Louis Beaujoin/Steven thomassin

Prérequis :

Serveur Web : Apache ou Nginx

Base de données : MySQL ou MariaDB

PHP : Version 7.2 ou supérieure

Composer : Un gestionnaire de dépendances pour PHP

Node.js et npm : Pour la gestion des dépendances JavaScrip

Étapes :

Installer les prérequis :

```
root@debian:~# apt install -y apache2 mariadb-server mariadb-client php php-cli php-mbstring php-gd php-xml php-zip php-mysql php-curl php-ldap unzip
Lecture des listes de paquets... Fait
Construction de l'arbre des dépendances... Fait
Lecture des informations d'état... Fait
apache2 est déjà la version la plus récente (2.4.56-1~deb11u2).
mariadb-client est déjà la version la plus récente (1:10.5.21-0+deb11u1).
mariadb-server est déjà la version la plus récente (1:10.5.21-0+deb11u1).
unzip est déjà la version la plus récente (6.0-26+deb11u1).
php est déjà la version la plus récente (2:8.2+93+0~20231125.47+debian11~1.gbpc7171d).
php-cli est déjà la version la plus récente (2:8.2+93+0~20231125.47+debian11~1.gbpc7171d).
php-curl est déjà la version la plus récente (2:8.2+93+0~20231125.47+debian11~1.gbpc7171d).
php-gd est déjà la version la plus récente (2:8.2+93+0~20231125.47+debian11~1.gbpc7171d).
php-ldap est déjà la version la plus récente (2:8.2+93+0~20231125.47+debian11~1.gbpc7171d).
php-mbstring est déjà la version la plus récente (2:8.2+93+0~20231125.47+debian11~1.gbpc7171d).
php-mysql est déjà la version la plus récente (2:8.2+93+0~20231125.47+debian11~1.gbpc7171d).
php-xml est déjà la version la plus récente (2:8.2+93+0~20231125.47+debian11~1.gbpc7171d).
php-zip est déjà la version la plus récente (2:8.2+93+0~20231125.47+debian11~1.gbpc7171d).
Les paquets suivants ont été installés automatiquement et ne sont plus nécessaires :
  php7.4 php7.4-curl php7.4-gd php7.4-ldap php7.4-mysql php7.4-xml
Veuillez utiliser « apt autoremove » pour les supprimer.
0 mis à jour, 0 nouvellement installés, 0 à enlever et 0 non mis à jour.
```

```
root@debian:~# apt update
Atteint :1 http://deb.debian.org/debian bullseye InRelease
Réception de :2 http://security.debian.org/debian-security bullseye-security InRelease [48,4 kB]
Réception de :3 http://deb.debian.org/debian bullseye-updates InRelease [44,1 kB]
Atteint :4 https://packages.sury.org/php bullseye InRelease
Réception de :5 http://security.debian.org/debian-security bullseye-security/main Sources [161 kB]
Réception de :6 http://security.debian.org/debian-security bullseye-security/main amd64 Packages [260 kB]
514 ko réceptionnés en 1s (820 ko/s)
Lecture des listes de paquets... Fait
Construction de l'arbre des dépendances... Fait
Lecture des informations d'état... Fait
Tous les paquets sont à jour.
root@debian:~# apt upgrade
Lecture des listes de paquets... Fait
Construction de l'arbre des dépendances... Fait
Lecture des informations d'état... Fait
Calcul de la mise à jour... Fait
Les paquets suivants ont été installés automatiquement et ne sont plus nécessaires :
  php7.4 php7.4-curl php7.4-gd php7.4-ldap php7.4-mysql php7.4-xml
Veuillez utiliser « apt autoremove » pour les supprimer.
0 mis à jour, 0 nouvellement installés, 0 à enlever et 0 non mis à jour.
```

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Configurer la base de données MySQL/MariaDB et installation Snipe-IT :

```
root@debian:~# mysql_secure_installation

NOTE: RUNNING ALL PARTS OF THIS SCRIPT IS RECOMMENDED FOR ALL MariaDB
      SERVERS IN PRODUCTION USE!  PLEASE READ EACH STEP CAREFULLY!

In order to log into MariaDB to secure it, we'll need the current
password for the root user. If you've just installed MariaDB, and
haven't set the root password yet, you should just press enter here.

Enter current password for root (enter for none):
OK, successfully used password, moving on...

Setting the root password or using the unix_socket ensures that nobody
can log into the MariaDB root user without the proper authorisation.

You already have your root account protected, so you can safely answer 'n'.

Switch to unix_socket authentication [Y/n] n
 ... skipping.

You already have your root account protected, so you can safely answer 'n'.

Change the root password? [Y/n] n
 ... skipping.

By default, a MariaDB installation has an anonymous user, allowing anyone
to log into MariaDB without having to have a user account created for
them.  This is intended only for testing, and to make the installation
go a bit smoother.  You should remove them before moving into a
production environment.

Remove anonymous users? [Y/n] Y
 ... Success!

Normally, root should only be allowed to connect from 'localhost'.  This
ensures that someone cannot guess at the root password from the network.

Disallow root login remotely? [Y/n] Y
 ... Success!

By default, MariaDB comes with a database named 'test' that anyone can
access.  This is also intended only for testing, and should be removed
before moving into a production environment.

Remove test database and access to it? [Y/n] Y
 - Dropping test database...
 ... Success!
 - Removing privileges on test database...
 ... Success!

Reloading the privilege tables will ensure that all changes made so far
will take effect immediately.

Reload privilege tables now? [Y/n] Y
 ... Success!

Cleaning up...

All done!  If you've completed all of the above steps, your MariaDB
installation should now be secure.
```

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```
root@debian:~# apt install composer
Lecture des listes de paquets... Fait
Construction de l'arbre des dépendances... Fait
Lecture des informations d'état... Fait
composer est déjà la version la plus récente (2.0.9-2+deb11u1).
Les paquets suivants ont été installés automatiquement et ne sont plus nécessaires :
  php7.4 php7.4-curl php7.4-gd php7.4-ldap php7.4-mysql php7.4-xml
Veuillez utiliser « apt autoremove » pour les supprimer.
0 mis à jour, 0 nouvellement installés, 0 à enlever et 0 non mis à jour.
root@debian:~# cd /var/www/html
git clone https://github.com/snipe/snipe-it snipeit
cd snipeit
git checkout master
composer install --no-dev --prefer-source
fatal: le chemin de destination 'snipeit' existe déjà et n'est pas un répertoire vide.
fatal: detected dubious ownership in repository at '/var/www/html/snipeit'
To add an exception for this directory, call:

        git config --global --add safe.directory /var/www/html/snipeit
Do not run Composer as root/super user! See https://getcomposer.org/root for details
Continue as root/super user [yes]? yes
Installing dependencies from lock file
Verifying lock file contents can be installed on current platform.
```

```
root@debian:/var/www/html/snipeit# mysql -u root -p
Enter password:
Welcome to the MariaDB monitor.  Commands end with ; or \g.
Your MariaDB connection id is 63
Server version: 10.5.21-MariaDB-0+deb11u1 Debian 11

Copyright (c) 2000, 2018, Oracle, MariaDB Corporation Ab and others.

Type 'help;' or '\h' for help. Type '\c' to clear the current input statement.

MariaDB [(none)]> CREATE DATABASE snipeitdb;
Query OK, 1 row affected (0,000 sec)

MariaDB [(none)]> CREATE USER 'snipeituser1'@'localhost' IDENTIFIED BY 'Azerty45';
Query OK, 0 rows affected (0,014 sec)

MariaDB [(none)]> GRANT ALL PRIVILEGES ON snipeitdb.* TO 'snipeituser1'@'localhost';
Query OK, 0 rows affected (0,004 sec)

MariaDB [(none)]> FLUSH PRIVILEGES;
Query OK, 0 rows affected (0,001 sec)

MariaDB [(none)]> EXIT;
Bye
```

Accéder à l'interface web :

Ouvrez votre navigateur et accédez à l'URL de votre serveur.

Suivez le processus d'installation sur l'interface web de Snipe-IT en entrant les informations nécessaires.

Vous avez maintenant installé Snipe-IT sur votre système Linux. N'oubliez pas de consulter la documentation officielle de Snipe-IT pour des informations plus détaillées : Documentation Snipe-IT.

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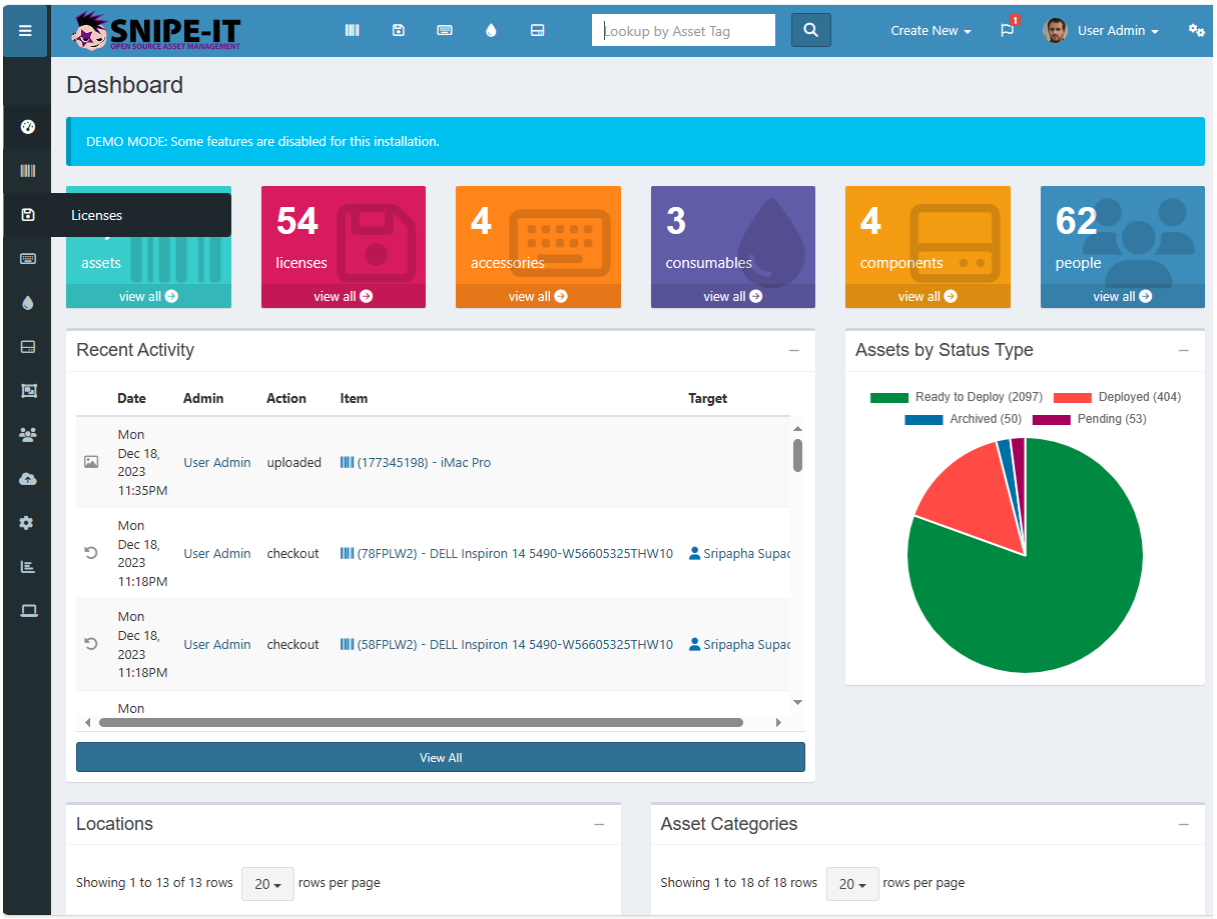

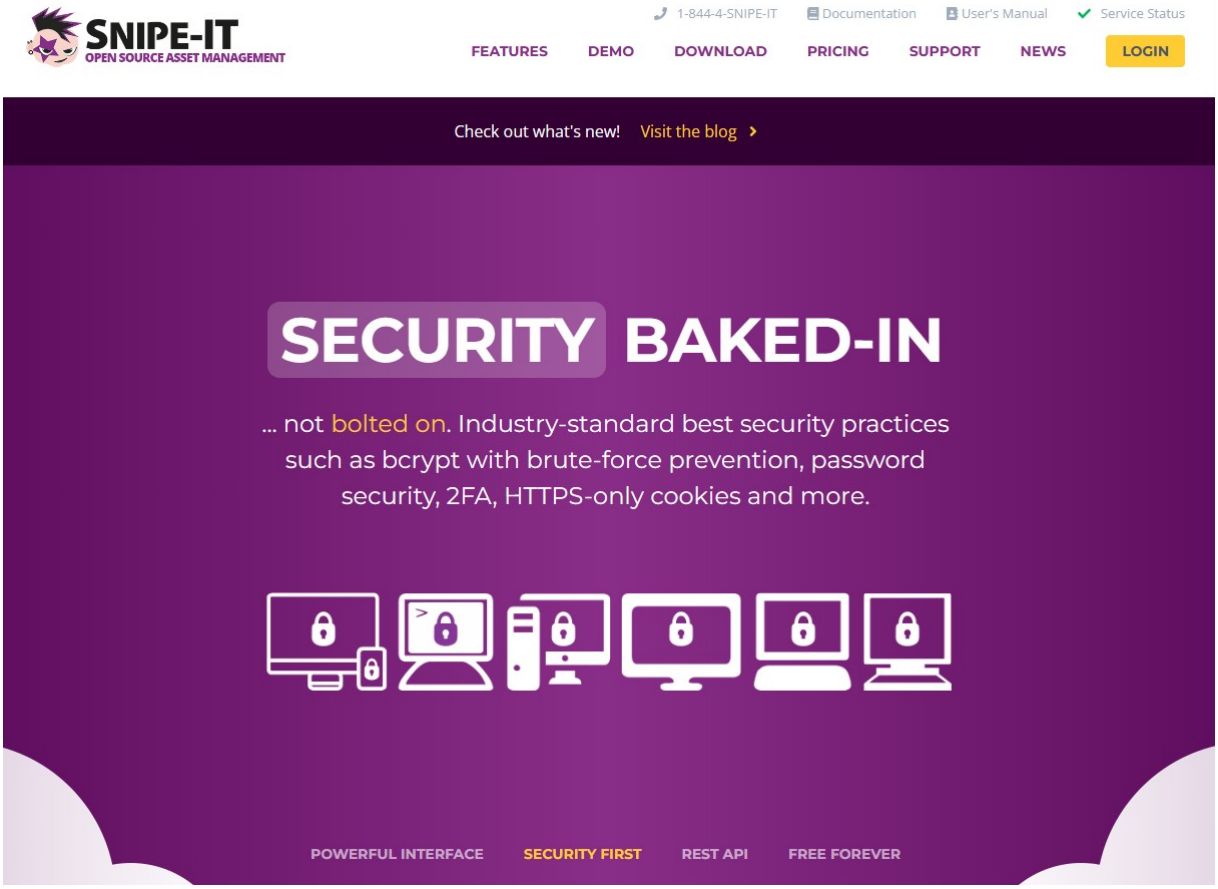

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```
Stack trace:
#0 /var/www/html/snipeit/vendor/composer/ClassLoader.php(576): Whoops\Run->handleError()
#1 /var/www/html/snipeit/vendor/composer/ClassLoader.php(576): include()
#2 /var/www/html/snipeit/vendor/composer/ClassLoader.php(427): Composer\Autoload\{closure}()
#3 [internal function]: Composer\Autoload\ClassLoader->loadClass()
#4 /var/www/html/snipeit/vendor/facade/ignition/src/SolutionProviders/SolutionProviderRepository.php(50): class_implements()
#5 [internal function]: Facade\Ignition\SolutionProviders\SolutionProviderRepository->Facade\Ignition\SolutionProviders\{closure}()
#6 /var/www/html/snipeit/vendor/laravel/framework/src/Illuminate/Collections/Arr.php(717): array_filter()
#7 /var/www/html/snipeit/vendor/laravel/framework/src/Illuminate/Collections/Collection.php(358): Illuminate\Support\Arr::where()
#8 /var/www/html/snipeit/vendor/facade/ignition/src/SolutionProviders/SolutionProviderRepository.php(49): Illuminate\Support\Collection->filter()
#9 /var/www/html/snipeit/vendor/nunomaduro/collision/src/Adapters/Laravel/IgnitionSolutionsRepository.php(36): Facade\Ignition\SolutionProviders\SolutionProviderRepository->getSolutionsForThrowable()
#10 /var/www/html/snipeit/vendor/nunomaduro/collision/src/Writer.php(244): NunoMaduro\Collision\Adapters\Laravel\IgnitionSolutionsRepository->getFromThrowable()
#11 /var/www/html/snipeit/vendor/nunomaduro/collision/src/Writer.php(123): NunoMaduro\Collision\Writer->renderSolution()
#12 /var/www/html/snipeit/vendor/nunomaduro/collision/src/Handler.php(39): NunoMaduro\Collision\Writer->write()
#13 /var/www/html/snipeit/vendor/nunomaduro/collision/src/Adapters/Laravel/ExceptionHandler.php(72): NunoMaduro\Collision\Handler->handle()
#14 /var/www/html/snipeit/vendor/laravel/framework/src/Illuminate/Foundation/Bootstrap/HandleExceptions.php(185): NunoMaduro\Collision\Adapters\Laravel\ExceptionHandler->renderForConsole()
#15 /var/www/html/snipeit/vendor/laravel/framework/src/Illuminate/Foundation/Bootstrap/HandleExceptions.php(171): Illuminate\Foundation\Bootstrap\HandleExceptions->renderForConsole()
#16 /var/www/html/snipeit/vendor/laravel/framework/src/Illuminate/Foundation/Bootstrap/HandleExceptions.php(209): Illuminate\Foundation\Bootstrap\HandleExceptions->handleException()
#17 [internal function]: Illuminate\Foundation\Bootstrap\HandleExceptions->handleShutdown()
#18 {main}
  thrown in /var/www/html/snipeit/vendor/facade/ignition/src/SolutionProviders/MergeConflictSolutionProvider.php on line 52
  Q. Do you want to configure mail server settings now? This can be done later too.
     * You will need mail server address, port, user and password among other items. (y/n) y
  Outgoing mailserver address:smtp.office365.com
  Server port number:587
  Username:stthomassin@stpbb.org
  Password:
  Encryption(null/TLS/SSL):tls
  From address:stthomassin@stpbb.org
  From name:stthomassin
  Reply to address:stthomassin@stpbb.org
  Reply to name:stthomassin

  ***Open http://debian to login to Snipe-IT.***


* Cleaning up...
* Installation log located in /var/log/snipeit-install.log.
* Finished!
root@debian:/var/www/html/snipeit#
```

SNIPE-IT Installation User's Manual Releases Hosted Pro Support API Reference

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Installation/Upgrading Issues

Suggest Edits

Common installation/upgrading issues and solutions

Loading the Snipe-IT app shows PHP code in the browser

This *always* means that PHP is either not installed, or is not enabled in your Apache/Nginx/IIS/etc web server.

PHP has two different parts - `php-cli` and the module itself, which means it's possible to have PHP work via command line and still not have it enabled as the web server module.

FatalThrowableError Call to undefined method Laravel\Passport\Passport::personalAccessTokensExpireIn()

Check your `.env` file and make sure that each variable and value is separated by an equals sign. In particular, check that:

`REDIS_PORT=null`

and NOT

`REDIS_PORT-null`.

Table Listing Pages load with 401 Unauthorized/Unauthenticated

If you're seeing a 401 error in your browser console when you load the web GUI, it's almost always one of two issues:

Old cached files

Delete the following files if they exist:

- `bootstrap/cache/compiled.php`
- `bootstrap/cache/services.php`
- `bootstrap/cache/config.php`

Updating with upgrade.php fails to update files/version

This is a particularly tricksy one. First, try a `git pull`. If you get a giant list of files that have been modified (indicated with an `M` in front of the filename) and an error saying that local changes will be lost, even though you know you didn't modify anything locally, try:

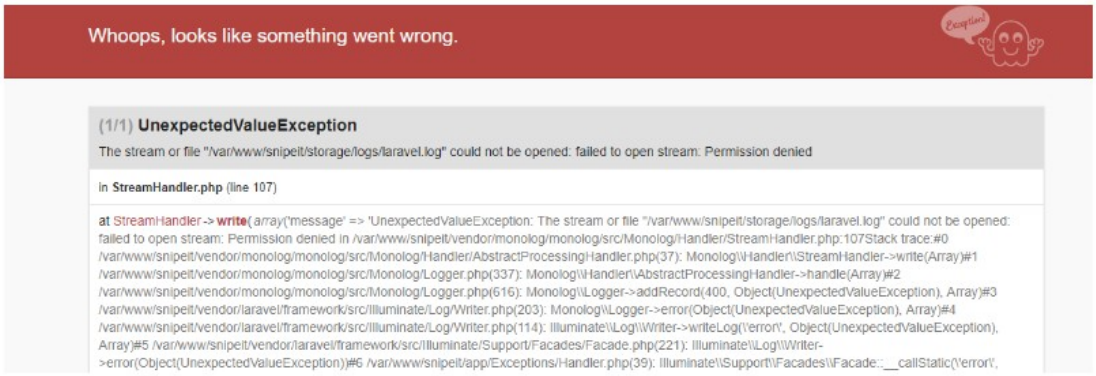
Text

```
git fetch --all
git reset --hard origin/master
```

Permission Issues

If you see an error like:

- Blank page with no error
- "Error in exception handler."
- "the stream or file `/var/www/snipeit/storage/logs/laravel.log` could not be opened. failed to open stream: Permission denied"



Failed to download psy/psysh from source

When running `composer install` on slower internet connections, you might run into an error like this:

```
Failed to download psy/psysh from source: The process "git clone --no-checkout 'https://github.com/bobthecow/psy
peit/vendor/psy/psysh' && git remote add composer 'https://github.com/bobthecow/psysh.git' && git fetch composer'
```

To resolve this, simply change the composer timeout limit. You can do this each time you run `composer install`, by adding `COMPOSER_PROCESS_TIMEOUT=3000` to your `composer install` command, like this:

Shell

```
COMPOSER_PROCESS_TIMEOUT=3000 composer install --no-dev --prefer-source
```

Or change the timeout for composer globally (if you have composer installed globally), you can run:

Shell

```
composer --global config process-timeout 3000
```

While running composer: intervention/image dev-master requires ext-fileinfo * -> the requested PHP extension fileinfo is missing or not enabled on your system.

As the error states, your server is missing the `fileinfo` extension, which is one of the requirements for running Snipe-IT.

Windows users must include the bundled `php_fileinfo.dll` DLL file in `php.ini` to enable this extension. To enable Fileinfo, add or uncomment this line in your php.ini:

```
extension=php_fileinfo.dll
```

and restart the web server.

Linux users need to add or uncomment the following in their `php.ini`:

```
extension=fileinfo.so
```

and restart the web server.

PHP version issues

If you see any of these errors, the version of PHP you're using is too old to run Snipe-IT, which requires PHP 7.4 or later.

- `FatalErrorException. Syntax error, unexpected '[', expecting ')'`
- `PHP Parse error: syntax error, unexpected 'class' (T_CLASS), expecting identifier (T_STRING) or variable (T_VARIABLE) or '{' or '$' in public/index.php on line 51`
- `PHP Parse error: syntax error, unexpected '.', expecting '&' or variable (T_VARIABLE)`
- `Parse error: syntax error, unexpected '?', expecting variable (T_VARIABLE)`

After upgrading PHP, you should also delete the contents of the cached views in `storage/framework/views` once you upgrade PHP, to resolve any cached issues.

Base table or view not found: 1146 Table 'oauth_clients' doesn't exist

Run migrations again to create the tables:

Shell

```
php artisan migrate
```

Mcrypt/OpenSSL Issues

There are a few different errors messages you might encounter that relate to mcrypt.

- `mcrypt_encrypt(): Size of key is too large for this algorithm`
- `mcrypt_encrypt(): Key size not supported by this algorithm. Only keys of sizes 16, 24 or 32 supported.`
- `openssl_decrypt(): IV passed is 32 bytes long which is longer than the 16 expected by selected cipher, truncating`
- `The only supported ciphers are AES-128-CBC and AES-256-CBC with the correct key lengths.`

If you don't have any encrypted custom fields or if this is a new install, this can be easily solved by simply regenerating your app key using:

On composer install: "The only supported ciphers are AES-128-CBC and AES-256-CBC with the correct key lengths."

If you run into this error before being able to complete the `composer install --no-dev` command successfully, you can try the following:

1. set `APP_KEY=null` and `ENCRYPT=false` in your `.env` file, THEN
2. run `composer install --no-dev` THEN
3. run `php artisan key:generate` THEN
4. set `ENCRYPT=true`

This is not exactly a common error, but we have seen it before (although we've never found a smoking gun). Following the above process should let you complete the composer install process, and will then update your app key to let you proceed.

Fatal error: Uncaught exception 'ReflectionException' with message 'Class log does not exist'

1. Check your `.env` file and make sure there are no extra spaces on any of the lines of your config, and that any multi-word config options (or options with special characters) are enclosed in single-quotes.

For example, if you want your `MAIL_FROM_NAME` to be "Snipe-IT Asset Management", it should look like this in the `.env` file:

.env

```
MAIL_FROM_NAME='Snipe-IT Asset Management'
```

1. Git Clone (Recommended)

If you have Git installed on your server, this will be the easiest way to install Snipe-IT so that you can quickly grab updates.

via command line

```
git clone https://github.com/snipe/snipe-it your-folder
```

To update moving forward, you'll just run `git pull` to grab the latest.

We release quite often, and this will by far be the easiest way to stay on top of upgrades.

2. Download the Source

When you download the source, you're going to download a zip file containing all of the Snipe-IT files.

Download the the latest release from Github.

You'll then unzip the archive to your new Snipe-IT installation directory.

3. Download the Installer

The installer is intended ONLY for fresh linux **CentOS/Redhat** or **Debian/Ubuntu** systems that have no other sites running on them. It will automatically pull the latest from the master branch.

> **NOTE:**
>
> Requires Centos 6 or Ubuntu 14 or greater.
>
> For RHEL 7 you should first enable the Extra Packages for Enterprise Linux (EPEL) repository. EPEL depends on the Red Hat repositories 'optional' (rhel-7-server-optional-rpms) and 'extras' (rhel-7-server-extras-rpms).

via command line

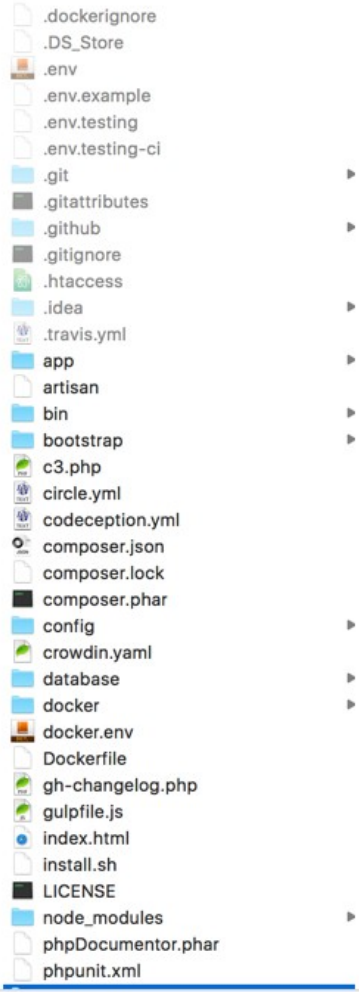
```
wget https://raw.githubusercontent.com/snipe/snipe-it/master/install.sh
chmod 744 install.sh
./install.sh
```

4. Use Docker

We provide a docker image for those familiar with Docker. Click here for info on setting up Snipe-IT via Docker.

File Structure

When the archive is unzipped (or when the git clone is complete), you should see a file structure similar to this in your Snipe-IT installation directory.



Your Environmental Config File

> **IMPORTANT!**
>
> Snipe-IT caches these variables for you to speed things up. If you make subsequent changes to this file, make sure you run `php artisan config:clear` to clear the compiled version to see your changes.

All system configuration variables are stored in a single `.env` file in your project's root. To get started, copy over the `.env.example` file to a new `.env` file:

Shell (Linux)

```
cp .env.example .env
```

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.env

```
# --------------------------------------------
# REQUIRED: BASIC APP SETTINGS
# --------------------------------------------
APP_ENV=production
APP_DEBUG=false
APP_KEY=ChangeMe
APP_URL=null
APP_TIMEZONE='UTC'
APP_LOCALE=en
MAX_RESULTS=500

# --------------------------------------------
# REQUIRED: UPLOADED FILE STORAGE SETTINGS
# --------------------------------------------
PRIVATE_FILESYSTEM_DISK=local
PUBLIC_FILESYSTEM_DISK=local_public

#PRIVATE_FILESYSTEM_DISK=s3_private
#PUBLIC_FILESYSTEM_DISK=s3_public


# --------------------------------------------
# REQUIRED: DATABASE SETTINGS
# --------------------------------------------
DB_CONNECTION=mysql
DB_HOST=127.0.0.1
DB_DATABASE=null
DB_USERNAME=null
DB_PASSWORD=null
DB_PREFIX=null
DB_DUMP_PATH='/usr/bin'
DB_CHARSET=utf8mb4
DB_COLLATION=utf8mb4_unicode_ci

# --------------------------------------------
# OPTIONAL: SSL DATABASE SETTINGS
# --------------------------------------------
DB_SSL=false
DB_SSL_IS_PAAS=false
DB_SSL_KEY_PATH=null
DB_SSL_CERT_PATH=null
```

REQUIRED: Basic App Settings

The first part of your `.env` file covers basic application settings.

.env

```
# --------------------------------------------
# REQUIRED: BASIC APP SETTINGS
# --------------------------------------------
APP_ENV=production
APP_DEBUG=false
APP_KEY=ChangeMe
APP_URL=http://ChangeMe
APP_TIMEZONE='America/Los_Angeles'
APP_LOCALE=en
MAX_RESULTS=500
```

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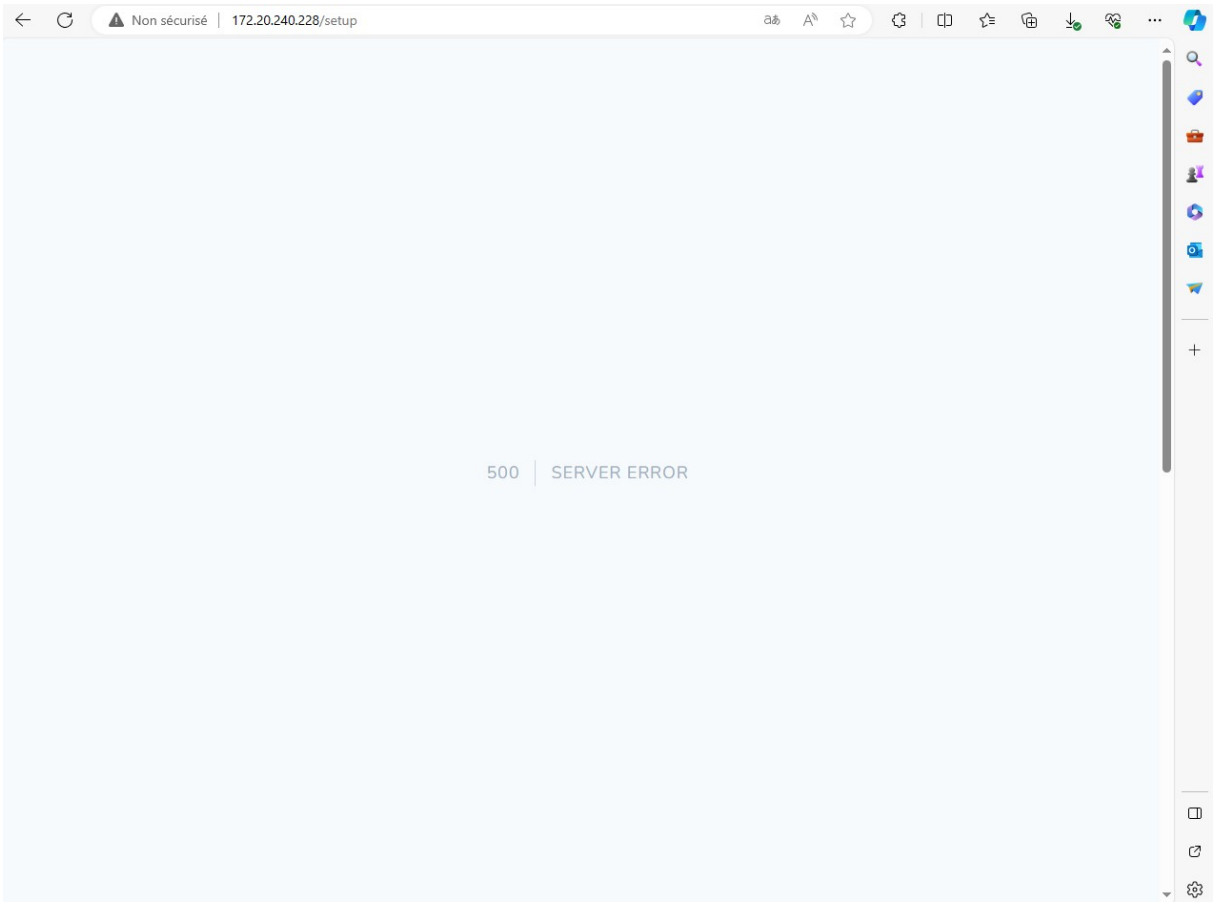
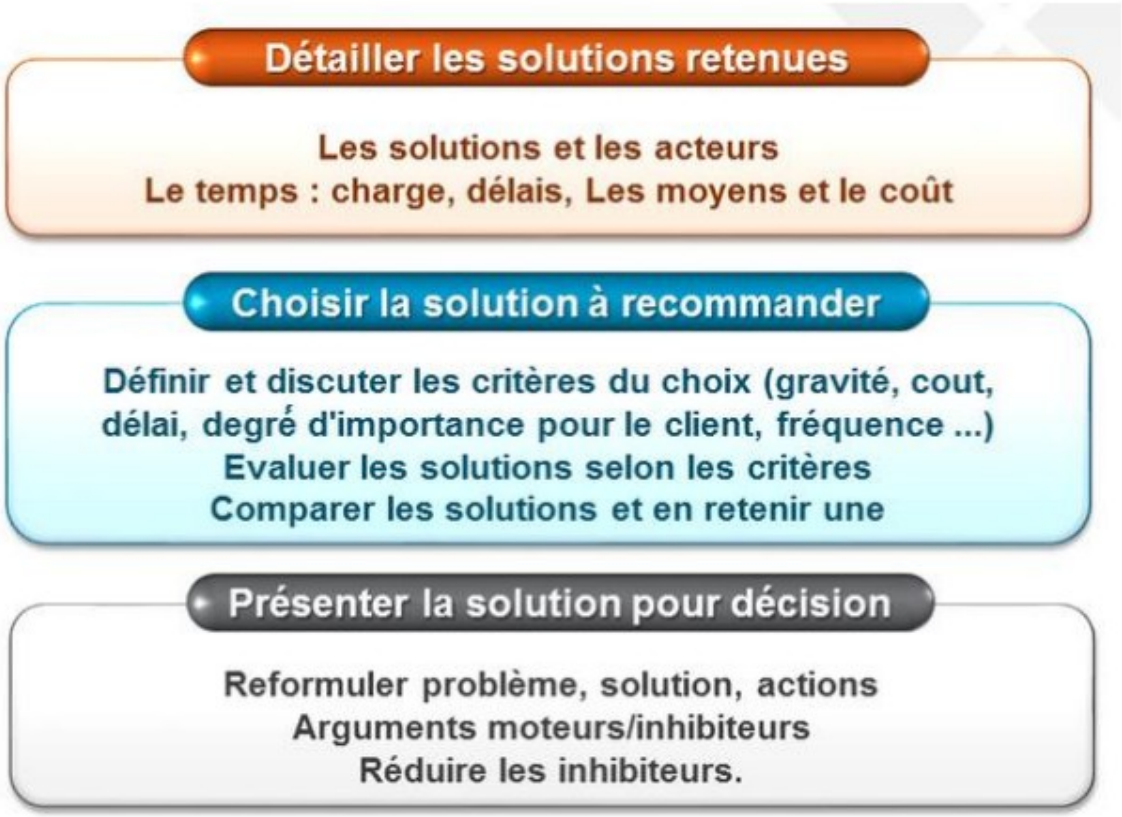
REQUIRED: Outgoing Mail Settings

Outgoing mail settings are required in order for your Snipe-IT installation to send email. If you do not configure your mail settings, users will not be able to request a password reset if they get locked out, your email alerts for expiring licenses and assets (etc) will not work, and you cannot use asset acceptance/EULA requirements on your system.

.env

```
# ------------------------------------------
# REQUIRED: OUTGOING MAIL SERVER SETTINGS
# ------------------------------------------
MAIL_DRIVER=smtp
MAIL_HOST=email-smtp.us-west-2.amazonaws.com
MAIL_PORT=587
MAIL_USERNAME=YOURUSERNAME
MAIL_PASSWORD=YOURPASSWORD
MAIL_ENCRYPTION=null
MAIL_FROM_ADDR=you@example.com
MAIL_FROM_NAME=Snipe-IT
MAIL_REPLYTO_ADDR=you@example.com
MAIL_REPLYTO_NAME=Snipe-IT
MAIL_AUTO_EMBED=true
MAIL_AUTO_EMBED_METHOD=base64
```





Snipe-IT

Snipe-IT est un système de gestion d'actifs open source basé sur le Web. Avec Snipe-IT, les organisations peuvent suivre et gérer efficacement leurs actifs physiques. La plate-forme comprend des fonctionnalités telles que le suivi des actifs, la lecture de codes-barres, la gestion des utilisateurs, les contrôles d'entrée/sortie, les rapports et les notifications. Snipe-IT permet aux organisations de suivre l'emplacement, l'état et l'historique de maintenance de leurs actifs, contribuant ainsi à optimiser l'utilisation des actifs, à prévenir la perte ou le vol et à simplifier les processus de gestion des stocks. Snipe-IT convient aux petites et moyennes entreprises, aux établissements d'enseignement, aux organisations à but non lucratif et aux services informatiques qui ont besoin d'une solution conviviale et rentable pour gérer leurs actifs.

SNIPE-IT
OPEN SOURCE ASSET MANAGEMENT