Installing Odoo

There are mutliple ways to install Odoo, or not install it at all, depending on the intended use case.

This documents attempts to describe most of the installation options.

[Demo](https://www.odoo.com/documentation/10.0/setup/install.html#setup-install-demo)

The simplest "installation", only suitable for getting a quick feel for Odoo or trying something out

[SaaS](https://www.odoo.com/documentation/10.0/setup/install.html#setup-install-saas)

Trivial to start with and fully managed and migrated by Odoo S.A., can be used to both test Odoo and use it for your business, prevents complex customization (i.e. incompatible with custom modules or the Odoo Apps Store).

Can be used for both testing Odoo and long-term production use.

[Packaged installers](https://www.odoo.com/documentation/10.0/setup/install.html#setup-install-packaged)

Simple to get started, allows more flexibility in hosting and deploying the system and greater control over where data is stored. The maintenance burden is shifted to the user.

Suitable for testing Odoo, developing modules and can be used for long-term production use with additional deployment and maintenance work.

[Source Install](https://www.odoo.com/documentation/10.0/setup/install.html#setup-install-source)

Harder to get started than [Packaged installers](https://www.odoo.com/documentation/10.0/setup/install.html#setup-install-packaged), provides even greater flexibility: packaged installers don't generally allow multiple running Odoo versions on the same system, and don't provide easy source access to Odoo itself.

Good for developing modules, can be used as base for production deployment.

The source code can be obtained by downloading a tarball or using git. Using git is strongly advised, as it makes it easier to update, switch between multiple versions (including the current development version) or contribute.

[docker image](https://registry.hub.docker.com/_/odoo/)

If you usually use [docker](https://www.docker.com) for development or deployment, an official [docker](https://www.docker.com) base image is available, see the image's help document for more information.

**Editions**

There are two different [Editions](https://www.odoo.com/pricing#pricing_table_features) of Odoo: the Community and Enterprise versions. Using the Enterprise version is possible on our [SaaS](https://www.odoo.com/page/start) and accessing the code is restricted to Enterprise customers and partners. The Community version is freely available to anyone.

If you already use the Community version and wish to upgrade to Enterprise, please refer to [From Community to Enterprise](https://www.odoo.com/documentation/10.0/setup/enterprise.html#setup-enterprise) (except for [Source Install](https://www.odoo.com/documentation/10.0/setup/install.html#setup-install-source)).

If you wish to access the Enterprise installers/source code, you can:

* Go to the [Download](https://www.odoo.com/page/download) page and log in with your customer credentials
* Download the source on GitHub using git\_(available to partners only)

Note

If you do not have access to our Enterprise repository, you can request it be e-mailing your sales representative or our online support with your subscription number and GitHub username. (available to partners only)

Warning

Enterprise deb and rpm packages do not have repositories, so automatic update will not work. Reinstalling the latest package version will be needed to update manually an installation.

**Demo**

To simply get a quick idea of Odoo, [demo](https://demo.odoo.com) instances are available. They are shared instances which only live for a few hours, and can be used to browse around and try things out with no commitment.

[Demo](https://demo.odoo.com) instances require no local installation, just a web browser.

**SaaS**

Odoo's [SaaS](https://www.odoo.com/page/start) provides private instances and starts out free. It can be used to discover and test Odoo and do non-code customizations without having to install it locally.

Like [demo](https://demo.odoo.com) instances, [SaaS](https://www.odoo.com/page/start) instances require no local installation, a web browser is sufficient.

**Packaged installers**

Odoo provides packaged installers for Windows, deb-based distributions (Debian, Ubuntu, …) and RPM-based distributions (Fedora, CentOS, RHEL, …) for both the Community and Enterprise versions.

These packages automatically set up all dependencies (for the Community version), but may be difficult to keep up-to-date.

Official Community packages with all relevant dependency requirements are available on our [nightly](https://nightly.odoo.com/10.0/nightly/) server. Both Communtiy and Enterprise packages can be downloaded from our [Download](https://www.odoo.com/page/download) page (you must to be logged in as a paying customer or partner to download the Enterprise packages).

**Windows**

* Download the installer from our [nightly](https://nightly.odoo.com/10.0/nightly/) server (Community only) or the Windows installer from the [Download](https://www.odoo.com/page/download) page (any edition)
* Run the downloaded file

Warning

on Windows 8, you may see a warning titled "Windows protected your PC". Click More Info then Run anyway

* Accept the [UAC](http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/User_Account_Control) prompt
* Go through the various installation steps

Odoo will automatically be started at the end of the installation.

**Configuration**

The [configuration file](https://www.odoo.com/documentation/10.0/reference/cmdline.html#reference-cmdline-config) can be found at *%PROGRAMFILES%*\Odoo 10.0-*id*\server\odoo.conf.

The configuration file can be edited to connect to a remote Postgresql, edit file locations or set a dbfilter.

To reload the configuration file, restart the Odoo service via Services ‣ odoo server.

**Deb**

**Community**

To install Odoo 10.0 Community on Debian-based distribution, execute the following commands as root:

# wget -O - https://nightly.odoo.com/odoo.key | apt-key add -

# echo "deb http://nightly.odoo.com/10.0/nightly/deb/ ./" >> /etc/apt/sources.list.d/odoo.list

# apt-get update && apt-get install odoo

You can then use the usual apt-get upgrade command to keep your installation up-to-date.

**Enterprise**

For Odoo 10.0 Enterprise, get the package from the [Download](https://www.odoo.com/page/download) page. You can then use gdebi:

# apt-get install postgresql -y

# gdebi <path\_to\_installation\_package>

Or dpkg (handles less dependencies automatically):

# apt-get install postgresql -y

# dpkg -i <path\_to\_installation\_package> # this probably fails with missing dependencies

# apt-get install -f # should install the missing dependencies

# dpkg -i <path\_to\_installation\_package>

This will install Odoo as a service, create the necessary [PostgreSQL](http://www.postgresql.org) user and automatically start the server.

Danger

to print PDF reports, you must install [wkhtmltopdf](http://wkhtmltopdf.org) yourself: the version of [wkhtmltopdf](http://wkhtmltopdf.org) available in debian repositories does not support headers and footers so it can not be installed automatically. The recommended version is 0.12.1 and is available on [the wkhtmltopdf download page](https://github.com/wkhtmltopdf/wkhtmltopdf/releases/tag/0.12.1), in the archive section. As there is no official release for Debian Jessie, you can find ours on the [extra](https://nightly.odoo.com/extra/) section of our nightly server.

**Configuration**

The [configuration file](https://www.odoo.com/documentation/10.0/reference/cmdline.html#reference-cmdline-config) can be found at /etc/odoo/odoo.conf

When the configuration file is edited, Odoo must be restarted using service:

$ sudo service odoo restart

Restarting odoo: ok

**RPM**

Warning

with RHEL-based distributions (RHEL, CentOS, Scientific Linux), [EPEL](https://fedoraproject.org/wiki/EPEL) must be added to the distribution's repositories for all of Odoo's dependencies to be available. For CentOS:

$ sudo yum install -y epel-release

For other RHEL-based distribution, see the [EPEL](https://fedoraproject.org/wiki/EPEL) documentation.

**Community**

Execute the following commands to install Odoo 10.0 Community on your server:

$ sudo yum install -y postgresql-server

$ sudo postgresql-setup initdb

$ sudo systemctl enable postgresql

$ sudo systemctl start postgresql

$ sudo yum install yum-utils

$ sudo yum-config-manager --add-repo=https://nightly.odoo.com/10.0/nightly/rpm/odoo.repo

$ sudo yum install -y odoo

$ sudo systemctl enable odoo

$ sudo systemctl start odoo

**Enterprise**

For Odoo 10.0 Enterprise, get the package from the [Download](https://www.odoo.com/page/download) page. Then run:

$ sudo yum install -y postgresql-server

$ sudo postgresql-setup initdb

$ sudo systemctl enable postgresql

$ sudo systemctl start postgresql

$ sudo yum localinstall odoo\_10.0.latest.noarch.rpm

$ sudo systemctl enable odoo

$ sudo systemctl start odoo

Danger

to print PDF reports, you must install [wkhtmltopdf](http://wkhtmltopdf.org) yourself: the version of [wkhtmltopdf](http://wkhtmltopdf.org) available in Fedora/CentOS repositories does not support headers and footers so it can not be installed automatically. Use the version available on [the wkhtmltopdf download page](https://github.com/wkhtmltopdf/wkhtmltopdf/releases/tag/0.12.1).

**Configuration**

The [configuration file](https://www.odoo.com/documentation/10.0/reference/cmdline.html#reference-cmdline-config) can be found at /etc/odoo/odoo.conf

When the configuration file is edited, Odoo must be restarted via SystemD:

$ sudo systemctl restart odoo

**Source Install**

The source "installation" really is about not installing Odoo, and running it directly from source instead.

This can be more convenient for module developers as the Odoo source is more easily accessible than using packaged installation (for information or to build this documentation and have it available offline).

It also makes starting and stopping Odoo more flexible and explicit than the services set up by the packaged installations, and allows overriding settings using [command-line parameters](https://www.odoo.com/documentation/10.0/reference/cmdline.html#reference-cmdline) without needing to edit a configuration file.

Finally it provides greater control over the system's set up, and allows more easily keeping (and running) multiple versions of Odoo side-by-side.

**Community**

There are two way to get the odoo source source zip or git.

* Odoo zip can be downloaded from our [nightly](https://nightly.odoo.com/10.0/nightly/) server or our [Download](https://www.odoo.com/page/download) page, the zip file then needs to be uncompressed to use its content
* git allows simpler update and easier switching between different versions of Odoo. It also simplifies maintaining non-module patches and contributions. The primary drawback of git is that it is significantly larger than a tarball as it contains the entire history of the Odoo project.

The git repository is <https://github.com/odoo/odoo.git> for the Community version.

Downloading it requires a [git client](http://git-scm.com/download/) (which may be available via your distribution on linux) and can be performed using the following command:

$ git clone https://github.com/odoo/odoo.git

**Enterprise**

If you have access to the Enterprise repository (see [Editions](https://www.odoo.com/documentation/10.0/setup/install.html#setup-install-editions) if you wish to get access), you can use this command to fetch the addons:

$ git clone https://github.com/odoo/enterprise.git

If you use [git](http://git-scm.com), you must modify the [--addons-path](https://www.odoo.com/documentation/10.0/reference/cmdline.html#cmdoption-odoo-bin--addons-path) parameter of your launch command (init.d, custom script, configuration file, etc.). The Enterprise addons folder should be included **before** the default addons folder.

For example:

$ odoo-bin --addons-path=~/src/custom\_modules,~/src/enterprise,~/src/odoo/addons

Warning

The Enterprise git repository **does not contain the full Odoo source code**. It is only a collection of extra add-ons. The main server code is in the Community version. Running the Enterprise version actually means running the server from the Community version with the addons-path option set to the folder with the Enterprise version.

You need to clone both the Community and Enterprise repository to have a working Odoo installation. The [Download](https://www.odoo.com/page/download) page contains the entire source code but is not updateable as easily.

**Installing dependencies**

Source installation requires manually installing dependencies:

* Python 2.7.
  + on Linux and OS X, included by default
  + on Windows, use [the official Python 2.7.9 installer](https://www.python.org/downloads/windows/).

Warning

select "add python.exe to Path" during installation, and reboot afterwards to ensure the PATH is updated

Note

if Python is already installed, make sure it is 2.7.9, previous versions are less convenient and 3.x versions are not compatible with Odoo

* PostgreSQL, to use a local database

After installation you will need to create a postgres user: by default the only user is postgres, and Odoo forbids connecting as postgres.

* + on Linux, use your distribution's package, then create a postgres user named like your login:
  + $ sudo su - postgres -c "createuser -s $USER"

Because the role login is the same as your unix login unix sockets can be use without a password.

* + on OS X, [postgres.app](http://postgresapp.com) is the simplest way to get started, then create a postgres user as on Linux
  + on Windows, use [PostgreSQL for windows](http://www.enterprisedb.com/products-services-training/pgdownload) then
    - add PostgreSQL's bin directory (default: C:\Program Files\PostgreSQL\9.4\bin) to your PATH
    - create a postgres user with a password using the pg admin gui: open pgAdminIII, double-click the server to create a connection, select Edit ‣ New Object ‣ New Login Role, enter the usename in the Role Name field (e.g. odoo), then open the Definition tab and enter the password (e.g. odoo), then click OK.

The user and password must be passed to Odoo using either the [-w](https://www.odoo.com/documentation/10.0/reference/cmdline.html#cmdoption-odoo-bin-w) and [-r](https://www.odoo.com/documentation/10.0/reference/cmdline.html#cmdoption-odoo-bin-r) options or [the configuration file](https://www.odoo.com/documentation/10.0/reference/cmdline.html#reference-cmdline-config)

* Python dependencies listed in the requirements.txt file.
  + on Linux, python dependencies may be installable with the system's package manager or using pip.

For libraries using native code (Pillow, lxml, greenlet, gevent, psycopg2, ldap) it may be necessary to install development tools and native dependencies before pip is able to install the dependencies themselves. These are available in -dev or -devel packages for Python, Postgres, libxml2, libxslt, libevent, libsasl2 and libldap2. Then the Python dependecies can themselves be installed:

$ pip install -r requirements.txt

* + on OS X, you will need to install the Command Line Tools (xcode-select --install) then download and install a package manager of your choice ([homebrew](http://brew.sh), [macports](https://www.macports.org)) to install non-Python dependencies. pip can then be used to install the Python dependencies as on Linux:
  + $ pip install -r requirements.txt
  + on Windows you need to install some of the dependencies manually, tweak the requirements.txt file, then run pip to install the remaning ones.

Install psycopg using the installer here <http://www.stickpeople.com/projects/python/win-psycopg/>

Then edit the requirements.txt file:

* + - remove psycopg2 as you already have it.
    - remove the optional python-ldap, gevent and psutil because they require compilation.
    - add pypiwin32 because it's needed under windows.

Then use pip to install the dependencies using the following command from a cmd.exe prompt (replace \YourOdooPath by the actual path where you downloaded Odoo):

C:\> cd \YourOdooPath

C:\YourOdooPath> C:\Python27\Scripts\pip.exe install -r requirements.txt

* *Less CSS* via nodejs
  + on Linux, use your distribution's package manager to install nodejs and npm.

Warning

In debian wheezy and Ubuntu 13.10 and before you need to install nodejs manually:

$ wget -qO- https://deb.nodesource.com/setup | bash -

$ apt-get install -y nodejs

In later debian (>jessie) and ubuntu (>14.04) you may need to add a symlink as npm packages call node but debian calls the binary nodejs

$ apt-get install -y npm

$ sudo ln -s /usr/bin/nodejs /usr/bin/node

Once npm is installed, use it to install less:

$ sudo npm install -g less

* + on OS X, install nodejs via your preferred package manager ([homebrew](http://brew.sh), [macports](https://www.macports.org)) then install less:
  + $ sudo npm install -g less
  + on Windows, [install nodejs](http://nodejs.org/download/), reboot (to update the PATH) and install less:
  + C:\> npm install -g less

**Running Odoo**

Once all dependencies are set up, Odoo can be launched by running odoo-bin.

Warning

For the Enterprise edition, you must specify the enterprise addons folder when starting your server. You can do so by providing the path to your enterprise folder in the addons-path parameter. Please note that the enterprise folder must come before the default addons folder in the list for the addons to be loaded correctly.

[Configuration](https://www.odoo.com/documentation/10.0/reference/cmdline.html#reference-cmdline) can be provided either through [command-line arguments](https://www.odoo.com/documentation/10.0/reference/cmdline.html#reference-cmdline) or through a [configuration file](https://www.odoo.com/documentation/10.0/reference/cmdline.html#reference-cmdline-config).

Common necessary configurations are:

* PostgreSQL host, port, user and password.

Odoo has no defaults beyond [psycopg2's defaults](http://initd.org/psycopg/docs/module.html): connects over a UNIX socket on port 5432 with the current user and no password. By default this should work on Linux and OS X, but it *will not work* on windows as it does not support UNIX sockets.

* Custom addons path beyond the defaults, to load your own modules

Under Windows a typical way to execute odoo would be:

C:\YourOdooPath> python odoo-bin -w odoo -r odoo --addons-path=addons,../mymodules --db-filter=mydb$

Where odoo, odoo are the postgresql login and password, ../mymodules a directory with additional addons and mydb the default db to serve on localhost:8069

Under Unix a typical way to execute odoo would be:

$ ./odoo-bin --addons-path=addons,../mymodules --db-filter=mydb$

Where ../mymodules is a directory with additional addons and mydb the default db to serve on localhost:8069