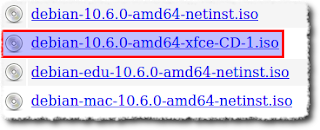
**Install Koha on Debian**

**Install Debian Linux**

Koha officially supports Debian Linux. Download Debian 10 (Buster) with XFCE desktop (64 bit) from the following link,

<https://cdimage.debian.org/debian-cd/current/amd64/iso-cd/>

[](https://1.bp.blogspot.com/-V0UspMLGQh4/X6jWRrqg36I/AAAAAAAAbwo/lvyVbf3QHvYZMJUlS8kqU7MbnGAFWB5QACNcBGAsYHQ/s368/Selection_001.png)

Burn the Debian ISO image to a Pen Drive/CD/DVD. Insert the medium, change the boot option of the computer and start the installation process of Debian. Visit the [link](https://youtu.be/PnYVjj8T83k) to familiar with the Debian installation.

Write down the user names and passwords in a diary while installation.

**Prepare Debian sources list**

Need to add the Debian software repository to sources.list file.  
  
Open a command terminal,  
  
**Applications > System >  XFCE Terminal**  
  
Enter the following command to login as the root user,  
  
**su**  [Enter Root Password]  
  
Open sources.list in mousepad (default text editor with Debian 10 XFCE) editor.  
  
**mousepad /etc/apt/sources.list**    
  
Step 1. Delete all entries in the file.  
  
Step 2. Copy and paste the following lines in the file,  
  
**###### Debian Main Repos  
deb http://deb.debian.org/debian/ stable main contrib non-free  
deb-src http://deb.debian.org/debian/ stable main contrib non-free  
deb http://deb.debian.org/debian/ stable-updates main contrib non-free  
deb-src http://deb.debian.org/debian/ stable-updates main contrib non-free  
deb http://deb.debian.org/debian-security stable/updates main  
deb-src http://deb.debian.org/debian-security stable/updates main  
deb http://ftp.debian.org/debian buster-backports main  
deb-src http://ftp.debian.org/debian buster-backports main**  
  
Save and close the file  
  
Update the repository,  
  
**apt update**  
**apt upgrade**

**Install sudo on Debian**

Sudo is a tool available default with Ubuntu, which allows users to execute administrative tasks (e.g. installation, remove etc). Sudo tool gives the convenience of applying Ubuntu commands. You can enable sudo while installing Debian, please visit this [page](http://linuxhalwa.blogspot.com/2019/07/enable-sudoers-in-debian-while-installation.html). Otherwise, enable sudo after the installation of Debian. To enable sudo after the installation of Debian, apply the following commands one by one,

**apt install sudo**  
  
Add default user to sudo  
  
**adduser username sudo**  [Replace username with yours]  
  
Restart/Logout computer to enable sudo.

**Add Koha repository**

Install a few required packages not available with Debian.

**sudo apt install -y software-properties-common dirmngr file-roller**

Add Koha software channel into Debian. It will install the old stable version of Koha. To know more about adding Koha sources, visit [Koha Wiki](https://wiki.koha-community.org/wiki/Koha_on_ubuntu_-_packages#Add_a_Koha_Community_Repository). Apply the following two commands one by one:

**echo 'deb http://debian.koha-community.org/koha oldstable main' | sudo tee /etc/apt/sources.list.d/koha.list**

**wget -O- http://debian.koha-community.org/koha/gpg.asc | sudo apt-key add -**  
  
Update the software repository  
  
**sudo apt update**

**Install Koha**

The following command will install the latest release of Koha.  
  
**sudo apt install -y koha-common**

**Server configuration**

In this step, need to edit network information like domain name and port numbers.  
  
**sudo mousepad /etc/koha/koha-sites.conf**  
  
Here I change the port number of the Koha staff client to 8080. Find the following line in the file and make changes.  
  
**INTRAPORT="8080"**

**Install MariaDB server**

**sudo apt install -y mariadb-server**

**Assign Root password for MariaDB**

If a password asks during the installation process, enter the password in the window. Apply the following command, if the password window did not appear during the installation,  
  
**sudo mysqladmin -u root password newpass**       [Replace 'newpass']

**Koha instance creation**

Apply the following commands to create Apache configuration files.  
  
**sudo a2enmod rewrite**  
**sudo a2enmod cgi**  
**sudo service apache2 restart**  
  
Create a Koha instance with the name library.   
  
**sudo koha-create --create-db library**

**Add new port**

We have assigned 8080 port for the Koha staff client and 80 for OPAC. Open the following file and add the new port, 8080 to Apache.  
  
**sudo mousepad /etc/apache2/ports.conf**  
  
Copy-paste following line below Listen 80  
  
**Listen 8080**  
  
Restart Apache,  
  
**sudo service apache2 restart**  
  
Enable modules and sites  
  
**sudo a2dissite 000-default**  
**sudo a2enmod deflate**  
**sudo a2ensite library**  
**sudo service apache2 restart**

**Setup the library**

After the successful installation, need to create initial parameters (e.g. branch, item type, superuser creation etc) to start with Koha. We need to open the web interface of Koha and start the configuration of Koha to start.

Restart Memcached service to open Koha web installer.

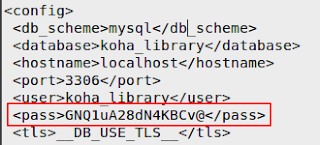
**sudo service memcached restart**

Open the following link in the web browser to open the staff client of Koha and set up the library,

**http://127.0.1.1:8080**

Enter into the Koha staff client using the Database username and password of koha\_library. It can find from the file, **/etc/koha/sites/library/koha-conf.xml**. Apply the following file in a terminal.

**sudo mousepad /etc/koha/sites/library/koha-conf.xml**

[](https://1.bp.blogspot.com/-H_T9KLsx_u8/YD8sTn_uSGI/AAAAAAAAcEY/9L_dOP7Kfw8FYiOVOiFHb7-xZSEmLIZSgCNcBGAsYHQ/s330/koha-staff-login-pwd.png)

Search (Ctrl+F) for the segment **MySQL** in the text editor. Note down the database username and password and log into Koha web installer.

**Change Koha default master password (Optional)**

The password for the Koha database name created during the installation process. The user can change the Koha database password. See the following link,

<http://kohageek.blogspot.in/2013/05/how-to-change-master-password-of-koha.html>