

Installation

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Server OS Installation

Step 1: Download Debian ISO

1. Go to the [Debian Website](#) and download the Debian installer ISO image suitable for your computer architecture (e.g., amd64 for 64-bit systems).

Step 2: Create a Bootable USB Drive

2. Insert a USB drive into your computer. Make sure it's empty, as all data on it will be erased during this process.
3. Download and install a tool like Rufus (for Windows) or balenaEtcher (for Windows, macOS, and Linux).
4. Open Rufus or balenaEtcher and select the Debian ISO file you downloaded.
5. Choose your USB drive as the target device.
6. Click "Start" to create the bootable USB drive. This process may take some time.

Step 3: Boot from the USB Drive

7. Restart your computer.
8. As your computer restarts, press the key to enter the boot menu. This key is usually F12, F11, ESC, or Del, depending on your computer's manufacturer.
9. Select the option to boot from the USB drive. It may be labeled as "USB" or "UEFI: USB" depending on your system's firmware.

Step 4: Install Debian

10. Once the Debian installer loads, you'll be presented with several options. Choose "Graphical Install" for an easier graphical installation process, or "Install" for a text-based installation.
11. Follow the on-screen instructions to complete the installation. You'll need to select your language, location, keyboard layout, and set up users and passwords.
12. When prompted, choose whether to use the entire disk or set up partitions manually. If you're unsure, you can choose the guided option for automatic partitioning.
13. Wait for the installation to complete. Once finished, you'll be prompted to restart your computer.
14. Remove the USB drive and press Enter to restart your computer.

Step 5: Post-Installation Setup

15. After your computer restarts, Debian should boot up from the hard drive. Log in with the username and password you created during installation.
16. You may want to update your system to ensure you have the latest software packages.

Open a terminal and run:

```
sudo apt update
```

```
sudo apt upgrade
```

Koha Frontend Installer

1. **Ensure Koha Services are Running:** Before accessing the web installer, make sure that the necessary services, such as the Apache web server, are running. You can start Apache with the following command if it's not already running:

```
systemctl start apache2
```

2. **Access Koha Web Installer:** Open a web browser on the machine where Koha is installed, and enter the URL for the Koha web interface. By default, Koha's web interface is available at `http://localhost:8080`. Replace `localhost` with the IP address or hostname of your server if accessing remotely.
3. When you see the login for the Koha installer, the username and password are in the `koha-conf.xml` file for the instance. You can view the password with:

```
sudo koha-passwd libraryname
```

The default username is `koha_libraryname`

4. **Complete the Web Installer:** When you access the Koha web interface for the first time, you will be redirected to the web installer. The web installer will guide you through the process of setting up your Koha instance. You will need to provide information such as:
 - Database settings (e.g., database name, username, password)
 - System preferences (e.g., library name, time zone)
 - Administrator account details (e.g., username, password)
5. **Follow On-Screen Instructions:** Follow the on-screen instructions provided by the web installer to complete the setup process. Make sure to review each step carefully and provide accurate information.
6. **Complete Installation:** Once you have completed all the steps in the web installer, Koha will be installed and configured according to the settings you provided. You should receive a confirmation message when the installation is successful.
7. **Log in to Koha:** After the installation is complete, you can log in to Koha using the administrator account credentials you specified during the installation process. You can then begin using Koha to manage your library.

Koha Backend Installation

1. Add Koha package source:

```
apt-get update
apt-get -y install sudo wget gnupg2
wget -q0 - https://debian.koha-community.org/koha/gpg.asc | gpg --dearmor -o
/usr/share/keyrings/koha-keyring.gpg
apt-get update
```

2. Add Koha repositories:

First, you need to add the Koha repositories to your Debian system. Create a new file `/etc/apt/sources.list.d/koha.list` using a text editor (you'll need root privileges):

```
sudo nano /etc/apt/sources.list.d/koha.list
```

Add the following lines to the file:

```
deb [signed-by=/usr/share/keyrings/koha-keyring.gpg] https://debian.koha-
community.org/koha stable main
```

Save the file and exit the text editor.

3. Update Package Index: Update the package index to make sure your system has the latest information about available packages:

```
apt update
```

Install Koha packages:

Install the Koha packages using the `apt` package manager. This will install Koha and its dependencies:

```
apt-get install koha-common
```

4. Install the database:

Install MariaDB (recommended).

```
apt-get install mariadb-server
```

5. Configure the defaults:

Edit the file `/etc/koha/koha-sites.conf` and adjust it to suit the configuration that you'd like as set Intraport to 8080.

```
DOMAIN=".example.com"
```

```
INTRAPORT="8080"  
INTRAPREFIX=""  
INTRASUFFIX=""  
OPACPORT="80"  
OPACPREFIX=""  
OPACSUFFIX=""
```

6. **Set up Apache2:**

```
sudo a2enmod rewrite  
sudo a2enmod cgi  
sudo service apache2 restart
```

7. **Configure Apache port:**

Configuring Koha for access by IP address with port 80 to OPAC and 8080 to Staff interface.

Now edit `/etc/apache2/ports.conf` and make sure the following lines are present:

```
Listen 80  
Listen 8080
```

8. **Restart Apache2**

```
sudo systemctl restart apache2
```

9. **Create a Koha instance:**

Only do this if you are running MySQL locally.

Replace libraryname with the name of your library:

```
sudo koha-create --create-db libraryname
```

Koha Library Installation

To create a Koha instance, you typically use the `koha-create` command, which is part of the Koha package. This command sets up a new Koha instance with a specified name and database. Here's how to do it:

1. **Open a Terminal:** Open a terminal window on your Debian system.
2. **Run the Koha Create Command:** Use the `koha-create` command to create a new Koha instance. The basic syntax is as follows:

```
sudo koha-create --create-db <instance_name>
```

Replace `<instance_name>` with the name you want to give to your Koha instance. This command will create a new Koha instance with the specified name and set up the necessary database.

3. **Follow On-Screen Instructions:** Once you run the command, you may be prompted to provide additional information, such as the MySQL root password. Follow the on-screen instructions to complete the instance creation process.
4. **Start Koha Services:** After the instance is created, you'll need to start the Koha services. This typically involves starting the Apache web server, which hosts the Koha web interface. You can start Apache with the following command:

```
sudo systemctl start apache2
```

5. **Access Koha:** After starting the services, you should be able to access your newly created Koha instance through a web browser. The URL will depend on your server's configuration, but it is typically `http://localhost:8080/<instance_name>`. Replace `<instance_name>` with the name you gave to your Koha instance.
6. **Log in to Koha:** When you access the Koha web interface, you'll be prompted to log in. Use the default administrator credentials, which are usually:
 - Username: `kohaadmin`
 - Password: `kohaadmin`
7. **Change Default Password:** After logging in, it's advisable to change the default administrator password to something more secure. You can do this through the Koha web interface by navigating to the administration section.

Koha Live Demo

Please use live demo for practice: \

Staff Interface:

<https://koha.sothik.com>

Opac Interface:

<https://opac.sothik.com>

username: 001

password: Training001