

The "Tiki Remote Instance Manager (TRIM)" will go into maintenance mode, and the code will be forked and revamped to become its replacement, now known as the "[Tiki Manager](#)".

1. TRIM use cases

Documentation on how to use each TRIM command resides on the [TRIM](#) page. This page is to list current and future scenarios with general steps and some tips, and example use cases.

- [1. TRIM use cases](#)
 - [1.1. Create or take over a Tiki instance](#)
 - [1.2. Backup and restore](#)
 - [1.2.1. Backups](#)
 - [1.2.2. Automated backups](#)
 - [1.2.3. Restoring](#)
 - [1.3. Automated security checks](#)
 - [1.4. Updates and upgrades](#)
 - [1.4.1. Update](#)
 - [1.4.2. Upgrade](#)
 - [1.4.3. Automated updates](#)
 - [1.5. Cloning](#)
 - [1.5.1. Manual cloning](#)
 - [1.5.2. Automated cloning](#)
 - [1.6. Test update or upgrade](#)
 - [1.6.1. Manual](#)
 - [1.6.2. Automated](#)
- [2. Future use cases](#)
 - [2.1. Re-install and apply a profile](#)
 - [2.1.1. Manual](#)
 - [2.1.2. Automated](#)
 - [2.2. Dev-testing-acceptance-prod workflow](#)
 - [2.3. Show server](#)
 - [2.4. Delayed mirroring](#)
 - [2.5. Compare Tiki instances](#)

Note: For all automated (unattended) operations, there should be a warning email upon failure (disk full or SSH failure)

1.1. Create or take over a Tiki instance

- `make instance`

1.2. Backup and restore

1.2.1. Backups

- `make backup`

1.2.2. Automated backups

- [Set cron job](#)

1.2.3. Restoring

- `make restore`

1.3. Automated security checks

- `make watch`

1.4. Updates and upgrades

Updates from x.x to x.y	Can be automated. If you are in a branch, to the tip of that branch. If you are in trunk, you get the latest trunk.
Upgrade from x.x to z.z	Doesn't make sense to automate because after the 1st run, you are already at the target version.

For all updates and upgrades, a maintenance page should be shown (because weird errors can occur when part of the code has been updated)

1.4.1. Update

- `make backup` (to be safe)
- `make update`

1.4.2. Upgrade

- `make backup` (to be safe)
- `make upgrade`

1.4.3. Automated updates

- like `make update` but with email alert of failure

1.5. Cloning

1.5.1. Manual cloning

- `make blank` to create an instance to be cloned to
- `make clone` and select from and to

1.5.2. Automated cloning

Same steps as above. Then, [put on a cron job](#)

1.6. Test update or upgrade

1.6.1. Manual

- `make blank` instance to create an instance for the test upgrade
- `make clone` and select from and to
- select the version to update or upgrade to

1.6.2. Automated

Same steps as above. Then, [put on a cron job](#)

2. Future use cases

2.1. Re-install and apply a profile

2.1.1. Manual

- `make instance` and `make profile`
- adjust your profile
- re-install Tiki and re-apply the profile
- adjust your profile until the final result is just right

2.1.2. Automated

Same as above, on a daily or weekly cron job

Use cases:

- Demo sites
- Development process for complex projects with several developers
 - Thus, everyone on the team has the same data to test/develop with.
 - This is how CartoGraf was developed. Thus, the profile was applied hundreds of times before being applied in production
- Automated testing: Tests can be automated to detect regressions.

2.2. Dev-testing-acceptance-prod workflow

- Some features are missing in Tiki and TRIM to do this well
 - Relations between Tiki instances (This is the dev of this other one)
 - To be able to migrate data, without touching the code. Ex.: copy latest production data to the dev server (but not touching the code)

2.3. Show server

- <https://dev.tiki.org/show.tiki.org-Overview>

2.4. Delayed mirroring

Same daily operation as "Automated cloning" but with a lag (ex: one day, one week and one month). Suggested domain names include yesterday.example.org, aweekago.example.org and amonthago.example.org

Use cases:

- A user reports an issue, and indicates that current behavior is different than previous behavior. Has their been a regression in the code? A change of configuration? Is the user mistaken?
- Someone accidentally deletes a file or a tracker item, or some other operation for which their is no history (the logs indicate the action, but data is gone, so un-revertable): With aweekago.example.org, the user can find the info, and restore him/herself.

Tip: This site should be restricted (ex.: by IP or Basic authentication) because it will not have all the latest security fixes.

2.5. Compare Tiki instances

make compare should show a diff of all files in and outside the web directory, and a diff of database