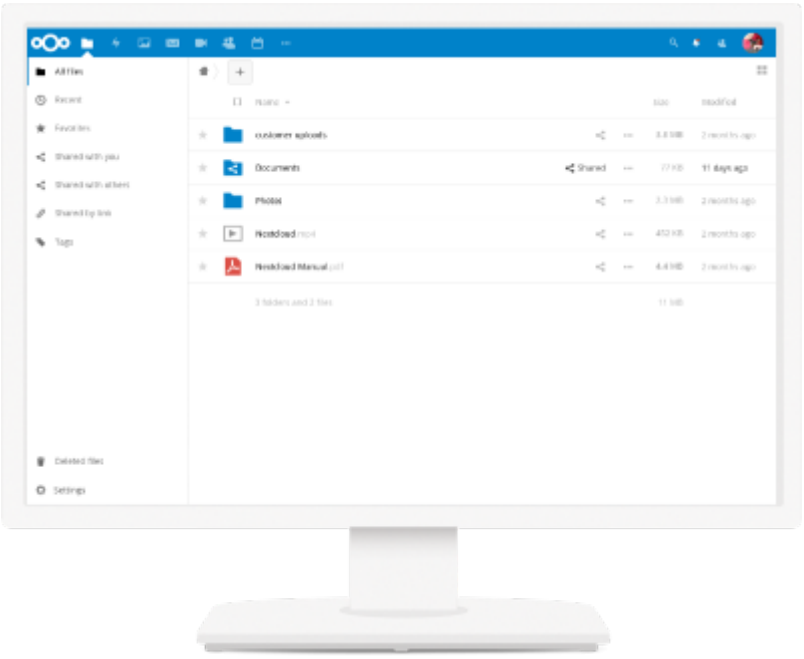
Nextcloud Server - RHEL / CentOS 8

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
```

Installation und Konfiguration Pakete

Installation der Package-dependencies

```
# yum install httpd mariadb-server redis php73-php-pecl-redis5 php73-php-pecl-imagick php73-php php73-php-cli php73-php-fpm php73-php-xml php73-php-intl php73-php-json php73-php-common php73-php-mysqlnd php73-php-opcache php73-php-process php73-php-mbstring php73-php-pecl-apcu php73-php-pecl-zip php73-php-gd
```

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
   ```

   ```
   ServerName cloud.blackgate.org
   ServerTokens Prod
   ServerSignature Off

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

   #Redirect 301 /.well-known/carddav
   https://cloud.blackgate.org/remote.php/dav
   #Redirect 301 /.well-known/caldav
   https://cloud.blackgate.org/remote.php/dav

   <Directory "/var/www/html/nextcloud">
        Options +FollowSymlinks
        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"

#-------------------------------------------------------------------------
--------
#                   phpMyAdmin VirtualHost Configuration
#-------------------------------------------------------------------------
--------
Listen 81
<VirtualHost *:81>
     ServerName cloud.blackgate.org
     ServerAdmin webmaster@localhost
     DocumentRoot /var/www/html/php_my_admin

     <Directory "/var/www/html/php_my_admin">
             Options -Indexes +FollowSymLinks
             AllowOverride None
             Require ip 192.168.1
             Require ip 127.0.0.1
             Require ip ::1
     </Directory>

</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:

```
# php73 --ini |grep Loaded
```

```
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/opt/remi/php73/php.ini
# sed -i "s/upload_max_filesize = 2M/upload_max_filesize = 6000M/"
/etc/opt/remi/php73/php.ini

# sed -i "s/max_execution_time = .*/max_execution_time = 7200/"
/etc/opt/remi/php73/php.ini
# sed -i "s/max_input_time = .*/max_input_time = 7200/"
/etc/opt/remi/php73/php.ini
# sed -i "s/memory_limit = .*/memory_limit = 1024M/"
/etc/opt/remi/php73/php.ini

# sed -i "s/;opcache.enable_cli=0/opcache.enable_cli=1/"
/etc/opt/remi/php73/php.d/10-opcache.ini
# sed -i
"s/opcache.max_accelerated_files=4000/opcache.max_accelerated_files=10000/"
/etc/opt/remi/php73/php.d/10-opcache.ini
# sed -i "s/;opcache.revalidate_freq=2/opcache.revalidate_freq=1/"
/etc/opt/remi/php73/php.d/10-opcache.ini
# sed -i "s/;opcache.save_comments=1/opcache.save_comments=1/"
/etc/opt/remi/php73/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/opt/remi/php73/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/znextcloud_files /mnt/blackSTORAGE nfs rw,hard,intr 0 0
```

Mounten und testen des fstab Eintrages:

```
# mount -a
```

```
# df -h
```

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!!
```

ACHTUNG: Wird Nextcloud 18 mit aktifer 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/d
ocumentserver/server/FileConverter/bin/x2t'
```

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

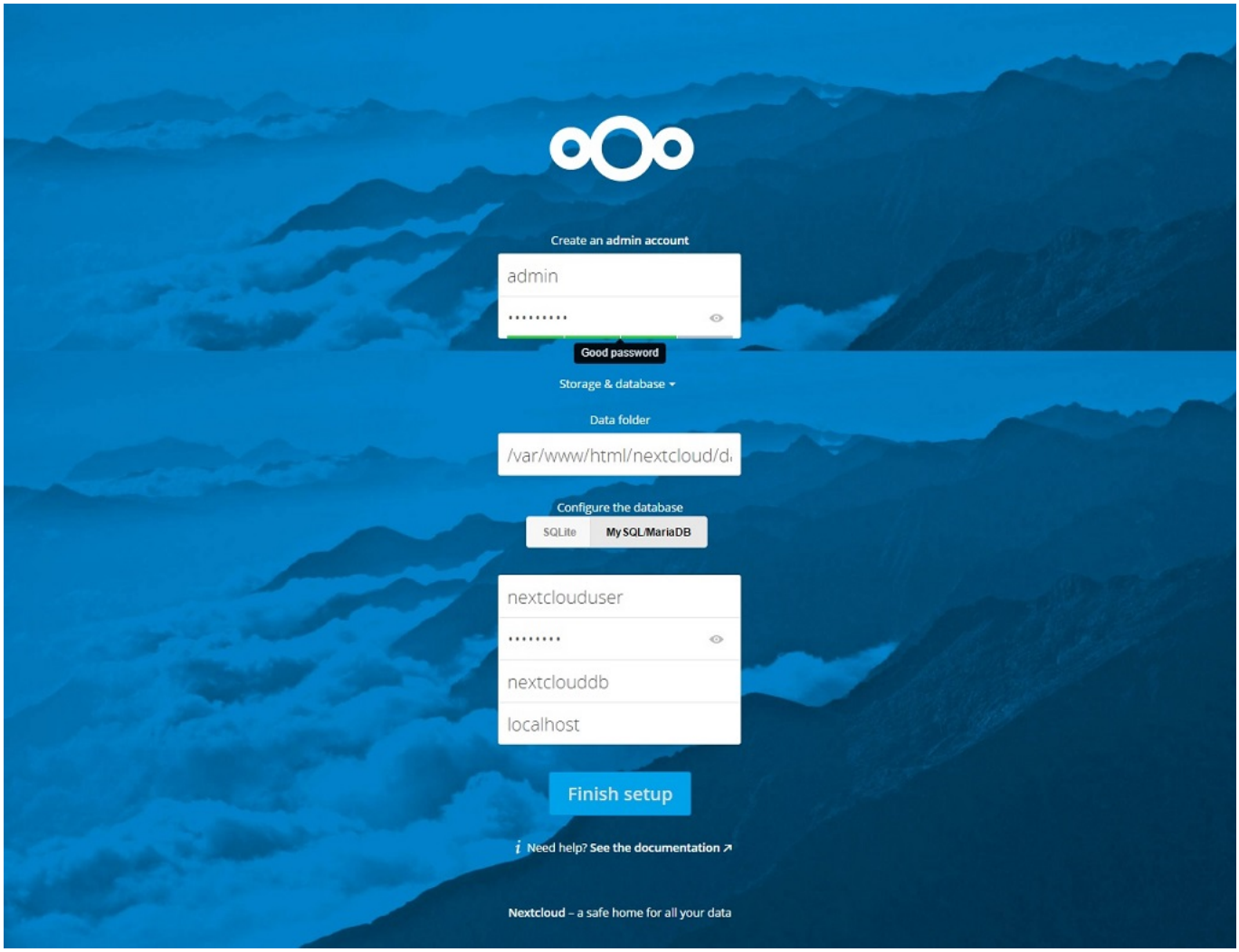
```
# systemctl enable php73-php-fpm.service --now
# systemctl enable httpd --now

# systemctl status httpd php73-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/qnvz9dg1OQKPkigzuk+/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' => 'MDRiMGMFSFtt5çTYyNzJlZRTZ6WZj',
  '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_smtphost' => 'smtp.gmail.com',
  'mail_smtpport' => '465',
  'mail_from_address' => 'mail.blackgate',
  'mail_domain' => 'gmail.com',
  'mail_smtpname' => 'mail.blackgate@gmail.com',
  'mail_smtppassword' => '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 php73-php-pecl-redis5 php73-php-pecl-apcu -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/php73 -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 completly!
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 Passworts, 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 "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=On
     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 "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 ^\/onlyoffice(.*)(\/websocket)$
"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=On flushpackets=On
     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: **2020/06/04 20:15**