

# Nextcloud Dependencies installieren

Nextcloud benötigt einige Softwarepakete, die auf dem Server installiert sein müssen, damit Nextcloud dort ausgeführt werden kann. Diese installieren wir jetzt.

## PHP & Apache

Eine wesentliche Abhängigkeit ist die serverseitige Programmiersprache PHP sowie ein Webserver - wir verwenden apache2. PHP Pakete kommen zwar bei debian mit, aber nicht die aktuellsten, darum aktivieren wir eine weitere Softwarequelle, um das aktuelle PHP installieren zu können. Melde dich per SSH am NUC an und führe die folgenden Befehle aus:

```
sudo apt update
sudo apt full-upgrade
sudo apt install -y apt-transport-https lsb-release ca-certificates wget
sudo wget -O /etc/apt/trusted.gpg.d/php.gpg
https://packages.sury.org/php/apt.gpg
echo "deb https://packages.sury.org/php/ $(lsb_release -sc) main" | sudo tee
/etc/apt/sources.list.d/php.list
sudo apt update
sudo apt install -y php8.3
sudo apt install apache2
```

Rufe an deinem Laptop jetzt in einem Browser die Adresse <http://172.21.21.x> deines NUC auf - das sollte ungefähr so aussehen:

The screenshot shows a web browser window with the URL 172.21.21.238. The page title is "Apache2 Debian Default Page". It features the Debian logo and the text "Apache2 Debian Default Page". A red banner at the top says "It works!". Below it, there's explanatory text about the server's operation and configuration. A section titled "Configuration Overview" provides details on the layout of configuration files like /etc/apache2/apache2.conf and /etc/apache2/conf-available/ports.conf.

This is the default welcome page used to test the correct operation of the Apache2 server after installation on Debian systems. If you can read this page, it means that the Apache HTTP server installed at this site is working properly. You should **replace this file** (located at `/var/www/html/index.html`) before continuing to operate your HTTP server.

If you are a normal user of this web site and don't know what this page is about, this probably means that the site is currently unavailable due to maintenance. If the problem persists, please contact the site's administrator.

### Configuration Overview

Debian's Apache2 default configuration is different from the upstream default configuration, and split into several files optimized for interaction with Debian tools. The configuration system is **fully documented in `/usr/share/doc/apache2/README.Debian.gz`**. Refer to this for the full documentation. Documentation for the web server itself can be found by accessing the **manual** if the apache2-doc package was installed on this server.

The configuration layout for an Apache2 web server installation on Debian systems is as follows:

```
/etc/apache2/
|-- apache2.conf
|   '-- ports.conf
|
```

Um zu testen, ob php funktioniert, kannst du eine Datei test.php im Verzeichnis /var/www/html/ anlegen

```
nano /var/www/html/test.php
```

mit dem Inhalt

```
<?php
phpinfo();
?>
```

Öffne dann die Seite <http://172.21.21.x/test.php>, das Ergebnis sollte ungefähr so aussehen:

The screenshot shows a web browser window with the URL `172.21.21.238/test.php`. The page title is "PHP Version 8.3.9". On the right, there is a large "php" logo. The main content is a table listing PHP configuration details:

System	Linux ncfs 6.1.0-22-amd64 #1 SMP PREEMPT_DYNAMIC Debian 6.1.94-1 (2024-06-21) x86_64
Build Date	Jul 8 2024 10:27:02
Build System	Linux
Server API	Apache 2.0 Handler
Virtual Directory Support	disabled
Configuration File (php.ini) Path	/etc/php/8.3/apache2
Loaded Configuration File	/etc/php/8.3/apache2/php.ini
Scan this dir for additional .ini files	/etc/php/8.3/apache2/conf.d
Additional .ini files parsed	/etc/php/8.3/apache2/conf.d/10-opcache.ini, /etc/php/8.3/apache2/conf.d/10-pdo.ini, /etc/php/8.3/apache2/conf.d/20-calendar.ini, /etc/php/8.3/apache2/conf.d/20-ctype.ini, /etc/php/8.3/apache2/conf.d/20-exif.ini, /etc/php/8.3/apache2/conf.d/20-ffi.ini, /etc/php/8.3/apache2/conf.d/20-finfo.ini, /etc/php/8.3/apache2/conf.d/20-iconv.ini, /etc/php/8.3/apache2/conf.d/20-ftp.ini, /etc/php/8.3/apache2/conf.d/20-gettext.ini, /etc/php/8.3/apache2/conf.d/20-iconv.ini, /etc/php/8.3/apache2/conf.d/20-phar.ini, /etc/php/8.3/apache2/conf.d/20-posix.ini, /etc/php/8.3/apache2/conf.d/20-readline.ini, /etc/php/8.3/apache2/conf.d/20-shmop.ini, /etc/php/8.3/apache2/conf.d/20-sockets.ini, /etc/php/8.3/apache2/conf.d/20-sysvmsg.ini, /etc/php/8.3/apache2/conf.d/20-sysvsem.ini, /etc/php/8.3/apache2/conf.d/20-sysvshm.ini, /etc/php/8.3/apache2/conf.d/20-tokenizer.ini
PHP API	20230831
PHP Extension	20230831
Zend Extension	420230831
Zend Extension Build	API420230831,NTS
PHP Extension Build	API20230831,NTS
Debug Build	no
Thread Safety	disabled
Zend Signal Handling	enabled
Zend Memory Manager	enabled
Zend Multibyte Support	disabled

Glückwunsch, du hast einen Webserver mit PHP!

## Datenbankserver: mariadb

Zunächst installieren wir die nötigen Software-Pakete:

```
sudo apt install mariadb-server
```

MariaDB absichern: Führe den Befehl `sudo mysql_secure_installation` aus und antworte auf die Fragen wie folgt (das Passwort ist zunächst leer, bei der ersten Frage einfach Enter drücken):

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

```
Switch to unix_socket authentication [Y/n] y
```

```
Change the root password? [Y/n] y
```

```
New password:
```

```
Re-enter new password:
```

```
Remove anonymous users? [Y/n] y
```

```
Disallow root login remotely? [Y/n] y
```

Remove test database and access to it? [Y/n] y

Reload privilege tables now? [Y/n] y

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