

OpenFire

Java

1 Instalar

1 No **Ubuntu 18.04** ou superior.

```
sudo apt install openjdk-8-jdk
```

```
sudo apt install openjdk-8-jre
```

2 No **Debian 10** ou superior.

```
wget -qO - https://adoptopenjdk.jfrog.io/adoptopenjdk/api/gpg/key/public  
| sudo apt-key add -
```

```
echo "deb $([ \$(uname -m) = \"x86_64\" ] && echo -n '[arch=amd64]')  
https://adoptopenjdk.jfrog.io/adoptopenjdk/deb/ buster main" | sudo tee  
/etc/apt/sources.list.d/adoptopenjdk.list
```

```
sudo apt update
```

```
sudo apt install adoptopenjdk-8-hotspot
```

3 Para verificar a versão do Java.

```
java -version
```

4 Habilite o serviço no sistema

```
sudo systemctl enable --now openfire
```

5 Verifique o status do serviço.

```
systemctl status openfire
```

MariaDB

1 Instalação

```
apt install mariadb-server
```

2 Verifique o status do serviço

```
systemctl status mariadb
```

3 Para a operação do daemon

```
systemctl start mariadb
```

```
systemctl restart mariadb
```

```
systemctl stop mariadb
```

```
systemctl reload mariadb
```

4 Execute o script de segurança.

```
mysql_secure_installation
```

Abaixo uma imagem que ilustra as respostas das perguntas feitas a partir de agora.

```
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):
OK, successfully used password, moving on...

Setting the root password ensures that nobody can log into the MariaDB
root user without the proper authorisation.

Set root password? [Y/n] y
New password:
Re-enter new password:
Password updated successfully!
Reloading privilege tables..
... Success!

By default, a MariaDB installation has an anonymous user, allowing anyone
to log into MariaDB without having to have a user account created for
them. This is intended only for testing, and to make the installation
go a bit smoother. You should remove them before moving into a
production environment.

Remove anonymous users? [Y/n] y
... Success!

Normally, root should only be allowed to connect from 'localhost'. This
ensures that someone cannot guess at the root password from the network.

Disallow root login remotely? [Y/n] y
... Success!

By default, MariaDB comes with a database named 'test' that anyone can
access. This is also intended only for testing, and should be removed
before moving into a production environment.

Remove test database and access to it? [Y/n] y
- Dropping test database...
... Success!
- Removing privileges on test database...
... Success!

Reloading the privilege tables will ensure that all changes made so far
will take effect immediately.

Reload privilege tables now? [Y/n] y
```

Na sequencia acima você pode escolher uma senha especifica para o MariaDB. Não perca essa chance e deixe seu MariaDB seguro.

```
CREATE DATABASE openfire;
```

```
GRANT ALL PRIVILEGES ON openfire.* TO openfire@localhost -> IDENTIFIED BY
'StrongP@assword123!';
```

```
FLUSH PRIVILEGES;
```

```
QUIT
```

Fonte

- <https://www.vivaolinux.com.br/dica/Instalando-o-Java-8-no-Debian-10>
- https://itslinuxfoss-com.translate.goog/how-to-install-openfire-on-ubuntu-20-04/?_x_tr_sl=auto&_x_tr_tl=pt&_x_tr_hl=pt-BR
- <https://pt.linux-console.net/?p=251#gsc.tab=0>
- <https://tidahora.com.br/instalando-servidor-de-chat-interno-para-empresas-com-openfire-no-ubuntu/>