

Nextcloud

网盘

安装环境依赖

操作系统 (64位) Ubuntu Debian

数据库 MySQL8.4 MariaDB11.8 PostgreSQL17 UTF8 4-byte

网页服务器 nginx 与 php-fpm

PHP ctype curl DOM fileinfo filter GD xml mbstring OpenSSL posix session zip zlib

```
sudo apt update && sudo apt upgrade
sudo apt install nginx postgresql
sudo apt install php php-fpm php-pgsql
sudo apt install php-gd php-curl php-mbstring php-intl php-gmp php-xml php-imagick php-zip
# 验证
php -m | grep -E 'curl|dom|gd|mbstring|zip|xml|openssl'

#修改php.ini
sudo vi /etc/php/*/fpm/php.ini
修改php.ini文件,按/搜索 按n查找下一个匹配项
php_value max_input_time 3600
php_value max_execution_time 3600
php_value upload_max_filesize 16G
php_value post_max_size 16G
memory_limit = 512M

disable_functions = no value
opcache.enable = 0N
open_basedir = no value
upload_tmp_dir = no value
按`esc`键,输入`:wq`退出

# 查找 occ 文件
sudo find / -name "occ" -type f 2>/dev/null
cd /var/www/nextcloud
sudo -u www-data php occ status
#禁用 AppAPI
sudo -u www-data php occ app:disable app_api

sudo systemctl restart php*-fpm.service
```

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;
```

PHP配置

vi /etc/php/<version>/fpm/php.ini

disable_functions: Avoid disabling functions unless necessary.

max_execution_time: See Uploading big files > 512MB

memory_limit: Should be at least 512MB. See also Uploading big files > 512MB

opcache.enable and related settings: See Memory caching and Server tuning

open_basedir: See Hardening and security guidance

upload_tmp_dir: See Uploading big files > 512MB

Nginx配置

NGINX configuration — Nextcloud latest Administration Manual latest documentation

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

vi /etc/nginx/conf.d/nextcloud.conf

[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.crt;
    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;
}
}
```

```
sudo apt -y install openssl
openssl req -x509 -nodes -days 365 -newkey rsa:2048 \
    -keyout cloud.example.com.key \
    -out cloud.example.com.crt \
    -subj "/C=CN/ST=Beijing/L=Beijing/O=MyOrg/CN=cloud.example.com"
mkdir /etc/nginx/conf.d/cert
mv cloud.example.com.* /etc/nginx/conf.d/cert/
sudo nginx -t
```

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。

```
# 按住 shift 在空白处鼠标右键选 在此处打开powershell窗口
scp .\nextcloud_latest.zip user@example.com:/home/user
# 等待上传完成 登入服务器解压文件
unzip nextcloud_latest.zip
sudo mv ./nextcloud /var/www/
sudo chown -R www-data:www-data /var/www/nextcloud
sudo chmod -R 777 /var/www/nextcloud/

sudo vi /var/www/nextcloud/config/config.php
'trusted_domains' =>
    array (
        0 => 'localhost',
        1 => '127.0.0.1',
        2 => 'cloud.example.com',
    ),

cd /var/www/nextcloud/apps                                //进入apps目录
wget https://example/xxx.tar.gz                            //下载软件
tar -zxvf xxx.tar.gz                                       //解压
chown -R apache:apache xx                                  //授权解压的文件
rm -rf xxx.tar.gz                                          //删除下载的压缩包
```

<https://localhost/install/>

<https://example.com/install/>

浏览器访问向导安装

管理员 admin

密码 123456

路径默认 /var/www/nextcloud/data

数据库用户 admin

数据库密码 123456

数据库名称 nextcloud_db

数据库地址 localhost:3306 localhost:5432 3306mysql 5432pgsql

管理>基本设置>电子邮件服务器

发送模式 SMTP

加密 SSL

来自地址 localhost@qq.com

服务器地址 smtp.qq.com:465

身份认证 需要认证

证书 localhost@qq.com

```
https://github.com/ONLYOFFICE/onlyoffice-nextcloud
scp ./onlyoffice.tar.gz user@example.com:/home/user
tar -xzf onlyoffice.tar.gz
sudo cp -r onlyoffice /var/www/nextcloud/apps/
sudo chown -R www-data:www-data /var/www/nextcloud/apps/onlyoffice
应用>你的应用>ONLYOFFICE>启用
```

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