链滴

NextCloud 云盘部署

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原文链接：https://ld246.com/article/1571047280098

来源网站：链滴

1、部署MySQL

1.1：MySQL8.0版本

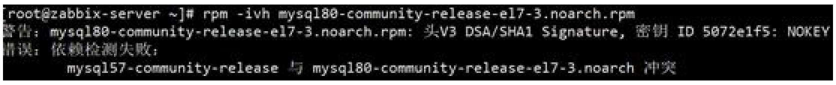
```
[root@server ~]#  wget https://dev.mysql.com/get/mysql80-community-release-el7-3.noarch.pm
```

1.2：安装YUM源

MySQL8.0版本

```
[root@server ~]# rpm -ivh mysql80-community-release-el7-3.noarch.rpm
```

- 注意：如果一台服务器安装5.7和8.0版本的rpm源则会冲突



```
[root@zabbix-server ~]# rpm -ivh mysql80-community-release-el7-3.noarch.rpm
警告：mysql80-community-release-el7-3.noarch.rpm: 头V3 DSA/SHA1 Signature, 密钥 ID 5072e1f5: NOKEY
错误：依赖检测失败：
        mysql57-community-release 与 mysql80-community-release-el7-3.noarch 冲突
```

1.3：安装 MySQL 服务端

- 查看 mysql server

```
[root@server ~]# yum repolist enabled | grep "mysql.*-community.*"
[root@server ~]# yum repolist all | grep mysql
```

- 安装

```
[root@server ~]# yum install mysql-community-server
```

1.4：启动 mysql 服务

```
[root@server ~]# systemctl start mysqld.service
[root@server ~]# systemctl enable mysqld.service
[root@server ~]# systemctl status mysqld.service
```

1.5：数据库密码配置

1.5.1：查看登陆密码

```
[root@server ~]# cat /var/log/mysqld.log | grep 'password'
```

1.5.2：登陆

```
[root@erver ~]# mysql -uroot -p
```

- 到这里 MySQL 就完全安装完成了

1.5.3：重置密码

8之前是 validate_password_   8之后validate_password.

重置密码（MySQL8.0版本）

- 原因：在MySQL8.0中'validate_password_policy' 变量不存在
- 进行密码规则调整

密码验证策略低要求
mysql> set global validate_password.policy=0; (0或LOW代表低级)

密码至少要包含的小写字母个数和大写字母个数
mysql> set global validate_password.mixed_case_count=0;

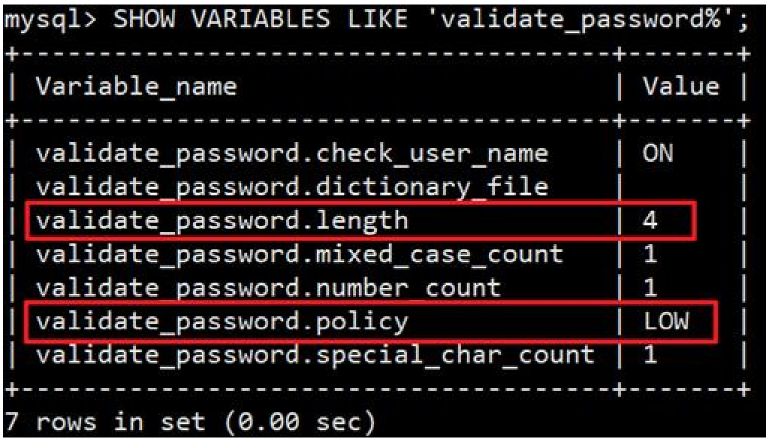
密码至少要包含的数字个数。
mysql> set global validate_password.number_count=0;

密码至少要包含的特殊字符数
mysql> set global validate_password.special_char_count=0;

密码长度
mysql> set global validate_password.length=4;** **#8.0最小长度为4

- 再次设置密码

mysql> ALTER USER 'root'@'localhost' IDENTIFIED BY 'dqz123';
mysql> flush privileges;
mysql> SHOW VARIABLES LIKE 'validate_password%';



```
mysql> SHOW VARIABLES LIKE 'validate_password%';
+--------------------------------------+-------+
| Variable_name                        | Value |
+--------------------------------------+-------+
| validate_password.check_user_name    | ON    |
| validate_password.dictionary_file    |       |
| validate_password.length             | 4     |
| validate_password.mixed_case_count   | 1     |
| validate_password.number count       | 1     |
| validate_password.policy             | LOW   |
| validate_password.special_char_count | 1     |
+--------------------------------------+-------+
7 rows in set (0.00 sec)
```

1.6：创建用户和数据库

mysql> create database nextcloud;

mysql> create user nextcloud@localhost identified by 'passwd';

mysql> grant all privileges on nextcloud.* to nextcloud@localhost identified by 'passwd';

mysql> flush privileges;

2、部署PHP

2.1：安装

- 这里安装新版本PHP

```
[root@nextcloud-server ~]# yum install epel-release
[root@nextcloud-server ~]# rpm -Uvh https://mirror.webtatic.com/yum/el7/webtatic-release.pm
```

- 安装一些PHP组件

```
[root@nextcloud-server ~]# yum install php72w-fpm php72w-opcache php72w-mysql php7w-cli php72w-gd php72w-mcrypt php72w-pear php72w-xml php72w-mbstring php72w-pdo php72w-json php72w-pecl-apcu php72w-pecl-apcu-devel
```

2.2：配置

```
[root@nextcloud-server ~]# vim /etc/php-fpm.d/www.conf

.....

user = nginx //将用户和组都改为nginx

group = nginx

.....

listen = 127.0.0.1:9000  //php-fpm所监听的端口为9000

......

env[HOSTNAME] = $HOSTNAME  //去掉下面几行注释

env[PATH] = /usr/local/bin:/usr/bin:/bin

env[TMP] = /tmp

env[TMPDIR] = /tmp

env[TEMP] = /tmp
```

- 在/var/lib目录下为session路径创建一个新的文件夹，并将用户名和组设为nginx

```
[root@nextcloud-server ~]# mkdir -p /var/lib/php/session
[root@nextcloud-server ~]# chown nginx:nginx -R /var/lib/php/session/
```

2.3：启动

```
[root@wordpress ~]# systemctl start php-fpm
[root@wordpress ~]# systemctl enable php-fpm
```

3、部署nginx

- 这里我采用RPM包安装最新稳定版nginx

3.1：安装

使用RPM包进行安装，下载地址：http://nginx.org/packages/centos/7/x86_64/RPMS/

```
[root@wordpress ~]# wget http://nginx.org/packages/centos/7/x86_64/RPMS/nginx-1.16.1-1
el7.ngx.x86_64.rpm
[root@wordpress ~]# rpm -ivh nginx-1.16.1-1.el7.ngx.x86_64.rpm
[root@wordpress ~]# nginx -v
nginx version: nginx/1.16.1
```

3.2：启动

- 启动前检查配置文件

```
[root@wordpress ~]# nginx -t
nginx: the configuration file /etc/nginx/nginx.conf syntax is ok
nginx: configuration file /etc/nginx/nginx.conf test is successful
```

- 启动

```
[root@wordpress ~]# systemctl start nginx

[root@wordpress ~]# systemctl enable nginx

[root@wordpress ~]# systemctl status nginx
```

4、部署nextcloud

4.1：下载并安装Nextcloud

```
[root@nextcloud-server ~]# yum -y install wget unzip

[root@nextcloud-server ~]# cd /usr/local/src/

[root@nextcloud-server src]# wget https://download.nextcloud.com/server/releases/nextclou
-12.0.4.zip

[root@nextcloud-server src]# unzip nextcloud-12.0.4.zip

[root@nextcloud-server src]# ls

nextcloud nextcloud-12.0.4.zip

[root@nextcloud-server src]# mv nextcloud /usr/share/nginx/html/
```

4.2：创建数据目录

- 进入Nginx的root目录，并为Nextcloud创建data目录，将Nextcloud的用户和组修改为nginx

```
[root@nextcloud-server src]# cd /usr/share/nginx/html/

[root@nextcloud-server html]# mkdir -p nextcloud/data/

[root@nextcloud-server html]# chown nginx:nginx -R nextcloud/

[root@nextcloud-server html]# ll -d nextcloud
drwxr-xr-x. 15 nginx nginx 4096 1月 24 17:04 nextcloud
```

4.3：配置自签证书

- 为SSL证书创建一个新的文件夹：

```
[root@nextcloud-server ~]# cd /etc/nginx/cert/

[root@nextcloud-server cert]# openssl req -new -x509 -days 365 -nodes -out /etc/nginx/cert
nextcloud.crt -keyout /etc/nginx/cert/nextcloud.key

.....

Country Name (2 letter code) [XX]:cn  //国家

State or Province Name (full name) []:beijing //省份

Locality Name (eg, city) [Default City]:beijing     //地区名字

Organization Name (eg, company) [Default Company Ltd]:xxx //公司名

Organizational Unit Name (eg, section) []:xxx //部门

Common Name (eg, your name or your server's hostname) []:xxx //CA主机名

Email Address []:xx@xx.com //邮箱
```

- 然后将证书文件的权限设置为660

```
[root@nextcloud-server cert]# chmod 700 /etc/nginx/cert

[root@nextcloud-server cert]# chmod 600 /etc/nginx/cert/*
```

4.4：配置虚拟主机

- 进入Nginx的虚拟主机配置文件所在目录并创建一个新的虚拟主机配置（记得修改两个server_nam 为自己的域名）

```
[root@nextcloud-server ~]# cd /etc/nginx/conf.d/

[root@nextcloud-server conf.d]# vim nextcloud.conf

upstream php-handler {

 server 127.0.0.1:9000;
```

```
}
server {
 listen 80;
 server_name localhost;
 return 301 https://$server_name$request_uri;
}
server {
 listen 443 ssl;
 server_name localhost;
 ssl_certificate /etc/nginx/cert/nextcloud.crt;
 ssl_certificate_key /etc/nginx/cert/nextcloud.key;
 # Add headers to serve security related headers
 # Before enabling Strict-Transport-Security headers please read into this
 # topic first.
 add_header Strict-Transport-Security "max-age=15768000;
 includeSubDomains; preload;";
 add_header X-Content-Type-Options nosniff;
 add_header X-Frame-Options "SAMEORIGIN";
 add_header X-XSS-Protection "1; mode=block";
 add_header X-Robots-Tag none;
 add_header X-Download-Options noopen;
 add_header X-Permitted-Cross-Domain-Policies none;
 # Path to the root of your installation
 root /usr/share/nginx/html/nextcloud/;
 location = /robots.txt {
 allow all;
 log_not_found off;
```

```
access_log off;

}

# The following 2 rules are only needed for the user_webfinger app.

# Uncomment it if you're planning to use this app.

#rewrite ^/.well-known/host-meta /public.php?service=host-meta last;

#rewrite ^/.well-known/host-meta.json /public.php?service=host-meta-json

# last;

location = /.well-known/carddav {

return 301 $scheme://$host/remote.php/dav;

}

location = /.well-known/caldav {

return 301 $scheme://$host/remote.php/dav;

}

# set max upload size

client_max_body_size 512M;

fastcgi_buffers 64 4K;

# Disable gzip to avoid the removal of the ETag header

gzip off;

# Uncomment if your server is build with the ngx_pagespeed module

# This module is currently not supported.

#pagespeed off;

error_page 403 /core/templates/403.php;

error_page 404 /core/templates/404.php;

location / {

rewrite ^ /index.php$uri;

}

location ~ ^/(?:build|tests|config|lib|3rdparty|templates|data)/ {
```

```
deny all;

}

location ~ ^/(?:\.|autotest|occ|issue|indie|db_|console) {

deny all;

}

location ~ ^/(?:index|remote|public|cron|core/ajax/update|status|ocs/v[12]|updater/.+|ocs-prvider/.+|core/templates/40[34])\.php(?:$|/) {

include fastcgi_params;

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

    fastcgi_param SCRIPT_FILENAME $document_root$fastcgi_script_name;

fastcgi_param PATH_INFO $fastcgi_path_info;

fastcgi_param HTTPS on;

#Avoid sending the security headers twice

fastcgi_param modHeadersAvailable true;

    fastcgi_param front_controller_active true;

fastcgi_pass php-handler;

fastcgi_intercept_errors on;

fastcgi_request_buffering off;

}

location ~ ^/(?:updater|ocs-provider)(?:$|/) {

try_files $uri/ =404;

index index.php;

}

# Adding the cache control header for js and css files

# Make sure it is BELOW the PHP block

location ~* \.(?:css|js)$ {

try_files $uri /index.php$uri$is_args$args;

add_header Cache-Control "public, max-age=7200";
```

```
# Add headers to serve security related headers (It is intended to
# have those duplicated to the ones above)
# Before enabling Strict-Transport-Security headers please read into
# this topic first.
add_header Strict-Transport-Security "max-age=15768000;
includeSubDomains; preload;";
add_header X-Content-Type-Options nosniff;
add_header X-Frame-Options "SAMEORIGIN";
add_header X-XSS-Protection "1; mode=block";
add_header X-Robots-Tag none;
add_header X-Download-Options noopen;
add_header X-Permitted-Cross-Domain-Policies none;
# Optional: Don't log access to assets
access_log off;
}
location ~* \.(?:svg|gif|png|html|ttf|woff|ico|jpg|jpeg)$ {
try_files $uri /index.php$uri$is_args$args;
# Optional: Don't log access to other assets
access_log off;
}
}
```

- 保存文件并退出vim

5、访问网站

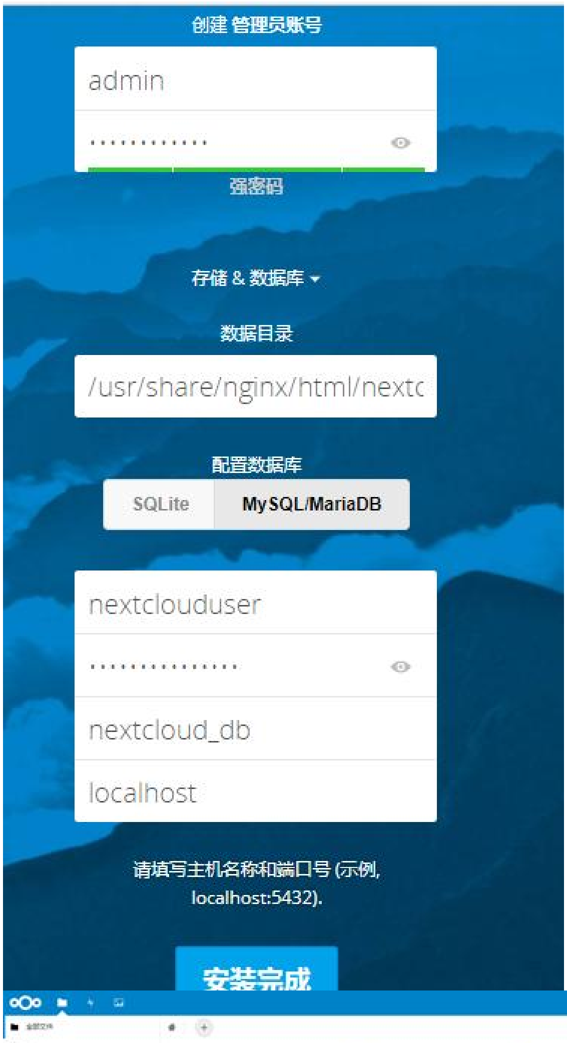
5.1：设置Firewalld防火墙

- 为Nextcloud开放http和https两个端口

```
[root@nextcloud-server ~]# systemctl start firewalld
```

```
[root@nextcloud-server ~]# systemctl enable firewalld
[root@nextcloud-server ~]# firewall-cmd --permanent --add-service=http
[root@nextcloud-server ~]# firewall-cmd --permanent --add-service=https
[root@nextcloud-server ~]# firewall-cmd –reload
```

5.2：安装NextCloud



创建 管理员账号

admin

•••••••••••••

强密码

存储 & 数据库 ▾

数据目录

/usr/share/nginx/html/nextc

配置数据库

SQLite | MySQL/MariaDB

nextclouduser

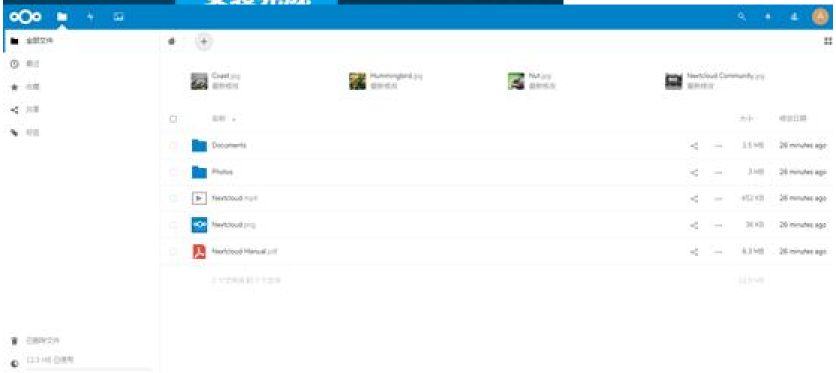
•••••••••••••••

nextcloud_db

localhost

请填写主机名称和端口号 (示例, localhost:5432).

安装完成



Documents 3.5 MB 26 minutes ago

Photos 3 MB 26 minutes ago

Nextcloud.mp4 452 KB 26 minutes ago

Nextcloud.png 36 KB 26 minutes ago

Nextcloud Manual.pdf 6.3 MB 26 minutes ago

6、问题总结：

- 有时nextcloud会有更新，可以在页面上点击进行更新；但是更新时开启了维护模式后，会出现一

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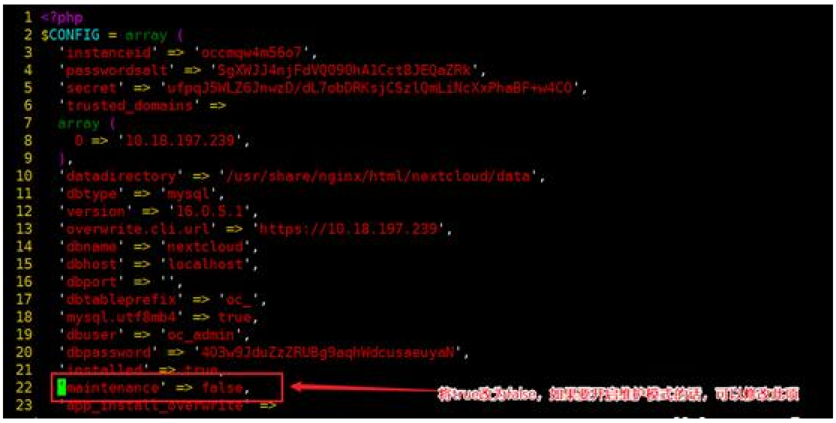
停留在维护模式的页面，解决方案如下：

修改存放nextcloud源码路径下的config.php文件

[root@nextcloud-server ~]# cd /usr/share/nginx/html/nextcloud/config

[root@nextcloud-server config]# vim config.php



```
<?php
$CONFIG = array (
  'instanceid' => 'occmqw4m56o7',
  'passwordsalt' => 'SgXWJJ4njFdVQ090hA1CctBJEQaZRk',
  'secret' => 'ufpqJ5WLZ6JnwzD/dL7obDRKsjCSzlQmLiNcXxPhaBF+w4C0',
  'trusted_domains' =>
  array (
    0 => '10.18.197.239',
  ),
  'datadirectory' => '/usr/share/nginx/html/nextcloud/data',
  'dbtype' => 'mysql',
  'version' => '16.0.5.1',
  'overwrite.cli.url' => 'https://10.18.197.239',
  'dbname' => 'nextcloud',
  'dbhost' => 'localhost',
  'dbport' => '',
  'dbtableprefix' => 'oc_',
  'mysql.utf8mb4' => true,
  'dbuser' => 'oc_admin',
  'dbpassword' => '403w9JduZzZRUBg9aqhWdcusaeuyaN',
  'installed' => true,
  'maintenance' => false,
  'app_install_overwrite' =>
```

将true改为false，如果要开启维护模式的话，可以修改此项

原文链接：NextCloud 云盘部署