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Installationsprozess 1

Installationsprozess

Bei einem gemieteten Linux Virtual-Server kann es nötig sein den Installationsprozess nochmals durchzuführen. Dieses Beispiel dient der Dokumentation meines Virtual-Servers. Alle Befehle und Kommandos werden in der SSH-Konsole **PuTTY** eingegeben.

Einschränkung: Bei Ubuntu 16 wird nach einem ***sudo apt-get update*** und ***sudo apt-get upgrade*** der SSH-Sever (OpenSSH) startet nach einem Reboot nicht mehr.

Folgende Installationsschritte wurden ausgeführt.

```
1. passwd                                # Root Passwort ändern.
2. sudo -s                              # Root Rechte erlangen
3. apt-get update                        # Software-DB updaten
4. apt-get install htop                 # HTOP Programm
   installieren. (Task, CPU-Last, MEM-Last, ...)
5. apt-get install mariadb-server       # Maria-DB Server und Client
   installieren
6. sudo mysql_secure_installation        # Konfigurieren von Maria-DB
   [Maria-DB konfigurieren]
7. sudo mysql -u root                   # Einloggen in Maria-DB
   (mysql)
8. CREATE DATABASE nextcloud;           # Datenbank anlegen
9.                                     # User mit password
   erstellen
10. CREATE USER 'nextcloud'@'localhost' IDENTIFIED BY 'yaq$123$EDC';
11.                                     # Rechte für user nextcloud
   einrichten
12. GRANT ALL ON nextcloud.* TO 'nextcloud'@'localhost' IDENTIFIED BY
   'password' WITH GRANT OPTION;
13. FLUSH PRIVILEGES;                   # Änderungen speichern...
14. EXIT;                               # ...ausloggen.
15. apt-get install nano                 # nano Texteditor
   installieren.
16. apt-get install php                  # Installation von PHP.
17. apt-get install php-gd               # PHP Module installieren
18. apt-get install php-intl             # ...
19. apt-get install php-mcrypt php-apcu ffmpeg # ...
```

Maria-DB konfigurieren

1. Enter current password for root (enter for none): **Enter**
2. Set root password? [Y/n]: **N**
3. Remove anonymous users? [Y/n]: **Y**
4. Disallow root login remotely? [Y/n]: **Y**
5. Remove test database and access to it? [Y/n]: **Y**

6. Reload privilege tables now? [Y/n]: Y

Postfix Configuration

Während der Installation wird auch die Postfix-Configuration gestartet. Hier lässt sich der Mail-Server einstellen. Um keine Änderungen vorzunehmen wählt man wie in diesem Beispiel „no configuration“.

```
lqqqqqqqqqqqqqqqqqqqqqqqqqqqqqqqqqqqqqqPostfix Configurationqqqqqqqqqqqqqqqqqqqqqqqqqqqqqqqqk
x Please select the mail server configuration type that best meets your needs. x
x x x
x No configuration: x
x Should be chosen to leave the current configuration unchanged. x
x Internet site: x
x Mail is sent and received directly using SMTP. x
x Internet with smarthost: x
x Mail is received directly using SMTP or by running a utility such x
x as fetchmail. Outgoing mail is sent using a smarthost. x
x Satellite system: x
x All mail is sent to another machine, called a 'smarthost', for delivery. x
x Local only: x
x The only delivered mail is the mail for local users. There is no network. x
x
x General type of mail configuration: x
x lqqqqqqqqqqqqqqqqqqqqqqqqqqqqqqqqqqqqqqqqqqqqqqqqqqqqqqqqqqqqqqqqqqqqqqqqqqqqqqqqqqqqqqqqqqqqqqk x
x x No configuration x x
x x Internet Site x x
x x Internet with smarthost x x
x x Satellite system x x
x x Local only x x
x mqqqqqqqqqqqqqqqqqqqqqqqqqqqqqqqqqqqqqqqqqqqqqqqqqqqqqqqqqqqqqqqqqqqqqqqqqqqqqqqqqqqqqqqqqqqqqqj x
tqqqqqqqqqqqqqqqqqqqqqqqqqqqqqqqqqqqqqqqqqqqqqqqqqqqqqqqqqqqqqqqqqqqqqqqqqqqqqqqqqqqqqqqqqqqqqqu
x < OK > <Cancel> x
lqqqqqqqqqqqqqqqqqqqqqqqqqqqqqqqqqqqqqqqqqqqqqqqqqqqqqqqqqqqqqqqqqqqqqqqqqqqqqqqqqqqqqqqqqqqqqqj
```

Kernel Version Warnung

