

Installation and configuration guide

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Setup (install/update)

MinIO S3 module **WISECP**

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To install and update a module, you must perform one and the same action.

1. Download the latest version of the module.

```
wget http://download.puqcloud.com/WISECP/Product/PUQ_WISECP-MinIO-S3/PUQ_WISECP-MinIO-S3-latest.zip
```

All versions are available: https://download.puqcloud.com/WISECP/Product/PUQ_WISECP-MinIO-S3/

2. Unzip the archive with the module.

```
unzip PUQ_WISECP-MinIO-S3-latest.zip
```

3. Copy and Replace "puqMinIOS3" from "PUQ_WISECP-MinIO-S3" to "WISECP_WEB_DIR/coremio/modules/Product/"

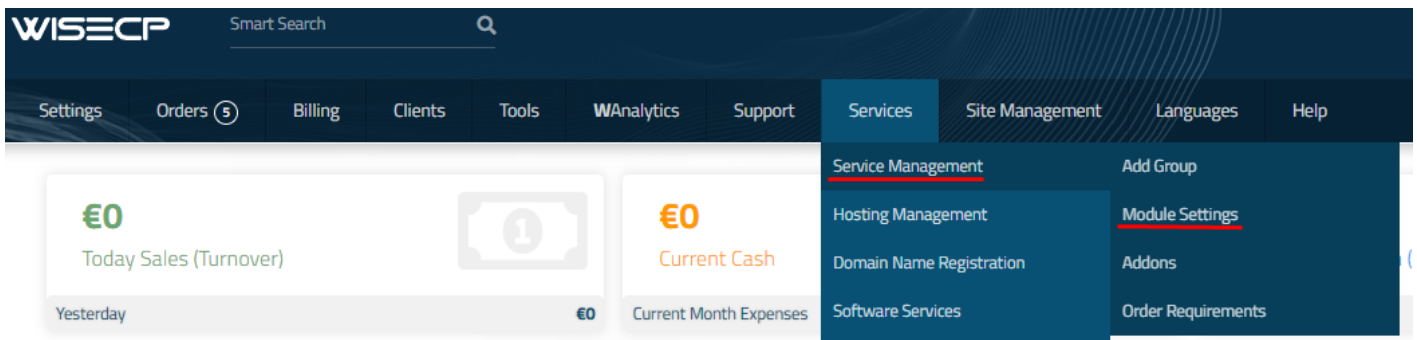
License Activation

MinIO S3 module **WISECP**

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1. Log in to the administrative area of your **WISECP**.
2. Go to module configuration.

Services -> Service Management -> Module Settings -> Other -> All Modules -> PUQ MinIO S3



Module Settings

[Dashboard](#) / [Module Settings](#)

SSL Certificate

Provide all kinds SSL certificates to your clients such as Comodo, RapidSSL, Symantec, GeoTrust, Thawte and many more.



Manage



Product License

Provide licenses to your clients
such as cPanel, CloudLinux, Kernal
and much more.



Manage



Other

Generic modules that are not connected to any group

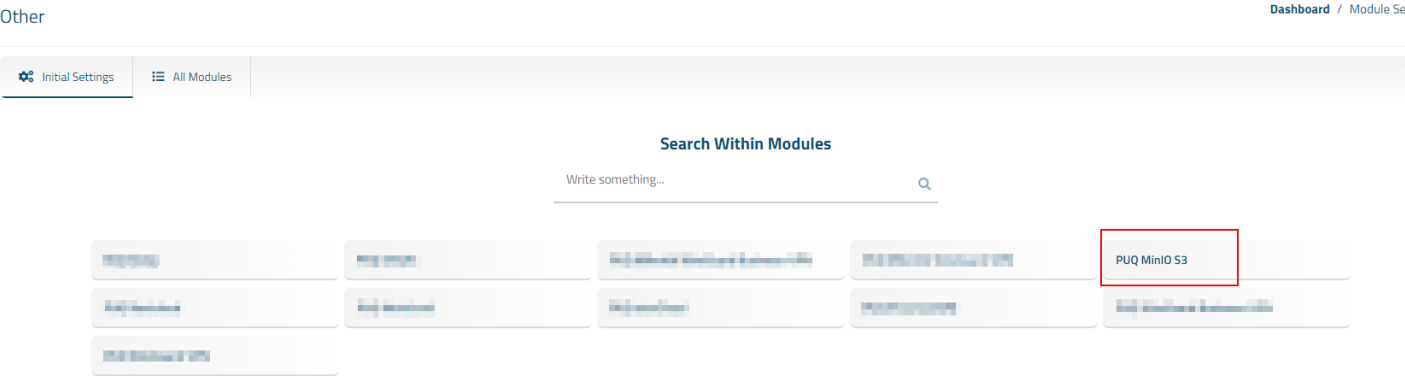


Manage

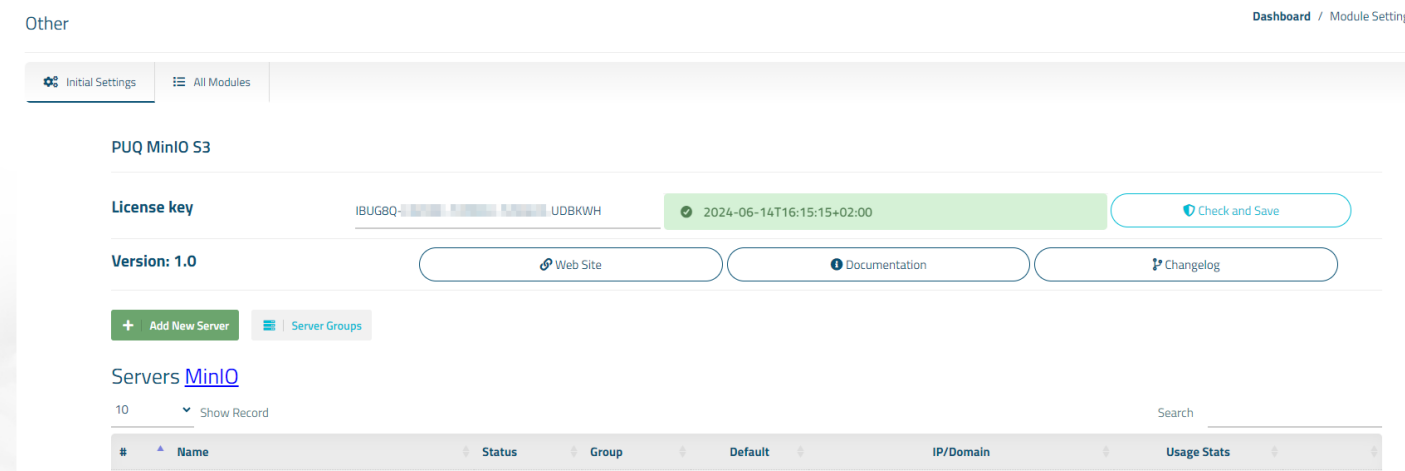
Other

 Initial Settings

☰ All Modules



3. On the open page, enter the purchased license key for this product and click the '**Check and Save**' button to validate the key and save it.



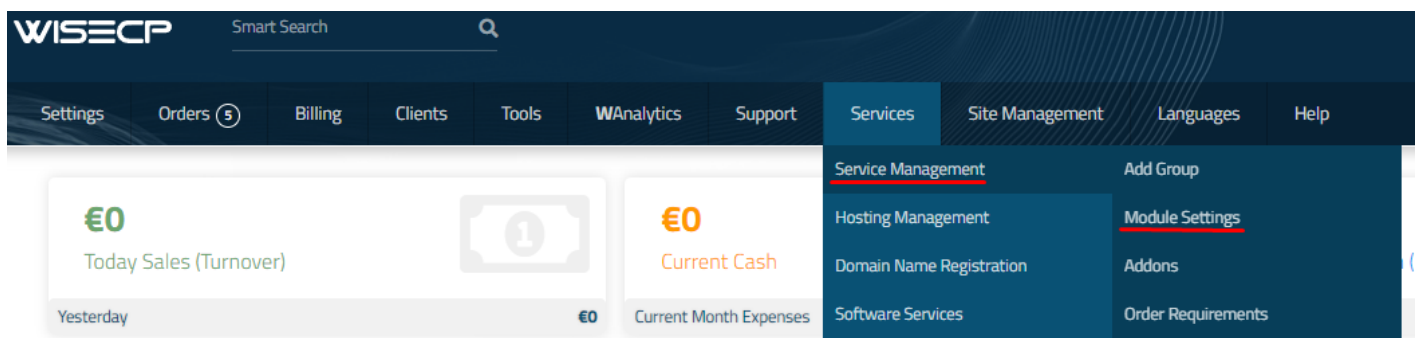
Add server (MinIO) in WISECP

MinIO S3 module **WISECP**

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1. Log in to the administrative area of your **WISECP**.
2. Go to module configuration.

Services -> Service Management -> Module Settings -> Other -> All Modules -> PUQ MinIO S3



Module Settings

[Dashboard](#) / [Module Settings](#)

SSL Certificate

Provide all kinds SSL certificates to your clients such as Comodo, RapidSSL, Symantec, GeoTrust, Thawte and many more.



Manage



Product License

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Manage



Other

Generic modules that are not connected to any group

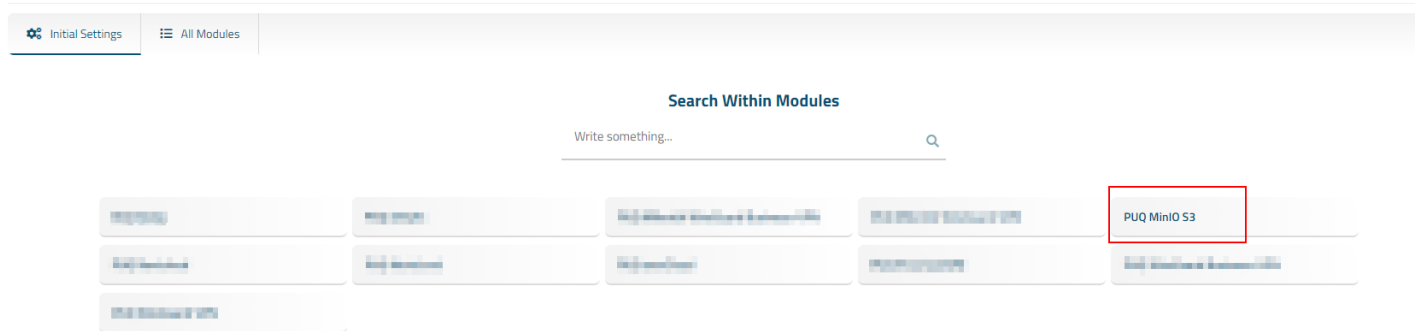


Manage

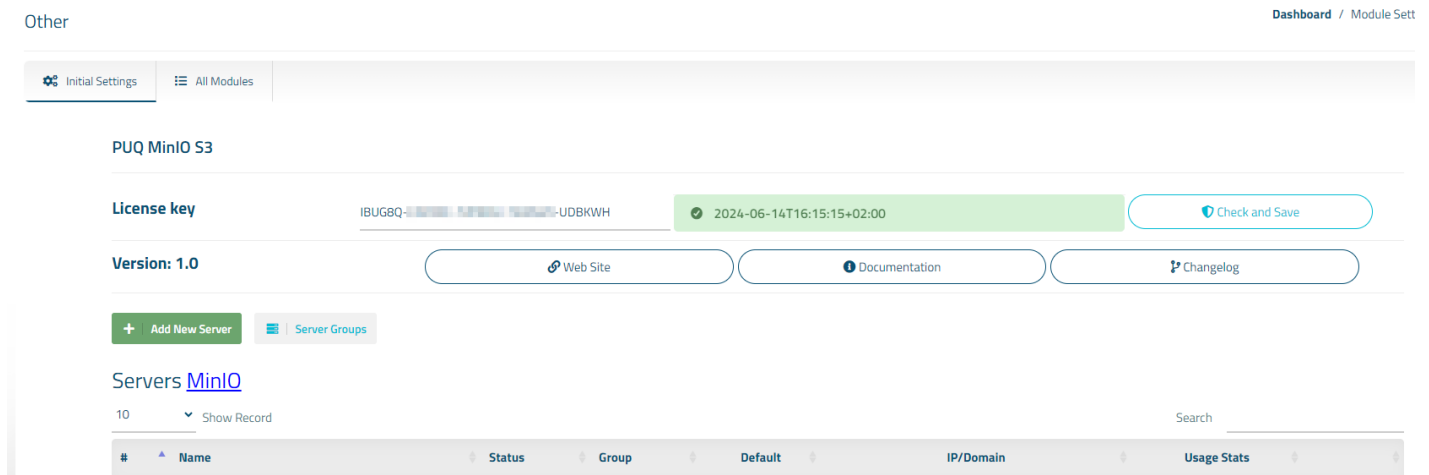
Other

 Initial Settings

☰ All Modules



3. In the opened page, click the '**Add Server**' button.




4. On the opened page, enter all the necessary information:

- **Name:** Displayed name of the server.
- **Maximum Number of Accounts:** The number of services that can be on this server.
- **Server Group:** Optionally, choose the server group.
- **IP Address or Domain:** The address of the ownCloud server you are connecting to.
- **Username/Password:** Username and Password on the ownCloud server.
- Check the **SSL** box if you want to use SSL-encrypted connection. If necessary, specify the port and perform a connection test.

PUQ MiniIO S3

[Go to Back](#)

Add New Server

Server Name	console.minio-test.uuq.pl
Maximum Number of Accounts	100
Server Group	Default
Default	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Set as default server in group
IP Address or Domain	console.minio-test.uuq.pl
Username	admin
Password	password
SSL	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Connect using SSL
Port	443 <input type="checkbox"/> Change standard port
Test Connection	 Test Connection

Add New Server

[Turn Back](#)

3. On the open page, enter the purchased license key for this product and click the '**Check and Save**' button to validate the key and save it.

Other

Dashboard / Module Setting

Initial Settings

All Modules

PUQ MinIO S3

License key

IBUG8Q-UDBKWH

2024-06-14T16:15:15+02:00

Check and Save

Version: 1.0

Web Site

Documentation

Changelog

Add New Server

Server Groups

Servers

MinIO

10

Show Record

Search

#	Name	Status	Group	Default	IP/Domain	Usage Stats
---	------	--------	-------	---------	-----------	-------------

Service/Product configuration

MinIO S3 module **WISECP**

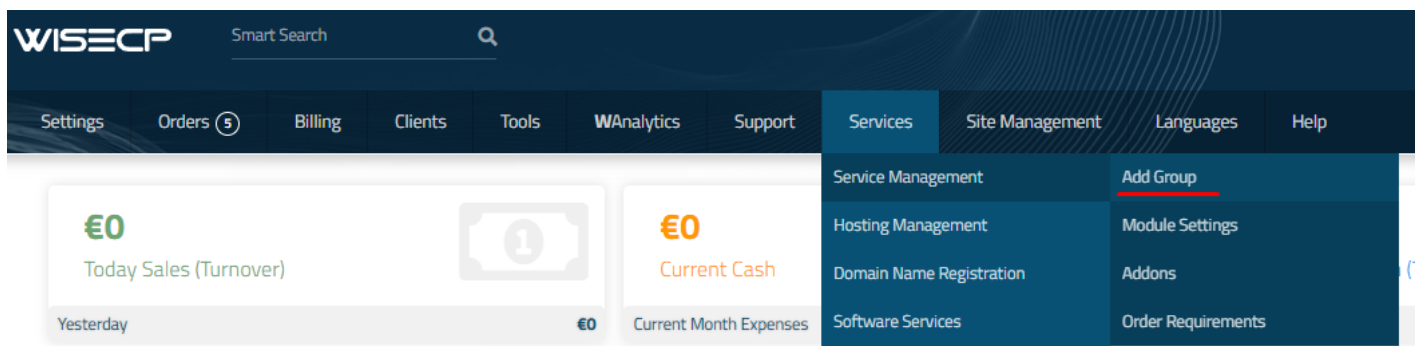
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If you do not have a **Service Group** where you want to place the new service, you need to create a new **Service Group**

1. Log in to the administrative area of your **WISECP**.
2. Create New Service Group

Go to

Services -> Service Management -> Add Group



Enter all the necessary data and click the '**Create Group**' button.

WISECP

Smart Search

SettingsOrdersBillingClientsToolsWAnalyticsSupportServicesSite ManagementLanguagesHelp

Create New Service Group

Dashboard / Create New Service Group

Create a new service group, you can also create new categories and manage the existing one from here.

ENUKROPTPLNLLVKAITIDHUFRAFAESELELDECSBSAR

Title

Storage

Short Detail

Short Group Description

Listing Template

☒ Box List ☐ Horizontal List

Status

Enable

Background Image

(optional)

Group Colour

#FFFFFF

Order Upgrades

☐ Allow clients to upgrade to higher package in the same service group

External HTML Code

Paste your HTML code to this field (Optional)

You can optionally add external HTML code and customize it. There should not be any incorrect or incomplete HTML codes, otherwise page structure will be empty

3. Adding a New Service

Go to

Services -> our service group where you need to add the new service.

WISECP

Smart Search

SettingsOrdersBillingClientsToolsWAnalyticsSupportServicesSite ManagementLanguagesHelp

€0
Today Sales (Turnover)
Yesterday

1
Current Cash
Current Month Expense

0
Overdue Invoice
(Total €0)

0
Payment Date
(Total €0 / Last 7 Days)

0
Order in the
(Total €0)

Service Management
Hosting Management
Domain Name Registration
Software Services
International SMS Services
Google SEO Services
VPN
Media
Storage

Recent Orders (Last 5)

In the opened window, click the '**Create New Service**' button.

Storage

+ Create New Service

Categories

Service Group Settings

Apply to selected

10

Show Record

On the opened page, enter all the necessary details for your new service and navigate to the 'Core' tab.

Select the '**PUQ MinIO S3**' module from the drop-down list of modules.

Add Service Pack For Storage

Dashboard / Storage / Add Service Product

Detail

Core

Optional Addons

Requirements

Upgradeable Products

Pricing

Module

PUQ MinIO S3

Server Group

Default (Servers: 1)

Disk Limit

1

in GB

Group

USER

Username prefix

Will be attached to the beginning of username. Only small letters and numbers and symbol ~"

Username suffix

Will be appended to the end of username. Only small letters and numbers and symbol ~"

Link to instruction

https://*****.*/

A link to the instruction will be reflected in the client area.

Create default bucket

Yes

Default bucket postfix

~default

Once the user is created, a default bucket will be created.

Will be appended to the end of bucket name. Only small letters and numbers and symbol ~"

Raw policy

```
{
  "Version": "2012-10-17",
  "Statement": [
    {
      "Effect": "Allow",
      "Principal": "*",
      "Action": "s3:*"
    }
  ]
}
```

<USER_ID> - Macro to be replaced

Raw policy Disk limit

```
{
  "Version": "2012-10-17",
  "Statement": [
    {
      "Effect": "Allow",
      "Principal": "*",
      "Action": "s3:*"
    }
  ]
}
```

<USER_ID> - Macro to be replaced

Automatic Setup

Please activate for automatic installation of the order. Otherwise, administrator approval is required.

Create Product

4. Fill in the configuration options according to your preferences.

- **Server Group** is the group of servers from which a server will be chosen for provisioning the service
- **Disk Limit:** is the disk space quota that is issued to the user
- **Group:** is the group that will be assigned to the user
- **Username Prefix** will be added at the beginning of the username during user creation and is used for uniqueness
- **Username Suffix** will be added at the end of the username during user creation and is also used for uniqueness
- **Create default bucket** To create a bucket by default after creating a user
- **Default bucket postfix** The default bucket will be created with the user's name, followed by this parameter
- **Raw policy** The policy that will be applied to the user while the user has not exceeded usage limits

- **Raw policy Disk limit** The policy that will be applied to the user when the user exceeds usage limits

Setup guide: MinIO S3 setup

MinIO S3 module **WISECP**

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There are many ways to install MinIO. Below we will introduce the installation method from binaries. In the following description, we will provide additional steps beyond the basic installation to set up the service properly. The description will include, among others, setting up the service, nginx proxy and SSL certificates.

In the current example, we will use the Debian 10 operating system.

1 - Installing and configuring the MinIO server

If you haven't updated the package database recently, update it:

```
sudo apt update
```

Then download the Minio server binary from the official website:

```
wget https://dl.min.io/server/minio/release/linux-amd64/minio
```

“ Output

```
# wget https://dl.min.io/server/minio/release/linux-amd64/minio
--2022-08-10 10:01:59-- https://dl.min.io/server/minio/release/linux-amd64/minio
Resolving dl.min.io (dl.min.io)... 178.128.69.202, 138.68.11.125
Connecting to dl.min.io (dl.min.io)|178.128.69.202|:443... connected.
HTTP request sent, awaiting response... 200 OK
Length: 96968704 (92M) [application/octet-stream]
Saving to: 'minio'

minio
100%[=====
92,48M 16,7MB/s in 6,8s

2022-08-10 10:02:07 (13,6 MB/s) - 'minio' saved [96968704/96968704]
```

Once the download is complete, a file called minio will be in your working directory. Use the following command to get the executable:

```
sudo chmod +x minio
```

Now move the file to the `/usr/local/bin` directory, where the Minio systemd startup script expects to find it:

```
sudo mv minio /usr/local/bin
```

This will allow us to write a service unit file in the next steps of this tutorial to ensure that Minio starts up automatically on system boot.

For security reasons, it is recommended to avoid running the Minio server as root. This will limit the damage that can be done to the system in the event of a security breach. Because the systemd script you'll use in step 2 is looking for an account and group called minio-user, create a new user with that name:

```
sudo useradd -r minio-user -s /sbin/nologin
```

In this command, you used the `-s` flag to set up `/sbin/nologin` as the shell for minio-user. This is a shell that does not allow the user to log in, which is not necessary for minio-user.

Next, transfer ownership of the Minio binary to **minio-user**:

```
sudo chown minio-user:minio-user /usr/local/bin/minio
```


Next, you need to create a directory where Minio will store the files. This location will be where you store the buckets that you will use later to organize the objects you store on your Minio server. This tutorial will use the **minio** directory name:

```
sudo mkdir /usr/local/share/minio
```

Give **minio-user** ownership of this directory:

```
sudo chown minio-user:minio-user /usr/local/share/minio
```

Most server configuration files are stored in the `/etc` directory, so this is where you need to create your configuration file:

```
sudo mkdir /etc/minio
```

Give **minio-user** ownership of this directory:

```
sudo chown minio-user:minio-user /etc/minio
```

Use **Nano** or your favorite text editor to create the environment file needed to change the default configuration:

```
sudo nano /etc/default/minio
```

After opening the file, add the following lines to set a few important environment variables in the environment file:

```
MINIO_ACCESS_KEY="minio"  
MINIO_VOLUMES="/usr/local/share/minio/"  
MINIO_OPTS="-C /etc/minio --address :9000 --console-address :9001"  
MINIO_SECRET_KEY="miniostorage"
```

Let's take a look at these variables and the values you have set:

- **MINIO_ACCESS_KEY**: This variable specifies the access key you will use to access the Minio browser user interface.
- **MINIO_SECRET_KEY**: This variable specifies the private key you will use to pass login credentials to the Minio interface. In this tutorial, we'll use the `miniostorage` value, but we recommend choosing a different, more complex password to keep your server secure.
- **MINIO_VOLUMES**: This variable specifies the storage directory you have created for your buckets.
- **MINIO_OPTS**: This variable determines where and how the server serves the data. The `-C` flag tells Minio the configuration directory to use, and the `--address` flag specifies the IP

address and port to bind to. If no IP address is specified, Minio will bind to whatever address is set on the server, including localhost and any Docker-related IP addresses, so we recommend that you directly specify the IP address here. You can change the default port 9000 if you like.

Save and close the environment file after making changes.

You have installed Minio and set a number of important environment variables. Next, you need to configure the server to run as a system service.

2 - Installing the Systemd MinIO startup script

In this step, you will set up the Minio server to manage it as a systemd service.

Create a file `/etc/systemd/system/minio.service`

```
sudo nano /etc/systemd/system/minio.service
```

File contents:

```
[Unit]
Description=MinIO
Documentation=https://docs.min.io
Wants=network-online.target
After=network-online.target
AssertFileIsExecutable=/usr/local/bin/minio

[Service]
WorkingDirectory=/usr/local/

User=minio-user
Group=minio-user

EnvironmentFile=/etc/default/minio
ExecStartPre=/bin/bash -c "if [ -z \"${MINIO_VOLUMES}\" ]; then echo \"Variable MINIO_VOLUMES not set in /etc/default/minio\"; exit 1; fi"

ExecStart=/usr/local/bin/minio server $MINIO_OPTS $MINIO_VOLUMES
```

```
# Let systemd restart this service always
Restart=always

# Specifies the maximum file descriptor number that can be opened by this process
LimitNOFILE=65536

# Disable timeout logic and wait until process is stopped
TimeoutStopSec=infinity
SendSIGKILL=no

[Install]
WantedBy=multi-user.target

# Built for ${project.name}-${project.version} (${project.name})
```

Then run the following command to reload all **systemd units**:

```
sudo systemctl daemon-reload
sudo systemctl enable minio
```

Now that the systemd script is installed and configured, it's time to start the server.

3 - Starting the MinIO Server

In this step, you will start the server and change the firewall settings to allow access through the browser interface.

Start Minio server:

```
sudo systemctl start minio
```

Then check the Minio's status, the IP address it's bound to, memory usage, and more with the following command:

```
sudo systemctl status minio
```

The result will look like this:

4 - Securing Access to MinIO

Server with Let's Encrypt SSL/TLS Certificate

You need to replace **yourdomain.com** with your own domain

Certbot is a console based certificate generation tool for Let's Encrypt.

In this recipe, we will generate a Let's Encrypt certificate using Certbot. This certificate will then be deployed for use in the MinIO server.

Install Certbot

```
sudo apt update
sudo apt install certbot nginx python3-certbot-nginx -y
```

Set up Nginx proxy with MinIO Server

Proxy all requests

```
rm /etc/nginx/sites-enabled/default
nano /etc/nginx/sites-enabled/minio
```

```
server {
    listen 80 default_server;
    server_name yourdomain.com;
    return 301 https://$host$request_uri;
}

server {
    listen 443 ssl http2;
    server_name yourdomain.com;

    ssl_certificate /etc/letsencrypt/live/yourdomain.com/fullchain.pem;
    ssl_certificate_key /etc/letsencrypt/live/yourdomain.com/privkey.pem;
    ssl_trusted_certificate /etc/letsencrypt/live/yourdomain.com/cert.pem;
```

```
ssl_session_timeout 20m;
ssl_ciphers ECDHE-RSA-AES128-GCM-
SHA256:ECDHE:ECDH:AES:HIGH:!NULL:!aNULL:!MD5:!ADH:!RC4;
ssl_protocols TLSv1 TLSv1.1 TLSv1.2;
ssl_prefer_server_ciphers on;
ssl_verify_client off;

ignore_invalid_headers off;

client_max_body_size 0;

proxy_buffering off;

location / {
    proxy_set_header X-Real-IP $remote_addr;
    proxy_set_header X-Forwarded-For $proxy_add_x_forwarded_for;
    proxy_set_header X-Forwarded-Proto $scheme;
    proxy_set_header Host $http_host;

    proxy_connect_timeout 300;
    proxy_http_version 1.1;
    proxy_set_header Connection "";
    chunked_transfer_encoding off;

    proxy_pass http://localhost:9001;
}
}
```

Obtain the SSL/TLS Certificate

```
sudo certbot --nginx -d yourdomain.com
```

Restart **nginx** web server

```
sudo service nginx restart
```

In order for the certificate to be updated automatically, you must add to the crontab

```
crontab -e
```

```
0 12 * * * /usr/bin/certbot renew --quiet
```

The configuration is now complete.

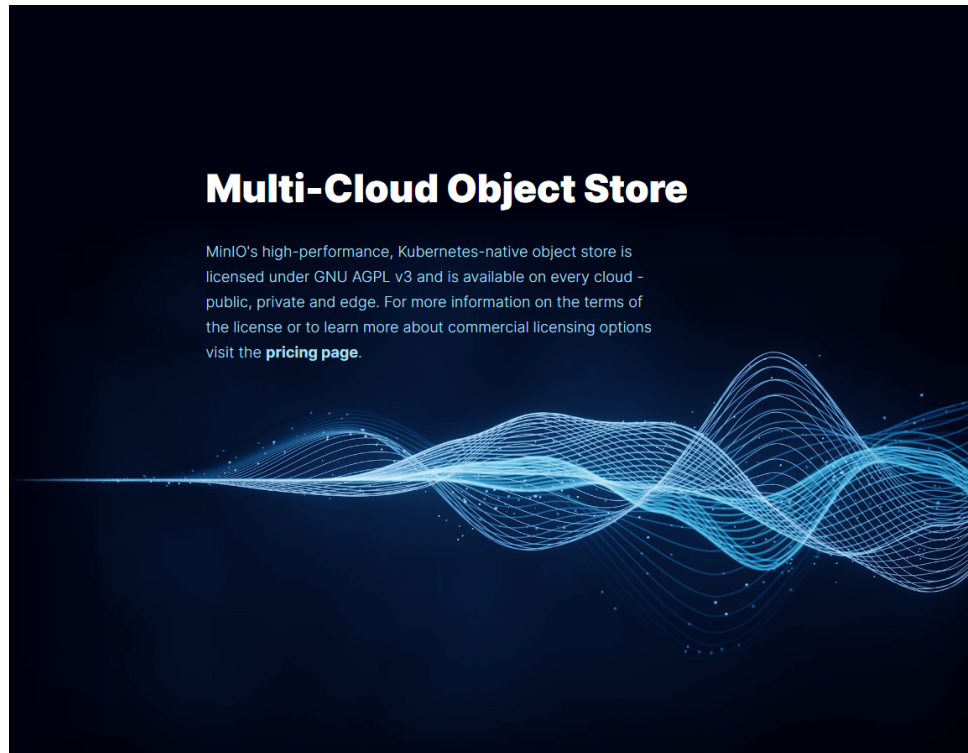
Login to the server


url: <https://yourdomain.com/>


For authorization, use the data that was written in the file `/etc/default/minio`

Username: minio

Password: miniostorage



 Username

 Password

Login

[Use STS](#) →

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