AMD64

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Se procurer l'OS

OpenMediaVault

- Debian + OMV: https://www.openmediavault.org/?page_id=77

- Debian: https://cdimage.debian.org/debian-cd/current/amd64/iso-cd/debian-11.2.0-amd64-netinst.iso

Increase swap

Step 1 – Checking the System for Swap Information

Before we begin, we can check if the system already has some swap space available. It is possible to have multiple swap files or swap partitions, but generally one should be enough.

We can see if the system has any configured swap by typing:

```
sudo swapon --show
```

If you don't get back any output, this means your system does not have swap space available currently.

You can verify that there is no active swap using the `free` utility:

```
free -h
```

Step 2 – Checking Available Space on the Hard Drive Partition

Before we create our swap file, we'll check our current disk usage to make sure we have enough space. Do this by entering:

```
df -h
```

Output

```
Filesystem      Size  Used Avail Use% Mounted on
udev            488M    0  488M   0% /dev
tmpfs           100M 4.5M   96M   5% /run
/dev/vda1        25G 989M   23G   5% /
tmpfs           499M    0  499M   0% /dev/shm
tmpfs           5.0M    0  5.0M   0% /run/lock
tmpfs           499M    0  499M   0% /sys/fs/cgroup
tmpfs           100M    0  100M   0% /run/user/1001
```

The device with `/` in the `Mounted on` column is our disk in this case. We have plenty of space available in this example (only 1.4G used). Your usage will probably be different.

Although there are many opinions about the appropriate size of a swap space, it really depends on your personal preferences and your application requirements. Generally, an amount equal to or double the amount of RAM on your system is a good starting point. Another good rule of thumb is that anything over 4G of swap is probably unnecessary if you are just using it as a RAM fallback.

Step 3 – Creating a Swap File

Now that we know our available hard drive space, we can create a swap file on our filesystem. We will allocate a file of the swap size that we want called `swapfile` in our root (/) directory.

The best way of creating a swap file is with the `fallocate` program. This command instantly creates a file of the specified size.

Since the server in our example has 1G of RAM, we will create a 1G file in this guide. Adjust this to meet the needs of your own server:

```
sudo fallocate -l 1G /swapfile
```

We can verify that the correct amount of space was reserved by typing:

```
ls -lh /swapfile
```

Output

```
-rw-r--r-- 1 root root 1.0G May 29 17:34 /swapfile
```

Our file has been created with the correct amount of space set aside.

Step 4 – Enabling the Swap File

Now that we have a file of the correct size available, we need to actually turn this into swap space.

First, we need to lock down the permissions of the file so that only the users with **root** privileges can read the contents. This prevents normal users from being able to access the file, which would have significant security implications.

Make the file only accessible to **root** by typing:

```
sudo chmod 600 /swapfile
```

Verify the permissions change by typing:

```
ls -lh /swapfile
```

Output

```
-rw------- 1 root root 1.0G May 29 17:34 /swapfile
```

As you can see, only the **root** user has the read and write flags enabled.

We can now mark the file as swap space by typing:

```
sudo mkswap /swapfile
```

Output

```
Setting up swapspace version 1, size = 1024 MiB (1073737728 bytes)
no label, UUID=b591444e-c12b-45a6-90fc-e8b24c67c006f
```

After marking the file, we can enable the swap file, allowing our system to start using it:

```
sudo swapon /swapfile
```

Verify that the swap is available by typing:

```
sudo swapon --show
```

Output

```
NAME      TYPE  SIZE USED PRIO
/swapfile file 1024M   0B   -2
```

We can check the output of the `free` utility again to corroborate our findings:

```
free -h
```

Output

```
              total        used        free      shared  buff/cache   available
Mem:          990Mi       37Mi       860Mi       4.0Mi       92Mi       834Mi
Swap:         1.0Gi         0B       1.0Gi
```

Our swap has been set up successfully and our operating system will begin to use it as necessary.

Step 5 – Making the Swap File Permanent

Our recent changes have enabled the swap file for the current session. However, if we reboot, the server will not retain the swap settings automatically. We can change this by adding the swap file to our `/etc/fstab` file.

Back up the `/etc/fstab` file in case anything goes wrong:

```
sudo cp /etc/fstab /etc/fstab.bak
```

Add the swap file information to the end of your `/etc/fstab` file by typing:

```
echo '/swapfile none swap sw 0 0' | sudo tee -a /etc/fstab
```

Next we'll review some settings we can update to tune our swap space.

Premières bidouilles

New Pi password

```
passwd
```

New root password

```
sudo passwd
```

Config

```
sudo raspi-config #change gpu, hostname, password, TZ
sudo apt update
sudo apt upgrade -y
sudo reboot now
#(sudo apt update && sudo apt full-upgrade -y)
```

Check RAM & SWAP

```
free -m
```

Remove Pi user

```
sudo adduser steph
sudo adduser steph sudo
sudo cp /etc/sudoers.d/010_pi-nopasswd /etc/sudoers.d/010_steph-nopasswd
sudo chmod u+w /etc/sudoers.d/010_steph-nopasswd
sudo nano /etc/sudoers.d/010_steph-nopasswd (replace pi &gt; steph)
sudo chmod u-w /etc/sudoers.d/010_steph-nopasswd
sudo reboot
```

Then login as your new user

```
sudo deluser -remove-home pi
sudo rm -vf /etc/sudoers.d/010_pi-nopasswd)
```

Installer OMV Extras

OMV5

```
sudo wget -O - https://github.com/OpenMediaVault-Plugin-Developers/installScript/raw/master/install | sudo bash
sudo dpkg --configure -a
```

OMV6

```
wget -O - https://github.com/OpenMediaVault-Plugin-Developers/packages/raw/master/install | bash
```

Go to local IP

Default login : admin

Default password : openmediavault

- General settings > Change port to 82

- reconnect

- General settings > Auto logout > 60min

- General settings > Web admin > change password

- Check Time Zone

- Notifications

- fail2ban plug in

- Disks > Select > Wipe

- File systems > create > select hd > name Files > format > mount

- Shared folders > add > Files > select hd > Everyone read/write

- Shared folders > add > Config > select hd > Everyone read/write

- Shared folders > add > Databases > select hd > Everyone read/write

- Shared folders > add > Nextcloud > select hd > Everyone read/write

- SMB/CIFS : Enable / Shares > add > choose Files + config etc... > Public : only guests

Check dans windows : \\192.168.x.x et drag & drop