

Installation

General installation guide for all eZ distributions

This installation guide can be followed with any eZ Symfony distribution, here are a list of available distributions from eZ:

Type	Archive	License	GIT / Composer
eZ Platform - "clean"	share.ez.no/downloads/downloads	GPL	ezsystems/ezplatform (INSTALL.md)
eZ Platform - "demo"	<i>Available via Git / Composer</i>	GPL	ezsystems/ezplatform-demo
eZ Studio - "clean"	support.ez.no/Downloads	BUL (<i>requires eZ Enterprise subscription</i>)	ezsystems/ezstudio (INSTALL.md)
eZ Studio - "demo"	support.ez.no/Downloads	BUL (<i>requires eZ Enterprise subscription</i>)	ezsystems/ezstudio-demo

Terms used in this guide

- `<root-dir>`: The filesystem path where eZ distribution is installed in. Examples: `/home/myuser/www/` or `/var/sites/<project-name>/`
- `cli`: command line interface. For *Linux/BSD/OS X* specific commands, use of `bash` or similar is assumed.

Prerequisites

These instructions assume you have technical knowledge and have already installed PHP, web server & a *database server* needed for this software. For further information on requirements [see Requirements page](#).

Before you start:

- Create Database: installation will ask you for credentials/details for the database to use.

Right now the installer only supports MySQL and MariaDB, Postgres support will be (re)added in upcoming releases.

- Set `php.ini` `memory_limit=256M` before running the commands below.
- *Optional*: You can also set up Solr to be used by eZ distribution and take note of the url it is accessible on.

Installation

1. Install/Extract eZ distribution:

Described below are two methods of installing eZ distribution. What is common between them is that you should make sure relevant settings are generated into `app/config/parameters.yml` as a result of this step.

`parameters.yml` contains settings for your database, mail system, and optionally Solr if `search_engine` is configured as `solr`, as opposed to default `legacy` (*a limited database-powered search engine*).

A. Extract archive (tar/zip) from the relevant address listed in the [table above](#).

Extract the eZ distribution archive to a directory, then execute post-install scripts:

The post-install scripts will ask you to fill in some settings, including database settings.

```
$ cd <directory>/
$ curl -sS https://getcomposer.org/installer | php
$ php -d memory_limit=-1 composer.phar run-script post-install-cmd
```

B. Install via Composer.

Run composer require with one of the [packages listed at the top of this page](#):

```

# install ezplatform
composer create-project --prefer-dist --no-dev --keep-vcs ezsystems/ezplatform

# install ezplatform with demo
composer create-project --prefer-dist --no-dev --keep-vcs ezsystems/ezplatform-demo

# install ezstudio (requires eZ Enterprise license/credentials)
composer create-project --prefer-dist --no-dev --keep-vcs
--repository-url=https://updates.ez.no/bul ezsystems/ezstudio

```

At the end of the installation process, you will be asked for basic configuration options, such as database credentials.

2. Only for *NIX users Setup folder rights:

Like most things, [Symfony documentation](#) applies here, meaning `app/cache` and `app/logs` need to be writable by cli and web server user. Furthermore, future files and directories created by these two users will need to inherit those access rights. *For security reasons, there is no need for web server to have access to write to other directories.*

Change `www-data` to your web server user:

A. Using ACL on a *Linux/BSD* system that supports `chmod +a`

```

$ rm -rf app/cache/* app/logs/*
$ sudo chmod +a "www-data allow delete,write,append,file_inherit,directory_inherit"
\
  app/cache app/logs web
$ sudo chmod +a "`whoami` allow delete,write,append,file_inherit,directory_inherit"
\
  app/cache app/logs web

```

B. Using ACL on a *Linux/BSD* system that does not support `chmod +a`

Some systems don't support `chmod +a`, but do support another utility called `setfacl`. You may need to enable ACL support on your partition and install `setfacl` before using it (as is the case with Ubuntu), in this way:

```

$ sudo setfacl -R -m u:www-data:rwX -m u:`whoami`:rwX \
  app/cache app/logs web
$ sudo setfacl -dR -m u:www-data:rwX -m u:`whoami`:rwX \
  app/cache app/logs web

```

C. Using `chown` on *Linux/BSD/OS X* systems that don't support ACL

Some systems don't support ACL at all. You will need to set your web server's user as the owner of the required directories:

```

$ sudo chown -R www-data:www-data app/cache app/logs web
$ sudo find {app/{cache,logs},web} -type d | xargs sudo chmod -R 775
$ sudo find {app/{cache,logs},web} -type f | xargs sudo chmod -R 664

```

D. Using `chmod` on a *Linux/BSD/OS X* system where you can't change owner

If you can't use ACL and aren't allowed to change owner, you can use `chmod`, making the files writable by everybody. Note that this method really isn't recommended as it allows any user to do anything:

```

$ sudo find {app/{cache,logs},web} -type d | xargs sudo chmod -R 777
$ sudo find {app/{cache,logs},web} -type f | xargs sudo chmod -R 666

```

When using `chmod`, note that newly created files (such as `cache`) owned by the web server's user may have different/restrictive permissions. In this case, it may be required to change the `umask` so that the `cache` and `log` directories will be group-writable or world-writable (`umask(0002)` or `umask(0000)` respectively).

It may also possible to add the group ownership inheritance flag so new files inherit the current group, and use `775/664` in the command lines above instead of world-writable:

```
$ sudo chmod g+s {app/{cache,logs},web}
```

E. Setup folder rights on Windows

For your choice of web server you'll need to make sure web server user has read access to `<root-dir>`, and write access to the following directories:

- `app/cache`
- `app/logs`

3. Configure a VirtualHost:

A virtual host setup is the recommended, most secure setup of eZ distribution. General virtual host setup template for Apache and Nginx can be found in the `doc/` folder of your eZ installation. For the latest version you can also find it in same `doc/` folder in the relevant Git repository listed in the [table above](#).

4. Run installation command:

You may now complete the eZ distribution installation with the `ezplatform:install` command, however which options you may install depends on your distribution:

```
# To do a clean install of "ezplatform":
$ php -d memory_limit=-1 app/console ezplatform:install --env=prod clean

# To do a clean install of "ezstudio":
$ php -d memory_limit=-1 app/console ezplatform:install --env=prod studio-clean

# If have "ezplatform-demo" or "ezstudio-demo" distribution, you may choose to
install demo instead:
$ php -d memory_limit=-1 app/console ezplatform:install --env=prod demo
```

Password for the generated admin user is `publish`, this name and password is needed when you want to log in to backend UI. Future versions will prompt you for a unique password during installation.

If you get message "Unknown install type 'demo'" or similar, execute the following for possible options

```
php -d memory_limit=-1 app/console ezplatform:install --env=prod --help
```

5. Access your installation

You can now point your browser to the installation and browse the site. To access the UI backend, use the `/ez` URL.