

You will get kicked out. So now reconnect.

Next steps:

1. Create a [Virtual Server](#)
2. Install [Tiki Manager](#)
3. Use Tiki Manager to install [Tiki Wiki CMS Groupware](#)

Create Virtual Servers

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

Virtualmin > [Create Virtual Server](#)

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

New virtual server type: **Top-level server** Sub-server Alias of vmi458927.contaboserver.net Alias of vmi458927.contaboserver.net, with own email

▼ New virtual server details

Domain name example.wikiuite.net

Description example

Administration password

Server configuration template Default Settings ▼

Account plan Default Plan ▼

Administration username Automatic Custom username example

▶ Advanced options

▶ Enabled features

▶ IP address and forwarding

Create Server

Suppose your desired domain is *example.org*, use the following pattern:

Create a Virtual Server for **manager.example.org**

And then, a Sub-Server for **example.org**

Top-level Virtual Server

Domain name (This will be for Tiki Manager): manager.example.org

Administration username (pick a descriptive word for that domain): example

Administration password: Set a Strong Password (if not, you will very likely get hacked)

Sub-server

Domain name (This will be for your site): example.org

No need to pick username and password like above because user you created can access both.

If a domain name is valid, free SSL (for <https://>) certificates from [Let's Encrypt](#) are automatically created.

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

Why not have example.org as the Virtual Server and manager.example.org as the Sub-Server? You could but [it makes things more complicated later](#)

Virtualmin has many other features like domain alias, domain rename, etc.

Installation of Tiki Manager

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

1. Install Tiki Manager

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

`Virtualmin > manager.example.org`

Script	Version	Description	Categories
<input type="radio"/> Django	1.9.7	Django is a high-level Python Web framework that encourages rapid development and clean, pragmatic design.	Development
<input type="radio"/> phpMyAdmin	5.0.4 (Latest)	A browser-based MySQL database management interface.	Database
<input type="radio"/> phpPgAdmin	7.13.0	A browser-based PostgreSQL database management interface.	Database
<input type="radio"/> RoundCube	1.4.10 (Latest)	RoundCube Webmail is a browser-based multilingual IMAP client with an application-like user interface.	Email
<input type="radio"/> SquirrelMail	1.4.22 (Stable)	SquirrelMail is a standards-based webmail package written in PHP	Email
<input type="radio"/> Syncthing	1.14	Syncthing is an application that lets you synchronize your files across multiple devices.	Network
<input checked="" type="radio"/> Tiki Manager	master	Tiki Manager permits you to manage various instances of Tiki. You can install, upgrade, backup, clone, check the file integrity and do various other things.	Network
<input type="radio"/> WHMCS	6.3.2	WHMCS is an all-in-one client management, billing & support solution for online businesses.	Commerce
<input type="radio"/> WordPress	5.6	A semantic personal publishing platform with a focus on aesthetics, web standards, and usability.	Blog, CMS

[Show Install Options](#)

Once the installation is complete, it will indicate your login URL. Ex.: <http://manager.example.org>

Tiki Manager's web interface

More info: [Documentation of Tiki Manager's web UI](#)

Virtualmin > file manager > Home > example > public_html

So now Tiki Manager will be accessible at manager.example.org

As of 2021-01-09, the web interface can't be used to install Tiki on Virtualmin (it assumes you are using root user for MySQL, which is not the case). Until this is resolved, you need to use the command line interface to install. However, you can use the web interface for other operations like upgrades and backups.

Create Tiki Instance through Command Line

So now to install Tiki, you need a database. Virtualmin actually already created one for you.

Here is video to give you an idea of the process, how to get database details

Now, Tiki Manager will create a fresh Tiki instance fetching files from Git, and using database mentioned above.

For more info, please see the [instance section of the documentation of Tiki Manager](#)

So now, you need to log in using SSH with the user you just created (and not as root)

```
cd /home/example/tiki-manager
```

```
php tiki-manager.php instance:create
```

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Recommended answers:

- Connection type: local (because Tiki Manager is installing on the same server, accessible to the same user.)
- WebURL: <http://example.org> (as above)
- Name: you can keep what it proposes. This is just cosmetic.
- Email: Your email so system can alert you of issues
- WebRoot: /home/example/domains/example.org/public_html
- You will get a warning (Target webroot folder is not empty). Installing a new Tiki instance, all files will be deleted. Do you want to continue? (yes/no): yes
- TempDir: /home/example/tmp/
- Backup user: (accept proposed value)
- Backup group: (accept proposed value)
- Backup file permissions: (accept proposed value)
- Branch: git : 21.x (this provides latest released version of branch 21 + unreleased bug fixes)
- Database host: (accept proposed value)
- Database user: username from the Virtual Server (not the Sub-Server)
- Database password: password from the Virtual Server (not the Sub-Server)
- Database name: name from the Sub-Server (not the Virtual Server)

Here is video to give you an idea of the process, but you should use recommended answers above

After you have answered all the questions, it will take quite some time to install your Tiki. Perhaps 20-30 minutes or more, depending on your context. Just be patient and let it run.

After Successfully Creating tiki-instance

You will get the Tiki HomePage as below.



Login with
u: admin
p: admin

And follow the instructions to set a strong password.

The Tiki Admin Dashboard looks like this:



Elasticsearch

Run this command only if you will use Elasticsearch

```
root@:~# systemctl enable elasticsearch
```

Extras

Force all traffic to SSL / HTTPS

- [Force all traffic to SSL](#)

Email

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

Unoconv

```
$ php apt-get install unoconv
```

For more info: <https://doc.tiki.org/unoconv>