

# Installation and upgrade of TYPO3

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Language: en

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The content of this document is related to TYPO3  
- a GNU/GPL CMS/Framework available from [www.typo3.org](http://www.typo3.org)

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## About this manual

This manual should give you an introduction on how to install or upgrade your TYPO3 installation. It's meant for beginners with TYPO3 who will work as administrators for their projects.

Hopefully this manual will help you. If you find errors, typos or just think there are things missing please file a bug report at [bugs.typo3.org](https://bugs.typo3.org) category Documentation. Thx!

# The Install Tool

## Aimed to end newbie agony...

- The Install Tool is provided in order to simplify installation and bug-tracking.

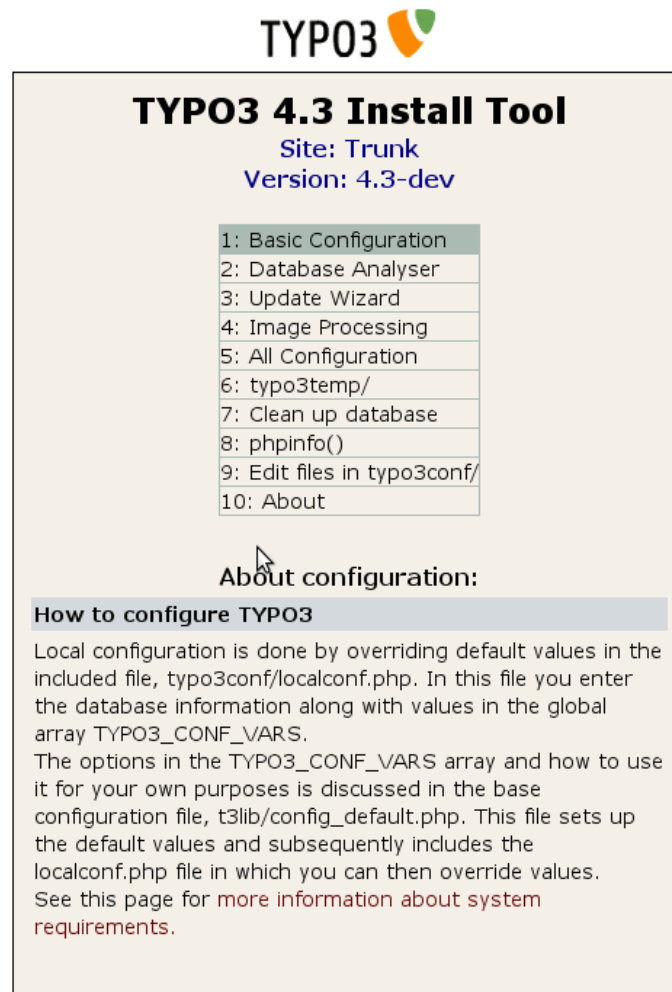


Figure 1 The Install Tool

## Install Tool Password

You must enter a password to access the install-tool. The password is set in localconf.php:

```
$TYPO3_CONF_VARS["BE"]["installToolPassword"]="bacb98acf97e0b6112b1d1b650b84971";
```

If you insert this line in localconf.php, the password to the Install Tool is 'joh316'. Changing the password can be done from inside the tool.

```
$TYPO3_CONF_VARS["BE"]["installToolPassword"]="";
```

Setting the install tool password to empty (default) the tool will exit immediately with the message "Install Tool deactivated".

Please read the security warning in the Install Tool and take proper action. If you're in doubt, simply remove the script typo3/install/index.php

# Installing TYPO3 - Quick install

## Quick Install

**Note:** Quick Install allows you to configure the vital database information for TYPO3 in three simple steps. It's meant for newbies and is automatically active if you download one of the zip-packages with complete sites. A "complete site" is a combination of the source-code and site-specific folders. Therefore this would *not* apply for the TYPO3 source-code archives but only such downloads as the testsite or other out-of-the-box TYPO3 applications.

### 1-2-3

1. Download **testsitepackage** from <http://typo3.org/download/packages/>
2. Upload the contents of this file to your webserver. **Tip:** The file contains thousands of files, so if you're able to unzip or untar the file on the server, better do that!
3. Hit the site with your browser and follow the Install Tool. The Install Tool will help you to 1) setup MySQL username/password/database, 2) dump any default database content and 3) check the configuration of your PHP-installation for compatibility. This is outlined below.
4. After the Install Tool, **you should seriously consider to protect the folder `typo3/install/` with a password or simply delete the `ENABLE_INSTALL_TOOL` file.**

### The Install Tool

The Install Tool is located in 'typo3/install/' but should automatically start in "123"-mode with password 'joh316' if you have not set up any database for the site.

**In other words, this is what you should see:**

**1: Enter the username and password to your MySQL database:**

**TYPO3**

**TYPO3 4.3 Install Tool**  
 Site: New TYPO3 site  
 Version: 4.3.0alpha1

① — ② — ③ — Go

Type in your database parameters here:

Username:

Password:

Host:

**NOTICE:** By clicking this button, typo3conf/localconf.php is updated with new values for the parameters listed above!

NOTICE: Install Tool is running in '123' mode. [Click here to disable.](#)

Figure 2 Install Tool in 1-2-3-mode

**2: Select the database (should be empty) or create a new by name:**

**TYPO3**

**TYPO3 4.3 Install Tool**  
 Site: New TYPO3 site  
 Version: 4.3.0alpha1

① — ② — ③ — Go

Database

You have two options:

**1: Select an existing EMPTY database:**  
 Any existing tables which are used by TYPO3 will be overwritten in Step 3.  
 So make sure this database is empty:

**2: Create new database (recommended):**  
 Enter the desired name of the database here:

**NOTICE:** By clicking this button, typo3conf/localconf.php is updated with new values for the parameters listed above!

NOTICE: Install Tool is running in '123' mode. [Click here to disable.](#)

Figure 3 Install Tool Step Two – Create or select database

**3: If everything is OK, continue to installation of the default dataset:**



TYPO3

### TYPO3 4.3 Install Tool

Site: New TYPO3 site  
Version: 4.3.0alpha1

1 — 2 — 3 — Go

Import the database sql-file

**Database summary:**

Username: **root**  
 Password: XXXXXXXXXX  
 Host: **localhost**  
 Database: **instupgr**  
 # of tables: **0**

Please select a database dump:

Create default database tables

Import database

**NOTICE:** Install Tool is running in '123' mode. [Click here to disable.](#)

Figure 4 Install Tool Step 3 – Import default data

4: If the database is empty (has zero tables), just click “import database” and the sql-file is dumped

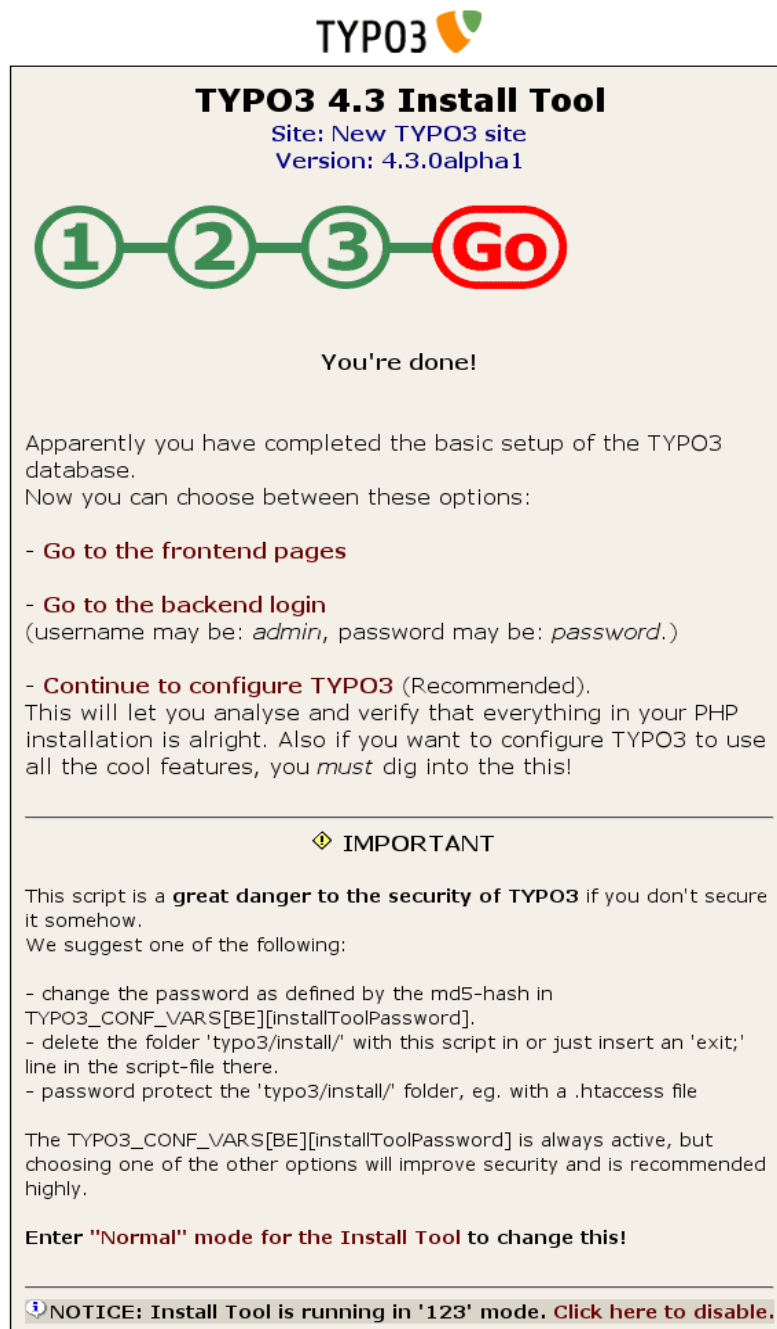


Figure 5

**5: The mandatory setup is completed, but please remember to change the password of the Install Tool or take another appropriate action towards securing the tool.**

Please consider to go into normal-mode with the Install Tool in order to verify all the details of the configuration. Especially the image generation software must be paid attention to!

See details in the next section of this document.

## Very Important: Changing Image Processing settings

When you change the settings for Image Processing (in normal mode) you *must* take into account that old images may still be in `typo3temp/` folder and prevent new files from being generated! This is especially important to know, if you're trying to set up image processing for the very first time.

The problem is solved by clearing the `typo3temp/` folder. Also make sure to clear the `cache_pages` table.

# Installing TYPO3 - In-depth

## Which package and which fileformat?

TYPO3 is available in various “packages” and within each package normally a .zip or .tgz distribution (targeted at Windows- and Unix-server users respectively).

Here are some examples:

- **typo3\_src**

This is the source files of the TYPO3 CMS which is mandatory in all TYPO3 systems. This is how the files might be named:

**typo3\_src-4.2.3.tgz** (Contains “symlinks”, so download only for Unix servers where you are able to create symlinks!)

**typo3\_src-3.2.3.zip** (This is the safe-bet to download if the tgz-file is not your cup of tea. Works on both Unix and Windows servers, but contains a lot of redundant files.)

- **testsite**

The testsite is a “complete site” with a lot of default content for testing and learning. **It's advisable to download the testsite to test TYPO3.** This is how the filenames might be:

**testsite-3.8.0.zip** (This is *both* the source *and* site-specific files and is ready to upload, unzip and run out-of-the-box! Please try this if you are a newbie! Can be used on both Unix and Windows servers)

**testsite-3.8.0.tgz** (This does not contain the source files but only symlinks to the source following the generally recommended practice of symlinks. This is for experienced TYPO3 users only)

## .zip distribution

This is a out-of-the-box package for ftp-upload. It is integrated with a testsite that will help you to get started with TYPO3. It contains these files and folders:

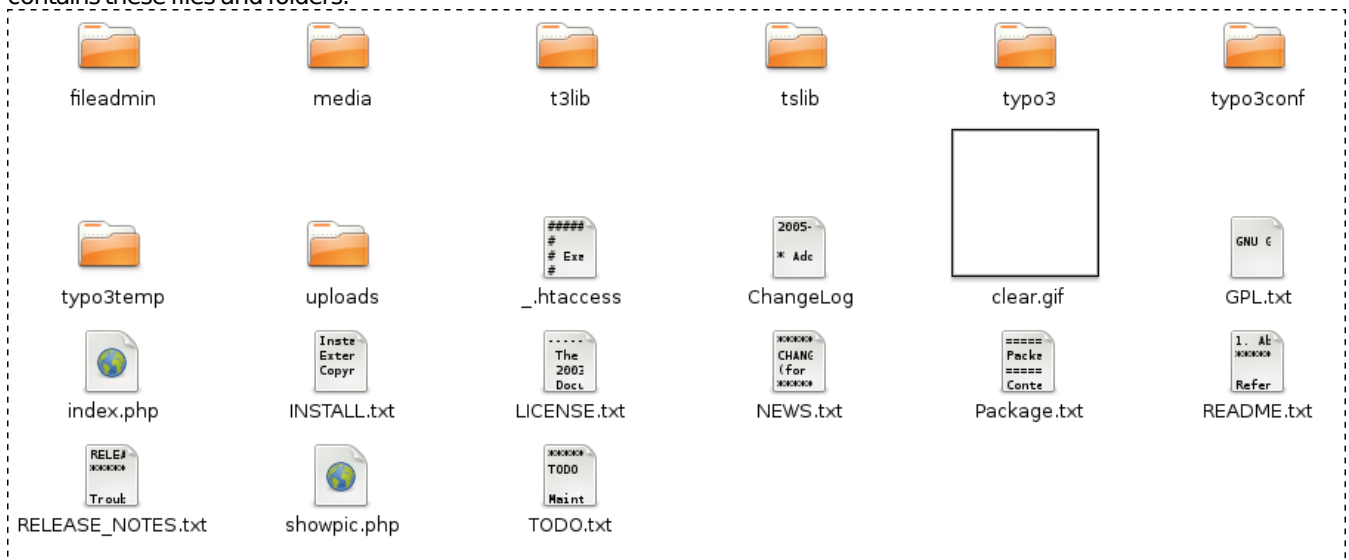


Figure 6 Contents of testsite package

## TYPO3 distributed folders and documents

**media/, t3lib/, tslib/, typo3/** contains the TYPO3 source-code, files, images and scripts distributed by TYPO3.

**index.php** is the main script for the website frontend (same as tslib/index\_ts.php).

**showpic.php** is a document used to display images on request (same as tslib/showpic.php).

**clear.gif** is a 1x1 clear-pixel gif-file. Used many places.

All these files are a part of TYPO3s core, you should never change them and you can write protect them if you like! They are the ones you must upgrade when you install a new version of TYPO3.

*Don't change any of these!*

## Site specific folders and documents

**fileadmin/** contains files of your choice, local to the website. You can put templates, user uploads, external scripts, external html and images here. Also used to store uploaded files by default.

**typo3temp/** should be empty from the beginning. But gradually temporary files will appear here. The directory must be writeable.

**uploads/** contains folders used to store documents attached to database records - hence they should be writeable!

**typo3conf/** contains configuration for the local site, eg. localconf.php, extTables.php-files, user-defined modules, user-defined classes etc.

**typo3conf/localconf.php** contains local configuration for your site.

## Custom folders?

Yes, just add whatever you like. Why not?

## .tgz distribution

The tgz distribution is the 'source code only' and is not accompanied with any test site. It's also intended for Linux/UNIX filesystems because the .tgz-file contains relative symlinks.

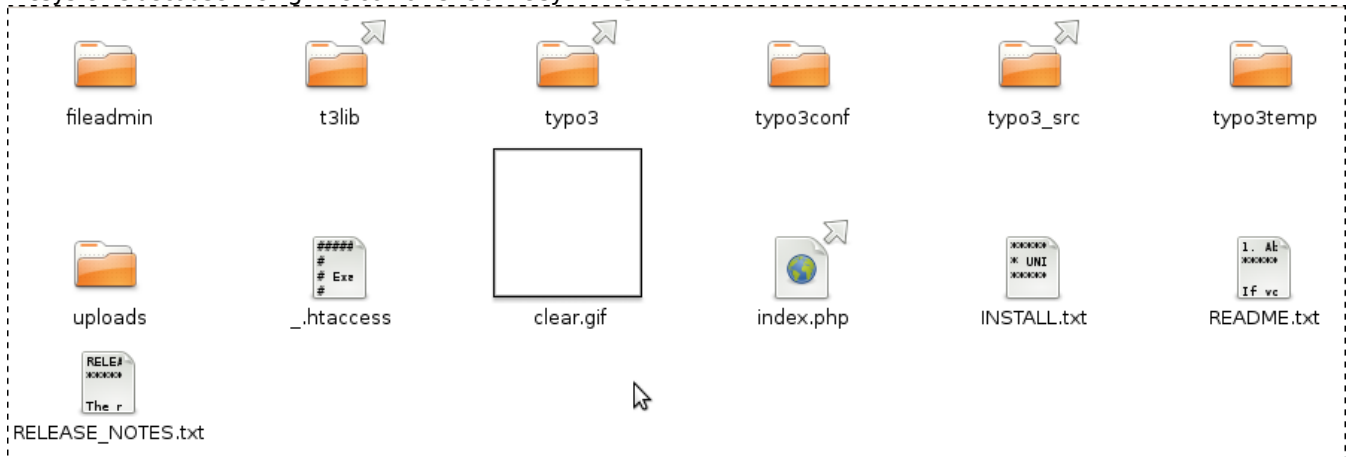


Figure 7 folders and files with arrow represent the symlinks

The main point is - compared to the .zip distribution - that the source directory is stored once in the file-structure (possibly writeprotected) on the UNIX server and then every site using this TYPO3 version symlinks the proper folders to the source. Thus you save space because you avoid redundant files and get easy maintenance if you do it right.

## The folders

**t3lib/**, **tslib/**, **tslib/media**, and **typo3/** are the main directories which should be symlinked to the actual website running TYPO3.

**misc/** contains information from previous TYPO3 releases.

**files in the root:** Documents related to the current release, eg. changelog.

## Using the source distribution effectively

As I wrote the source distribution provides a minimum of space usage and maintenance if used intelligently. This is my suggestion:

1. Extract the .tgz file somewhere on your server
2. From the directory holding the root-directory of your site, create a symlink to the source folder. Call it 'typo3\_src':
3. Afterwards create links to the index.php file and the t3lib and typo3 folder as shown in figure 8. Note that those just link to the first created typo3\_src link. (In most current available packages these symlinks are included by default so you just have to create / change the typo3\_src link to your source directory)

```
4096 2008-11-12 21:03 .
4096 2008-11-30 15:13 ..
  46 2008-11-12 21:03 clear.gif
4096 2008-11-30 15:03 fileadmin
5051 2008-11-12 21:03 .htaccess
  19 2008-11-30 14:26 index.php -> typo3_src/index.php
7087 2008-11-12 21:03 INSTALL.txt
7695 2008-11-12 21:03 README.txt
 293 2008-11-12 21:03 RELEASE_NOTES.txt
  15 2008-11-30 14:26 t3lib -> typo3_src/t3lib
  15 2008-11-30 14:26 typo3 -> typo3_src/typo3
4096 2008-11-30 15:03 typo3conf
  24 2008-11-30 14:26 typo3_src -> ../typo3_src-4.3.0alpha1
4096 2008-11-30 15:03 typo3temp
4096 2008-11-30 15:03 uploads
```

Figure 8 Symlinks

## The upgrade advantage

The advantages of this approach is apparently that when you wish to upgrade to a new TYPO3 version, you simply change one symlink and every distributed TYPO3 file is upgraded instantly - on as many sites as you like!

### Remember the Install Tool!

After switching the sources around *you have to* enter the Install Tool of every single site that is sharing the upgraded source and updated any changes that is required in the database and clear the cache tables.

# Upgrade TYPO3

## Philosophy

The intension is to make upgrades backwards compatible. But sometimes you may experience changes that affect your website. Normally the change is small, but always backup the database and files before an upgrade and possibly also test the upgrade on another server first.

If you conform to the recommended database-structures and don't use custom tables.php-files, it should be quite easy to upgrade.

## Previews and new versions?

Normally months pass by between new TYPO3 versions are out. But in between there are often a lot of previews, every week sometimes! Or you can upgrade your source on a development server continuously from CVS.

So what's the difference and what can you expect from them?

- A "new version" is a new set of "official" packages including the source as `tgz/zip`, the test site as `tgz/zip`, the dummy `tgz`, the `quickstart-zip` etc. Such packages will be announced on [TYPO3.org](http://www.typo3.org) and found for download at <http://www.typo3.org/download/>.  
You can expect a "new version" to be tested good enough for production sites. (Still, make sure to read the changelog for "!!!" marked lines and make a test upgrade on a separate server first to make sure no changes affect your site negatively!)
- A "preview" is simply a `tgz`-snapshot of today's work on TYPO3! You can normally expect these to work perfectly, but their completeness is not guaranteed to the same degree as with the "new versions". The "previews" are recommended to download and test and give feedback from.  
Please see the section below for how to handle the installation of the previews!

## Upgrade

When new versions of TYPO3 arrive, you should always follow any additional upgrade information carefully. You might also need to skim the included changelog to see if any features affect the way your site works (look for lines prepended with "!!!" - those are the really important!)

Basically these steps are involved in updating your TYPO3 site:

### 1: Backup

Make a backup of both uploads/ folder and database. Also you may prefer to upgrade a copy of your site first if there has been a lot of changes and some of them seem to interfere with your site. See the changelog.

### 2: Install the new source

Upgrade the distributed source files to the new version.

#### .tgz:

If you're using the source-distribution in the `.tgz` file, please see right above where details on symlinking is explained and replace your source directory with the new one.

#### .zip:

If you're using the `.zip` distribution, then download the zip source package and copy (and overwrite) it into your TYPO3 folder.

### 3: Compare and Update the database

Enter the Install Tool at `'.../typo3/install/'` on your TYPO3 site.

(If you have password/access problems, please see the section about the Install Tool later in this document).

Go to the "Database Analyser" section, check that the database configuration is correct.



## TYPO3 4.3 Install Tool

Site: New TYPO3 site

Version: 4.3.0alpha1

- 1: Basic Configuration
- 2: Database Analyser
- 3: Update Wizard
- 4: Image Processing
- 5: All Configuration
- 6: typo3temp/
- 7: Clean up database
- 8: phpinfo()
- 9: Edit files in typo3conf/
- 10: About

### Database Analyser:

#### What is it?

In this section you can get an overview of your currently selected database compared to sql-files. You can also import sql-data directly into the database or upgrade tables from earlier versions of TYPO3.

#### ✓ Connected to SQL database successfully

Username: **root**

Password: **[REDACTED]**

Host: **localhost**

#### ✓ Database

**instupgr** is selected as database.

Has **37** tables.

Figure 9

Then click "**COMPARE**" at the "**Update required tables**" header:

Update required tables **COMPARE**

Dump static data

**IMPORT**

**Compare with \$TCA**

**Create "admin" user**

**Reset user preferences**

**Clear tables**

Figure 10

Now all tables.sql files from core and extensions are read and compared to your current database tables and fields. Any discrepancies will be shown and you'll be able to execute queries sufficient to upgrade your database so it corresponds to the structure required for the new TYPO3 version.


**Notice:** Be aware if you have deliberately added fields and/or tables to your TYPO3 database for your own purposes! Those tables and fields are removed only if you mark them to be deleted of course, but please be alert that you don't overlook them!

Remove unused fields (and tables) if you wish and click "Write to database"

### Add fields

- ☒ ALTER TABLE be\_groups ADD explicit\_allowdeny text;
- ☒ ALTER TABLE be\_groups ADD db\_mountpoints varchar(255) NOT NULL default '';
- ☒ ALTER TABLE be\_groups ADD tables\_select text;
- ☒ ALTER TABLE be\_groups ADD tables\_modify text;
- ☒ ALTER TABLE be\_groups ADD crdate int(11) unsigned NOT NULL default '0';

### Remove unused fields (rename with prefix)

- ☒  (USER) ALTER TABLE pages CHANGE user\_myfield zzz\_deleted\_user\_myfield varchar(50) NOT NULL default '';

Write to database

Figure 11

On the next screen you'll see that all add and changed fields are done properly since they don't show up again. However the fields and tables we chose to drop were renamed first. Now you can consider to let them be and delete them later on when you're sure you're not going to need them. Or you can just go on drop them finally.

### Drop fields (really!)

- ☐ ALTER TABLE pages DROP zzz\_deleted\_user\_myfield;

Write to database

Figure 12

Finally, you should see this:



### Update database tables and fields:

✓ Table and field definitions are OK.

The tables and fields in the current database corresponds perfectly to the database in the selected SQL-file.

Figure 13

### CAUTION!

You may have added your own fields to the database tables or you may have added tables on your own. **Don't delete those (of course)!**

If you're smart, you name user defined tables and fields prefixed "user\_". Then they'll show up with a little warning icon, so you can easier distinguish them from fields and tables which should be dropped. (see Figure 11)

Tables that are defined in extensions will automatically be managed and you don't have to care about them. They are respected fully.

### 4: Install the new static tables and description tables

The table 'static\_template' (and some other "static\_" tables) contains information that you should never alter yourself. The point is that this tables contains static information distributed with TYPO3 releases. Follow these steps to upgrade the table with the newest information.

Go to the "Database Analyser" section.

Then click **IMPORT** at the **Dump static data** header:

Then tick the check box "Import the whole file..." and click "Write to database":

Update required tables **COMPARE**

Dump static data

IMPORT

Compare with \$TCA

Create "admin" user

Reset user preferences

Clear tables

Import SQL dump:

?

Select tables to import

This is an overview of the CREATE TABLE definitions in the SQL file. Select which tables you want to dump to the database. Any table you choose dump to the database is dropped from the database first, so you'll lose all data in existing tables.

☐ **static\_template**      Rows: 61    ⚠ Table exists!

☐ **static\_tsconfig\_help**      Rows: 117    ⚠ Table exists!

---

☐ Import the whole file 'CURRENT\_STATIC' directly (ignores selections above)

Write to database

Figure 14

... and you should see (something like) this without errors:



Figure 15

### 5: Clear cache-tables, typo3temp/if needed, clear user-settings if needed.

You should always clear the cache-tables.

You might also consider clearing the backend user preferences if something in the upgrade requires this. Everything can be done from the Install Tool.

### 6: Remove “temp\_CACHED\_” files in typo3conf/dir

In typo3conf/ you will most likely find cached files for ext\_localconf.php and ext\_tables.php files from extensions. These must be removed as well.

**So all files in typo3conf/ directory which is named “temp\_CACHED\_\*\_ext\_localconf.php” or “temp\_CACHED\_\*\_ext\_tables.php” must be removed!**

An easy way to clear these files are pressing this link in the backend when logged in as admin user (it's on the top right side):

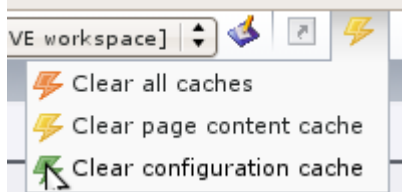


Figure 16

However, if you see more than two of these “temp\_CACHED\_” files in typo3conf/ only two of them will be removed by this method and you *must* remove the rest with either the superadmin.php script, “extdeveval” extension or manually!

### 7: Check the Changelog

Look through the changelog. It's a good place to get an idea about new functions you might need or be interested in.

Especially pay attention to the lines starting with “!!!”. They are important because they are about changes that may affect some websites.

The changelog is found in the root of the source distribution or it is for download with the source-archives.

## The “superadmin.php” script

In the folder “misc/” of the core you will find “superadmin.php” script. You can read inside how to use it. I will just mention it here because it is an indispensable tool when you want to upgrade many sites located in subfolders on the same level in the file system and which all shared the same source.

As the screenshot below shows you enter the “UPDATE” section of the tool. This will show you a list in the left frame of the sites that has been found on your server. Then you simply click all the links there from top-down and they will take you directly to the 4-5 mandatory steps involved in upgrading:

- Clearing the extension cache files of typo3conf/
- Upgrading database tables structure
- Importing static table data (that might have been updated)
- Clearing cache tables
- Possibly, logging in in the backend.

The “superadmin.php” tool also features statistics that are nice for administrators including shortcuts to admin logins.

**However it is a highly dangerous tool if you leave it unprotected on the server!!! Don't mess with the security of this baby! Protect it good, preferably insert an “exit;” statement in the top when not used and put a .htaccess password on its folder!**

# PHP Configuration

## safe\_mode and open\_basedir

### Introduction

The PHP settings “safe\_mode” and “open\_basedir” seems to be popular ways for ISPs to configure their public servers. The point is to prevent customers from peaking in and changing each others PHP applications. This is good of course but can make systems like TYPO3 choke on certain features.

This section tries to describe some experiences with safe\_mode and open\_basedir. I (kasper) am not an expert in this but at least this is my findings on these issues. It all applies to TYPO3 version 3.6.0

### php.ini configuration

```
;
; Safe Mode
;
safe_mode = On

; By default, Safe Mode does a UID compare check when
; opening files. If you want to relax this to a GID compare,
; then turn on safe_mode_gid.
safe_mode_gid = Off

; When safe_mode is on, UID/GID checks are bypassed when
; including files from this directory and its subdirectories.
; (directory must also be in include_path or full path must
; be used when including)
safe_mode_include_dir =

; When safe_mode is on, only executables located in the safe_mode_exec_dir
; will be allowed to be executed via the exec family of functions.
safe_mode_exec_dir = /www/htdocs/smexec/

; open_basedir, if set, limits all file operations to the defined directory
; and below. This directive makes most sense if used in a per-directory
; or per-virtualhost web server configuration file. This directive is
; *NOT* affected by whether Safe Mode is turned On or Off.
open_basedir = /www/htdocs/typo3/
```

The settings above is what I have tested with. This are some consequences:

- **Script permissions:** When “safe\_mode” is on, *all* scripts and files *must* be owned by the same user as the PHP script is executed as! Generally this seems to cause trouble for people, but TYPO3 cannot be changed to internally to make this better - you have to fix the script ownerships. One possibility is if “safe\_mode\_gid” is “On” - then only the group membership is required to match the one of the PHP-script execution user.
- **Working inside site root:** “open\_basedir” means that PHP cannot read/write files outside of the directory configured, in this case “/www/htdocs/typo3/”. TYPO3 in version 3.6.0 has been fixed so all file operations on temporary files goes on inside the typo3temp/ folder and never the “/tmp/” folder on the system. So this should not cause trouble anymore.
- **External programs:** ImageMagick, diff, unzip, tar, pdftotext and whatever external programs are used by TYPO3 must be found in this folder (or have symlinks in there!). It seems like PHP allows to use some “virtual path” a la “/usr/local/php/bin” as an “alias” for this path.

Anyways, my experiences follows next.

### Experiences

Generally, everything in TYPO3 can work under safe\_mode and open\_basedir as long as the script permissions are correct. Notice, this is *not* something TYPO3 can do better or worse; for a working TYPO3 system there must be access to writing files and directories in the filesystem and this is done by plain PHP functions.

### safe\_mode

In my case my webserver runs as the user “www-data” and I'm editing scripts with the user “agentk”. In order to make this work seamlessly I follow this permission scheme:

- agentk is a member of the group “www-data” and “www-data” is a member of group “agentk”
- All files are owned by “agentk” and group is “www-data” - or vice versa. If you have a single user as owner/group on scripts they may not be able to access files and folders owned by the other user. In other words, even if you set

“safe\_mode\_gid” to “on” PHP scripts with ownership “agentk.agentk” cannot access any file with ownership “www-data.www-data” even if “agentk” and “www-data” is included in the group of the other.

- All files and directories that require write access has the permission 775 so the group can write.

### open\_basedir

If this setting is set you should not experience any problems but you will probably not be able to mount paths outside of this path. TYPO3 is in fact able to mount any filepath on the server but by this setting that will be prevented effective; all you can do is relative operations, which should be OK for most cases.

### safe\_mode\_exec\_dir

In my settings this was “/www/htdocs/smexec” and inside of this directory on my Linux box I put symlinks to various programs that TYPO3 uses. You should/can do the same on your system:

```
drwxr-xr-x    2 root    root          4096 Jan 28 18:43 ./
drwxr-xr-x   18 httpd   httpd        4096 Jan 28 17:27 ../
lrwxrwxrwx    1 root    root          22 Jan 28 17:29 combine -> /usr/X11R6/bin/combine*
lrwxrwxrwx    1 root    root          22 Jan 28 17:29 convert -> /usr/X11R6/bin/convert*
lrwxrwxrwx    1 root    root          23 Jan 28 17:29 identify -> /usr/X11R6/bin/identify*
lrwxrwxrwx    1 root    root          13 Jan 28 18:15 diff -> /usr/bin/diff*
lrwxrwxrwx    1 root    root           8 Jan 28 18:19 tar -> /bin/tar*
lrwxrwxrwx    1 root    root          14 Jan 28 18:28 unzip -> /usr/bin/unzip*
lrwxrwxrwx    1 root    root          16 Jan 28 18:21 pdftinfo -> /usr/bin/pdftinfo*
lrwxrwxrwx    1 root    root          18 Jan 28 18:21 pdftotext -> /usr/bin/pdftotext*
-rwxr-xr-x    1 3764    users       307841 Jan  7 08:36 tidy*
```

The point is that TYPO3 is allowed to execute external binaries *only* if found in this folder! The symlink is enough, you don't have to actually move the programs.

Theoretically you should now set up paths to the programs in TYPO3 but it turns out that *any* path you apply in front of the filename of a binary you try to call with exec() in PHP will have its path *stripped off* and the “safe\_mode\_exec\_dir” applied instead! This means that you don't have to worry about paths - just make sure all your applications are symlinked in there. (And you cannot put them in sub-folders to “safe\_mode\_exec\_dir”!)

### About ISPs and ImageMagick et al

It seems that exactly this setting (safe\_mode\_exec\_dir) makes it possible for ISPs to offer ImageMagick (and the other applications) to their customers without compromising safety. What they simply do is to install the applications on the server, then in the “safe\_mode\_exec\_dir” that applies to their customers they put symlinks to these applications. See the listing above.

If you have an ISP which do not know how to help you overcome this problem, try to show him this description and that might help him to understand how easy it will be.

### Writing Apache-style log files with “safe\_mode”

When you have configured TYPO3 to write to Apache-style log files you will see it fail with “safe\_mode” since the “echo” command on Unix cannot be executed to add a new line to the log.

This can easily be fixed (and should work on Windows as well!) by simply setting this new configuration directive:

```
$GLOBALS['TYPO3_CONF_VARS']['FE']['logfile_write'] = 'fputs';
```

## External binaries requested by TYPO3

Talking about safe\_mode\_exec\_dir - this is the list of programs that the core of TYPO3 wants to have (or have symlinks to) in the “safe\_mode\_exec\_dir”. Of course this is also true for non-safe\_mode systems;

### “combine”, “convert” and “identify”

These are “ImageMagick” that TYPO3 uses to scale images. For a long time version 4.2.9 has been recommended and preferred but don't go to the end of the world for this! Today all recent versions of ImageMagick 5 seems to work as well although they require some configuration in TYPO3s Install Tool to generate all output correctly.

**This is how my Install Tool found these files after symlinking:**

Check Image Magick:			
✓ Available ImageMagick installations:			
/www/htdocs/smexed/	convert	4.2.9	
	combine	4.2.9	
	identify	4.2.9	
/usr/local/php/bin/	convert	4.2.9	
	combine	4.2.9	
	identify	4.2.9	

Figure 17

### “tar” and “unzip”

Used when you click the icon of a “.tar” or “.zip” file in the Filelist module and select “Info”. In the “View Item” box you will see the list of files inside if these are present:

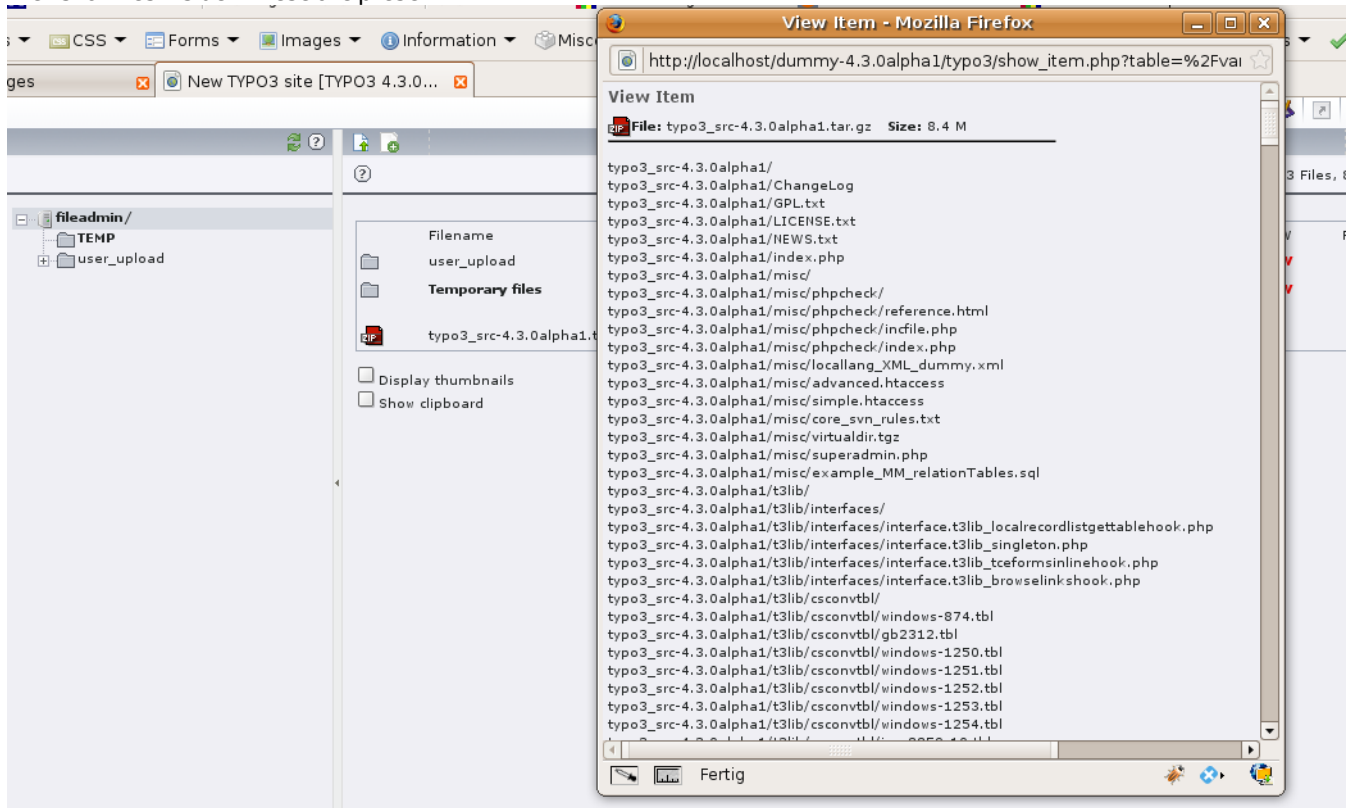


Figure 18

### “tidy”

A program that can be used to clean up the frontend output code from TYPO3. Can be configured with `$TYPO3_CONF_VARS['FE']['tidy']` and other options.

### “pdftotext” and “pdftinfo”

Not used by the core by the “indexed\_search” extension. Also “catdoc” is used. But there could be others. In any case; they have to be in the “safe\_mode\_exec\_dir” if they are used by TYPO3!

### “cp”, “mv”, “rm”

In the old days TYPO3 used “cp” for copying files and “mv” for moving or renaming and “rm” for deleting files.

First of all the PHP-equivalents are always used on Windows. On UNIX PHP-functions will be used if `$GLOBALS['TYPO3_CONF_VARS']['BE']['usePHPFileFunctions']` is set true which it is by default.

For the completeness of this list I just mention these applications. You probably don't have to think more about this now.

# Trouble shooting

## Cached files in typo3temp/

Generally you should know that TYPO3 generates temporary “cached” scripts in typo3conf/. Those would look like these:

```
-rw-r--r-- 1 httpd httpd 27501 Jan 29 18:35 temp_CACHED_ps2d95_ext_localconf.php
-rw-r--r-- 1 httpd httpd 83513 Jan 29 18:35 temp_CACHED_ps2d95_ext_tables.php
```

You can experience more than these files. In that case it will be because of multiple paths, symlinks or just old files.

You can at any time remove these files and on the next hit to the system they will be re-written. These files simply contains all ext\_tables.php and ext\_localconf.php files from the installed extensions concatenated in the order they are loaded. Therefore including one of these files would be the same as including potentially hundred PHP-files and that saves some milliseconds for the system.

But it also means that a) you can never make any local changes to these files since they can at anytime be removed and recreated from the “originals” and b) *if you make changes* to the original “ext\_tables.php”/“ext\_localconf.php” files you will have to clear these files away!

## Possible problems with the cached files

### Changing absolute paths to TYPO3

if you change the path of the TYPO3 installation you might see something like this:

```
Warning: Unable to access
/www/htdocs/typo3/32/testsite-3.6.0/typo3conf/www/htdocs/typo3/32/testsite-3.6.0/admin_dir/sysex/cms/tb
l_cms.php in /www/htdocs/typo3/32/typo3_src-3.6.0RC1/t3lib/class.t3lib_div.php on line 2745

Warning: Unable to access
/www/htdocs/typo3/32/testsite-3.6.0/typo3conf/www/htdocs/typo3/32/testsite-3.6.0/admin_dir/sysex/cms/tb
l_cms.php in /www/htdocs/typo3/32/typo3_src-3.6.0RC1/t3lib/class.t3lib_div.php on line 2745

Warning: Failed opening
'/www/htdocs/typo3/32/testsite-3.6.0/typo3conf/www/htdocs/typo3/32/testsite-3.6.0/admin_dir/sysex/cms/tb
bl_cms.php' for inclusion (include_path='.:usr/local/lib/php') in
/www/htdocs/typo3/32/typo3_src-3.6.0RC1/t3lib/class.t3lib_div.php on line 2745

....
```

That will go on for pages. The problem is that absolute file paths are hard coded inside the files.

**Fix:** Manually remove the temp\_CACHED\_\*.php files manually via FTP or the file system. Then hit the page again.

### Changing the TYPO3 admin\_dir, “typo3/”

Same problem as above. Solve in the same way.

## PHP caches, extension classes etc.

There are some situations known which can cause what looks like totally illogical problems after an upgrade:

- If extensions override classes where functions have changed.  
**Solution** try to disable extensions and enable them one by one again till it fails.
- If a PHP-cache somehow fails to re-cache scripts, in particular if a change happened to a parent class overridden by a child class which was not updated.  
**Solution** remove ALL cached PHP files (for PHP-Accelerator, remove “/tmp/phpa\_\*) and restart Apache.