
GLPI Installation

GLPI Project, Teclib'

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This documentation presents **GLPI** installation instructions.

GLPI (Gestion Libre de Parc Informatique) is a free (as in «free speech» not as in «free beer»!) asset and helpdesk management solution accessible from a web browser built to manage all your asset management issues, from hardware components and software inventories management to user helpdesk management.

GLPI - веб приложение, которое требует:

- веб сервер;
- PHP;
- БД;

1.1 Веб сервер

GLPI требует веб сервер, который поддерживает PHP:

- Apache 2 (или более поздней версии);
- Nginx;
- lighttpd;
- Microsoft IIS.

1.1.1 Apache configuration

Here is a virtual host configuration example for Apache 2 web server.

Предупреждение: The following configuration is only suitable for GLPI version 10.0.7 or later.

```
<VirtualHost *:80>
    ServerName glpi.localhost

    DocumentRoot /var/www/glpi/public
```

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(продолжение с предыдущей страницы)

```
# If you want to place GLPI in a subfolder of your site (e.g. your virtual host is
→serving multiple applications),
# you can use an Alias directive. If you do this, the DocumentRoot directive MUST
→NOT target the GLPI directory itself.
# Alias "/glpi" "/var/www/glpi/public"

<Directory /var/www/glpi/public>
    Require all granted

    RewriteEngine On

    # Ensure authorization headers are passed to PHP.
    # Some Apache configurations may filter them and break usage of API, CalDAV, ...
    RewriteCond %{HTTP:Authorization} ^(.+)$
    RewriteRule .* - [E=HTTP_AUTHORIZATION:%{HTTP:Authorization}]

    # Redirect all requests to GLPI router, unless file exists.
    RewriteCond %{REQUEST_FILENAME} !-f
    RewriteRule ^(.*)$ index.php [QSA,L]
</Directory>
</VirtualHost>
```

Примечание: If you cannot change the Apache configuration (e.g. you are using a shared hosting), you can use a .htaccess file.

```
# /var/www/glpi/.htaccess
RewriteBase /
RewriteEngine On
RewriteCond %{REQUEST_URI} !~/public
RewriteRule ^(.*)$ public/index.php [QSA,L]
```

1.1.2 Nginx configuration

Here is a configuration example for Nginx web server using php-fpm.

Предупреждение: The following configuration is only suitable for GLPI version 10.0.7 or later.

```
server {
    listen 80;
    listen [::]:80;

    server_name glpi.localhost;

    root /var/www/glpi/public;

    location / {
        try_files $uri /index.php$is_args$args;
```

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(продолжение с предыдущей страницы)

```

}

location ~ ~/index\.php$ {
    # the following line needs to be adapted, as it changes depending on OS
    ↪distributions and PHP versions
    fastcgi_pass unix:/run/php/php-fpm.sock;

    fastcgi_split_path_info ^(.+\.php)(/.*)$;
    include fastcgi_params;

    fastcgi_param SCRIPT_FILENAME $document_root$fastcgi_script_name;
}
}

```

1.1.3 lighttpd configuration

Here is a virtual host configuration example for lighttpd web server.

Предупреждение: The following configuration is only suitable for GLPI version 10.0.7 or later.

```

$HTTP["host"] =~ "glpi.localhost" {
    server.document-root = "/var/www/glpi/public/"

    url.rewrite-if-not-file = ( "" => "/index.php${url.path}${qsa}" )
}

```

1.1.4 IIS configuration

Here is a web.config configuration file example for Microsoft IIS. The physical path of GLPI web site must point to the public directory of GLPI (e.g. D:\glpi\public), and the web.config file must be placed inside this directory.

```

<?xml version="1.0" encoding="UTF-8"?>
<configuration>
  <system.webServer>
    <rewrite>
      <rules>
        <rule name="Rewrite to GLPI" stopProcessing="true">
          <match url="^(.*)$" />
          <conditions>
            <add input="{REQUEST_FILENAME}" matchType="IsFile" ignoreCase=
            ↪"false" negate="true" />
          </conditions>
          <action type="Rewrite" url="index.php" appendQueryString="true" />
        </rule>
      </rules>
    </rewrite>
  </system.webServer>
</configuration>

```

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(продолжение с предыдущей страницы)

```
</system.webServer>
</configuration>
```

Предупреждение: The [URL Rewrite](#) module is required.

1.2 PHP;

Таблица 1: PHP Compatibility Matrix

GLPI Version	Minimum PHP	Maximum PHP
9.5.X	7.2	8.0
10.0.X	7.4	8.2

Примечание: We recommend to use the newest supported PHP release for better performance.

1.2.1 Обязательные расширения

Следующие расширения PHP требуются для правильной работы GLPI:

- `dom`, `fileinfo`, `filter`, `libxml`, `json`, `simplexml`, `xmlreader`, `xmlwriter`: these PHP extensions are enable by default and are used for various operations;
- `curl`: used for remote access to resources (inventory agent requests, marketplace, RSS feeds, ...);
- `gd`: used for images handling;
- `intl`: used for internationalization;
- `mysqli`: used for database connection;
- `session`: used for sessions support;
- `zlib`: used for handling of compressed communication with inventory agents, installation of gzip packages from marketplace and PDF generation.

1.2.2 Дополнительные расширения

Примечание: Даже если эти плагины необязательны, мы, в любом случае, рекомендуем их установить.

Следующие PHP расширения требуются для некоторых дополнительных функций GLPI:

- `bz2`, `Phar`, `zip`: enable support of most common packages formats in marketplace;
- `exif`: enhance security on images validation;
- `ldap`: enable usage of authentication through remote LDAP server;

- `openssl`: enable email sending using SSL/TLS;
- `Zend OPcache`: enhance PHP engine performances.

1.3 База данных

Предупреждение: Currently, only [MySQL](#) (5.7 minimum) and [MariaDB](#) (10.2 minimum) database servers are supported by GLPI.

Для работы GLPI требуется сервер БД.



Proceed as follow:

1. *Configure your webserver*,
2. Choose a version,
3. Download the archive,
4. Install :)

2.1 Choose a version

Примечание: It is highly recommended you choose the latest stable release for a production usage.

GLPI follows a semantic versioning scheme, on 3 digits. The first one is the major release, the second the minor and the third the fix release.

Major releases may come with important incompatibilities as well as new features; minor versions may bring new features as well, but stay perfectly compatible inside a major version.

Fixes releases will only fix reported issues without adding anything new.

2.2 Download

Предупреждение: On GitHub, there are always two archives named *Source code* which should not be used.

Go to the *download* section of the [GLPI website](#) (or get archive directly from [Github release](#)) and choose the `glpi-{version}.tgz` archive.

2.3 Installation

GLPI installation itself is composed of three steps:

1. Uncompress the archive in your website;
2. Give your webserver write access to the `files` and `config` directories;
3. *launch installation wizard* (or use the *command line installation script*).

Once these three steps have been completed the application is ready to be used.

If you need to set advanced configuration, like SSL connection parameters, please refer to *advanced configuration*.

2.4 Files and directories locations

Like many other web applications, GLPI can be installed by just copying the whole directory to any web server. However, this may be less secure.

Предупреждение: Every file accessible directly from a web server must be considered unsafe!

GLPI stores some data in the `files` directory, the database access configuration is stored in the `config` directory, etc. Even if GLPI provides some ways to prevent files from being accessed by the webserver directly, best practise is to store data outside of the web root. That way, sensitive files cannot be accessed directly from the web server.

There are a few configuration directives you may use to achieve that (directives that are used in provided downstream packages):

- `GLPI_CONFIG_DIR`: set path to the configuration directory;
- `GLPI_VAR_DIR` : set path to the `files` directory;
- `GLPI_LOG_DIR` : set path to logs files.

Примечание: There are many other configuration directives available, the ones we talked about are the main to take into account for a more secure installation.

Directories choice is entirely up to you; the following example will follow the [FHS](#) recommendations.

Our GLPI instance will be installed in `/var/www/glpi`, a specific virtual host in the web server configuration will reflect this path.

GLPI configuration will be stored in `/etc/glpi`, just copy the contents of the `config` directory to this place. GLPI requires read rights on this directory to work; and write rights during the installation process.

GLPI data will be stored in `/var/lib/glpi`, just copy the contents of the `files` directory to this place. GLPI requires read and write rights on this directory.

GLPI logs files will be stored in `/var/log/glpi`, there is nothing to copy here, just create the directory. GLPI requires read and write access on this directory.

Following this instructions, we'll create a `inc/downstream.php` file into GLPI directory with the following contents:

```
<?php
define('GLPI_CONFIG_DIR', '/etc/glpi/');

if (file_exists(GLPI_CONFIG_DIR . '/local_define.php')) {
    require_once GLPI_CONFIG_DIR . '/local_define.php';
}
```

Предупреждение: GLPI packages will certainly provide a `inc/downstream.php` file. This one must not be edited!

GLPI looks for a `local_define.php` file in its own `config` directory. If you want to use one from new config directory, you have to load it.

Then, create a file in `/etc/glpi/local_define.php` with the following contents:

```
<?php
define('GLPI_VAR_DIR', '/var/lib/glpi');
define('GLPI_LOG_DIR', '/var/log/glpi');
```

Примечание: Добавлено в версии 9.2.2.

For GLPI prior to 9.2.2, the `GLPI_VAR_DIR` constant did not exist and it was required to set all paths separately:

```
<?php
define('GLPI_VAR_DIR', '/var/lib/glpi');
define('GLPI_DOC_DIR', GLPI_VAR_DIR);
define('GLPI_CRON_DIR', GLPI_VAR_DIR . '/_cron');
define('GLPI_DUMP_DIR', GLPI_VAR_DIR . '/_dumps');
define('GLPI_GRAPH_DIR', GLPI_VAR_DIR . '/_graphs');
define('GLPI_LOCK_DIR', GLPI_VAR_DIR . '/_lock');
define('GLPI_PICTURE_DIR', GLPI_VAR_DIR . '/_pictures');
define('GLPI_PLUGIN_DOC_DIR', GLPI_VAR_DIR . '/_plugins');
define('GLPI_RSS_DIR', GLPI_VAR_DIR . '/_rss');
define('GLPI_SESSION_DIR', GLPI_VAR_DIR . '/_sessions');
define('GLPI_TMP_DIR', GLPI_VAR_DIR . '/_tmp');
define('GLPI_UPLOAD_DIR', GLPI_VAR_DIR . '/_uploads');
define('GLPI_CACHE_DIR', GLPI_VAR_DIR . '/_cache');

define('GLPI_LOG_DIR', '/var/log/glpi');
```

Of course, it is always possible to redefine any of those paths `if` needed.

2.5 Post installation

Once GLPI has been installed, you're almost done.

An extra step would be to secure installation directory. As an example, you can consider adding the following to your Apache virtual host configuration (or in the `glpi/install/.htaccess` file):

```
<IfModule mod_authz_core.c>
    Require local
</IfModule>
<IfModule !mod_authz_core.c>
    order deny, allow
    deny from all
    allow from 127.0.0.1
    allow from ::1
</IfModule>
ErrorDocument 403 "<p><b>Restricted area.</b><br />Only local access allowed.<br />Check
↪ your configuration or contact your administrator.</p>"
```

With this example, the *install* directory access will be limited to localhost only and will display an error message otherwise. Of course, you may have to adapt this to your needs; refer to your web server's documentation.



To begin installation process, point your browser to the GLPI main address: https://\{adresse_glpi\}/
When GLPI is not installed; a step-by-step installation process begins.

3.1 Choose lang (Select your language)

The first step will let you choose the installation language. Select your lang, and click validate.



3.2 License

Usage of GLPI is subject to GNU license approval. Once licensing terms read and accepted, just validate the form.



If you do not agree with licensing terms, it is not possible to continue installation process.

3.3 Install / Update

This screen allows to choose between a fresh GLPI installation or an update.



Click on install.

3.3.1 Environment checks

This step will check if prerequisites are met. If they're not, it is not possible to continue and an explicit error message will tell you about what is wrong and what to do before trying again.

GLPI

GLPI SETUP

Step 0

Checking of the compatibility of your environment with the execution of GLPI

Test done	Results
Testing PHP Parser	✓
Sessions test	✓
Test if Session_use_trans_sid is used	✓
mysqli extension test	✓
ctype extension test	✓
fileinfo extension test	✓
json extension test	✓
mbstring extension test	✓
zlib extension test	✓
curl extension test	✓
gd extension test	✓
simplexml extension test	✓
xml extension test	✓
imap extension test	✓
APCu extension test	✓
xmlrpc extension test	✓
ldap extension test	⚠ ldap extension is not present
Zend OPcache extension test	⚠ Zend OPcache extension is not present
Allocated memory test	✓
Checking write permissions for setting files	✓
Checking write permissions for document files	✓
Checking write permissions for dump files	✓
Checking write permissions for session files	✓
Checking write permissions for automatic actions files	✓
Checking write permissions for graphic files	✓
Checking write permissions for lock files	✓
Checking write permissions for plugins document files	✓
Checking write permissions for temporary files	✓
Checking write permissions for cache files	✓
Checking write permissions for rss files	✓
Checking write permissions for upload files	✓
Checking write permissions for pictures files	✓
Checking write permissions for log files	✓
SELinux mode is Enforcing	✓
SELinux boolean configuration for httpd_can_network_connect --> on	✓
SELinux boolean configuration for httpd_can_network_connect_db --> on	✓
SELinux boolean configuration for httpd_can_sendmail --> on	✓

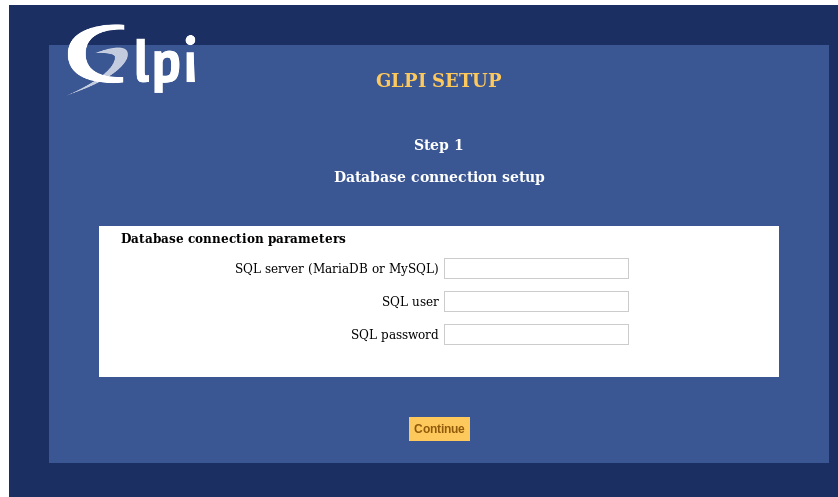
Do you want to continue?

[Continue](#) [Try again](#)

Some prerequisites are optionals, it will be possible to continue installation event if they're not met.

3.3.2 Database connection

Database connection parameters are asked.



GLPI **GLPI SETUP**

Step 1
Database connection setup

Database connection parameters

SQL server (MariaDB or MySQL)

SQL user

SQL password

Continue

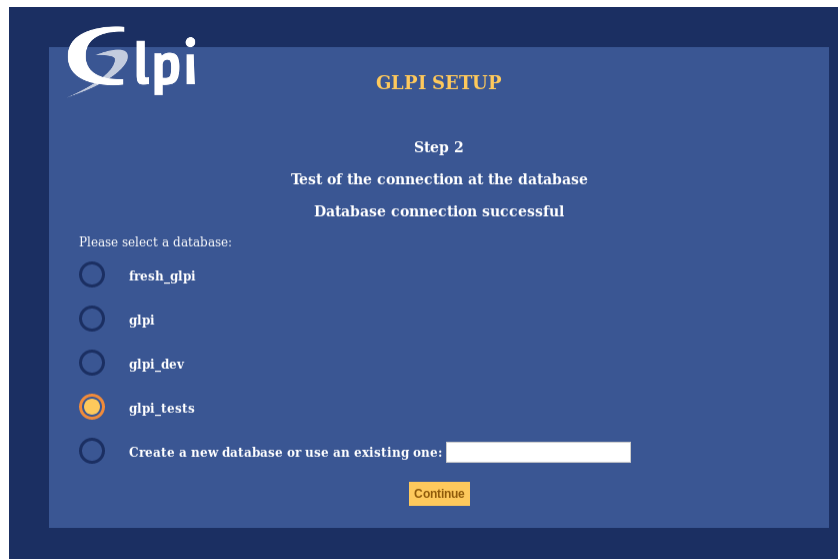
- *MySQL server*: enter the path to your MySQL server, *localhost* or *mysql.domaine.tld* as example;
- *MySQL user*: enter user name that is allowed to connect to the Database;
- *MySQL password*: enter user's password.

Once all fields are properly filled, validate the form.

A first database connection is then established. If parameters are invalid, an error message will be displayed, and you'll have to fix parameters and try again.

3.3.3 Database choice

Once connection to the database server is OK, you have to create or choose the database you want for your GLPI and init it.



GLPI **GLPI SETUP**

Step 2
Test of the connection at the database
Database connection successful

Please select a database:

☐ fresh_glpi

☐ glpi

☐ glpi_dev

☒ glpi_tests

☐ Create a new database or use an existing one:

Continue

There are 2 ways to go:

- use an existing database

Select this database in the displayed list. Validate to use.

Предупреждение: Selected database contents will be destroyed on installation.

- Create a new database

Choose *Create a new database*, enter the database name in the relevant field and then validate to create the base.

Предупреждение: SQL user must be able to create new database for this option to work.

3.3.4 Database initialization

This step initializes the database with default values.



If there is any error; pay attention to the displayed informations.

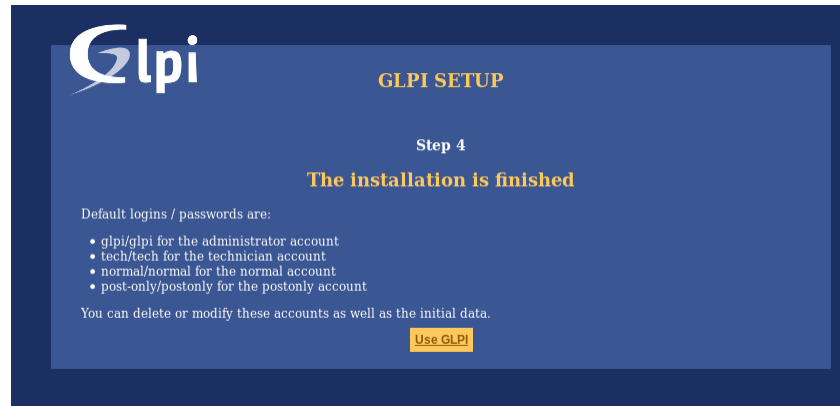
3.3.5 Telemetry informations

GLPI will ask you to share some Telemetry informations and to register. This is not mandatory.



3.3.6 End of installation

This step presents a summary of the installation and give created users list. Please pay attention to those informations and validate to go to the app.



Примечание: Default user accounts are:

- *glpi/glpi* admin account,
 - *tech/tech* technical account,
 - *normal/normal* «normal» account,
 - *post-only/postonly* post-only account.
-

Предупреждение: For obvious security concerns, you'll have to delete or edit those accounts.

Before removing the `glpi` account, please make sure you have created another user with `super-admin` profile.



Чтобы заставить Часовые пояса работать на экземпляре MariaDB или MySQL, вам придется инициализировать данные часовых поясов и предоставить пользователю базы данных GLPI право чтения в ACL на соответствующую таблицу.

Предупреждение: Будьте осторожны с включение поддержки Часовых поясов в вашем экземпляре MySQL, т.к. это может оказать влияние на данные базы в этом же экземпляре!

Предупреждение: В настоящее время MySQL и MariaDB имеют максимальную дату, ограниченную 2038-19-01 для полей типа *timestamp*!

4.1 Пользователи кроме Windows

В большинстве систем вам придется инициализировать данные часовых поясов из часовых поясов вашей системы.

```
mysql_tzinfo_to_sql /usr/share/zoneinfo | mysql -p -u root mysql
```

Возможно, вы захотите свериться с документацией на MariaDB о `mysql_tzinfo_to_sql` по адресу https://mariadb.com/kb/en/library/mysql_tzinfo_to_sql/, что бы знать где сохранить данные о вашей системной документации (если это будет не в `/usr/share/zoneinfo`).

Не забудьте перезапустить сервер базы данных, как только команда будет выполнена успешно.

4.2 Пользователи Windows

Windows не предоставляют информацию о часовых поясах, вам придется скачать и инициализировать данные самостоятельно.

Документацию MariaDB о часовых поясах вы можете посмотреть по адресу <<https://mariadb.com/kb/en/library/time-zones/#mysql-time-zone-tables>>“_.

4.3 Предоставить доступ

Предупреждение: Будьте осторожны с предоставлением слишком широких полномочий пользователям к Системным таблицам. Никогда не предоставляйте доступ к Системным таблицам пользователям приложений.

Для того чтобы иметь возможность обращаться к Часовым поясам, ваш пользователь базы данных GLPI должен иметь доступ на чтение к таблице «mysql.time_zone_name». Предполагая, что ваш пользователь - «glpi@localhost», вы должны запустить что-то вроде:

```
GRANT SELECT ON `mysql`.`time_zone_name` TO 'glpi'@'localhost';  
FLUSH PRIVILEGES;
```



Примечание: Перед каждым процессом обновления сделайте резервную копию данных:

- **сделайте резервную копию БД;**
- backup your *config* directory, especially for your GLPI key file (*config/glpi.key* or *config/glpicrypt.key*) which is randomly generated;
- backup your *files* directory, it contains users and plugins generated files, like uploaded documents;
- backup your *marketplace* and *plugins* directory.

Here are the steps to update GLPI:

- Download latest GLPI version.
- Ensure the target directory is empty and extract files there.
- Restore the previously backed up *config*, *files*, *marketplace* and *plugins* directory.
- Then open the GLPI instance URI in your browser, or (recommended) use the *php bin/console db:update command line tool*.

Предупреждение: As soon as a new version of GLPI files is detected, you will not be able to use the application until the update process has been done.

Предупреждение: Нельзя восстанавливать БД если она непуста, так же как и если процесс миграции прерывался.

Перед восстановлением резервной копии удостоверьтесь, что БД пуста и попробуйте обновить, попробуйте снова при ошибке.

Примечание: Update process will automatically disable your plugins.

Примечание: Since GLPI 10.0.1, you can use the *php bin/console db:check* [command line tool](#) before executing the update command. This will allow you to check the integrity of your database, and to identify changes to your database that could compromise the update.



Command line tools

Since GLPI 9.2.2, command line tools are provided as supported scripts and are available from the `scripts` directory of the archive. On previous versions, those scripts were present in the `tools` directory that is not official and therefore not in the release archive.

Since GLPI 9.4.0, command line tools are being centralized in a console application (`bin/console`). Calling `php bin/console` from GLPI directory displays the list of available commands.

Примечание: If APCu is installed on your system, it may fail from command line since default configuration disables it from command-line. To change that, set `apc.enable_cli` to `on` in your APCu configuration file.

Предупреждение: When using cli tools, please check the system user you are currently logged in with, and permissions on files and directories. With a wrong user, logs, cache and other files may be created with rights that would not allow your webserver to read or write on those files!

6.1 Console options

For every console command, following options are available:

- `--config-dir=CONFIG-DIR` path of configuration directory to use, relative to current working directory (required only if a custom path is used)
- `-h`, `--help` displays command help
- `--lang=LANG` output language code (default value is existing GLPI «language» configuration or «en_GB»)
- `-n`, `--no-interaction` disable command interactive questions
- `--no-plugins` disable GLPI plugins during command execution

- `-q, --quiet` disable command output
- `-v|vv|vvv, --verbose=VERBOSE` verbosity level: 1 for normal output, 2 for more verbose output and 3 for debug

6.2 Additional install and update tools

6.2.1 Check requirements

Before installing or upgrading, requirements are automatically checked; but you can run them separately and see state for all of them using the `php bin/console glpi:system:check_requirements` command.

6.2.2 Enable/Disable maintenance

GLPI provides a maintenance mode that can be activated prior to an update, and deactivated after all has been checked.

Just use the `glpi:maintenance:enable` and `glpi:maintenance:disable` commands.

6.3 Установить

The `php bin/console db:install` has been made to install GLPI database in CLI mode.

Possible options for this command are:

- `-r, --reconfigure` to enable overriding of any existing DB configuration file
- `-f, --force` to force execution of installation even if database is not empty
- `-L, --default-language=DEFAULT_LANGUAGE` default language of GLPI (*en_GB* per default)
- `-H, --db-host=DB_HOST` host name (*localhost* per default)
- `-P, --db-port=DB_PORT` database port (default MySQL port if option is not defined)
- `-d, --db-name=DB_NAME` database name
- `-u, --db-user=DB_USER` database user name
- `-p, --db-password=DB_PASSWORD` database user's password (use it without value to be prompted for password)

If mandatory options are not specified in the command call, the console will ask for them.

Database connection parameters may be omitted if a configuration file already exists.

See also *console options*.

6.4 Database connection configuration

Добавлено в версии 9.5.0.

The `php bin/console db:configure` has been made to define database connection parameters in CLI mode.

Possible options for this command are:

- `-r, --reconfigure` to enable overriding of any existing DB configuration file
- `-H, --db-host=DB_HOST` host name (*localhost* per default)
- `-P, --db-port=DB_PORT` database port (default MySQL port if option is not defined)
- `-d, --db-name=DB_NAME` database name
- `-u, --db-user=DB_USER` database user name
- `-p, --db-password=DB_PASSWORD` database user's password (use it without value to be prompted for password)

If mandatory options are not specified in the command call, the console will ask for them.

See also *console options*.

6.5 Обновить

The `php bin/console db:update` has been made to update GLPI database in CLI mode from a previously installed version.

There is no required arguments, just run the command so it updates your database automatically.

Предупреждение: Не забывайте сделать резервную копию БД до попытки обновления!

Предупреждение: Since GLPI 10.0.2, `db:check_schema_integrity` is executed before performing the update. If an error is detected, the command will ask you if you want to continue (unless `--no-interaction` is used). You can bypass this `db:check_schema_integrity` by using the option `-s, --skip-db-checks`.

Possible options for this command are:

- `-u, --allow-unstable` allow update to an unstable version (use it with cautions)
- `-f, --force` force execution of update from v-1 version of GLPI even if schema did not changed
- `-s, --skip-db-checks` do not check database schema integrity before performing the update
- `--enable-telemetry` allow usage statistics sending to Telemetry service (<https://telemetry.glpi-project.org>)
- `--no-telemetry` disallow usage statistics sending to Telemetry service (<https://telemetry.glpi-project.org>)

See also *console options*.

6.6 Security key

Добавлено в версии 9.4.6.

Примечание: GLPI key file is available for GLPI \geq 9.4.6 but is not mandatory. As of GLPI 9.5, using the key file will be mandatory.

In order to store some sensitive data, GLPI relies on a homemade encryption/decryption tool, which uses a key to:

- encrypt data before storing them in the database,
- decrypt data that has been retrieved from the database.

The `php bin/console glpi:security:change_key` command allows to change the key, if it has been compromised for example. By default, command will:

- generate a new key and store it in the key file,
- update all configured fields (for core and compatible plugins) to use the new key,
- update all configuration entries listed (for core and compatible plugins) to use the new key.

6.7 Various tools

6.7.1 Database schema check

The `php bin/console db:check_schema_integrity` command can be used to check if your database schema differs from expected one.

Possible options for this command are:

- `--strict`: Strict comparison of definitions
- `--check-all-migrations`: Check tokens related to all databases migrations.
- `--check-innodb-migration`: Check tokens related to migration from «MyISAM» to «InnoDB».
- `--check-timestamps-migration`: Check tokens related to migration from «datetime» to «timestamp».
- `--check-utf8mb4-migration`: Check tokens related to migration from «utf8» to «utf8mb4».
- `--check-dynamic-row-format-migration`: Check tokens related to «DYNAMIC» row format migration.
- `--check-unsigned-keys-migration`: Check tokens related to migration from signed to unsigned integers in primary/foreign keys.
- `-p, --plugin`: Plugin to check. If option is not used, checks will be done on GLPI core database tables.

If you have any diff, output will look like :

```
$ php bin/console glpi:database:check_schema_integrity
Table schema differs for table "glpi_rulecriterias".
--- Original
+++ New
@@ @@
 create table `glpi_rulecriterias` (
```

(continues on next page)

(продолжение с предыдущей страницы)

```

`id` int(11) not null auto_increment
`rules_id` int(11) not null default '0'
`criteria` varchar(255) default null
`condition` int(11) not null default '0'
- `pattern` text default null
+ `pattern` text
primary key (`id`)

```

Compared to the GLPI installation file:

- a line that starts with - means that something is missing in your database
- a line that starts with + means that there is something extra in your database

You can also have a message like **Unknown table "glpi_tablename" has been found in database.**, this indicates that this table doesn't exist in the installation file of the current GLPI schema:

- either it's a table that you have voluntarily created for your needs, you can ignore this message
- either it's an old GLPI table which is no longer useful, you can delete it (taking care to make a backup before)

6.7.2 LDAP synchronization

The `bin/console glpi:ldap:synchronize_users` command can be used to synchronize users against LDAP server informations.

Possible options for this command are:

- `-c, --only-create-new` only create new users
- `-u, --only-update-existing` only update existing users
- `-s, --ldap-server-id[=LDAP-SERVER-ID]` synchronize only users attached to this LDAP server (multiple values allowed)
- `-f, --ldap-filter[=LDAP-FILTER]` filter to apply on LDAP search
- `--begin-date[=BEGIN-DATE]` begin date to apply in «modifyTimestamp» filter
- `--end-date[=END-DATE]` end date to apply in «modifyTimestamp» filter
- `-d, --deleted-user-strategy[=DELETED-USER-STRATEGY]` force strategy used for deleted users:
 - 0: Preserve
 - 1: Put in trashbin
 - 2: Withdraw dynamic authorizations and groups
 - 3: Disable
 - 4: Disable + Withdraw dynamic authorizations and groups

See <http://php.net/manual/en/datetime.formats.php> for supported date formats in `--begin-date` and `--end-date` options.

See also *console options*.

6.7.3 Task unlock

The `php bin/console task:unlock` command can be used to unlock stucked cron tasks.

Предупреждение: Keep in mind that no task should be stucked except in case of a bug or a system failure (database failure during cron execution for example).

Possible options for this command are:

- `-a, --all` unlock all tasks
- `-c, --cycle[=CYCLE]` execution time (in cycles) from which the task is considered as stuck (delay = task frequency * cycle)
- `-d, --delay[=DELAY]` execution time (in seconds) from which the task is considered as stuck (default: 1800)
- `-t, --task[=TASK]` itemtype::name of task to unlock (e.g: MailCollector::mailgate)

See also *console options*.

6.8 Plugins tools

Добавлено в версии 9.5.

Some command line tolls are also available to manage plugins from command line:

- `glpi:plugin:install`
- `glpi:plugin:activate`
- `glpi:plugin:deactivate`

In order to install MyGreatPlugin; you should end with something like:

```
$ ./bin/console glpi:plugin:install MyGreatPlugin
$ ./bin/console glpi:plugin:activate MyGreatPlugin
```

Each of those plugin commands can take a plugin name as argument, or the `--all` flag to be ran on all plugins.

6.9 Migration tools

6.9.1 From MyISAM to InnoDB

Добавлено в версии 9.3.0.

Since version 9.3.0, GLPI uses the InnoDB engine instead of previously used MyISAM engine.

The `php bin/console glpi:migration:myisam_to_innodb` command can be used to migrate exiting tables to InnoDB engine.

6.9.2 Missing timestamps builder

Добавлено в версии 9.1.0.

Prior to GLPI 9.1.0, fields corresponding to creation and modification dates were not existing.

The `php bin/console glpi:migration:build_missing_timestamps` command can be used to rebuild missing values using available logs.

6.9.3 Use timestamp data type

Добавлено в версии 9.5.0.

Many date fields were using the `DATETIME` type, but this does not allow to rely on timezones. Timezone support requires all fields to use `TIMESTAMP` data type, but this query can be very long and therefore is not included in the standard update process.

Using the `glpi:migration:timestamps` command will change those fields to the correct data type, but read *documentation on timezones* before.

Предупреждение: Ensure to backup your database before!

6.9.4 Migrate Domains plugin

Добавлено в версии 9.5.0.

Domains in GLPI have evolved from a simple dropdown to a more complex object, including records management among others. Therefore, the Domains plugins feature are now included in core.

To migrate your plugin data; use the `glpi:migration:domains_plugin_to_core` command. Presence of the plugin is mandatory so checks can be run, you can use the `--without-plugin` switch but this is not recommended. If you were using an older version of the plugin than the one required, you can use the `--update-plugin` flag.

At the end, all domains types, domains and item relations will be migrated in core tables.

6.9.5 Migrate Racks plugin

Добавлено в версии 9.5.0.

Since GLPI 9.3.0, data center infrastructure management is available as a core feature. A migration script from Racks plugin was provided inside the `scripts` directory. Since GLPI 9.5.0, this migration script has been refactored and moved inside the CLI console.

To migrate your plugin data; use the `glpi:migration:racks_plugin_to_core` command. Presence of the plugin is mandatory so checks can be run, you can use the `--without-plugin` switch but this is not recommended. If you were using an older version of the plugin than the one required, you can use the `--update-plugin` flag.



7.1 SSL connection to database

Добавлено в версии 9.5.0.

Once installation is done, you can update the `config/config_db.php` to define SSL connection parameters. Available parameters corresponds to parameters used by `mysqli::ssl_set()`:

- `$dbssl` defines if connection should use SSL (*false* per default)
- `$dbsslkey` path name to the key file (*null* per default)
- `$dbsslcert` path name to the certificate file (*null* per default)
- `$dbsslca` path name to the certificate authority file (*null* per default)
- `$dbsslcapath` pathname to a directory that contains trusted SSL CA certificates in PEM format (*null* per default)
- `$dbsslcacipher` list of allowable ciphers to use for SSL encryption (*null* per default)

Предупреждение: For now it is not possible to define SSL connection parameters prior or during the installation process. It has to be done once installation has been done.

