Installation Odoo13 auf CentOS8

In this tutorial, we will learn how to install and configure Odoo 13 with Nginx as a reverse proxy on CentOS 8 server.

Requirements

- A Server running CentOS 8 with minimum 2 GB of RAM.
- A valid domain name pointed to your server IP. In this tutorial, we will use exmaple.com domain..
- A root password is configured on the server.

Getting Started

First, update the system and install EPEL repository with the following command:

```
dnf update
dnf install epel-release
```

Next, you will need to install some tools and dependencies needed to build the Odoo on your system. You can install all of them with the following command:

```
dnf install python36 python36-devel git gcc wget nodejs libxslt-devel bzip2-devel openldap-devel libjpeg-devel freetype-devel
```

Once all the packages are installed, you can proceed to the next step.

Create Odoo User

Next, you will need to create a new system user with name odoo and home directory `/opt/odoo` using the following command:

```
useradd -m -U -r -d /opt/odoo -s /bin/bash odoo
```

Install and Configure PostgreSQL

Odoo uses PostgreSQL to store their data. So you will need to install PostgreSQL on your server. You

can install it with the following command:

```
dnf install postgresql postgresql-server postgresql-contrib
```

Once installed, initialize the database with the following command:

```
/usr/bin/postgresql-setup initdb
```

You should get the following output:

```
* Initializing database in '/var/lib/pgsql/data'
* Initialized, logs are in /var/lib/pgsql/initdb_postgresql.log
```

Next, start the PostgreSQL service and enable it to start after system reboot with the following command:

```
systemctl start postgresql && systemctl enable postgresql && systemctl
status postgresql
```

Next, you will need to create a new PostgreSQL user with the same name as system user as shown below:

```
su - postgres -c "createuser -s odoo"
```

Install Wkhtmltopdf

Next, you will need to install wkhtmltopdf tool in your system so that Odoo can print PDF reports. You can install it with the following command:

```
wget
https://downloads.wkhtmltopdf.org/0.12/0.12.5/wkhtmltox-0.12.5-1.centos7.x86
_64.rpm
dnf localinstall wkhtmltox-0.12.5-1.centos7.x86_64.rpm
```

Install and Configure Odoo 13

First, switch to the Odoo user with the following command:

```
su - odoo
```

Next, download the latest version of the Odoo 13 from the Git repository using the git command:

```
git clone https://www.github.com/odoo/odoo --depth 1 --branch 13.0
/opt/odoo/odoo13
```

Next, create a new virtual environment for Odoo 13 instance with the following command:

```
cd /opt/odoo && python3 -m venv odoo13-venv
```

Next, activate the virtual environment with the following command:

```
source odoo13-venv/bin/activate
```

You should get the following output:

```
(odoo13-venv) [odoo@centos8 ~]$
```

Next, install all the required Python modules for Odoo 13 with the following command:

```
pip3 install -r odoo13/requirements.txt
```

Once all the required modules are installed, deactivate the virtual environment and exit from the Odoo user with the following command:

```
deactivate
exit
```

Next, create a new directory to store the Odoo custom modules and Odoo logs:

```
mkdir /opt/odoo/odoo13-custom-addons && mkdir /var/log/odoo13 && touch
/var/log/odoo13/odoo.log
```

Next, change the ownership of both directory to the odoo user with the following command:

```
chown -R odoo:odoo /opt/odoo/odoo13-custom-addons && chown -R odoo:odoo
/var/log/odoo13/
```

Next, create a new configuration file for Odoo 13 using the following command:

```
nano /etc/odoo.conf
```

Add the following lines:

```
[options]
admin_passwd = admin@123
db_host = False
db_port = False
db_user = odoo
db_password = False
xmlrpc_port = 8069
http_interface = ::
logfile = /var/log/odoo13/odoo.log
logrotate = True
addons_path = /opt/odoo/odoo13/addons,/opt/odoo/odoo13-custom-addons
```

Create a Systemd Service file for Odoo 13

Next, you will need to create a new systemd unit file for Odoo 13 to manage the Odoo service. You can create it with the following command:

```
nano /etc/systemd/system/odoo13.service
```

Add the following lines:

```
[Unit]
Description=Odoo13
#Requires=postgresql-10.6.service
#After=network.target postgresql-10.6.service
[Service]
Type=simple
SyslogIdentifier=odoo13
PermissionsStartOnly=true
User=odoo
Group=odoo
ExecStart=/opt/odoo/odoo13-venv/bin/python3-c /etc/odoo.conf
StandardOutput=journal+console
[Install]
WantedBy=multi-user.target
```

Save and close the file. Then, reload the systemd daemon, start Odoo, enable it at autostart and see the status with the following command:

```
systemctl daemon-reload && systemctl start odoo13 && systemctl enable odoo13
&& systemctl status odoo13
```

You should get the following output:

```
● odoo13.service - Odoo13
   Loaded: loaded (/etc/systemd/system/odoo13.service; enabled; vendor
preset: disabled)
   Active: active (running) since Fri 2020-01-31 23:47:50 CET; 1 day 12h ago
 Main PID: 952 (python3)
    Tasks: 6 (limit: 24843)
   Memory: 378.0M
   CGroup: /system.slice/odoo13.service
           └─952 /opt/odoo/odoo13-venv/bin/python3 /opt/odoo/odoo13/odoo-bin
-c /etc/odoo.conf
```

By default, Odoo listens on port 8069. You can check it with the following command:

```
netstat -plntu | grep 8069
```

You should see the following output:

```
tcp        0      0 0.0.0.0:8069            0.0.0.0:*               LISTEN
952/python3
```

Configure Nginx as a Reverse Proxy for Odoo 13

Next, you will need to install and configure the Nginx as a reverse proxy for Odoo 13 instance. First, install the Nginx web server with the following command:

```
dnf install nginx
```

Once installed, create a new virtual host configuration file with the following command:

```
nano /etc/nginx/conf.d/odoo13.conf
```

```
upstream odoo {
 server 127.0.0.1:8069;
}
server {
    listen 80;
    server_name example.com;

    access_log /var/log/nginx/odoo13.access.log;
    error_log /var/log/nginx/odoo13.error.log;

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


        proxy_redirect off;
        proxy_pass http://odoo;
    }

location ~* /web/static/ {
        proxy_cache_valid 200 90m;
        proxy_buffering on;
        expires 864000;
        proxy_pass http://odoo;
    }

    gzip_types text/css text/less text/plain text/xml application/xml
application/json application/javascript;
    gzip on;
}
```

Save and close the file when you are finished. Then, start the Nginx service and enable it to start after system reboot with the following command:

```
systemctl start nginx && systemctl enable nginx && systemctl status nginx
```

You should see the following output:

```
● nginx.service - The nginx HTTP and reverse proxy server
   Loaded: loaded (/usr/lib/systemd/system/nginx.service; enabled; vendor
preset: disabled)
   Active: active (running) since Fri 2020-01-31 23:47:51 CET; 1 day 12h ago
  Process: 998 ExecStart=/usr/sbin/nginx (code=exited, status=0/SUCCESS)
  Process: 987 ExecStartPre=/usr/sbin/nginx -t (code=exited,
status=0/SUCCESS)
  Process: 969 ExecStartPre=/usr/bin/rm -f /run/nginx.pid (code=exited,
status=0/SUCCESS)
 Main PID: 1007 (nginx)
    Tasks: 9 (limit: 24843)
   Memory: 22.9M
   CGroup: /system.slice/nginx.service
           ├─1007 nginx: master process /usr/sbin/nginx
           ├─1008 nginx: worker process
           ├─1009 nginx: worker process
           ├─1010 nginx: worker process
           ├─1011 nginx: worker process
           ├─1012 nginx: worker process
           ├─1013 nginx: worker process
           ├─1014 nginx: worker process
           └─1015 nginx: worker process

Jän 31 23:47:51 erp systemd[1]: Starting The nginx HTTP and reverse proxy
server...
Jän 31 23:47:51 erp nginx[987]: nginx: the configuration file
/etc/nginx/nginx.conf syntax is ok
Jän 31 23:47:51 erp nginx[987]: nginx: configuration file
/etc/nginx/nginx.conf test is successful
Jän 31 23:47:51 erp systemd[1]: Started The nginx HTTP and reverse proxy
server.
```

Configure Firewall

If you are behind a real firewall, it is a good idea to disable the firewall completly.

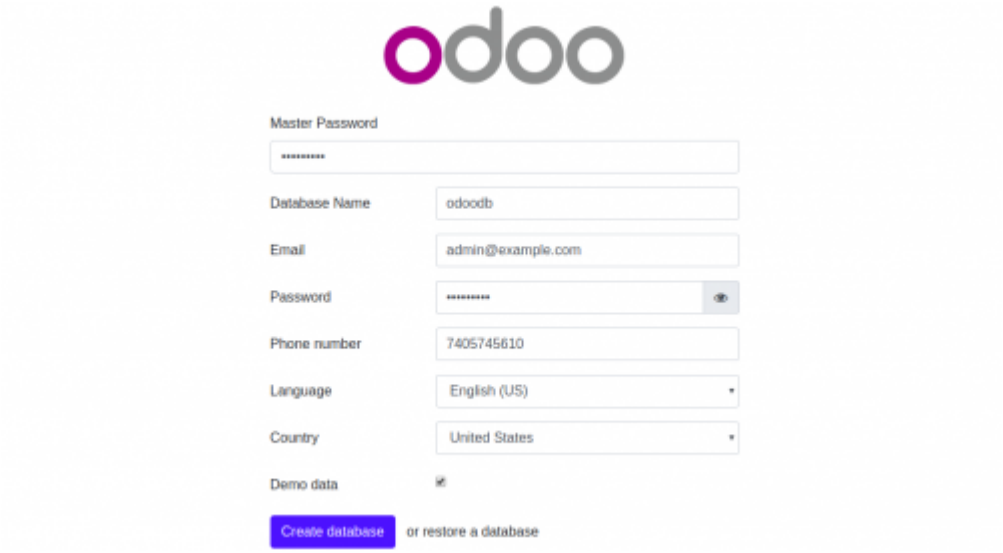
```
systemctl stop firewalld && systemctl disable firewalld && systemctl mask --
now firewalld && firewall-cmd --state
```

By default, SELinux is enabled in CentOS 8. So you will need to allow HTTP through SELinux. You can allow it with the following command:

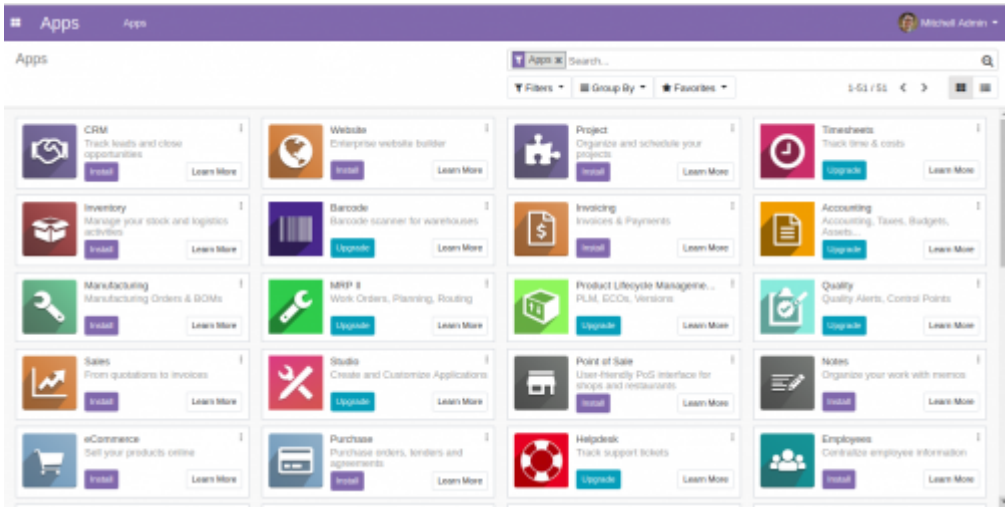
```
setsebool -P httpd_can_network_connect on
```

Access Odoo 13 Web Interface

Now, Odoo 13 is installed and configured. It's time to access the Odoo 13 web interface. Open your web browser and type the URL http://example.com. You will be redirected to the following page:



Now, provide your Master Password, Database name, Email, Password, Country and click on the Create database button. You will be redirected to the Odoo 13 Administration page:



In the above tutorial, you learned how to install and configure Odoo 13 on CentOS 8 server. You also learned how to configure Nginx as a reverse proxy for Odoo 13. You can now customize your Odoo 13 instance as per your business needs.

Source

https://www.howtoforge.com/tutorial/how-to-install-odoo-erp-13-on-centos-8