

Nextcloud

网盘

安装环境依赖

```
sudo apt update && sudo apt upgrade
sudo apt install mariadb-server php-gd php-mysql php-curl php-mbstring php-intl php-gmp php-xml php-imagick php-zip
```

SQL配置

```
#登入mysql
mysql -u root -p
#创建nextcloud_db数据库
CREATE DATABASE IF NOT EXISTS nextcloud_db CHARACTER SET utf8mb4 COLLATE utf8mb4_general_ci;
CREATE USER 'admin'@'localhost' IDENTIFIED BY '*****';
GRANT ALL PRIVILEGES ON nextcloud_db.* TO 'admin'@'localhost';
FLUSH PRIVILEGES;
quit;
```

Nginx配置

NGINX configuration — Nextcloud latest Administration Manual latest documentation

https://docs.nextcloud.com/server/latest/admin_manual/installation/nginx.html

[nextcloud.conf](#)

```
# Version 2025-07-23

upstream php-handler {
    #server 127.0.0.1:9000;
    server unix:/run/php/php8.4-fpm.sock;
}

# Set the `immutable` cache control options only for assets with a
# cache busting `v` argument
map $arg_v $asset_immutable {
    "" "";
    default ", immutable";
}
```

```
server {
    listen 80;
    listen [::]:80;
    server_name cloud.example.com;

    # Prevent nginx HTTP Server Detection
    server_tokens off;

    # Enforce HTTPS
    return 301 https://$server_name$request_uri;
}

server {
    # listen 443 ssl http2;
    # listen [::]:443 ssl http2;
    # With NGinx >= 1.25.1 you should use this instead:
    listen 443      ssl;
    listen [::]:443 ssl;
    http2 on;
    server_name cloud.example.com;

    # Path to the root of your installation
    root /var/www/nextcloud;

    # Use Mozilla's guidelines for SSL/TLS settings
    # https://mozilla.github.io/server-side-tls/ssl-config-generator/
    ssl_certificate      /etc/nginx/conf.d/cert/cloud.example.com.pem;
    ssl_certificate_key  /etc/nginx/conf.d/cert/cloud.example.com.key;

    # Prevent nginx HTTP Server Detection
    server_tokens off;

    # HSTS settings
    # WARNING: Only add the preload option once you read about
    # the consequences in https://hstspreload.org/. This option
    # will add the domain to a hardcoded list that is shipped
    # in all major browsers and getting removed from this list
    # could take several months.
    #add_header Strict-Transport-Security "max-age=31536000;
    includeSubDomains; preload" always;

    # set max upload size and increase upload timeout:
    client_max_body_size 512M;
    client_body_timeout 300s;
    fastcgi_buffers 64 4K;

    # Proxy and client response timeouts
    # Uncomment an increase these if facing timeout errors during large
    file uploads
    #proxy_connect_timeout 60s;
    #proxy_send_timeout 60s;
```

```
#proxy_read_timeout 60s;
#send_timeout 60s;

# Enable gzip but do not remove ETag headers
gzip on;
gzip_vary on;
gzip_comp_level 4;
gzip_min_length 256;
gzip_proxied expired no-cache no-store private no_last_modified
no_etag auth;
gzip_types application/atom+xml text/javascript
application/javascript application/json application/ld+json
application/manifest+json application/rss+xml application/vnd.geo+json
application/vnd.ms-fontobject application/wasm application/x-font-ttf
application/x-web-app-manifest+json application/xhtml+xml
application/xml font/opentype image/bmp image/svg+xml image/x-icon
text/cache-manifest text/css text/plain text/vcard
text/vnd.rim.location.xloc text/vtt text/x-component text/x-cross-
domain-policy;

# Pagespeed is not supported by Nextcloud, so if your server is
built
# with the `ngx_pagespeed` module, uncomment this line to disable
it.
#pagespeed off;

# The settings allows you to optimize the HTTP2 bandwidth.
# See
https://blog.cloudflare.com/delivering-http-2-upload-speed-improvements/
# for tuning hints
client_body_buffer_size 512k;

# HTTP response headers borrowed from Nextcloud `.htaccess`
add_header Referrer-Policy "no-referrer"
always;
add_header X-Content-Type-Options "nosniff"
always;
add_header X-Frame-Options "SAMEORIGIN"
always;
add_header X-Permitted-Cross-Domain-Policies "none"
always;
add_header X-Robots-Tag "noindex, nofollow"
always;

# Remove X-Powered-By, which is an information leak
fastcgi_hide_header X-Powered-By;

# Set .mjs and .wasm MIME types
# Either include it in the default mime.types list
# and include that list explicitly or add the file extension
```

```
# only for Nextcloud like below:
include mime.types;
types {
    text/javascript mjs;
    application/wasm wasm;
}

# Specify how to handle directories -- specifying
`/index.php$request_uri`
# here as the fallback means that Nginx always exhibits the desired
behaviour
# when a client requests a path that corresponds to a directory
that exists
# on the server. In particular, if that directory contains an
index.php file,
# that file is correctly served; if it doesn't, then the request is
passed to
# the front-end controller. This consistent behaviour means that we
don't need
# to specify custom rules for certain paths (e.g. images and other
assets,
# `/updater`, `/ocs-provider`), and thus
# `try_files $uri $uri/ /index.php$request_uri`
# always provides the desired behaviour.
index index.php index.html /index.php$request_uri;

# Rule borrowed from `.htaccess` to handle Microsoft DAV clients
location = / {
    if ( $http_user_agent ~ ^DavClnt ) {
        return 302 /remote.php/webdav/$is_args$args;
    }
}

location = /robots.txt {
    allow all;
    log_not_found off;
    access_log off;
}

# Make a regex exception for `/.well-known` so that clients can
still
# access it despite the existence of the regex rule
# `location ~ /(\\.|autotest|...)` which would otherwise handle
requests
# for `/.well-known`.
location ^~ /.well-known {
    # The rules in this block are an adaptation of the rules
    # in `.htaccess` that concern `/.well-known`.

    location = /.well-known/carddav { return 301 /remote.php/dav/;
}
```

```

        location = /.well-known/calDav { return 301 /remote.php/dav/;
    }

    location /.well-known/acme-challenge { try_files $uri $uri/
=404; }
    location /.well-known/pki-validation { try_files $uri $uri/
=404; }

    # Let Nextcloud's API for `/.well-known` URIs handle all other
    # requests by passing them to the front-end controller.
    return 301 /index.php$request_uri;
}

    # Rules borrowed from `.htaccess` to hide certain paths from
    clients
    location ~
^/(?:(?:build|tests|config|lib|3rdparty|templates|data)(?:$|/)) { return
404; }
    location ~ ^/(?!(?:\.(?:autotest|occ|issue|indie|db_|console))
{ return 404; }

    # Ensure this block, which passes PHP files to the PHP process, is
    above the blocks
    # which handle static assets (as seen below). If this block is not
    declared first,
    # then Nginx will encounter an infinite rewriting loop when it
    prepends `/index.php`
    # to the URI, resulting in a HTTP 500 error response.
    location ~ \.php(?:$|/) {
        # Required for legacy support
        rewrite
^/(?!(?:index|remote|public|cron|core/ajax/update|status|ocs/v[12]|upda
ter\./|ocs-provider\./|.+\/richdocumentscode(_arm64)?\/proxy)
/index.php$request_uri;

        fastcgi_split_path_info ^(.+?\.php)(/.*)$;
        set $path_info $fastcgi_path_info;

        try_files $fastcgi_script_name =404;

        include fastcgi_params;
        fastcgi_param SCRIPT_FILENAME
$document_root$fastcgi_script_name;
        fastcgi_param PATH_INFO $path_info;
        fastcgi_param HTTPS on;

        fastcgi_param modHeadersAvailable true;           # Avoid sending
the security headers twice
        fastcgi_param front_controller_active true;       # Enable pretty
urls
        fastcgi_pass php-handler;

```

```
    fastcgi_intercept_errors on;
    fastcgi_request_buffering on;                                # Required as
PHP-FPM does not support chunked transfer encoding and requires a valid
ContentLength header.

    # PHP-FPM 504 response timeouts
    # Uncomment and increase these if facing timeout errors during
large file uploads
    #fastcgi_read_timeout 60s;
    #fastcgi_send_timeout 60s;
    #fastcgi_connect_timeout 60s;

    fastcgi_max_temp_file_size 0;
}

# Serve static files
location ~
\. (?:css|js|mjs|svg|gif|ico|jpg|png|webp|wasm|tflite|map|ogg|flac)$ {
    try_files $uri /index.php$request_uri;
    # HTTP response headers borrowed from Nextcloud `.htaccess`
    add_header Cache-Control                "public, max-
age=15778463$asset_immutable";
    add_header Referrer-Policy              "no-referrer"
always;
    add_header X-Content-Type-Options      "nosniff"
always;
    add_header X-Frame-Options             "SAMEORIGIN"
always;
    add_header X-Permitted-Cross-Domain-Policies "none"
always;
    add_header X-Robots-Tag                "noindex,
nofollow" always;
    access_log off;                        # Optional: Don't log access to assets
}

location ~ \.(otf|woff2?)$ {
    try_files $uri /index.php$request_uri;
    expires 7d;                            # Cache-Control policy borrowed from
`.htaccess`
    access_log off;                        # Optional: Don't log access to assets
}

# Rule borrowed from `.htaccess`
location /remote {
    return 301 /remote.php$request_uri;
}

location / {
    try_files $uri $uri/ /index.php$request_uri;
}
```

}

Nextcloud部署

现在下载最新 Nextcloud 版本的存档：

转到 Nextcloud 安装页面。

转到下载 Server > Community Projects 然后下载 tar.bz2 或 .zip 存档。

这 will 下载名为 nextcloud-x.y.z.tar.bz2 或 nextcloud-x.y.z.zip 的文件（其中 x.y.z 是版本号）。

下载其相应的校验和文件，例如 nextcloud-x.y.z.tar.bz2.md5 或 nextcloud-x.y.z.tar.bz2.sha256

验证 MD5 或 SHA256 总和：

```
scp .\nextcloud.zip user@127.0.0.1:/home/user

unzip nextcloud.zip
sudo mv ./nextcloud /var/www/
sudo chown -R www-data:www-data /var/www/nextcloud
```

浏览器访问向导安装

管理员 admin

密码 路径默认 /var/www/nextcloud/data 数据库用户 admin 数据库密码

数据库名称 nextcloud_db

数据库地址 localhost:3306

From:

<https://sujj.wiki/> - 落月思君归

Permanent link:

<https://sujj.wiki/doku.php?id=%E8%BD%AF%E4%BB%B6:nextcloud&rev=1761102090>

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