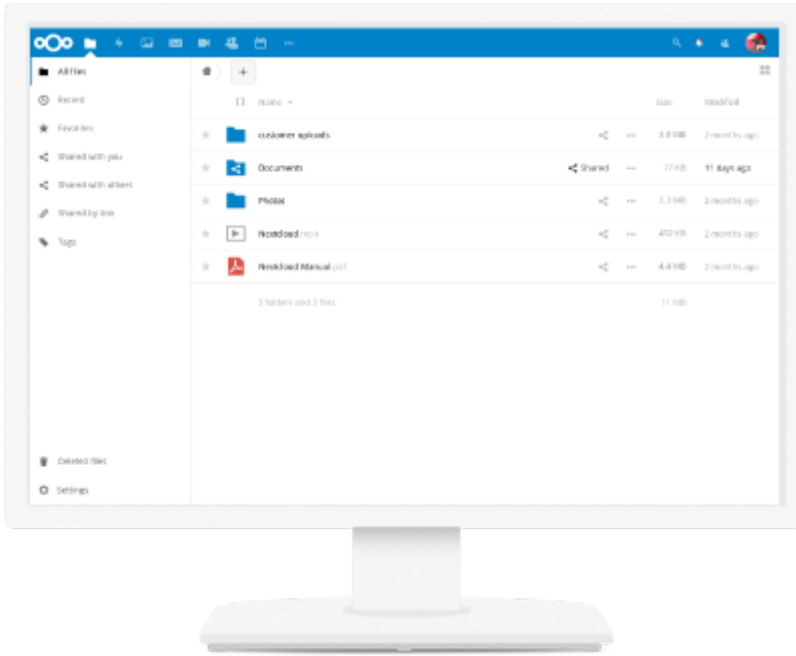


Nextcloud Server - RHEL / CentOS 8

NextCloud is an open source web suite that provides a cloud storage over the network, fork of ownCloud. It is like a Dropbox that permits you to store and share your documents and pictures in a centralized location.



Installation des Nextcloud Servers

Im nachfolgenden, werden alle für Nextcloud benötigten Pakete installiert, konfiguriert und gehärtet. Als nächstes, wird die für den Betrieb gebrauchte Datenbank erstellt, die Firewall-Rules sowie die benötigten SELinux Rules erstellt und aktiviert.

Zum Schluss der nachfolgenden Anleitung, sollte dann eine Sichere und vollkommen funktionstüchtige, neue Nextcloud Instanz realisiert sein!

Vorbereitungen

Hinzufügen des **Epel** und **Remi** Repositories sowie Installieren von paar Deps!

```
# yum -y install epel-release
# yum -y install https://rpms.remirepo.net/enterprise/remi-release-8.rpm

# yum update -y
# yum install -y vim wget curl setroubleshoot policycoreutils-python-utils
setools yum-utils bzip2

# yum module reset php
```

```
# dnf module install php:remi-7.4
```

Installation und Konfiguration Pakete

Installation der Package-dependencies

```
# yum install httpd mariadb-server redis php-pecl-redis5 php-pecl-imagick php-intl php-common php-pecl-apcu php-fpm php-cli php-devel php-gd php-mysqlnd php-pear php-xml php-mbstring php-json php-pecl-apcu-devel php-pecl-imagick-devel php-intl php-opcache php-zip php-bcmath php-process php-gmp php-pecl-selinux
```

Konfiguration des Webservers

1. **Disable the pre-set Apache welcome page:**

```
# sed -i 's/^/#&/g' /etc/httpd/conf.d/welcome.conf
```

2. **Prevent Apache from loading WebDAV modules, as required by NextCloud:**

```
# sed -i 's/^/#&/g' /etc/httpd/conf.modules.d/00-dav.conf
```

3. **Change the web root directory:**

```
# sed -i 's/DocumentRoot "\/var\/www\/html"/DocumentRoot "\/var\/www\/html\/nextcloud"/' /etc/httpd/conf/httpd.conf
```

4. Erstellen einer neuen HTTPD-Konfiguration unter: **/etc/httpd/conf.d/nextcloud.conf**, für die spätere Nextcloud-Instanz:

```
# vim /etc/httpd/conf.d/nextcloud.conf
```

```
Listen 7030
```

```
<VirtualHost *:7030>
```

```
    ServerAdmin michu@michu-it.com
    ServerName cloud.michu-it.com
```

```
    Timeout 300
    ProxyTimeout 300
```

```
    SetEnvIf X-Forwarded-Proto "^https$" HTTPS=on
    ServerSignature Off
```

```
    ErrorLog "/var/log/httpd/nextcloud-error_log"
    CustomLog "/var/log/httpd/nextcloud-access_log" combined
```

```
DocumentRoot "/var/www/html/nextcloud"

<Directory "/var/www/html/nextcloud">
    DirectoryIndex index.html index.php
    Options SymLinksifOwnerMatch
    AllowOverride All
    <IfModule mod_dav.c>
        Dav off
    </IfModule>
    SetEnv HOME /var/www/html/nextcloud
    SetEnv HTTP_HOME /var/www/html/nextcloud

    Require all granted
</Directory>

<IfModule reqtimeout_module>
    RequestReadTimeout body=0
</IfModule>

Header set X-Content-Type-Options: "nosniff"
Header set X-Frame-Options: "sameorigin"
Header always set Content-Security-Policy "connect-src 'self'
analytics.michu-it.com:443"

</VirtualHost>
```

Erstellen der benötigten Ordner:

```
# mkdir /var/www/html/php_my_admin
# mkdir /var/www/html/nextcloud
```

Konfiguration von PHP

Next, open the PHP configuration file and increase the upload file size. You can find the location of the PHP configuration file by executing the following command:

```
# /usr/bin/php -i | grep 'Loaded Configuration File'
```

```
Loaded Configuration File => /etc/php.ini
```

In our case, we have to make changes to the `/etc/php.ini` file. We will increase the default upload limit to 3000 MB. You can set the values according to your needs. Run the following commands:

```
# sed -i "s/post_max_size = 8M/post_max_size = 6000M/" /etc/php.ini
# sed -i "s/upload_max_filesize = 2M/upload_max_filesize = 6000M/"
/etc/php.ini
```

```
# sed -i "s/max_execution_time = ./max_execution_time = 7200/" /etc/php.ini
# sed -i "s/max_input_time = ./max_input_time = 7200/" /etc/php.ini
# sed -i "s/memory_limit = ./memory_limit = 1024M/" /etc/php.ini

# sed -i "s/;listen.owner = nobody/listen.owner = apache/" /etc/php-fpm.d/www.conf
# sed -i "s/;listen.group = nobody/listen.group = apache/" /etc/php-fpm.d/www.conf
# sed -i "s/;listen.mode = 0660/listen.mode = 0660/" /etc/php-fpm.d/www.conf

# sed -i "s/pm.max_children = ./pm.max_children = 120/" /etc/php-fpm.d/www.conf
# sed -i "s/pm.start_servers = ./pm.start_servers = 12/" /etc/php-fpm.d/www.conf
# sed -i "s/pm.min_spare_servers = ./pm.min_spare_servers = 6/" /etc/php-fpm.d/www.conf
# sed -i "s/pm.max_spare_servers = ./pm.max_spare_servers = 18/" /etc/php-fpm.d/www.conf

# sed -i "s/;opcache.enable_cli=0/opcache.enable_cli=1/" /etc/php.d/10-opcache.ini
# sed -i
"s/opcache.max_accelerated_files=4000/opcache.max_accelerated_files=10000/"
/etc/php.d/10-opcache.ini
# sed -i "s/;opcache.revalidate_freq=2/opcache.revalidate_freq=1/"
/etc/php.d/10-opcache.ini
# sed -i "s/;opcache.save_comments=1/opcache.save_comments=1/"
/etc/php.d/10-opcache.ini
```

Ändern des PHP Default, upload-tmp Verzeichnisses.

Will man grössere Files unter CentOS hochladen, (grösser als das **/tmp** Verzeichnis), so muss der PHP upload-tmp Pfad an einen neuen Ort gesetzt werden, wo mehr Platz ist!

```
# mkdir /var/www/html/upload-tmp
# chown -R apache:apache /var/www/html/ && chmod 775 /var/www/html/upload-tmp/

# semanage fcontext -a -t httpd_sys_rw_content_t '/var/www/html/upload-tmp(/.*)?'
# restorecon -Rv '/var/www/html/'
# ls -lZ /var/www/html/

# sed -i "s/;upload_tmp_dir =/upload_tmp_dir = \var\www\html\upload-tmp/" /etc/php.ini
```

Starten / Enablen und Härten der Mariadb DB

Generieren eines neuen MaiaDB-Root Passwortes:

```
# openssl rand -base64 30 > /root/.mariadb-root-pw && cat /root/.mariadb-root-pw
```

```
Tb/qprITSryJDHEp29XHr7/IuxMxZhGke/LZXEEJ
```

```
# systemctl enable mariadb.service --now
```

```
# mysql_secure_installation
```

```
Enter current password for root (enter for none): Enter
Set 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

All done!
```

Erstellen der Datenbank & einrichten von Nextcloud

Datenbank Konfigurieren

Once MariaDB is installed, login to the database server as user root, and create database and user for Nextcloud:

```
# mysql -u root --password=$(cat /root/.mariadb-root-pw)
```

```
MariaDB [(none)]> CREATE DATABASE nextcloud;
MariaDB [(none)]> GRANT ALL PRIVILEGES ON nextcloud.* TO
'nextcloudusr'@'localhost' IDENTIFIED BY 'my_application_password';
MariaDB [(none)]> FLUSH PRIVILEGES;
MariaDB [(none)]> quit
```

Installationsanleitung von phpMyAdmin:

- [phpMyAdmin unter Redhat / CentOS einrichten](#)

Download der neusten Nextcloud Version

```
# cd /var/www/html
# curl -o nextcloud-latest.tar.bz2
https://download.nextcloud.com/server/releases/latest.tar.bz2
# tar -jxvf nextcloud-latest.tar.bz2
# rm -f nextcloud-latest.tar.bz2

# chown -R apache:apache /var/www/html/
```

Einrichtung der NFS Daten Anbindung (Falls erwünscht)

Vorbereitung zum erstellen des Mountpoints unter “/mnt/blackSTORAGE” und Installation des NFS Client Tools.

```
# mkdir /mnt/blackSTORAGE

# yum install nfs-utils -y
# systemctl enable rpcbind --now
```

Einrichten des Automatischen-Einbindens des NFS Shares beim Boot.

```
# vim /etc/fstab
```

```
# /etc/fstab
# Created by anaconda on Tue Jan 9 21:23:03 2018
#
# Accessible filesystems, by reference, are maintained under '/dev/disk'
# See man pages fstab(5), findfs(8), mount(8) and/or blkid(8) for more info
#
/dev/mapper/centos_rhnc01-root / xfs defaults
0 0
UUID=d833479c-d75d-44d7-93da-7d92a5ed70d3 /boot xfs
defaults 0 0
UUID=4A51-DB0E /boot/efi vfat
umask=0077,shortname=winnt 0 0
/dev/mapper/centos_rhnc01-swap swap swap defaults
0 0

10.0.0.22:/volume1/znexcloud_files /mnt/blackSTORAGE nfs rw,hard,intr 0 0
```

Mounten und testen des fstab Eintrages:

```
# mount -a
# df -h
```

```
# chown -R apache: /mnt/blackSTORAGE
# chmod 775 /mnt/blackSTORAGE
```

SELinux und Firewalld Konfiguration

SELinux Rules

ACHTUNG: Wenn eine minimal-Installation durchgeführt wurde, so muss das semanage Binary mit folgendem Packet noch installiert werden:
"policycoreutils-python.x86_64"

```
# semanage fcontext -a -t httpd_sys_rw_content_t
'/var/www/html/nextcloud/3rdparty(/.*)?'
# semanage fcontext -a -t httpd_sys_rw_content_t
'/var/www/html/nextcloud/data(/.*)?'
# semanage fcontext -a -t httpd_sys_rw_content_t
'/var/www/html/nextcloud/config(/.*)?'
# semanage fcontext -a -t httpd_sys_rw_content_t
'/var/www/html/nextcloud/apps(/.*)?'
# semanage fcontext -a -t httpd_sys_rw_content_t
'/var/www/html/nextcloud/.htaccess'
# semanage fcontext -a -t httpd_sys_rw_content_t
'/var/www/html/nextcloud/.user.ini'

# restorecon -Rv '/var/www/html/nextcloud/'
```

```
# getsebool -a | grep httpd

# setsebool -P httpd_can_network_connect_db on
# setsebool -P httpd_execmem 1 -> Erlaubt httpd Zugriff
auf den PHP cache!
# setsebool -P httpd_use_nfs on -> Wenn die Daten-Files auf
einem NFS-Share liegen.
# setsebool -P daemons_enable_cluster_mode 1 -> Wenn ein lokaler REDIS
via Unix-Socket gebraucht wird!
# setsebool -P httpd_can_sendmail on -> Um Emails aus Nextcloud
heraus senden zu können!
# setsebool -P httpd_can_network_connect on -> Wird gebraucht, dass
CURL in PHP funktioniert!!
# setsebool -P domain_can_mmap_files 1 -> Für neue Collabora_Onlin
version
# setsebool -P httpd_use_fusefs on -> aktivieren! Für neue
Collabora_Onlin version und anderes...
```

ACHTUNG: Wird Nextcloud 18 mit aktiver OnlyOffice Integration installiert, muss zwingend folgende SELinux Rule hinzugefügt werden

```
# semanage fcontext -a -t httpd_sys_script_exec_t
```

```
'/var/www/html/nextcloud/apps/documentserver_community/3rdparty/onlyoffice/documentserver/server/FileConverter/bin/x2t'
```

Ab Nextcloud 19:

```
# semanage fcontext -a -t httpd_sys_script_exec_t  
'/var/www/html/nextcloud/apps/richdocumentscode/collabora/Collabora_Online.AppImage'
```

Firewall rules for needed ports:

```
# firewall-cmd --permanent --zone=public --add-service=http  
# firewall-cmd --permanent --zone=public --add-port=81/tcp  
  
# firewall-cmd --reload
```

Fertigstellen der Nextcloud Installation

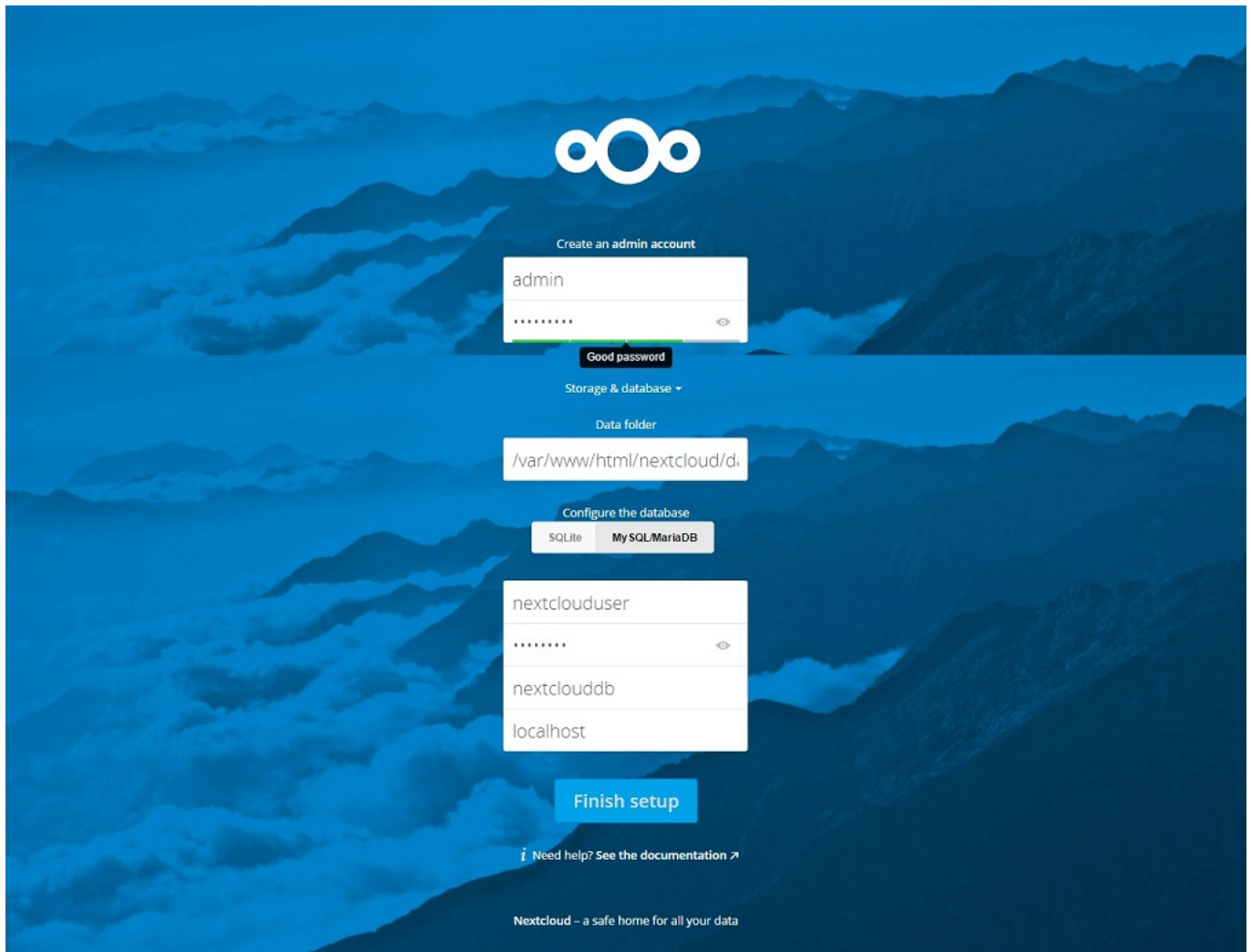
Starten der Services

```
# systemctl enable php-fpm.service --now  
# systemctl enable httpd --now  
  
# systemctl status httpd php-fpm
```

Setup Nextcloud over Web-Frontend

Finally, access Nextcloud at <http://yourIP/nextcloud> . The installation wizard will check if all requirements and if everything is OK, you will be prompted to create your admin user and select storage and database. Select MySQL/MariaDB as database and enter the details for the database we created earlier in this post:

```
Database user: nextcloudusr  
Database password: my_application_password  
Database name: nextcloud  
host: localhost
```



Setzen von spezifischen Nextcloud Einstellungen im Config File:

```
# vim /var/www/html/nextcloud/config/config.php
```

```
<?php
$CONFIG = array (
  'instanceid' => 'ocgj4grca0co',
  'passwordsalt' => 'MY_PASSWORD_SALT',
  'secret' => '+M76xDjhgB9Cykj90hj35xzryb87u/qnvz9dg10QKPkigzuk+/9e3',
  'trusted_domains' =>
  array (
    0 => '172.168.0.13',
    1 => 'cloud.blackgate.org',
  ),
  'datadirectory' => '/mnt/blackSTORAGE',
  'overwrite.cli.url' => 'https://cloud.blackgate.org',
  'htaccess.RewriteBase' => '/',
  'dbtype' => 'mysql',
  'version' => '17.0.8.2',
  'dbname' => 'nextcloud_db',
  'dbhost' => 'localhost',
```

```
'dbport' => '',
'dbtableprefix' => 'oc_',
'dbuser' => 'michael',
'dbpassword' => 'MDRiMGMFStt5çTYyNzJlZRTZ6WZj',
'installed' => true,
'memcache.local' => '\OC\Memcache\Redis',
'memcache.distributed' => '\OC\Memcache\Redis',
'memcache.locking' => '\OC\Memcache\Redis',
'filelocking.enabled' => 'true',
'redis' =>
array (
  'host' => '/var/run/redis/redis.sock',
  'port' => 0,
  'timeout' => 0.0,
),
'updater.release.channel' => 'production',
'mail_smtpmode' => 'smtp',
'mail_smtpauthtype' => 'LOGIN',
'mail_smtpauth' => 1,
'mail_smtp host' => 'smtp.gmail.com',
'mail_smtpport' => '465',
'mail_from_address' => 'mail.blackgate',
'mail_domain' => 'gmail.com',
'mail_smtpname' => 'mail.blackgate@gmail.com',
'mail_smtp password' => 'MY_MAIL_PASSWORD',
'mail_smtpsecure' => 'ssl',
'trusted_proxies' =>
array (
  0 => '172.168.0.1',
),
'overwritehost' => 'cloud.blackgate.org',
'overwriteprotocol' => 'https',
'overwritecondaddr' => '^172\\.168\\.0\\.1$',
'maintenance' => false,
'loglevel' => 1,
'theme' => '',
);
```

Automatische Anpassung entsprechend der gemachten Konfiguration für die .htaccess Datei durchführen.

```
# sudo -u apache php /var/www/html/nextcloud/occ maintenance:update:htaccess
```

Install Caching Deps:

```
# yum install redis php-pecl-redis5 php-pecl-apcu php-redis -y
# sed -i "s/port 6379/port 0/" /etc/redis.conf
# sed -i "s/# unixsocket \\/tmp\/redis.sock\/unixsocket
```

```
\var\run\redis\redis.sock/" /etc/redis.conf
  (ACHTUNG: Der Ordner im Verzeichnis /var/run/REDIS wird automatisch
angelegt!)
# sed -i "s/# unixsocketperm */unixsocketperm 770/" /etc/redis.conf
# usermod -a -G redis apache

# systemctl enable redis --now
# systemctl restart httpd

# redis-cli -s /var/run/redis/redis.sock ping      #(test redis-socket)
```

Erstellen des Nextcloud Cronjobs:

```
# vim /etc/crontab
```

```
SHELL=/bin/bash
PATH=/sbin:/bin:/usr/sbin:/usr/bin
MAILTO=root

# For details see man 4 crontabs

# Example of job definition:
# .----- minute (0 - 59)
# | .----- hour (0 - 23)
# | | .----- day of month (1 - 31)
# | | | .----- month (1 - 12) OR jan,feb,mar,apr ...
# | | | | .---- day of week (0 - 6) (Sunday=0 or 7) OR
sun,mon,tue,wed,thu,fri,sat
# | | | | |
# * * * * * user-name  command to be executed
*/5 * * * * apache /usr/bin/php -f /var/www/html/nextcloud/cron.php >
/dev/null 2>&1
```

Weitere Themen bezüglich Nextcloud

SELinux - Nextcloud Upgrades via web Interface

To **enable updates** via the web interface, you may need this to **enable writing** to the directories:

```
# setsebool -P httpd_unified on
```

When the update is completed, **disable write access with:**

```
# setsebool -P httpd_unified off
```

Migrate Uploaded Data only for users:

1. Setup new Nextcloud completely!
2. Recreate all Users over the WebGUI and make their Settings!
3. Copy files from old Nextcloud-Server with Rsync **with** the option “-av” to the new instance!
4. After copy is complete, rescan all files with the following command:

```
# sudo -u apache php /var/www/html/nextcloud/occ files:scan --all
```

5. As last step: Set again the old users Passwords, in Table “oc_users” over phpMyAdmin! Achtung: copy old “passwordsalt” Value from old config.php to new config.php and save!

Hide "@eaDir" folders from WebGUI

1. Install “Custom CSS” app
2. Set custom CSS code as following:

```
tr[data-file*="@eaDir"] {  
    display: none !important;  
}
```

Installation von Collabora:

```
# yum update  
# yum install @container-tools -y  
# setsebool -P container_manage_cgroup on      (Important to run containers as  
systemd service!!)  
  
# podman pull collabora/code:latest  
  
# vim /etc/systemd/system/collabora-container.service
```

```
[Unit]  
Description=Collabora Container  
After=network.target  
  
[Service]  
Type=simple  
TimeoutStartSec=30s  
ExecStartPre=-/usr/bin/podman rm -f "collabora-server"  
  
ExecStart=/usr/bin/podman run --name collabora-server -p 9980:9980 -e  
DOMAIN=cloud.blackgate.org collabora/code
```

```
ExecReload=-/usr/bin/podman stop "collabora-server"  
ExecReload=-/usr/bin/podman rm "collabora-server"  
ExecStop=-/usr/bin/podman stop "collabora-server"  
Restart=always  
RestartSec=30
```

```
[Install]  
WantedBy=multi-user.target
```

```
# systemctl daemon-reload  
# systemctl enable collabora-container.service    (hier kann --now nicht  
genutzt werden!!)  
# systemctl start collabora-container.service  
  
# firewall-cmd --permanent --zone=public --add-port=9980/tcp  
# firewall-cmd --reload  
  
# netstat -tulpn
```

Reverse Proxy Beispiel für Nextcloud mit Collabora:

Der Markierte Abschnitt der Reverse Proxy Stanza, betrifft ausschliesslich Collabora. Der restliche Part ist den für Nextcloud obligatorische Teil!

```
#-----  
-----  
#                                CLOUD SERVICES  
#-----  
-----  
  
<VirtualHost *:443>  
    ServerName cloud.blackgate.org  
    #  
        ServerAdmin ${blackgate_serveradmin}  
        #Header set Content-Security-Policy "default-src 'self';"  
        Header always set Strict-Transport-Security "max-age=63072000;  
includeSubdomains; preload"  
        SSLEngine on  
        SSLCertificateFile ${blackgate_ssl_path}/cert.pem  
        SSLCertificateKeyFile ${blackgate_ssl_path}/privkey.pem  
        SSLCertificateChainFile ${blackgate_ssl_path}/chain.pem  
  
        ProxyPreserveHost On  
  
        ProxyPass /error_docs !  
        ErrorDocument 503 /error_docs/ServiceUnavailable.html
```

```
# Encoded slashes need to be allowed for Collabora
AllowEncodedSlashes NoDecode

# Container uses a unique non-signed certificate
SSLProxyEngine On
SSLProxyVerify None
SSLProxyCheckPeerCN Off
SSLProxyCheckPeerName Off

# static html, js, images, etc. served from loolwsd
# loleaflet is the client part of LibreOffice Online
ProxyPass          /loleaflet https://172.168.0.13:9980/loleaflet
retry=0
ProxyPassReverse   /loleaflet https://172.168.0.13:9980/loleaflet
# WOPI discovery URL
ProxyPass          /hosting/discovery
https://172.168.0.13:9980/hosting/discovery retry=0
ProxyPassReverse   /hosting/discovery
https://172.168.0.13:9980/hosting/discovery
# Main websocket
ProxyPassMatch     "/lool/(.*)/ws$" wss://172.168.0.13:9980/lool/$1/ws
nocanon
# Admin Console websocket
ProxyPass          /lool/adminws wss://172.168.0.13:9980/lool/adminws
# Download as, Fullscreen presentation and Image upload operations
ProxyPass          /lool https://172.168.0.13:9980/lool
ProxyPassReverse   /lool https://172.168.0.13:9980/lool

#SetEnv proxy-sendchunked 1
ProxyPass / http://172.168.0.13/ retry=1 acquire=3000 Timeout=5400
Keepalive=On flushpackets=0n
ProxyPassReverse / http://172.168.0.13/
<Proxy http://172.168.0.13/>
    Order deny,allow
    Allow from all
</Proxy>
<IfModule security2_module>
    SecAction "setvar:'tx.allowed_methods=GET HEAD OPTIONS PUT POST
DELETE PROPFIND SEARCH',id:900201,phase:1,nolog,pass"
</IfModule>
</VirtualHost>
```

Fertigstellen der Collabora Installation:

- Installation der Nextcloud Integrations App
- Aktivieren und Konfigurieren wie angegeben.

Installation von ONLYOFFICE:

```
# yum update
# yum install @container-tools -y
# setsebool -P container_manage_cgroup on      (Important to run containers as
systemd service!!)

# podman pull onlyoffice/documentserver:latest

# vim /etc/systemd/system/onlyoffice-container.service
```

```
[Unit]
Description=OnlyOffice Container
After=network.target

[Service]
Type=simple
TimeoutStartSec=30s
ExecStartPre=-/usr/bin/podman rm -f "onlyoffice-server"

ExecStart=/usr/bin/podman run --name onlyoffice-server -p 8080:80
onlyoffice/documentserver

ExecReload=-/usr/bin/podman stop "onlyoffice-server"
ExecReload=-/usr/bin/podman rm "onlyoffice-server"
ExecStop=-/usr/bin/podman stop "onlyoffice-server"
Restart=always
RestartSec=30

[Install]
WantedBy=multi-user.target
```

```
# systemctl daemon-reload
# systemctl enable onlyoffice-container.service      (hier kann --now nicht
genutzt werden!!)
# systemctl start onlyoffice-container.service

# firewall-cmd --permanent --zone=public --add-port=8080/tcp
# firewall-cmd --reload

# netstat -tulpn
```

Reverse Proxy Beispiel für Nextcloud mit ONLYOFFICE:

Der Markierte Abschnitt der Reverse Proxy Stanza, betrifft ausschliesslich ONLYOFFICE. Der restliche Part ist den für Nextcloud obligatorische Teil!

```
#-----  
-----  
#                                CLOUD SERVICES  
#-----  
-----  
  
<VirtualHost *:443>  
  ServerName cloud.blackgate.org  
  #  
    ServerAdmin ${blackgate_serveradmin}  
    #Header set Content-Security-Policy "default-src 'self';"  
    Header always set Strict-Transport-Security "max-age=63072000;  
includeSubdomains; preload"  
    SSLEngine on  
    SSLCertificateFile ${blackgate_ssl_path}/cert.pem  
    SSLCertificateKeyFile ${blackgate_ssl_path}/privkey.pem  
    SSLCertificateChainFile ${blackgate_ssl_path}/chain.pem  
  
    ProxyPreserveHost On  
  
    ProxyPass /error_docs !  
    ErrorDocument 503 /error_docs/ServiceUnavailable.html  
  
    <Location /onlyoffice>  
      Require all granted  
      SetEnvIf Host "^(.*)$" THE_HOST=$1  
      RequestHeader setifempty X-Forwarded-Proto https  
      RequestHeader setifempty X-Forwarded-Host %{THE_HOST}e  
      RequestHeader edit X-Forwarded-Host (.*) $1/onlyoffice  
      ProxyAddHeaders Off  
    </Location>  
  
    ProxyPassMatch ^\s://172.168.0.13:8080/$  
"ws://172.168.0.13:8080/$1$2"  
    ProxyPass /onlyoffice "http://172.168.0.13:8080"  
    ProxyPassReverse /onlyoffice "http://172.168.0.13:8080"  
  
    #SetEnv proxy-sendchunked 1  
    ProxyPass / http://172.168.0.13/ retry=1 acquire=3000 Timeout=5400  
    Keepalive=0n flushpackets=0n  
    ProxyPassReverse / http://172.168.0.13/  
    <Proxy http://172.168.0.13/>  
      Order deny,allow  
      Allow from all  
    </Proxy>  
    <IfModule security2_module>  
      SecAction "setvar:'tx.allowed_methods=GET HEAD OPTIONS PUT POST  
DELETE PROPFIND SEARCH',id:900201,phase:1,nolog,pass"  
    </IfModule>  
</VirtualHost>
```


Fertigstellen der ONLYOFFICE Installation:

- Installation der Nextcloud Integrations App
- Aktivieren und Konfigurieren wie angegeben.

Last update: **2021/05/21 08:12**