

Seguridad Informática

NextCloud

SMRV2 1A

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Entramos como root con “sudo su”

```
diegoex@diegoex:/$ sudo su
[sudo] password for diegoex:
root@diegoex:/#
```

Y lo primero que haremos será un “apt update” y un “apt upgrade” para asegurarnos de tener todos los paquetes actualizados. No queremos tener un fallo tan tonto como puede ser este:

```
root@diegoex:/# apt update
Hit:1 http://es.archive.ubuntu.com/ubuntu focal InRelease
Get:2 http://es.archive.ubuntu.com/ubuntu focal-updates InRelease [111 kB]
Get:3 http://es.archive.ubuntu.com/ubuntu focal-backports InRelease [98.3 kB]
Get:4 http://es.archive.ubuntu.com/ubuntu focal-security InRelease [107 kB]
Fetched 317 kB in 3s (106 kB/s)
Reading package lists... Done
Building dependency tree
Reading state information... Done
All packages are up to date.
root@diegoex:/# apt upgrade
Reading package lists... Done
Building dependency tree
Reading state information... Done
Calculating upgrade... Done
The following package was automatically installed and is no longer required:
  php7.4
Use 'sudo apt autoremove' to remove it.
0 upgraded, 0 newly installed, 0 to remove and 0 not upgraded.
```

Ahora instalaremos apache con “apt -y install apache2” y comprobaremos su estado con un “systemctl status apache2”.

En caso de estar apagado, usaremos un “systemctl enable apache2”.

```
root@diegoex:/# apt -y install apache2
Reading package lists... Done
Building dependency tree
```

```
root@diegoex:/# systemctl status apache2
● apache2.service - The Apache HTTP Server
   Loaded: loaded (/lib/systemd/system/apache2.service; enabled; vendor preset: enabled)
   Active: active (running) since Sun 2020-11-08 09:49:35 UTC; 1h 29min ago
     Docs: https://httpd.apache.org/docs/2.4/
  Process: 830 ExecStart=/usr/sbin/apachectl start (code=exited, status=0/SUCCESS)
 Main PID: 887 (apache2)
   Tasks: 11 (limit: 4587)
  Memory: 915.9M
    CGroup: /system.slice/apache2.service
            └─ 887 /usr/sbin/apache2 -k start
              916 /usr/sbin/apache2 -k start
              918 /usr/sbin/apache2 -k start
              919 /usr/sbin/apache2 -k start
             1484 /usr/sbin/apache2 -k start
             1487 /usr/sbin/apache2 -k start
             1488 /usr/sbin/apache2 -k start
             1745 /usr/sbin/apache2 -k start
             1789 /usr/sbin/apache2 -k start
             2485 /usr/sbin/apache2 -k start
             2537 /usr/sbin/apache2 -k start

Nov 08 09:49:34 diegoex systemd[1]: Starting The Apache HTTP Server...
Nov 08 09:49:35 diegoex apachectl[852]: AH00558: apache2: Could not reliably determine the server's
Nov 08 09:49:35 diegoex systemd[1]: Started The Apache HTTP Server.
lines 1-24/24 (END)
```

Instalaremos PHP con “apt install -y php-cli php-fpm php-json php-intl php-imagick php-pdo php-mysql php-zip php-gd php-mbstring php-curl php-xml php-pear php-bcmath”

```
root@diegoex:/# apt install -y php-cli php-fpm php-json php-intl php-imagick php-pdo php-mysql php-zip php-gd php-mbstring php-curl php-xml php-pear php-bcmath
root@diegoex:/# apt install -y php-cli php-fpm php-json php-intl php-imagick php-pdo php-mysql php-zip php-gd php-mbstring php-curl php-xml php-pear php-bcmath
Reading package lists... Done
Building dependency tree
Reading state information... Done
Note, selecting 'php7.4-common' instead of 'php-pdo'
php-cli is already the newest version (2:7.4+75).
php-curl is already the newest version (2:7.4+75).
php-gd is already the newest version (2:7.4+75).
php-mysql is already the newest version (2:7.4+75).
php-pear is already the newest version (1:1.10.9+submodules+notgz-1).
php-xml is already the newest version (2:7.4+75).
php-bcmath is already the newest version (2:7.4+75).
php-fpm is already the newest version (2:7.4+75).
php-imagick is already the newest version (3.4.4-4).
php-intl is already the newest version (2:7.4+75).
php-json is already the newest version (2:7.4+75).
php-mbstring is already the newest version (2:7.4+75).
php-zip is already the newest version (2:7.4+75).
php7.4-common is already the newest version (7.4.3-4ubuntu2.4).
The following package was automatically installed and is no longer required:
  php7.4
Use 'sudo apt autoremove' to remove it.
0 upgraded, 0 newly installed, 0 to remove and 0 not upgraded.
```

Ahora reiniciaremos apache2 para cargar los modulos de php con “systemctl restart apache2”

```
root@diegoex:/# systemctl restart apache2
root@diegoex:/# _
```

Y revisaremos la versión de php con “php -v”:

```
root@diegoex:/# php -v
PHP 7.4.3 (cli) (built: Oct  6 2020 15:47:56) ( NTS )
Copyright (c) The PHP Group
Zend Engine v3.4.0, Copyright (c) Zend Technologies
    with Zend OPcache v7.4.3, Copyright (c), by Zend Technologies
root@diegoex:/#
```

Instalamos MariaDB con “apt -y install mariadb-server”:

```
root@diegoex:/# apt -y install mariadb-server
Reading package lists... Done
Building dependency tree
Reading state information... Done
mariadb-server is already the newest version (1:10.3.25-0ubuntu0.20.04.1).
The following package was automatically installed and is no longer required:
  php7.4
Use 'sudo apt autoremove' to remove it.
0 upgraded, 0 newly installed, 0 to remove and 0 not upgraded.
```

Activamos MariaDB con un “systemctl enable mariadb” y comprobamos su estado con un “systemctl status mariadb”:

```
root@diegoex:/# systemctl enable mariadb
[ 6764.718361] blk_update_request: I/O error, dev fd0, sector 0 op 0x0:(READ) flags 0x0 phys_seg 1 p
rio class 0
root@diegoex:/# systemctl status mariadb
● mariadb.service - MariaDB 10.3.25 database server
   Loaded: loaded (/lib/systemd/system/mariadb.service; enabled; vendor preset: enabled)
   Active: active (running) since Sun 2020-11-08 09:49:35 UTC; 1h 52min ago
     Docs: man:mysqld(8)
           https://mariadb.com/kb/en/library/systemd/
  Main PID: 989 (mysqld)
    Status: "Taking your SQL requests now..."
     Tasks: 36 (limit: 4587)
    Memory: 149.0M
    CGroup: /system.slice/mariadb.service
            └─989 /usr/sbin/mysqld

Nov 08 09:49:35 diegoex systemd[1]: Starting MariaDB 10.3.25 database server...
Nov 08 09:49:35 diegoex mysqld[989]: 2020-11-08 9:49:35 0 [Note] /usr/sbin/mysqld (mysqld 10.3.25-
Nov 08 09:49:35 diegoex mysqld[989]: 2020-11-08 9:49:35 0 [Warning] Could not increase number of m
Nov 08 09:49:35 diegoex systemd[1]: Started MariaDB 10.3.25 database server.
Nov 08 09:49:35 diegoex /etc/mysql/debian-start[1081]: Upgrading MySQL tables if necessary.
Nov 08 09:49:35 diegoex /etc/mysql/debian-start[1084]: Looking for 'mysql' as: /usr/bin/mysql
Nov 08 09:49:35 diegoex /etc/mysql/debian-start[1084]: Looking for 'mysqlcheck' as: /usr/bin/mysqlc
Nov 08 09:49:35 diegoex /etc/mysql/debian-start[1084]: This installation of MySQL is already upgrad
Nov 08 09:49:35 diegoex /etc/mysql/debian-start[1094]: Checking for insecure root accounts.
Nov 08 09:49:35 diegoex /etc/mysql/debian-start[1098]: Triggering myisam-recover for all MyISAM tab
lines 1-22/22 (END)
```

Una vez instalado MariaDB, instalaremos “mysql_secure_installation” para añadir varias funciones de seguridad, como poner una contraseña:

```
root@diegoex:/# mysql_secure_installation

NOTE: RUNNING ALL PARTS OF THIS SCRIPT IS RECOMMENDED FOR ALL MariaDB
SERVERS IN PRODUCTION USE! PLEASE READ EACH STEP CAREFULLY!

In order to log into MariaDB to secure it, we'll need the current
password for the root user. If you've just installed MariaDB, and
you haven't set the root password yet, the password will be blank,
so you should just press enter here.

Enter current password for root (enter for none):
```

Nos dará varias opciones en las que podremos elegir si aceptar o no.

Reiniciaremos el servidor MariaDB con un “systemctl restart mariadb.service”

```
root@diegoex:/# systemctl restart mariadb.service
root@diegoex:/# _
```

Entramos a la base de datos con “mysql -u root -p”

```
root@diegoex:/# mysql -u root -p
Enter password:
Welcome to the MariaDB monitor.  Commands end with ; or \g.
Your MariaDB connection id is 465
Server version: 10.8.25-MariaDB-0ubuntu0.20.04.1 Ubuntu 20.04

Copyright (c) 2000, 2018, Oracle, MariaDB Corporation Ab and others.

Type 'help;' or '\h' for help. Type '\c' to clear the current input statement.

MariaDB [(none)]> _
```

Una vez dentro de MariaDB, crearemos la base de datos “nextcloud” con el comando “CREATE DATABASE nextcloud;”, podremos comprobar que la base de datos se ha creado con el comando “show databases;”

```
MariaDB [(none)]> CREATE DATABASE nextcloud;
ERROR 1007 (HY000): Can't create database 'nextcloud'; database exists
```

```
MariaDB [(none)]> show databases;
+-----+
| Database |
+-----+
| information_schema |
| mysql |
| nextcloud |
| performance_schema |
+-----+
4 rows in set (0.001 sec)
```

Para terminar de administrar nuestra base de datos, le daremos privilegios al usuario de nextcloud para que pueda acceder dentro de la base de datos.

Para esto vamos a usar los comandos “GRANT ALL PRIVILEGES ON nextcloud.* TO ‘Diego’@‘localhost’;”

```
MariaDB [(none)]> GRANT ALL PRIVILEGES ON nextcloud.* TO 'Diego'@'localhost';
Query OK, 0 rows affected (0.000 sec)
```

Ahora, actualizaremos los privilegios de la base de datos con el comando “FLUSH PRIVILEGES;”

```
MariaDB [(none)]> FLUSH PRIVILEGES;
Query OK, 0 rows affected (0.000 sec)
```

Saldremos de la base de datos con un simple “exit;”

```
MariaDB [(none)]> EXIT;
Bye
root@diegoex:/# _
```

Nos descargaremos la última versión de nextcloud (20.0.1) entrando a la web oficial de nextcloud con el comando “wget <https://download.nextcloud.com/server/releases/nextcloud-20.0.1.zip>”

Como es un .zip y hay que descomprimirlo, también nos descargaremos “unzip” con “apt-get install unzip”

```
root@diegoex:/# wget https://download.nextcloud.com/server/releases/nextcloud-20.0.1.zip
```

```
root@diegoex:/# apt-get install unzip
```

Descomprimiremos el archivo en la ruta /var/www/html/, y se creará automáticamente la carpeta /var/www/html/nextcloud.

Esto último lo haremos con el comando “unzip nextcloud-20.0.1.zip -d /var/www/html/”

```
root@diegoex:/# unzip nextcloud-20.0.1.zip -d /var/www/html/_
```

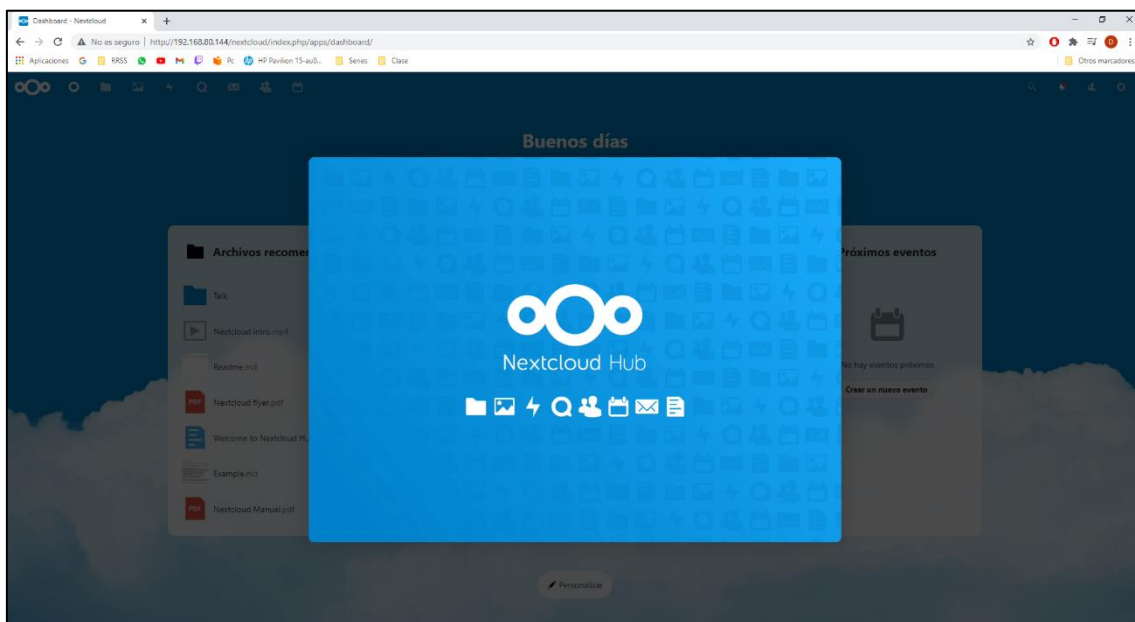
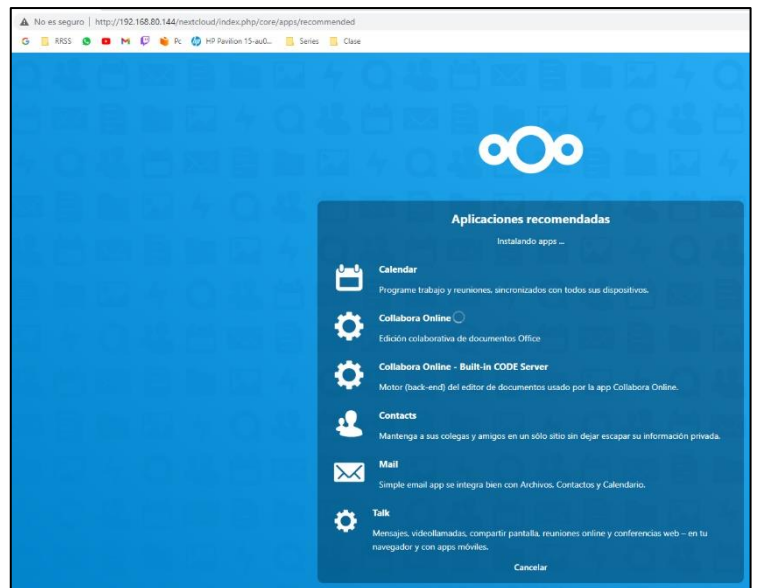
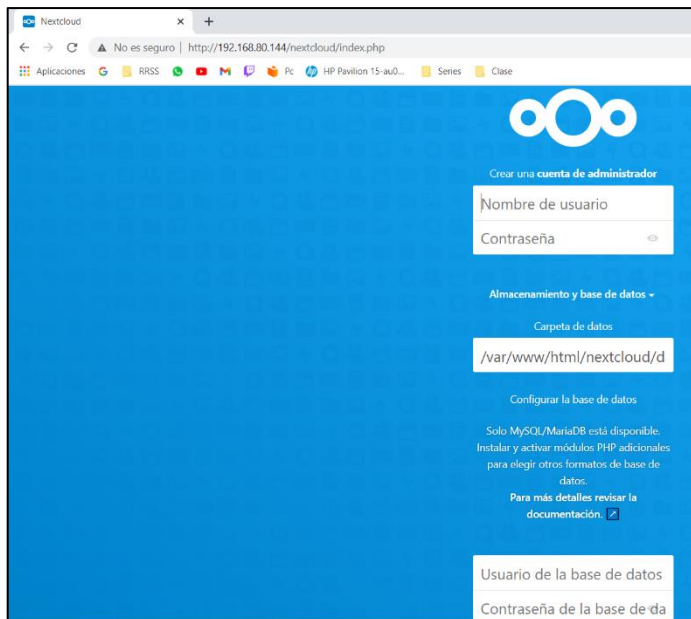
Eliminaremos el archivo .zip con “rm -f nextcloud-20.0.1.zip”

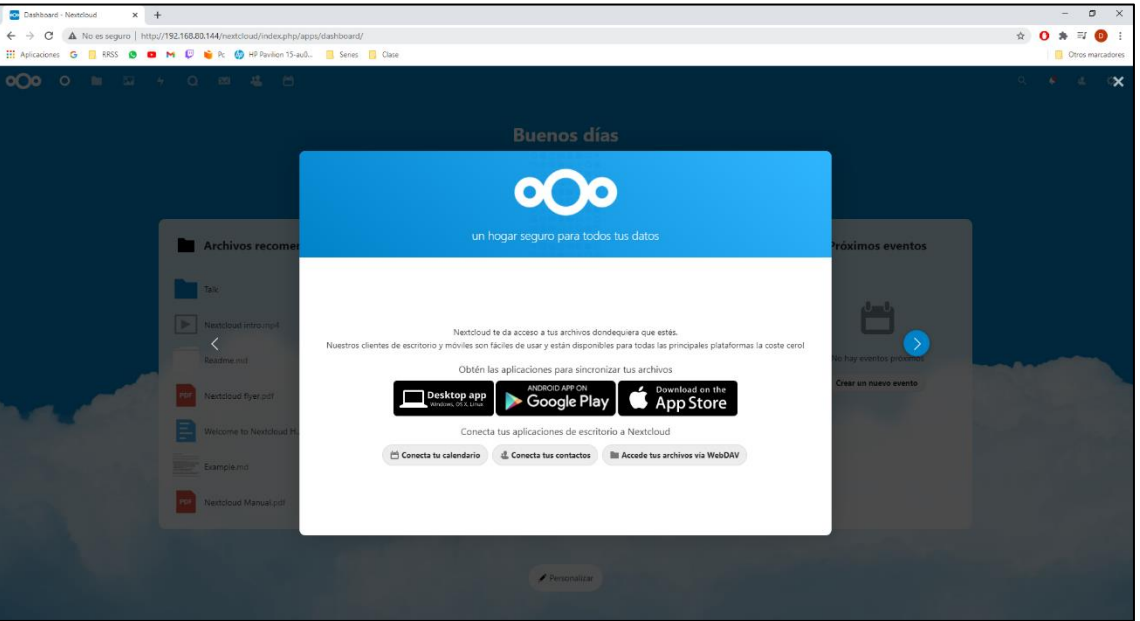
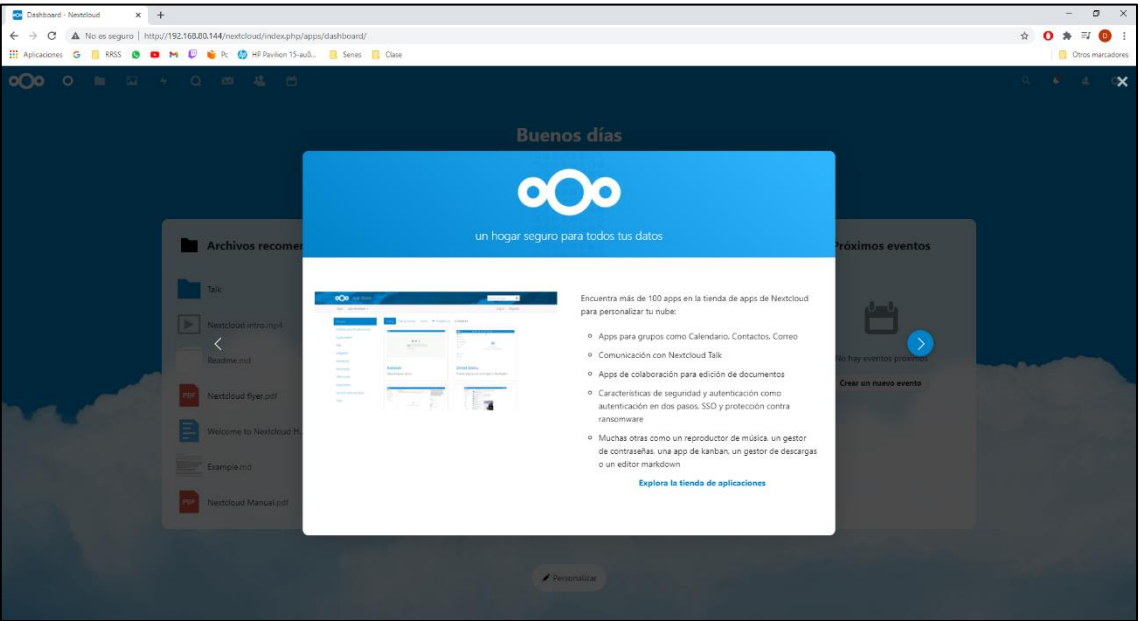
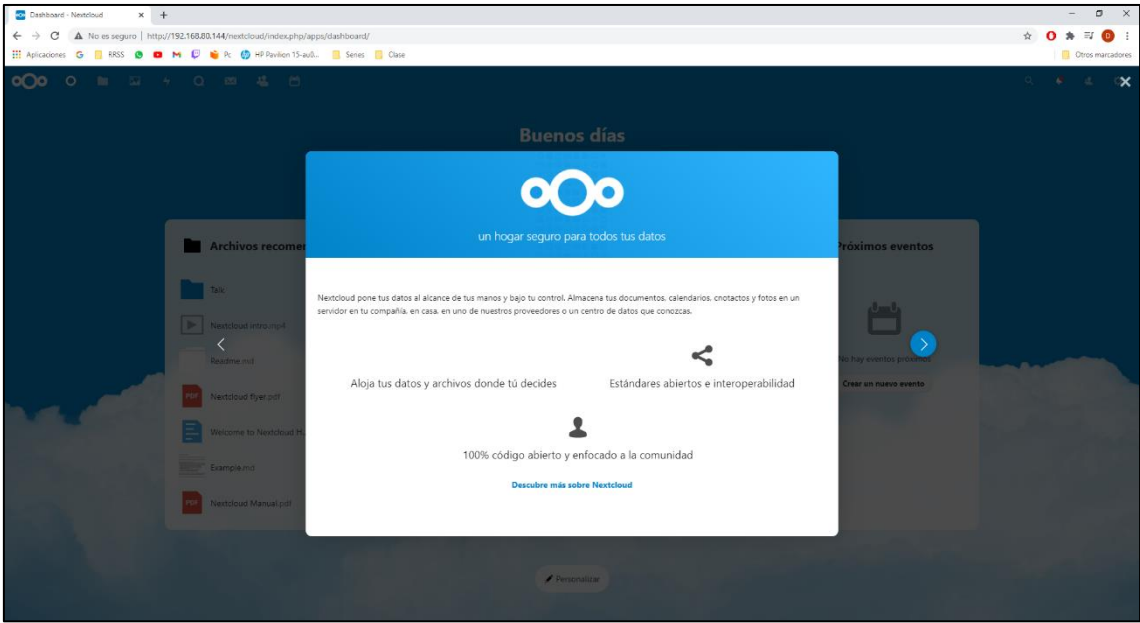
```
root@diegoex:/# sudo rm -f nextcloud-20.0.1.zip
```

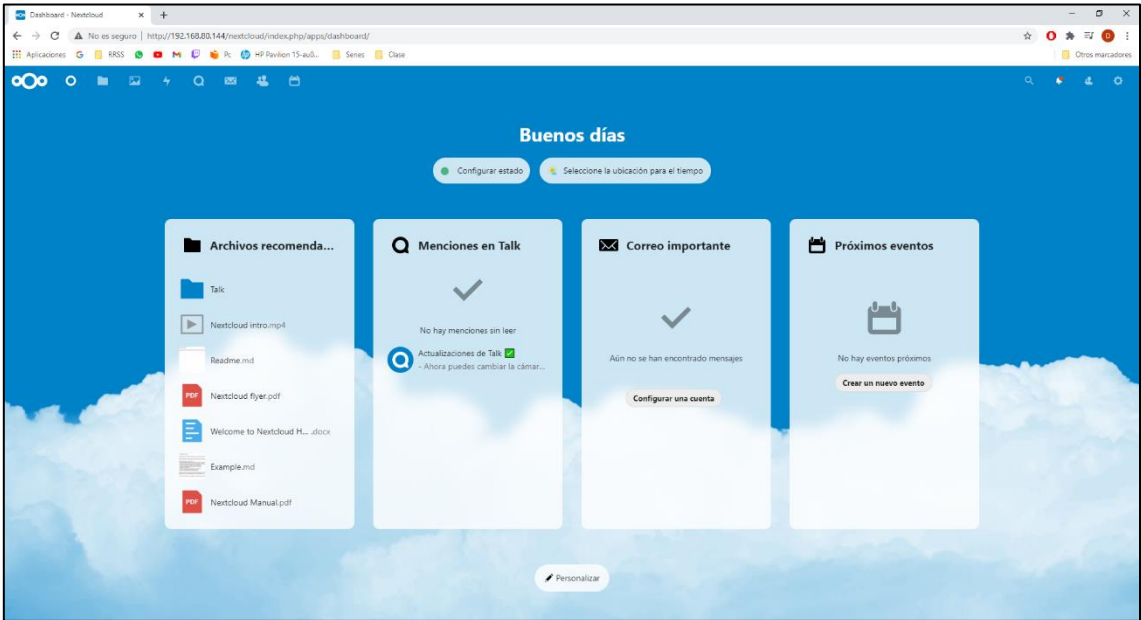
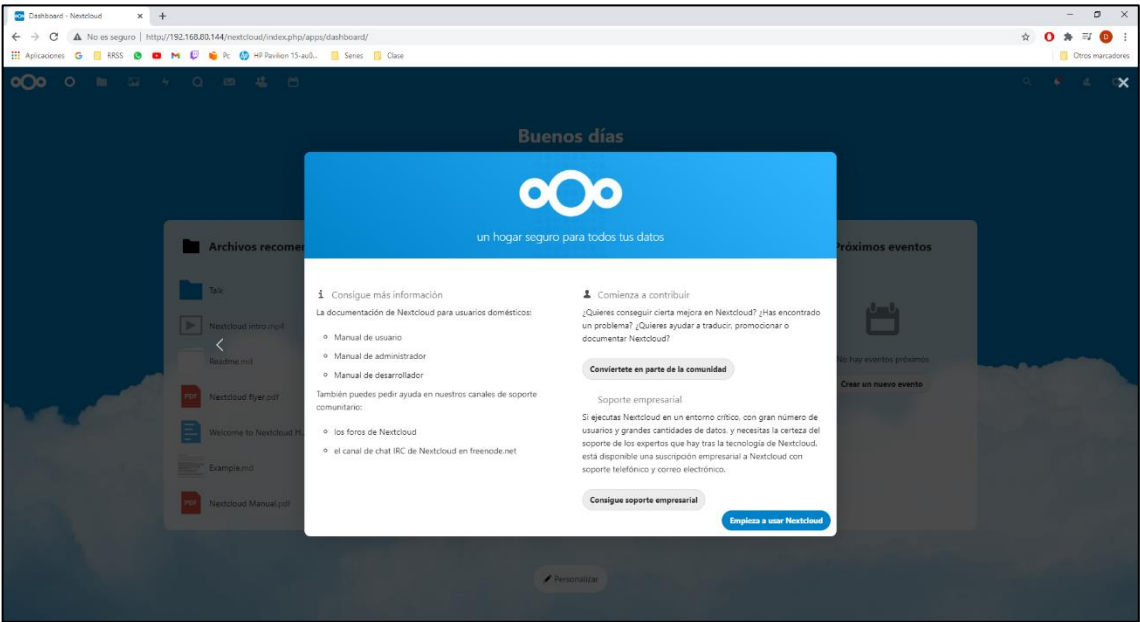
Consultaremos nuestra dirección IP

```
root@diegoex:/# ip a
1: lo: <LOOPBACK,UP,LOWER_UP> mtu 65536 qdisc noqueue state UNKNOWN group default qlen 1000
    link/loopback 00:00:00:00:00:00 brd 00:00:00:00:00:00
    inet 127.0.0.1/8 scope host lo
        valid_lft forever preferred_lft forever
    inet6 ::1/128 scope host
        valid_lft forever preferred_lft forever
2: ens33: <BROADCAST,MULTICAST,UP,LOWER_UP> mtu 1500 qdisc fq_codel state UP group default qlen 1000
    link/ether 00:50:56:2a:ba:6c brd ff:ff:ff:ff:ff:ff
    inet 192.168.80.144/24 brd 192.168.80.255 scope global dynamic ens33
        valid_lft 1392sec preferred_lft 1392sec
    inet6 fe80::250:56ff:fe2a:ba6c/64 scope link
        valid_lft forever preferred_lft forever
```

Y ahora, desde un navegador gráfico (en este caso, Chrome), buscaremos nuestra dirección IP seguida de /nextcloud (192.168.80.144/nextcloud) y:







Diego

Añadir nueva contraseña

Añadir nueva dirección de correo electr...

admin

ilimitado

✓

...