PiMyLifeUp

Raspberry Pi OwnCloud: Your Own Personal Cloud Storage

by Gus Aug 29, 2015 Updated Apr 14, 2019 Beginner, Servers

In this project, we're going to make a Raspberry Pi Owncloud server this can act as your very own personal cloud storage.

As the protection of your privacy becomes harder and harder, you may be thinking of moving your files to a private cloud storage. If this is the case, then this tutorial is perfect for you.

It is important to remember that since your data will be stored on your local network, you will end up with using more bandwidth if uploading and downloading files from outside your network.

This tutorial will take you through everything you need to know to get Owncloud setup and accessible.

If you're curious and want to learn more about the Owncloud software, then be sure to check out their website over at Owncloud.org.

Equipment

I made use of the following equipment for this personal cloud storage setup.

Recommended

Raspberry Pi

SD Card (8GB+ Recommended) or Micro SD Card if you're using a Raspberry Pi 2 or B+

Ethernet Cord or Wifi dongle

External Hard drive or USB Drive

Optional

Raspberry Pi Case

USB Keyboard

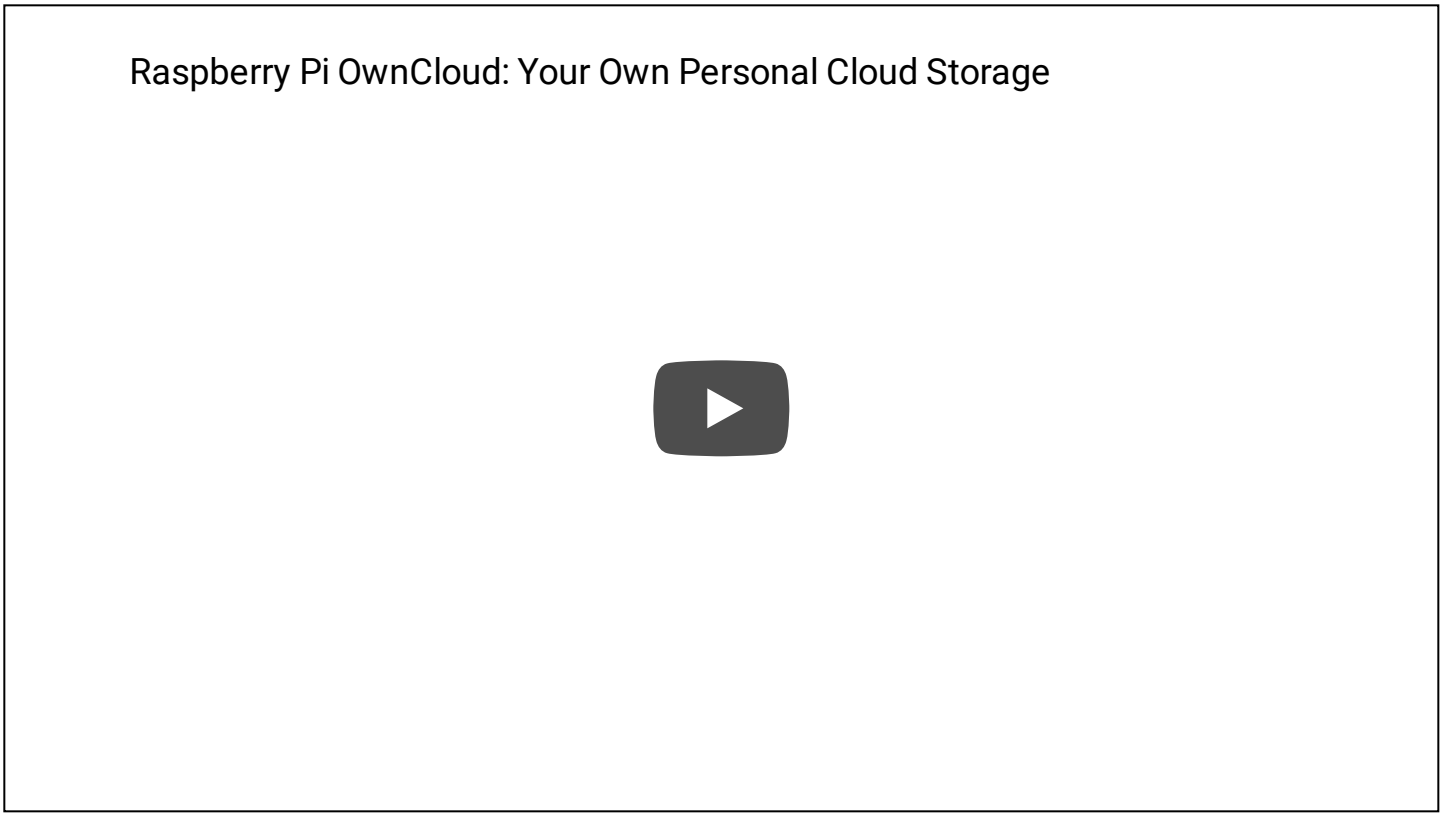
USB Mouse

Note: It is highly likely that the USB ports on the Raspberry Pi will be unable to power an external hard drive so you may need to invest in a powered USB hub.

Video

If you're a visual person and would like to see our video on how to put this tutorial together, then check out the video below.

It will take you through everything you need to know get your Raspberry Pi Owncloud server up and running.



Setting up The Raspberry Pi Owncloud Server

Firstly, you will need to have a Raspberry Pi with Raspbian installed. If you haven't installed Raspbian, then check out our guide on how to install Raspbian via NOOBS (New Out of the Box Software).

There are quite a few ways you're able to install Owncloud onto your Raspberry Pi. In this particular tutorial, we're going to be downloading a web server (Nginx) and Owncloud.

1. Firstly, in either The Pi's command line or via SSH we will need to update the Raspberry Pi and its packages, do this by entering:

```
sudo apt-get update
sudo apt-get upgrade
```

2. Now we need to open up the Raspi Config Tool to change a few settings.

```
sudo raspi-config
```

3. In here we will need to change a few settings.

- Change Locale to en_US.UTF8 in internationalization options -> change local.
- Change memory split to 16m in Advanced options -> Memory split.
- Change overclock to medium.

4. Add the www-data user to the www-data group.

```
sudo usermod -a -G www-data www-data
```

These instructions have been updated to work with Raspbian Stretch, if you're on an earlier version then I highly recommend you upgrade to Stretch.

5. If you're on the latest version, Raspbian Stretch, we need to install all the required packages and PHP7.

```
sudo apt-get install nginx openssl ssl-cert php7.0-cli php7.0-sqlite php7.0-gd php7.0-co
```

6. Now we need to create an SSL certificate you can do this by running the following command:

```
sudo openssl req $@ -new -x509 -days 730 -nodes -out /etc/nginx/cert.pem -keyout /etc/ng
```

Just enter the relevant data for each of the questions it asks you.

7. In addition to the SSL certificate we also need to generate ourselves a custom dhparam file. This file helps ensure that our SSL connections are kept secure, by default this would use a default one that isn't nearly as secure.

To generate a 4096 byte long DH Param run the following command on your Raspberry Pi. This process will take quite a long time, up to 16 hours. Adding the **-dsaparam** flag to the command will help speed up the process, but arguably is less secure.

```
sudo openssl dhparam -out /etc/nginx/dh4096.pem 4096
```

8. Now we need to chmod the three cert files we just generated.

```
sudo chmod 600 /etc/nginx/cert.pem
sudo chmod 600 /etc/nginx/cert.key
sudo chmod 600 /etc/nginx/dh4096.pem
```

9. Let's clear the server config file since we will be copying and pasting our own version in it.

```
sudo sh -c "echo '' > /etc/nginx/sites-available/default"
```

10. Now let's configure the web server configuration so that it runs Owncloud correctly.

```
sudo nano /etc/nginx/sites-available/default
```

11. Now simply copy and paste the following code into the file. Replace my IP (192.168.1.116) at server_name (There is 2 of them) with your Raspberry Pi's IP.

```
upstream php-handler {
    server 127.0.0.1:9000;
    server unix:/var/run/php/php7.0-fpm.sock;
}

server {
    listen 80;
    server_name 192.168.1.116;

    #Allow letsencrypt through
    location /.well-known/acme-challenge/ {
        root /var/www/owncloud;
    }

    # enforce https
    location / {
        return 301 https://$server_name$request_uri;
    }
}

server {
    listen 443 ssl http2;
    server_name 192.168.1.116;

    ssl_certificate /etc/nginx/cert.pem;
    ssl_certificate_key /etc/nginx/cert.key;
```

```
ssl_session_timeout 5m;
ssl_protocols TLSv1 TLSv1.1 TLSv1.2;
ssl_ciphers 'ECDHE-RSA-AES128-GCM-SHA256:AES256+EECDH:AES256+EDH';
ssl_dhparam /etc/nginx/dh4096.pem;
ssl_prefer_server_ciphers on;
keepalive_timeout    70;
ssl_stapling on;
ssl_stapling_verify on;

add_header X-Content-Type-Options nosniff;
add_header X-Frame-Options "SAMEORIGIN";
add_header X-XSS-Protection "1; mode=block";
add_header X-Robots-Tag none;
add_header X-Download-Options noopen;
add_header X-Permitted-Cross-Domain-Policies none;

root /var/www/owncloud/;

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

# The following 2 rules are only needed for the user_webfinger app.
# Uncomment it if you're planning to use this app.
#rewrite ^/.well-known/host-meta /public.php?service=host-meta last;
#rewrite ^/.well-known/host-meta.json /public.php?service=host-meta-json last;

location = /.well-known/carddav {
    return 301 $scheme://$host/remote.php/dav;
}
location = /.well-known/caldav {
    return 301 $scheme://$host/remote.php/dav;
}

# set max upload size
client_max_body_size 512M;
fastcgi_buffers 8 4K;
fastcgi_ignore_headers X-Accel-Buffering;

gzip off;

error_page 403 /core/templates/403.php;
error_page 404 /core/templates/404.php;

location / {
    rewrite ^ /index.php$uri;
}

location ~ ^/(?:build|tests|config|lib|3rdparty|templates|data)/ {
    return 404;
}
location ~ ^/(?:\.|autotest|occ|issue|indie|db_|console) {
```

```
            return 404;
        }

        location ~ ^/(?:index|remote|public|cron|core/ajax/update|status|ocs/v[12]|updater
            fastcgi_split_path_info ^(.+\.php)(/.*)$;
            include fastcgi_params;
            fastcgi_param SCRIPT_FILENAME $document_root$fastcgi_script_name;
            fastcgi_param SCRIPT_NAME $fastcgi_script_name;
            fastcgi_param PATH_INFO $fastcgi_path_info;
            fastcgi_param HTTPS on;
            fastcgi_param modHeadersAvailable true;
            fastcgi_param front_controller_active true;
            fastcgi_read_timeout 180;
            fastcgi_pass php-handler;
            fastcgi_intercept_errors on;
            fastcgi_request_buffering off; #Available since NGINX 1.7.11
        }

        location ~ ^/(?:updater|ocs-provider)(?:$|/) {
            try_files $uri $uri/ =404;
            index index.php;
        }

        location ~ \.(?:css|js)$ {
            try_files $uri /index.php$uri$is_args$args;
            add_header Cache-Control "max-age=15778463";
            # Before enabling Strict-Transport-Security headers please read into this topi
            #add_header Strict-Transport-Security "max-age=15552000; includeSubDomains";
            add_header X-Content-Type-Options nosniff;
            add_header X-Frame-Options "SAMEORIGIN";
            add_header X-XSS-Protection "1; mode=block";
            add_header X-Robots-Tag none;
            add_header X-Download-Options noopen;
            add_header X-Permitted-Cross-Domain-Policies none;
            access_log off;
        }

        location ~ \.(?:svg|gif|png|html|ttf|woff|ico|jpg|jpeg|map)$ {
            add_header Cache-Control "public, max-age=7200";
            try_files $uri /index.php$uri$is_args$args;
            access_log off;
        }
    }
```

12. Now simply save and exit.

13. Now that is done there is a few more configurations we will need to update, first open up the PHP config file by entering.

```
sudo nano /etc/php/7.0/fpm/php.ini
```

14. In this file, we want to find and update the following lines. (*Ctrl + w* allows you to search)

```
upload_max_filesize = 2000M
post_max_size = 2000M
```

15. Once done save and exit. Now we need to edit the conf file by entering the following:

```
sudo nano /etc/php/7.0/fpm/pool.d/www.conf
```

16. Update the listen line to the following:

```
listen = 127.0.0.1:9000
```

17. Once done, save and then exit. Now we also need to edit the dphys-swapfile. To do this open up the file by entering:

```
sudo nano /etc/dphys-swapfile
```

18. Now update the conf_swapsize line to the following:

```
CONF_SWAPSIZE = 512
```

19. Restart the Pi by entering:

```
sudo reboot
```

20. Once the Pi has restarted, you will need to install Owncloud onto the Raspberry Pi. Do this by entering the following commands:

```
sudo mkdir -p /var/www/owncloud
sudo wget https://download.owncloud.org/community/owncloud-10.0.9.tar.bz2
sudo tar xvf owncloud-10.0.9.tar.bz2
sudo mv owncloud/ /var/www/
sudo chown -R www-data:www-data /var/www
rm -rf owncloud owncloud-10.0.9.tar.bz2
```

21. Now we need to open up the *.user.ini* file to enforce some of the changes we made earlier in the tutorial

```
sudo nano /var/www/owncloud/.user.ini
```

22. In here update the following values so they are 2000M:

```
upload_max_filesize=2000M

post_max_size=2000M

memory_limit=2000M
```

23. Now that is done we should be able to connect to Owncloud at your PI's IP address.

Before you set up the admin account, you might want to mount an external drive, so you have lots of disk space for your Raspberry Pi Owncloud Server. Just follow the instructions in the next section.

Mounting & Setting up a drive

Setting up an external drive while should be relatively straightforward but sometimes things don't work as correctly as they should.

These instructions are for mounting and allowing Owncloud to store files onto an external hard drive.

1. Firstly if you have an NTFS drive we will need to install an NTFS package by entering the following:

```
sudo apt-get install ntfs-3g
```

2. Now let's make a directory we can mount.

```
sudo mkdir /media/owncloudrive
```

3. Now we need to get the *GID*, *UID*, and the *UUID* as we will need to use these soon. Enter the following command for the *GID*:

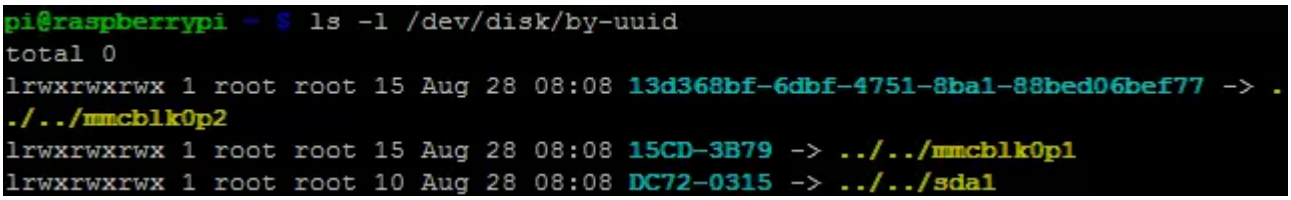
```
id -g www-data
```

4. Now for the *UID* enter the following command:

```
id -u www-data
```

5. Also if we get the *UUID* of the hard drive, the Pi will remember this drive even if you plug it into a different USB port.

```
ls -l /dev/disk/by-uuid
```



Copy the light blue letters and numbers of the last entry (Should have something like -> ../../sda1 at the end of it).

6. Now let's add your drive into the fstab file so that it will boot with the correct permissions.

```
sudo nano /etc/fstab
```

7. Now add the following line to the bottom of the file, updating *UID*, *GUID* and the UUID with the values we got above. (The following should all be on a single line)

```
UUID=DC72-0315 /media/owncloud drive auto nofail,uid=33,gid=33,umask=0027,dmask=0027,noat
```

8. Reboot the Raspberry Pi, and the drives should automatically be mounted. If they are mounted, we're all good to go.

Note: If you get an error stating the Pi is in emergency mode at boot up then this likely means a problem with the fstab entry. Just edit the fstab file (`sudo nano /etc/fstab`) and remove the added line or look for a mistake and fix it.

Basic First Setup

I will briefly go through the basics of setting up Owncloud Raspberry Pi here. If you want more information I highly recommend checkout out the manuals on their website, you can find them at the Owncloud manual site here.

1. In your browser enter your Pi's IP address in my case it is 192.168.1.116.

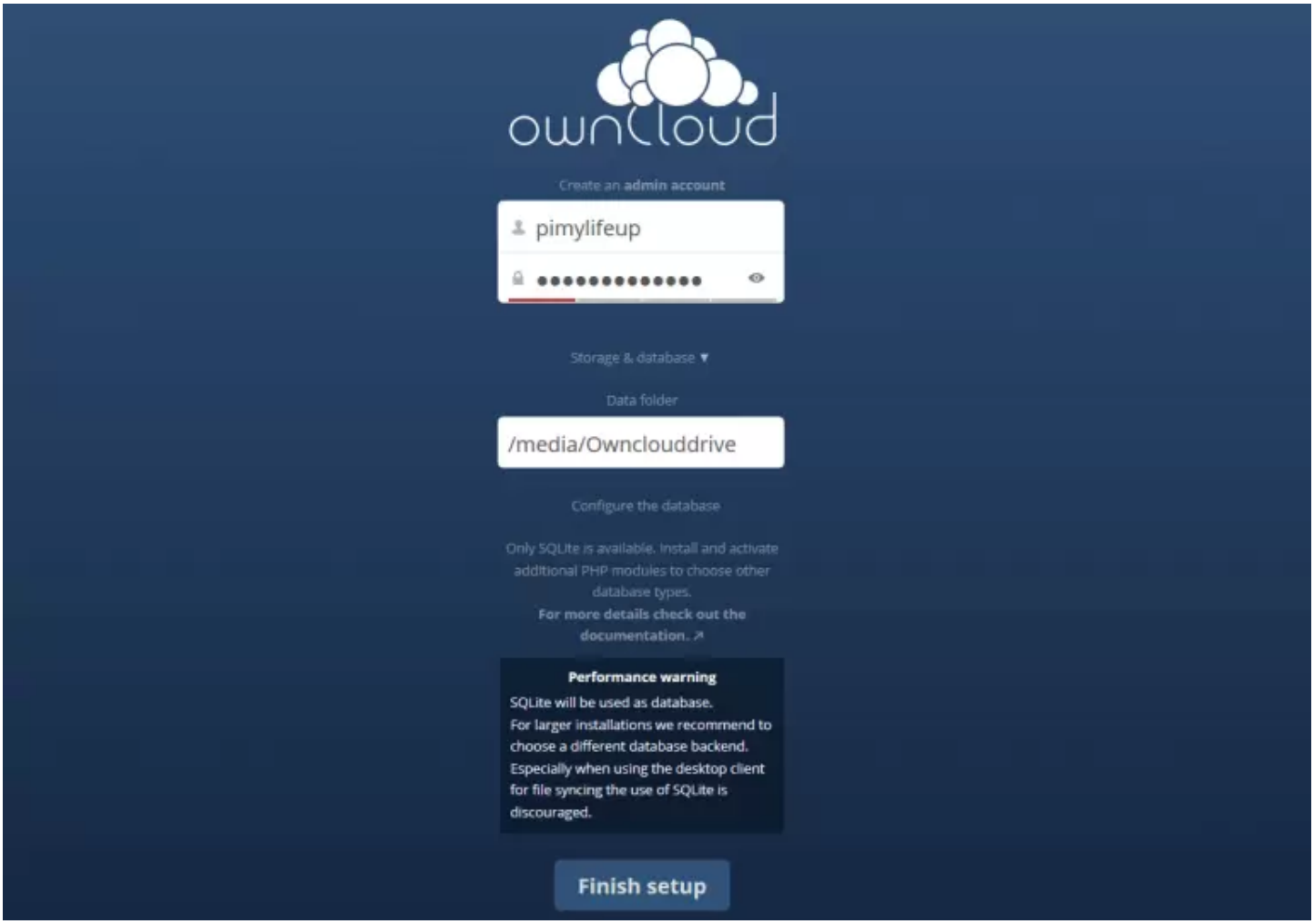
2. Once you go to the IP you're like to get a certificate error, simply add this to your exception list as it will be safe to proceed.

3. When you first open up ownCloud you should be presented with a simple setup screen and no errors.

4. Enter your desired username and password.

5. Click on storage & database and enter your external drive /media/owncloudddrive (Skip this step if you didn't setup an external drive).

6. Click finish setup.



If you ever need to update and you find the internal updater is not working this likely means, you will need to do it manually. You can find a detailed process on how to update over at owncloud's update manual page.

Port Forwarding & External Access

If you want to have access to your cloud drive outside your local network, then you will need to setup port forwarding and make a few changes to our config files.

Firstly, we need to go back to the default file and change the server_name values (There is 2 of them). Update these to your external IP address. You can get your IP at what is my IP.

If you have a dynamic IP you may want to set up a dynamic DNS and use that as your address. You can find information on this in my guide to port forwarding.

Enter the following to bring up our default server file:

```
sudo nano /etc/nginx/sites-available/default
```

Once you have updated the IP's in the server file, you will need to add the external IP to your trusted IP list and make sure Owncloud doesn't overwrite it. To do this open up the Owncloud config file and enter:

```
sudo nano /var/www/owncloud/config/config.php
```

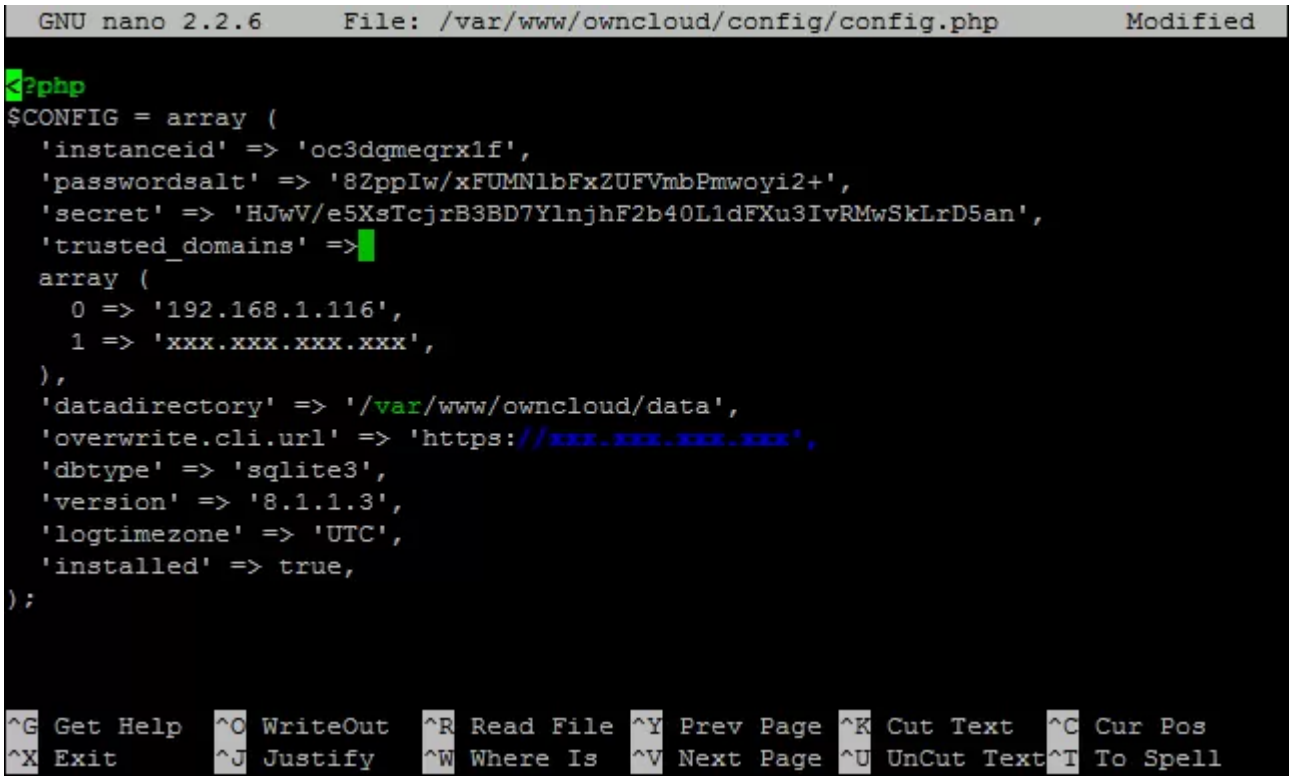
In here add a new item to the trusted domains array (This will be your external IP address). Your new entry should look something like this (x are just placeholders).

```
1 => 'xxx.xxx.xxx.xxx',
```

Finally update the URL of the overwrite.cli.url line to your IP Address. It should look something like this.

```
'overwrite.cli.url' => 'https://xxx.xxx.xxx.xxx',
```

Below is an example of the completed config.txt file.



Once done, restart the Nginx service by entering the following:

```
sudo service nginx restart
```

Be sure to check out my guide on port forwarding and use the following port 443 for internal, and I recommended a random port for the external port. Make sure when setting up the external port that it isn't already reserved for a specific program.

When connecting to the Owncloud server externally, you will need to make sure you use https otherwise you will get an invalid request in your browser.

Setting up port forwarding is super easy to do and allows you to have access to your personal cloud on the go. Also after you have done this, you can still connect via your local IP as well.

I hope this tutorial has helped you make your very own Raspberry Pi OwnCloud. If you have any troubles, want to leave feedback or if I have missed anything feel free to drop us a comment below.

How to Setup a Raspberry Pi Nextcloud Server

Setting up your own Raspberry Pi eBook Server

Raspberry Pi NGINX: Build your own Web Server

DIY Raspberry Pi Web Server Tutorial

How to setup Raspberry Pi Lighttpd

How to Setup a Raspberry Pi Caddy Web Server

252 Comments

Franklin on September 2, 2015 at 1:45 am

Thanks for a wonderful tutorial.
Does anyone know how long a Hard Drive will last as a cloud server before breaking?
Franklin

Reply

laperb on November 16, 2016 at 1:29 am

I use an external 1TB USB drive and configure the Pi to use spin down. Works great !
http://www.htpcguides.com/spin-down-and-manage-hard-drive-power-on-raspberry-pi/

Shadiwstreik on December 5, 2016 at 12:48 am

Hi. Which of those 3 in that tut did you go with?

Ana on September 2, 2015 at 4:30 am

Hi, I followed your steps and when I try to access the owncloud app, I get this error:
504 Gateway Time-out
nginx/1.2.1
I try to access it this way: `https://192.168.0.100/owncloud`
Do you have an idea why this error occurs?
Thanks,
Ana

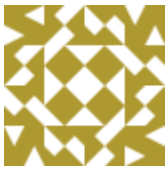
Reply

Gus on September 3, 2015 at 10:03 pm

Hi Ana,

Have you tried accessing using just `https://192.168.0.100/`

Let me know how you go!



cam on October 20, 2015 at 8:12 am

I am receiving the same error, 504 Gateway Time-out everything appears to be correct. (I did verify the IP)

Pascal d'Hermilly on September 3, 2015 at 12:59 am

I feel that backup steps are missing. If you are going to put your data on this – you want to know that it's not going to disappear because the usb-stick was bad or whatever.
Also – "mounting a drive" step 7 code for fstab looks like two lines – it should be in one line.

Reply

Matt Sawyers on June 4, 2016 at 3:25 am

I agree. @Gus, Could we get a tutorial on how to do this with Duplicati possibly? 😀

Dave on September 3, 2015 at 3:53 pm

Awesome tutorial, thanks. Everything was good up to the point where I create the admin account on the owncloud page in my browser. It comes up with an error saying "Can't create or write into the data directory /media/owncloud drive". I included the correct uuid for my external drive in the fstab file, so I'm not sure where I'm going wrong. Any pointers?

Reply

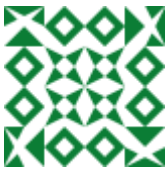
Gus on September 3, 2015 at 10:10 pm

Hi Dave,

Sounds like something is wrong with the drive mount. Is the data you added to the fstab file all on the one line ? (The website forces it to be

on two lines in the tutorial but should be kept on the same line. I have added a note for that step now.)

Let me know how you go!



gautam on November 13, 2016 at 5:45 pm

i have mounted an cisf folder and i am getting the same error please help

sam on September 9, 2015 at 3:49 am

I'm getting a 502 Bad Gatway when I try to access from a browser. Any ideas?

Reply

sam on September 9, 2015 at 3:55 am

Nevermind, my fat fingers missed a 1 in my ip. Thanks for the tut!

Travis on September 10, 2015 at 3:15 am

I'm not able to switch Database/ Storage as in step 5 to my external drive. WD My Book, 3tb. When rebooting the Pi I get a line 4 in fstab is bad. And somewhere in there it says the UUID is invalid. Triple checked everything to make sure it was in correct. Anyone have any ideas?

Reply

Halvar on September 10, 2015 at 6:36 am

Hi¡

Another one, I'm getting a 502 Bad Gatway when I try to access from a browser. Any ideas?

Reply

Halvar on September 10, 2015 at 7:08 am

Now Works¡

I edit: /etc/nginx/sites-available/default
upstream php-handler {
#server 127.0.0.1:9000;
server unix:/var/run/php5-fpm.sock;
}

Bayel on January 18, 2017 at 3:25 am

Hi, I'm trying to access the raspberry, with my browser, and I get the error message 502 bad gateway. I have tryed Halvar's solution and the error persists.
Could you help me?

musaab on July 1, 2017 at 10:53 pm

bayel this is the fix
go to chrome go setting,proxy,advanced
For me i had a proxy on so disable it under the advanced settings!

ZN on September 14, 2015 at 5:14 am

Did anyone try to connect outside of the local network? Following the steps about the port forwarding (http://pimylifeup.com/raspberry-pi-port-forwarding/), I am getting server_time_out... Any suggestions ?

Reply

Gus on September 29, 2015 at 8:08 pm

Hi Zn,

I have made some corrections to the port forwarding part within this Pi Owncloud tutorial. If you follow these new instructions it should now work correctly.

Dave Hahn on January 15, 2016 at 6:23 am

Gus, Great tutorial. But I am still having troubles with accessing from outside my local network. I am using dyndns. Should the following lines be

```
1 => 'xxx.xxx.xxx.xxx',
1 => 'xxx.mydns.org',

'overwrite.cli.url' => 'https://xxx.xxx.xxx.xxx',
'overwrite.cli.url' => 'https://xxx.mydns.org',
```

or do they need to be my actual IP address (which is dynamic)

Gus on January 16, 2016 at 1:57 pm

Hi Dave,

In this case it should be your dynamic DNS address (not the IP).

Gary S on February 12, 2016 at 2:04 am

I've tried this and I get a web page appear. However, it sticks with the dialog about being on a untrusted domain. I did follow the instructions in the section "Port Forwarding & External Access".

I've checked the config files, and they do appear correct.

Anyone got any ideas?

Dave on September 18, 2015 at 5:12 am

At 4. Add the www-data user to the www-data group.

I get the following:

```
pi@RaspberryPi ~ $ usermod –a –G www-data www-data
Usage: usermod [options] LOGIN
```

what am I doing wrong?

Reply

Gus on September 18, 2015 at 10:11 am

Hi Dave,

There was a slight error to do with the – before the letters. It should now be corrected.

```
sudo usermod -a -G www-data www-data
```

Bell on September 20, 2015 at 2:30 am

I'm having issues with ownership of the data on my external hard drive. It says I don't have permission to upload or create files here.

Reply

Gus on September 29, 2015 at 8:04 pm

Hi Bell,

It sounds like that the external hard drive hasn't been mounted properly thus the Raspberry Pi owncloud can't use it.

I would recommended checking back through the steps in the mounting & setting up a drive section. A common mistake is placing the fstab line on two lines. (step 7)

Jeremy on September 23, 2015 at 3:34 am

I have the same issue. I followed everything and I can only access through the local network. It appears that the port forwarding is working as it replaces my hostname:external_port with the IP address of the PI. Please help.

Reply

Gus on September 29, 2015 at 8:06 pm

Hi Jeremy,

I have updated the port forwarding section of the owncloud tutorial with new instructions that should fix this problem.

Emi on September 26, 2015 at 5:48 am

Hi there,
I´ve a little problem: To install ownCloud I followed all steps and ownCloud is working now fine, but only on my local home network. I´ve installed like it´s shown in another Tutorial by Pimylifeup an Dynamic-DNS Client on the raspberry pi. Every time I try to access my pi from school I get connected to the local IP-Adress of my pi at home. I type my address in Safari (the address is *********.zapto.org and I get connected with 192.168.2.119) and Safari can´t load the page because it is searching an server on my school´s network with the IP 192.168.2.119.
So what can (or should) I do?
I would be really happy if you could help me
Thanks in advance,
Emi

Reply

Gus on September 29, 2015 at 8:00 pm

Hi Emi,

I have located the issue and added a solution to the tutorial above under the external & port forwarding section.

Please let me know how you go

Emi on October 2, 2015 at 11:44 pm

Well, It works, I can connect to my server but It says that the ip is untrusted. I know there is this line in config.php but I dont know if i did write it correct.

It would be great if you could help me an second time, thanks in advance,
Emi

Emi on October 3, 2015 at 3:07 am

Well, almost everything works except that my IP isn't trusted. I know there is in the tutorial how to configure that but I think that I did something wrong.

Gus on October 3, 2015 at 11:45 am

Hi Emi,

I saw your code in your previous comment. The problem is your trusted IP is in the wrong place. Take a look at my example below for the right placement!

```
'instanceid' => 'xxxxxxxx',
'passwordsalt' =>
'xxxxxxxxxxxxxxxxxxxxxxxxxxxxxxxxxxxxxxxx',
'secret' =>
'xxxxxxxxxxxxxxxxxxx/xxxxxxxxxxxxxxxxxxxxx',
'trusted_domains' =>
array (
0 => '192.168.1.108',
```

```
1 => '{External IP}',
),
'datadirectory' => '/media/ownclouddrive',
'overwrite.cli.url' => 'https://{ExternalIP}',
'dbtype' => 'sqlite3',
'version' => '8.1.1.3',
'logtimezone' => 'UTC',
'installed' => true,
```

Hope this helps!

Emi on October 4, 2015 at 7:57 pm

Thank you very much, It works totally fine!

Tupolev on April 9, 2017 at 1:35 am

Hey, Exact same problem with mine!

Simon on September 27, 2015 at 12:52 am

I can´t connect to the server outside of my local network. I have portforwarded and the port is open. When I connect to the server via the ip, not the local ip for the pi, it connects and then changes the url to the local ip of the pi. Because the pi is not on the local network it doesnt work.

Reply

Gus on September 29, 2015 at 8:05 pm

Hi Simon,

I have looked into this and have updated the port forwarding section with how to get it working externally.

Chris on September 29, 2015 at 9:57 am

At the initial own cloud set up page right after mounting drive, I get a message when i try to put in the storage path that “Can’t create or write into the data directory /media/ownclouddrive”

please advise

Reply

Gus on September 29, 2015 at 6:20 pm

Hi Chris,

It sounds like the drive probably hasn’t been mounted correctly.

I would run back through the steps in the mounting & setting up a drive section. The most common mistake is putting the fstab line on two lines. (Step 7)

Chris on September 30, 2015 at 2:15 am

heres some screens.

`http://imgur.com/5J9ljEi`

`http://imgur.com/ruXfSLI`

I suspect it has something to do with the long string of alpha numerics that looks vastly different then your uuid….but then i am fairly new , and I’ve been know to be wrong!…..now and then:P

benny on October 1, 2015 at 8:31 am

Hi, i’ve an issue, instead of having my owncloud page when i write the rasp pi ip adress i have the page of Apache 2 saying “it works”
Maybe i made a wrong typing somewhere, can you help please
Thanks:)

Reply

Gus on October 1, 2015 at 9:25 pm

Hi Benny,

Sounds like owncloud hasn't successfully been copied into the www folder.

I would suggest running back through step 19. You can also check to see what is in the www folder by running `ls /var/www/owncloud`

Erdem on October 11, 2015 at 10:10 pm

I have got a some error trusted ips. When ı want to reach my externel ip with using no.-ip it says you need to add trusted ips. But it already have added. When click the button its dupliceted my ip adress

Reply

William on December 20, 2015 at 9:09 pm

Hey Erdem,

I had the same problem. I fixed with the following code.

```
sudo nano /etc/network/if-up.d/secure-rmc
```

Add these lines:

```
iptables -A INPUT -p tcp --dport 80 -j ACCEPT
iptables -A INPUT -p tcp --dport 443 -j ACCEPT
iptables -A INPUT -p tcp --dport [replace with your
random external port] -j ACCEPT
iptables -A INPUT -i $IFACE -j DROP
```

Save and exit

```
sudo reboot
```

Hope it helps!

Matt on October 14, 2015 at 4:49 am

Hi,
Great project, thanks for the instructions!
When I log in to my owncloud account, it tells me there is an update 8.1.3 available. On the controlpanel there is an update function, but it can not update its version this way. Is it possible to do this from the command line and how? (without messing up my owncloudserver)

Reply

tom on October 19, 2015 at 1:00 am

When T go to my pi's IP address for owncloud i get the error:
Data directory (/media/usb/ocdata/) is readable by other users

Please change the permissions to 0770 so that the directory cannot be listed by other users.
How do I change the permissions to 0770

Reply

Richard on October 31, 2015 at 12:59 pm

Thanks for the detailed instructions. I had to refer back and forth from the written and the video instructions, which helped quite a bit.
When I followed the written instructions only, I wasn't sure if I was making the software change to the pi or to the ownCloud (cd /var/www/owncloud). I did confirm with the video.
This ownCloud is doing everything I was looking for, automatic upload from my phone camera, using the ownCloud app (99 cents, well worth it!). So by

adding the ownCloud app, I did NOT have to do the Port Forwarding & External Access section (which made me nervous).

Reply

ziv on November 1, 2015 at 12:39 am

Great tutorial.
Finally it worked after several attempts in other sites.
The OwnCloud server works great on my network.
Only one small problem that maybe you can help me figure out.
My raspberry Pi is under second router. that mean i have the ISP router with 192.168.1.1 and it connected to another router that gets from him the internal IP of 192.168.2.1.
The Pi is connected to the second router and gets 192.168.2.9.
How can i port forward it?
Thanks
Ziv

Reply

Eman on July 4, 2016 at 4:01 am

To do this you need to forward the ports from your first router to your second router or use DMZ Mode if your router supports it to your second router. Then login to the administrator page on your second router and forward the ports to your Pi.

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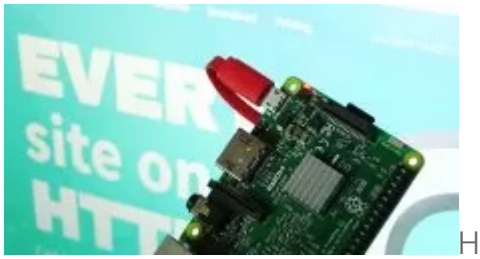
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