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- This product should be used only when there is adult supervision present as young children lack necessary judgment regarding safety and the consequences of product misuse.
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- Only operate the product in accordance with the instructions and guidelines of this tutorial, otherwise parts may be damaged or you could be injured.
- Store the product in a cool dry place and avoid exposing the product to direct sunlight.
- After use, always turn the power OFF and remove or unplug the batteries before storing.

About Freenove

Freenove provides open source electronic products and services worldwide.

Freenove is committed to assist customers in their education of robotics, programming and electronic circuits so that they may transform their creative ideas into prototypes and new and innovative products. To this end, our services include but are not limited to:

- Educational and Entertaining Project Kits for Robots, Smart Cars and Drones
- Educational Kits to Learn Robotic Software Systems for Arduino, Raspberry Pi, micro: bit and Raspberry Pi Pico W.
- Electronic Component Assortments, Electronic Modules and Specialized Tools
- **Product Development and Customization Services**

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<http://www.freenove.com>

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Raspberry Pi NAS Based on openmediavault

This project combines the Raspberry Pi 5 with this product to build a Raspberry Pi Network Attached Storage (NAS) based on the OMV solution, suitable for home environments or small home offices.

Introduction to openmediavault

openmediavault is the next generation network attached storage (NAS) solution based on Debian Linux. It contains services like SSH, (S)FTP, SMB/CIFS, rsync and many more. Thanks to the modular design of the framework, it can be enhanced via plugins. openmediavault is primarily designed to be used in home environments or small home offices, but is not limited to those scenarios. It is a simple and easy to use out-of-the-box solution that will allow everyone to install and administrate a Network Attached Storage without deeper knowledge.

Note: openmediavault (like other NAS solutions) expects to have full, exclusive control over OS configuration and cannot be used within a container. In addition, no graphical desktop user interface can be installed in parallel.

For more detailed information on OMV, please refer to its official website:

<https://www.openmediavault.org/>

Cautions

- **Project Copyright:** The original author of this project is OpenMediaVault. Freenove implements it as a Network Attached Storage (NAS) solution for the Raspberry Pi. This project adheres to the GNU General Public License v3.0 (GPL-3.0).
- **Supported Countries & Regions:** The system supports a wide range of protocols including SSH, FTP/SFTP, SMB/CIFS, and rsync, among others.
- **Pricing:** The openmediavault software is currently free to use. Please note that we cannot guarantee it will remain free of charge in the future.
- **Seeking Help If you encounter any issues after carefully following the provided tutorial**, please do not hesitate to contact our support team at support@freenove.com.
Important Note: This project's API and user interface are entirely dependent on openmediavault. Should OpenMediaVault cease to provide these components, we will also delete the corresponding documentation, tutorials, and code.

Disclaimer

openmediavault is an open-source NAS (Network Attached Storage) solution available at:

<https://github.com/openmediavault/openmediavault>

We have only adapted it for third-party learning and NAS functionality trials, without any commercial promotion or application. This tutorial is intended solely for enthusiasts to supplement their learning.

Important Notes:

1. As this project utilizes a third-party open-source platform, please direct any technical issues encountered during setup to the original repository:
<https://github.com/openmediavault/openmediavault/issues>
2. For advanced functionality extensions—including plugins, RAID configurations, Docker integration, and more—please refer to the official openmediavault forum:
<https://forum.openmediavault.org/>

If you have any concerns, please feel free to contact us via support@freenove.com

Openmediavault Installation & Configuration

In this guide, we will walk through the process of setting up a Raspberry Pi-based NAS using OMV. This involves installing the openmediavault software on your Raspberry Pi and configuring it accordingly. **For optimal stability and performance, a wired Ethernet connection is highly recommended.**

1. Flashing Raspberry Pi OS

According to the notes in the [openmediavault introduction](#), the system must be installed in a no-GUI environment. Therefore, please first install a fresh version of **Raspberry Pi OS Lite (64-bit)** on your SD card or NVMe SSD. You can download the system image using either of the following methods:

1. Manually download from Raspberry Pi official website: <https://www.raspberrypi.com/software/operating-systems/>

Raspberry Pi OS (64-bit)

Compatible with

3B

3B+

3A+

4B

400

5

Zero 2 W

CM3

CM3+

CM4

CM4S

CM5

► SHA256 file integrity hash

Raspberry Pi OS with desktop and recommended software

► SHA256 file integrity hash

Raspberry Pi OS Lite

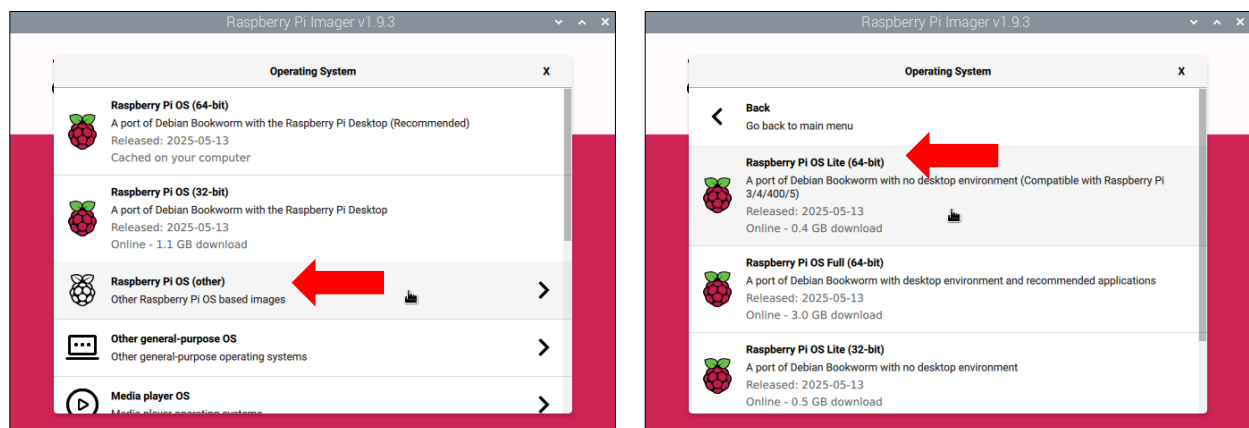
► SHA256 file integrity hash

Release date	13 May 2025	Download
System	64-bit	Download torrent
Kernel version	6.12	View archive
Debian version	12 (bookworm)	View release notes
Size	1,152 MB	

Release date	13 May 2025	Download
System	64-bit	Download torrent
Kernel version	6.12	View archive
Debian version	12 (bookworm)	View release notes
Size	3,113 MB	

Release date	13 May 2025	Download
System	64-bit	Download torrent
Kernel version	6.12	View archive
Debian version	12 (bookworm)	View release notes
Size	423 MB	

2. Use Raspberry Pi Imager tool, select Raspberry Pi OS (other) -> Raspberry Pi OS Lite (64-bit) to install.



Note: For detailed Raspberry Pi OS installing guide, please refer to the Raspberry Pi OS Section in Chapter 1 or Section 2.4 in Chapter 2 of the Main tutorial.

2. Connecting to Raspberry Pi via SSH

As the OS we installed is without GUI, please remote control the Raspberry Pi via SSH. The operation is as shown below:

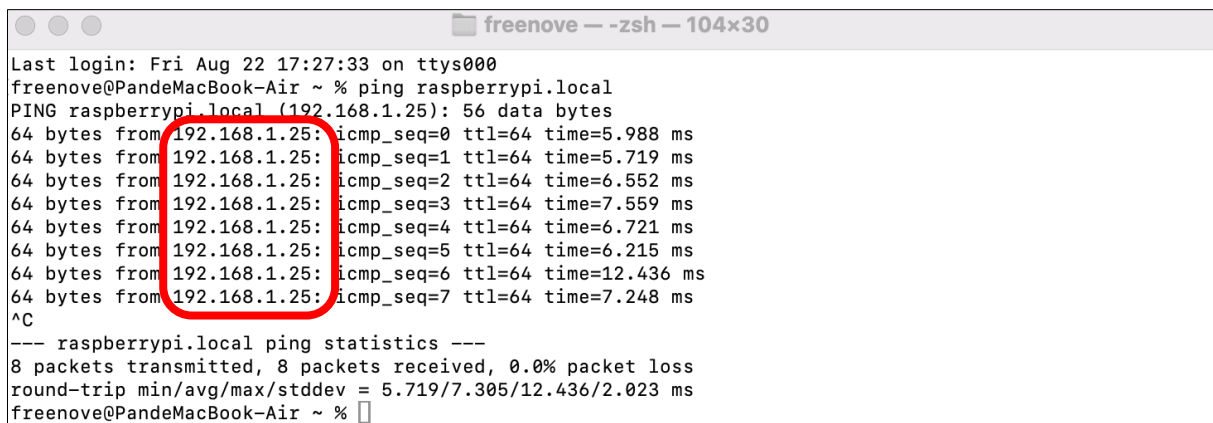
For macOS users: [Remote Control from MAC OS](#)

For Windows users: [Remote Control from Windows](#)

Remote Control from MAC OS

Press Command + Space, Enter "Terminal" to open the terminal, and type in the following command:

```
ping raspberrypi.local
```

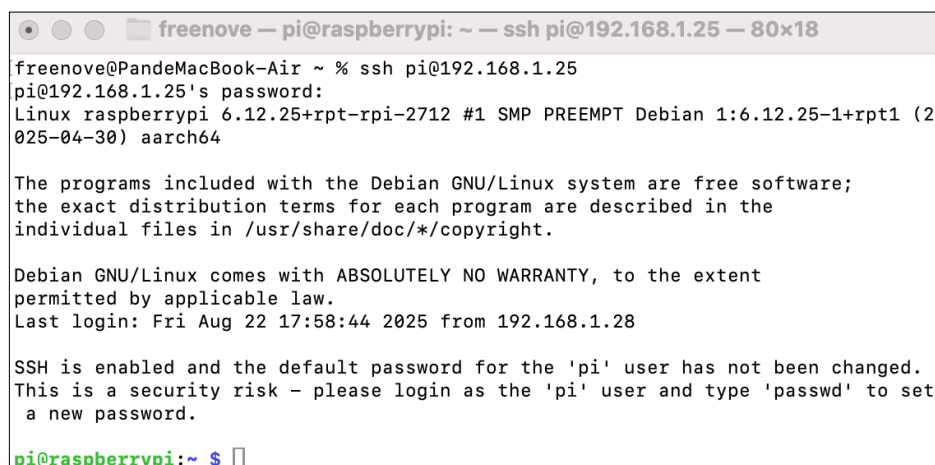
A terminal window titled 'freenove -- zsh -- 104x30' showing the output of the 'ping raspberrypi.local' command. The output displays 8 successful ping requests from 192.168.1.25 to raspberrypi.local (192.168.1.25) with varying response times. A red circle highlights the IP address 192.168.1.25 in the first few lines of the output. Below the ping results, the statistics show 8 packets transmitted, 8 received, and 0% packet loss.

```
Last login: Fri Aug 22 17:27:33 on ttys000
freenove@PandeMacBook-Air ~ % ping raspberrypi.local
PING raspberrypi.local (192.168.1.25): 56 data bytes
64 bytes from 192.168.1.25: icmp_seq=0 ttl=64 time=5.988 ms
64 bytes from 192.168.1.25: icmp_seq=1 ttl=64 time=5.719 ms
64 bytes from 192.168.1.25: icmp_seq=2 ttl=64 time=6.552 ms
64 bytes from 192.168.1.25: icmp_seq=3 ttl=64 time=7.559 ms
64 bytes from 192.168.1.25: icmp_seq=4 ttl=64 time=6.721 ms
64 bytes from 192.168.1.25: icmp_seq=5 ttl=64 time=6.215 ms
64 bytes from 192.168.1.25: icmp_seq=6 ttl=64 time=12.436 ms
64 bytes from 192.168.1.25: icmp_seq=7 ttl=64 time=7.248 ms
^C
--- raspberrypi.local ping statistics ---
8 packets transmitted, 8 packets received, 0.0% packet loss
round-trip min/avg/max/stddev = 5.719/7.305/12.436/2.023 ms
freenove@PandeMacBook-Air ~ %
```

From the above command, you can get the IP address of your RPi. In our case, the IP address is 192.168.1.25. Run the following command to connect to the Pi. Replace [192.168.1.25] with your Pi's actual IP address.

```
ssh pi@192.168.1.25
```

When you see **pi@raspberrypi:~ \$**, you have logged in Pi successfully.

A terminal window titled 'freenove -- pi@raspberrypi: ~ -- ssh pi@192.168.1.25 -- 80x18' showing the output of the 'ssh pi@192.168.1.25' command. The output displays the SSH login process, including the password prompt, the Debian GNU/Linux version (6.12.25+rpt-rpi-2712 #1 SMP PREEMPT Debian 1:6.12.25-1+rpt1 (2025-04-30) aarch64), the Debian GNU/Linux license notice, and the SSH configuration. The prompt 'pi@raspberrypi:~ \$' is shown at the bottom.

```
freenove@PandeMacBook-Air ~ % ssh pi@192.168.1.25
pi@192.168.1.25's password:
Linux raspberrypi 6.12.25+rpt-rpi-2712 #1 SMP PREEMPT Debian 1:6.12.25-1+rpt1 (2025-04-30) aarch64

The programs included with the Debian GNU/Linux system are free software;
the exact distribution terms for each program are described in the
individual files in /usr/share/doc/*/copyright.

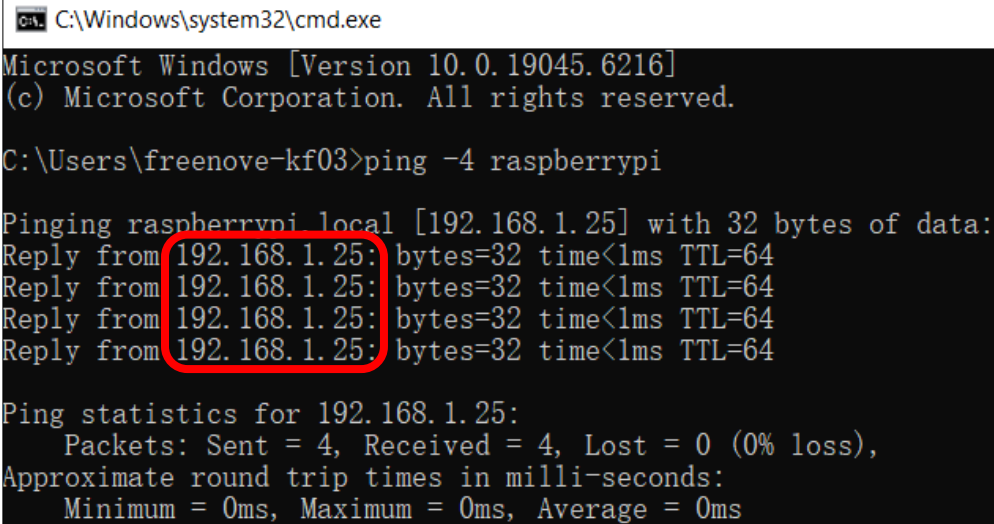
Debian GNU/Linux comes with ABSOLUTELY NO WARRANTY, to the extent
permitted by applicable law.
Last login: Fri Aug 22 17:58:44 2025 from 192.168.1.28

SSH is enabled and the default password for the 'pi' user has not been changed.
This is a security risk - please login as the 'pi' user and type 'passwd' to set
a new password.
pi@raspberrypi:~ $
```

Remote Control from Windows

Press **Win+R**. Enter **cmd**. Then use this command to check IP:

```
ping -4 raspberrypi
```



```
C:\Windows\system32\cmd.exe
Microsoft Windows [Version 10.0.19045.6216]
(c) Microsoft Corporation. All rights reserved.

C:\Users\freenove-kf03>ping -4 raspberrypi

Pinging raspberrypi local [192.168.1.25] with 32 bytes of data:
Reply from 192.168.1.25: bytes=32 time<1ms TTL=64
Reply from 192.168.1.25: bytes=32 time<1ms TTL=64
Reply from 192.168.1.25: bytes=32 time<1ms TTL=64
Reply from 192.168.1.25: bytes=32 time<1ms TTL=64

Ping statistics for 192.168.1.25:
    Packets: Sent = 4, Received = 4, Lost = 0 (0% loss),
    Approximate round trip times in milli-seconds:
        Minimum = 0ms, Maximum = 0ms, Average = 0ms
```

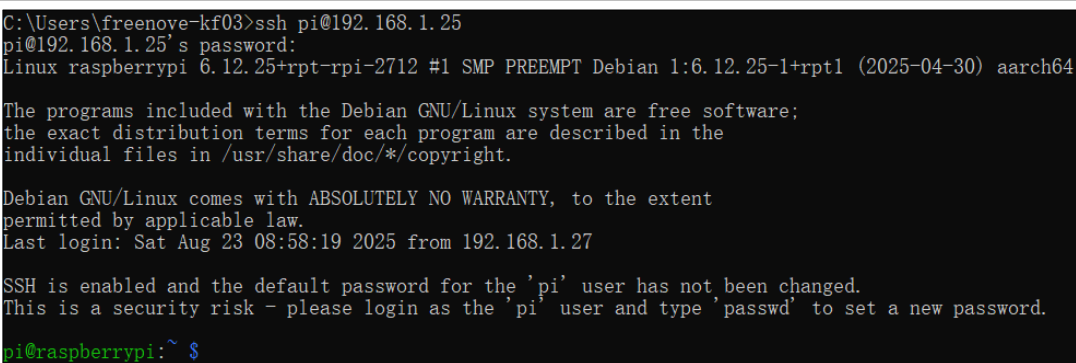
From the above command, you can get the IP address of your RPi. In our case, the IP address is **192.168.1.25**.

Alternatively, you can login your **router** client to **inquiry IP address** named “**raspberrypi**”.

Enter the following command:

Replace **[192.168.1.25]** with your Pi's actual IP address.

```
ssh pi@192.168.1.25
```



```
C:\Users\freenove-kf03>ssh pi@192.168.1.25
pi@192.168.1.25's password:
Linux raspberrypi 6.12.25+rpt-rpi-2712 #1 SMP PREEMPT Debian 1:6.12.25-1+rpt1 (2025-04-30) aarch64

The programs included with the Debian GNU/Linux system are free software;
the exact distribution terms for each program are described in the
individual files in /usr/share/doc/*/copyright.

Debian GNU/Linux comes with ABSOLUTELY NO WARRANTY, to the extent
permitted by applicable law.
Last login: Sat Aug 23 08:58:19 2025 from 192.168.1.27

SSH is enabled and the default password for the 'pi' user has not been changed.
This is a security risk - please login as the 'pi' user and type 'passwd' to set a new password.

pi@raspberrypi:~$
```


3. Installing openmediavault

Run the following two commands separately to update the system software packages.

```
sudo apt update
sudo apt upgrade
```

```
pi@raspberrypi:~$ sudo apt update
Get:1 https://mirrors.tuna.tsinghua.edu.cn/debian bookworm InRelease [151 kB]
Get:2 https://mirrors.tuna.tsinghua.edu.cn/debian-security bookworm-security InRelease [48.0 kB]
Get:3 https://mirrors.tuna.tsinghua.edu.cn/debian bookworm-updates InRelease [55.4 kB]
Get:4 https://mirrors.tuna.tsinghua.edu.cn/raspberrypi bookworm InRelease [55.0 kB]
Get:5 https://mirrors.tuna.tsinghua.edu.cn/debian bookworm/main armhf Packages [8,508 kB]
Get:6 https://mirrors.tuna.tsinghua.edu.cn/debian bookworm/main arm64 Packages [8,693 kB]
Get:7 https://mirrors.tuna.tsinghua.edu.cn/debian bookworm/main Translation-en [6,109 kB]
Get:8 https://mirrors.tuna.tsinghua.edu.cn/debian bookworm/contrib armhf Packages [42.9 kB]
Get:9 https://mirrors.tuna.tsinghua.edu.cn/debian bookworm/contrib arm64 Packages [45.7 kB]
Get:10 https://mirrors.tuna.tsinghua.edu.cn/debian bookworm/contrib Translation-en [48.4 kB]
Get:11 https://mirrors.tuna.tsinghua.edu.cn/debian bookworm/non-free-firmware arm64 Packages [5,832 B]
Get:12 https://mirrors.tuna.tsinghua.edu.cn/debian bookworm/non-free-firmware armhf Packages [5,480 B]
Get:13 https://mirrors.tuna.tsinghua.edu.cn/debian bookworm/non-free-firmware Translation-en [20.9 kB]
Get:14 https://mirrors.tuna.tsinghua.edu.cn/debian-security bookworm-security/main arm64 Packages [273 kB]
Get:15 https://mirrors.tuna.tsinghua.edu.cn/debian-security bookworm-security/main armhf Packages [258 kB]
Get:16 https://mirrors.tuna.tsinghua.edu.cn/debian-security bookworm-security/main Translation-en [167 kB]
Get:17 https://mirrors.tuna.tsinghua.edu.cn/debian-security bookworm-security/contrib armhf Packages [504 B]
```

```
pi@raspberrypi:~$ sudo apt upgrade
Reading package lists... Done
Building dependency tree... Done
Reading state information... Done
```

Run the following wget:

```
sudo apt install wget
```

```
pi@raspberrypi:~$ sudo apt install wget
Reading package lists... Done
Building dependency tree... Done
Reading state information... Done
wget is already the newest version (1.21.3-1+deb12u1).
wget set to manually installed.
The following package was automatically installed and is no longer required:
  rpicas-apps-lite
Use 'sudo apt autoremove' to remove it.
0 upgraded, 0 newly installed, 0 to remove and 0 not upgraded.
```

Before installing openmediavault, please run the following pre-installation script to set up a persistent Ethernet connection and avoid subsequent connectivity issues. After completion, use **sudo reboot** to restart the Raspberry Pi.

```
wget -O - https://raw.githubusercontent.com/OpenMediaVault-Plugin-Developers/installScript/master/preinstall | sudo bash
```

```
pi@raspberrypi:~$ wget -O - https://raw.githubusercontent.com/OpenMediaVault-Plugin-Developers/installScript/master/preinstall | sudo bash
--2025-08-23 09:45:55-- https://raw.githubusercontent.com/OpenMediaVault-Plugin-Developers/installScript/master/preinstall
Resolving raw.githubusercontent.com (raw.githubusercontent.com)... 2606:50c0:8001::154, 2606:50c0:8002::154, 2606:50c0:8003::154, ...Connecting to raw.githubusercontent.com (raw.githubusercontent.com) [2606:50c0:8001::154]:443... connected.
HTTP request sent, awaiting response... 200 OK
Length: 603 [text/plain]
Saving to: 'STDOUT'

-
100%[=====>] 603 -
-.KB/s in 0s

2025-08-23 09:45:56 (59.4 MB/s) - written to stdout [603/603]
```

After rebooting, please reconnect to the Raspberry Pi using `ssh pi@[IP address]`, then execute the following command to download and run the openmediavault installation script.

Since a large number of dependency packages need to be installed, the entire process may take 10 to 30 minutes.

After the installation is complete, the Raspberry Pi will automatically reboot. If it does not reboot automatically, please manually execute `sudo reboot` to restart the Raspberry Pi.

```
wget -O - https://raw.githubusercontent.com/OpenMediaVault-Plugin-Developers/installScript/master/install | sudo bash
```

```
pi@raspberrypi:~$ wget -O - https://raw.githubusercontent.com/OpenMediaVault-Plugin-Developers/installScript/master/install | sudo bash
--2025-08-23 09:54:56-- https://raw.githubusercontent.com/OpenMediaVault-Plugin-Developers/installScript/master/install
Resolving raw.githubusercontent.com (raw.githubusercontent.com)... 2606:50c0:8003::154, 2606:50c0:8002::154, 2606:50c0:8001::154, ...
Connecting to raw.githubusercontent.com (raw.githubusercontent.com)|2606:50c0:8003::154|:443... connected.
HTTP request sent, awaiting response... Read error (Error in the pull function.) in headers.
Retrying.

--2025-08-23 09:54:58-- (try: 2) https://raw.githubusercontent.com/OpenMediaVault-Plugin-Developers/installScript/master/install
Connecting to raw.githubusercontent.com (raw.githubusercontent.com)|2606:50c0:8003::154|:443... connected.
HTTP request sent, awaiting response... 200 OK
Length: 24786 (24K) [text/plain]
Saving to: 'STDOUT'
```

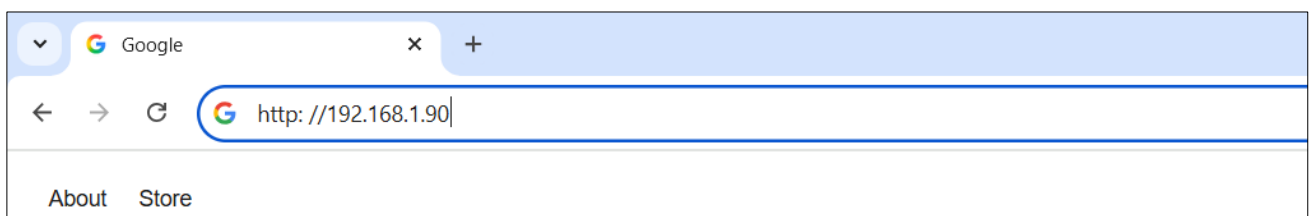
As shown below, openmediavault has been installed successfully.

After rebooting, the Raspberry Pi's IP may change. You can refer to the [previous section](#) to check the IP address.

```
Purging configuration files for dnsmasq-base (2.90-4~deb12u1) ...
Purging configuration files for raspberrypi-net-mods (1.4.3) ...
Purging configuration files for ppp (2.4.9-1+l.1+b1) ...
Purging configuration files for modemmanager (1.20.4-1) ...
Processing triggers for dbus (1.14.10-1~deb12u1) ...
[2025-08-23 10:00:44+0800] [omvinstall] Enable and start systemd-resolved ...
[2025-08-23 10:00:45+0800] [omvinstall] Unblocking wifi with rfkill ...
[2025-08-23 10:00:45+0800] [omvinstall] Adding eth0 to openmediavault database ...
[2025-08-23 10:00:45+0800] [omvinstall] IP address may change and you could lose connection if running this script via ssh.
```

Now you can access the openmediavault Web interface via the browser. (Replace the `<IPADDRESS>` with your Pi's IP.)

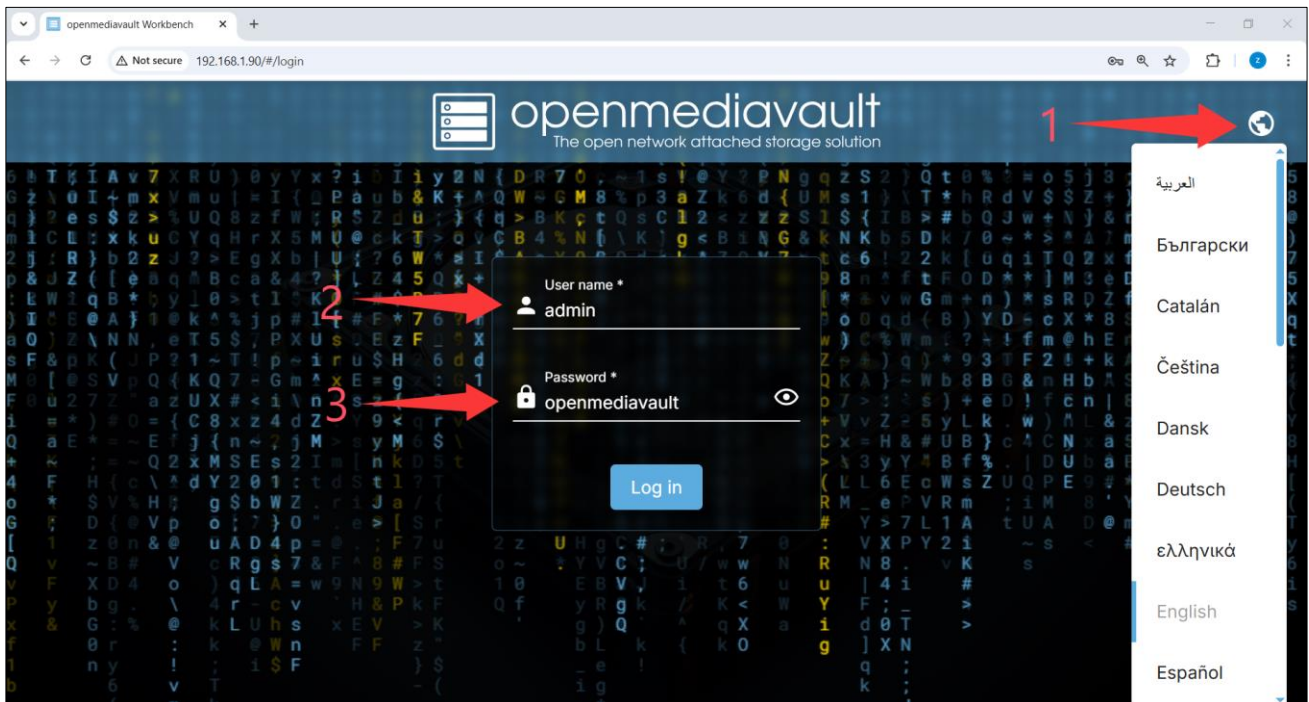
```
http: //<IPADDRESS>
```




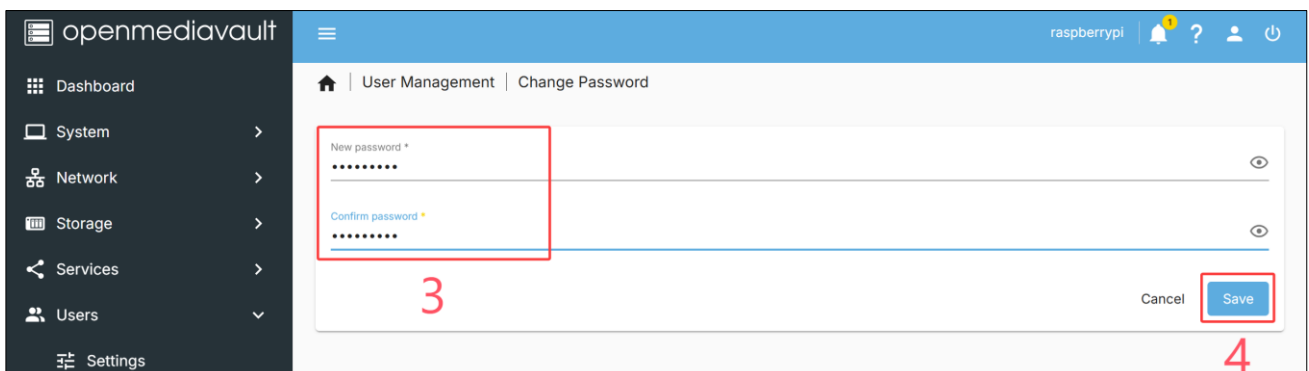
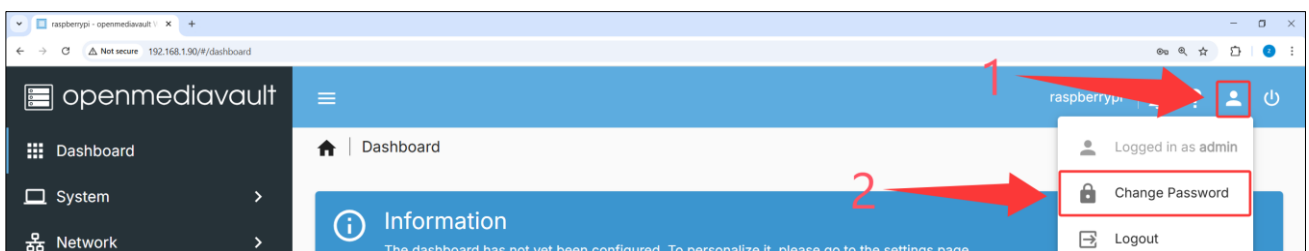
4. Configuring openmediavault


4.1 Changing Password & Including Dashboard Components

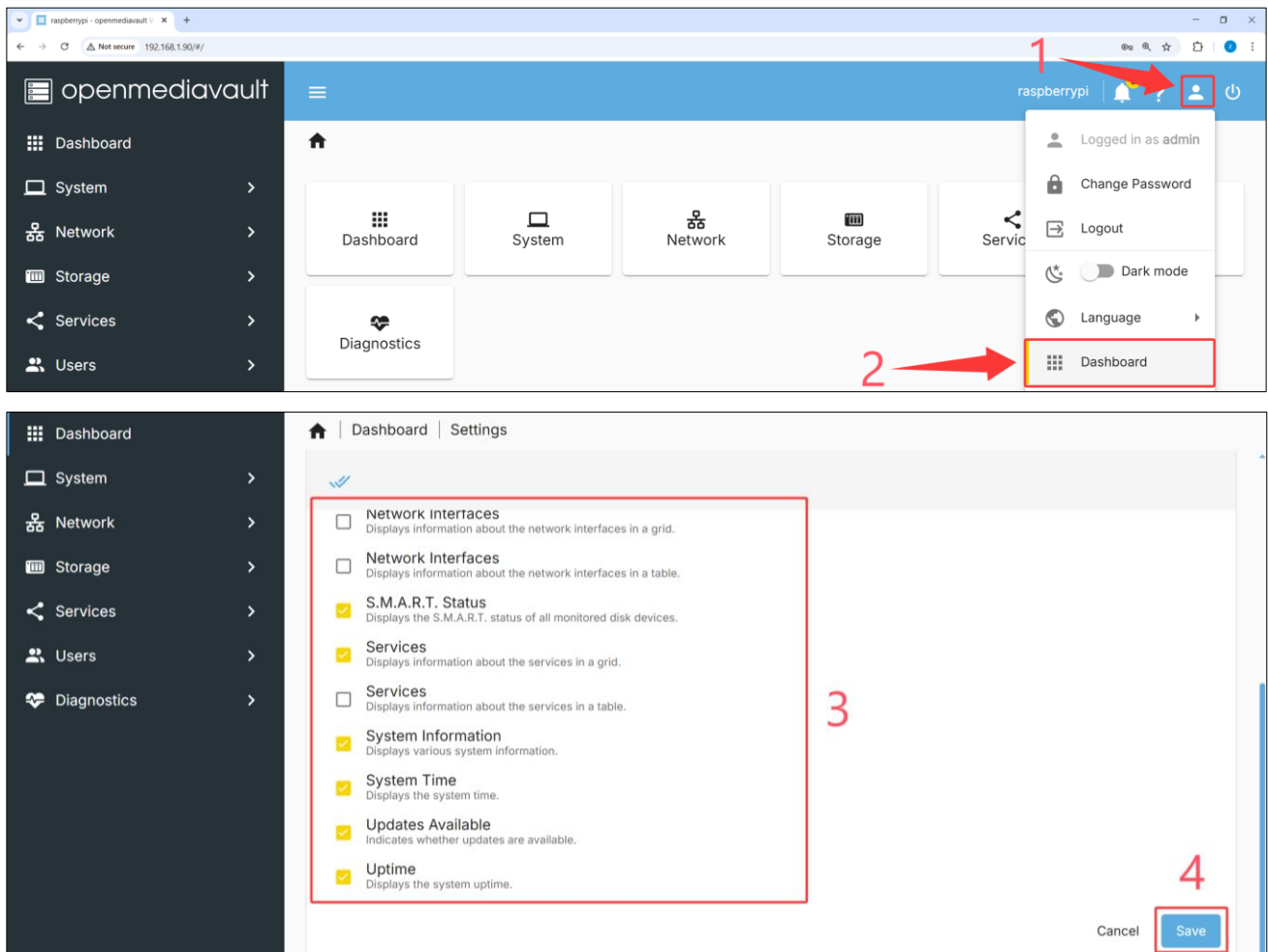
After the openmediavault interface loads in the browser, first switch the display language, then log in using the default username **admin** and default password **openmediavault** to proceed with further operations.



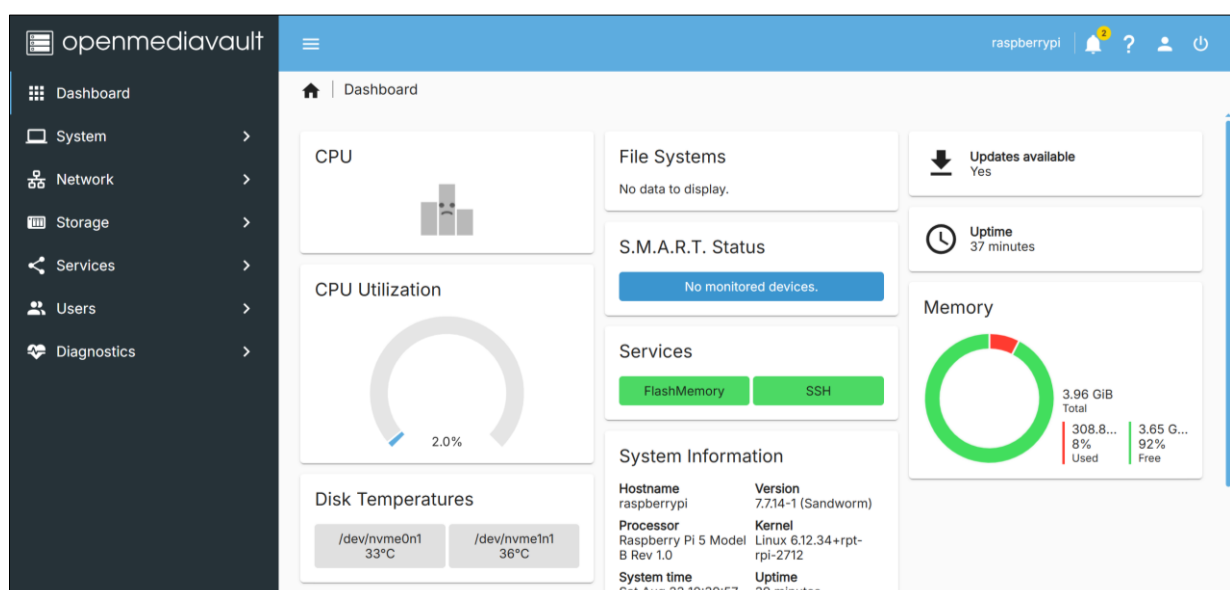
After logging in, please change the default password to prevent unauthorized access by others. Click the  icon in the upper right corner, select "Change Password", enter your new password, and click "Save" to confirm.



Next, we will add commonly used information widgets to the dashboard for real-time system monitoring. Click the  icon in the upper right corner, select "Dashboard", check the system information boxes you wish to display, and finally click "Save" to confirm. (For configuration guidance, refer to [Dashboard Settings](#))

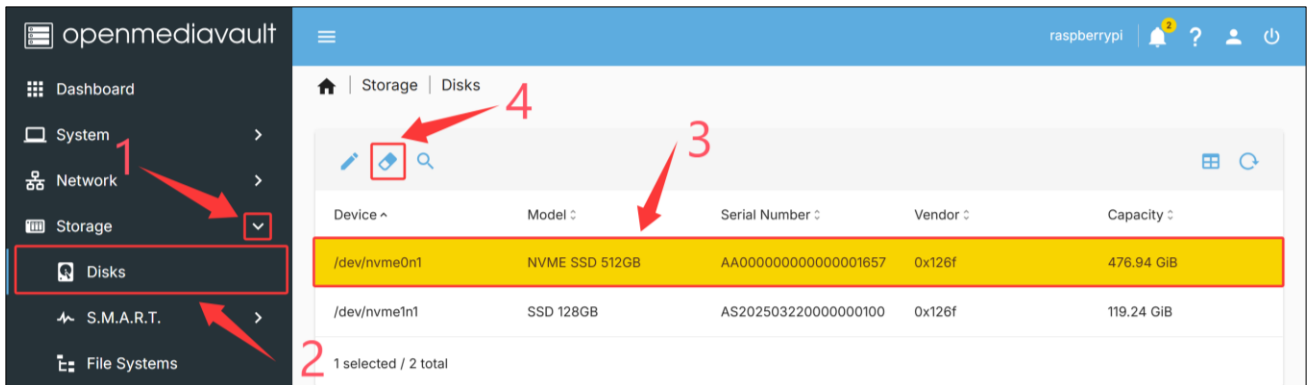


You can now view the real-time status information of your Raspberry Pi NAS system on the dashboard.



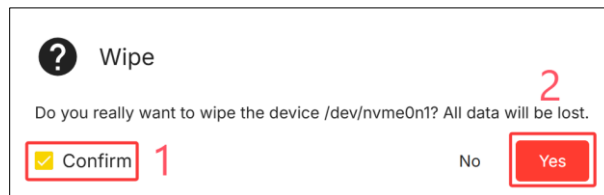
4.2 Adding SSD to NAS & Creating Shared Folder

Expand "Storage" → "Disks" in the left menu. You will now see the NVMe SSDs connected to your Raspberry Pi 5. Select the SSD you wish to format (if the SSD already has the Raspberry Pi OS installed, the "eraser" icon (🧼) will be unavailable—please choose another SSD). Click the "eraser" icon to format it, which will restore the drive to the state expected by openmediavault.



A confirmation window will now pop up. Please check the "Confirm" box and click "Yes".

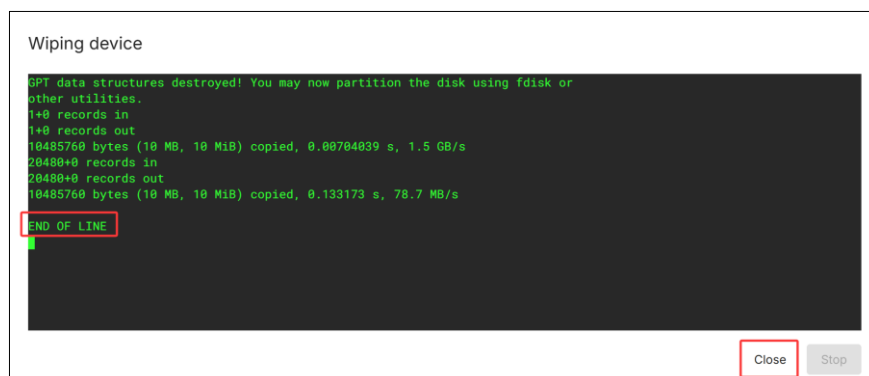
Note: This operation will permanently erase all data on the SSD. Be sure to back up any important data beforehand.





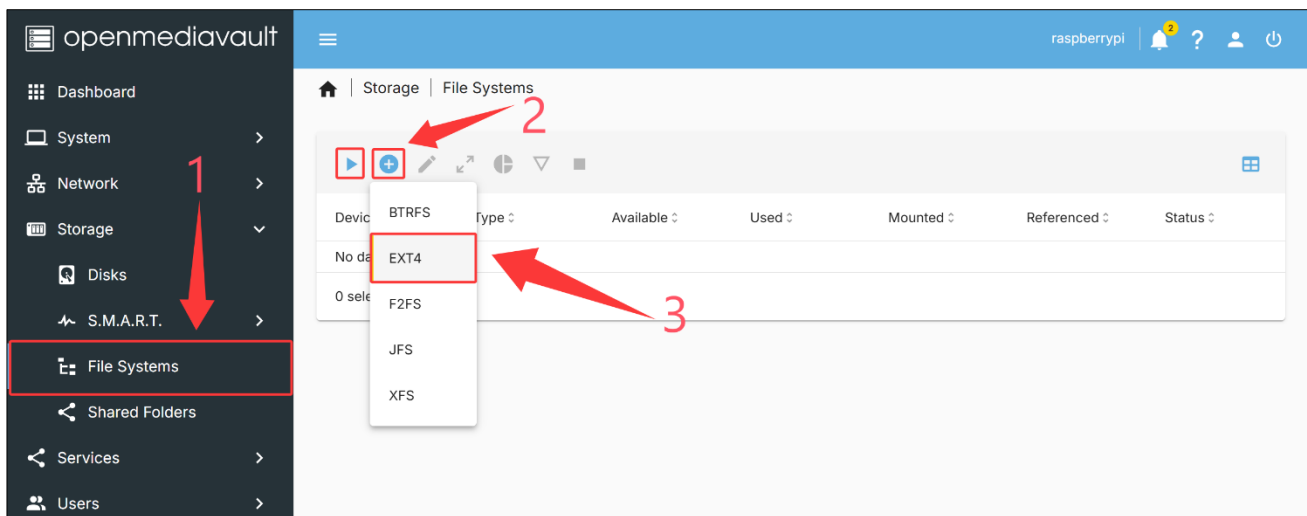
Select the "Quick" mode.



When you see "END OF LINE", it indicates that the wiping has finished. Click "Close".

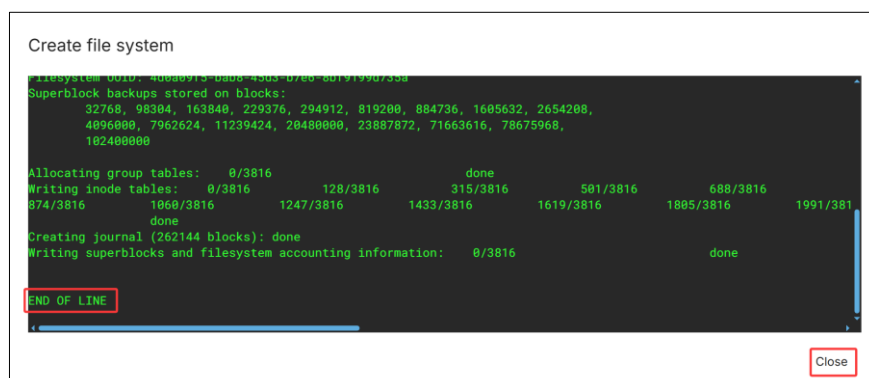
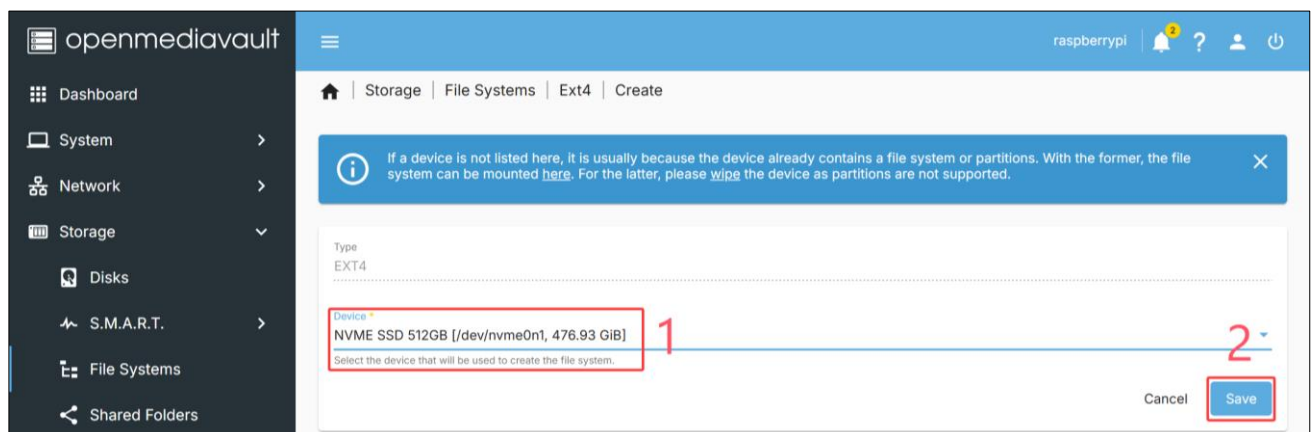


After formatting, navigate to the "File Systems" tab and click the  icon. Select "EXT4" as the file system type (recommended for its lower performance impact on Raspberry Pi devices). If the SSD already has an existing file system, click the  icon instead to proceed directly to the next steps.



Select the SSD device to be formatted with the EXT4 file system and click "Save".

If the "**END OF LINE**" prompt appears after the operation is completed, it indicates that the erasure has been successfully finished. Click "Close" to exit the current window.



Select the SSD to be mounted, set the warning threshold, add a label, and finally click "Save" to complete the mounting process.

openmediavault

raspberrypi


Storage | File Systems | Mount

File system *
/dev/nvme0n1p1 [EXT4, 476.93 GiB]

Usage Warning Threshold *
85%

Tags

Cancel Save

After saving, the status of the SSD will display as "Online" in the File Systems section. A yellow notification bar will appear at the top of the page—be sure to click the  icon to activate the changes.

Note: This step is required for all subsequent configuration changes to take effect.

openmediavault

raspberrypi

Storage | File Systems

Pending configuration changes
You must apply these changes in order for them to take effect.

Device	Type	Available	Used	Mounted	Referenced	Status
/dev/nvme0n1p1	EXT4	-	-			Online

0 selected / 1 total

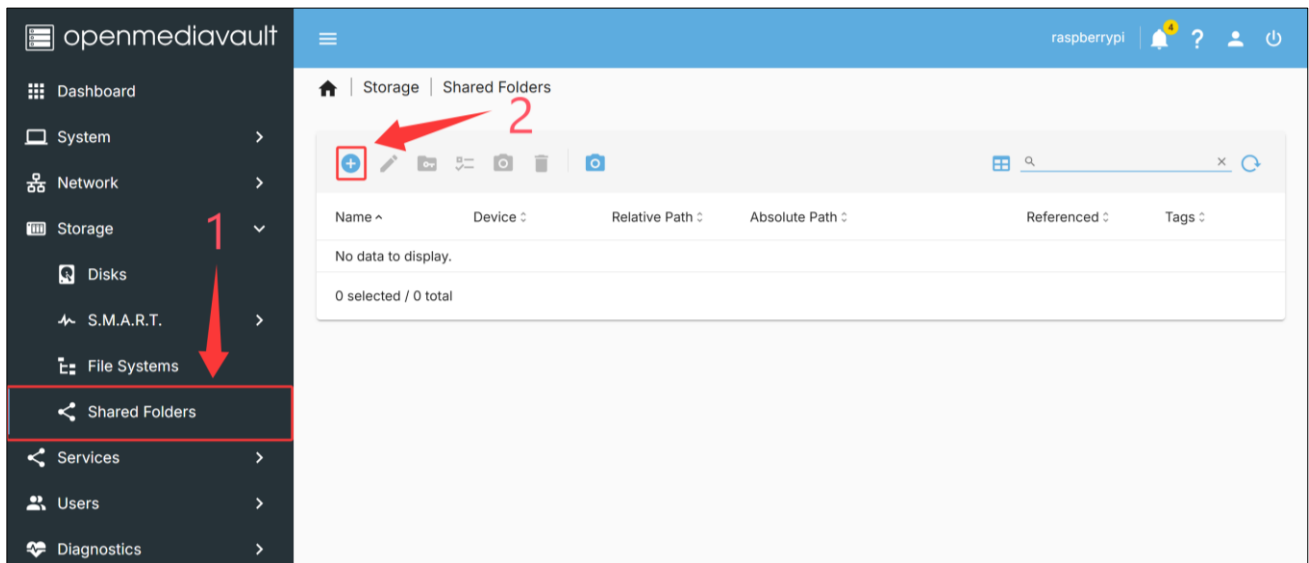
Click "Yes" to have the configuration changes take effect.

? Apply

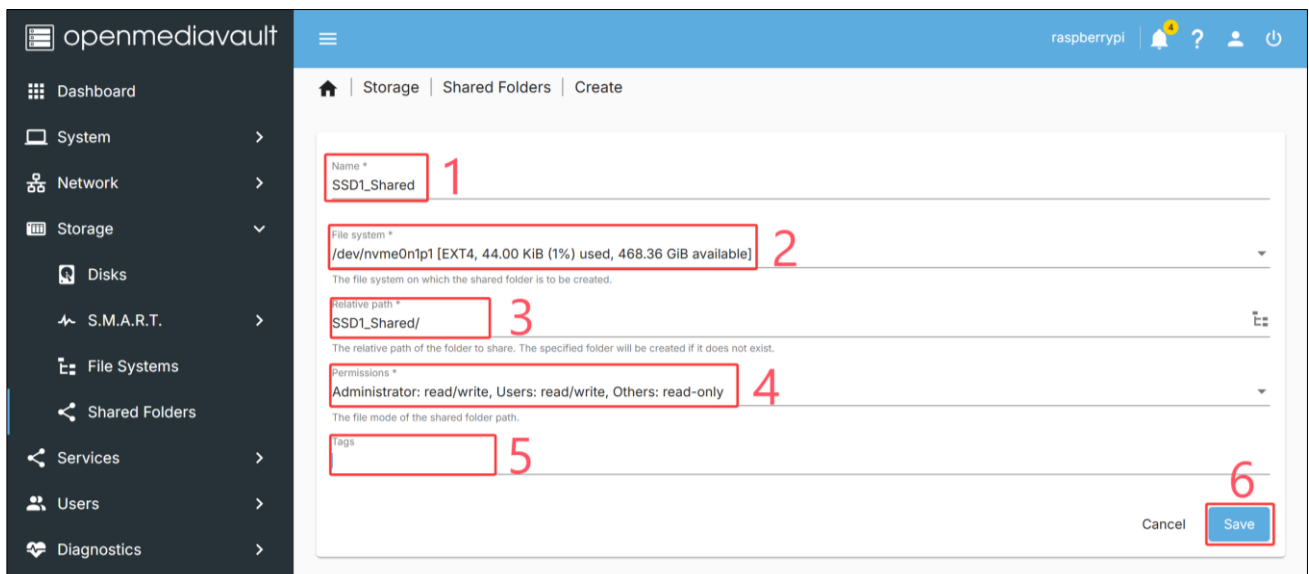
Do you really want to apply the configuration changes?


No Yes

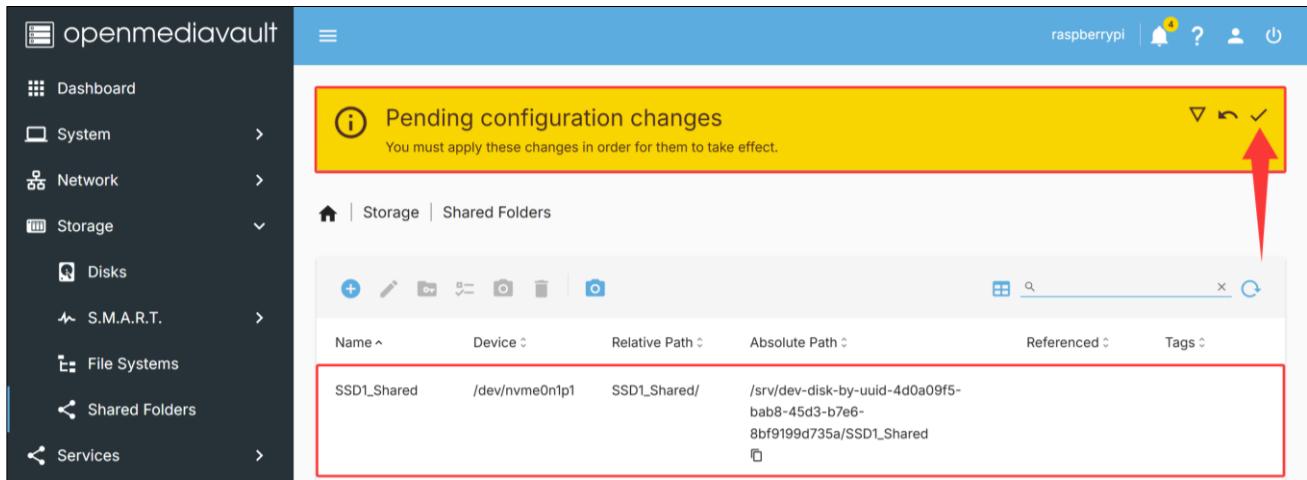
Please navigate to "Shared Folders" and click the  icon to create a new shared folder for this SSD device.



Fill in the name of the shared folder, select the mounted SSD, configure permissions and tags (the relative path may be left blank), and finally click "Save" to confirm.

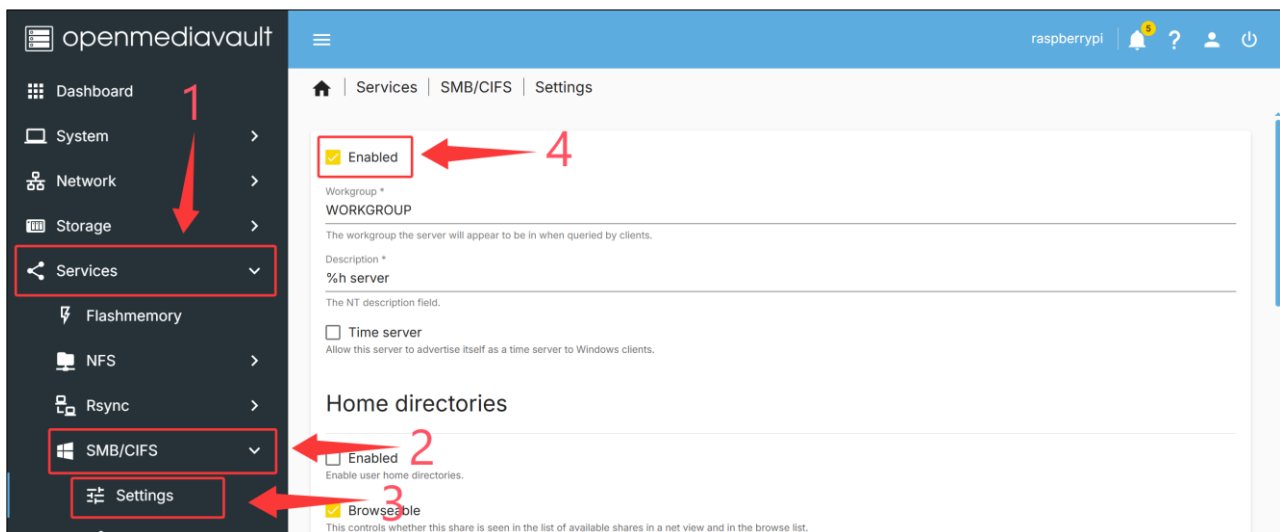



In the shared folders list, you can now see the created "**SSD1_Shared**" folder. A yellow notification bar will appear at the top of the page—be sure to click the  icon to activate the changes.

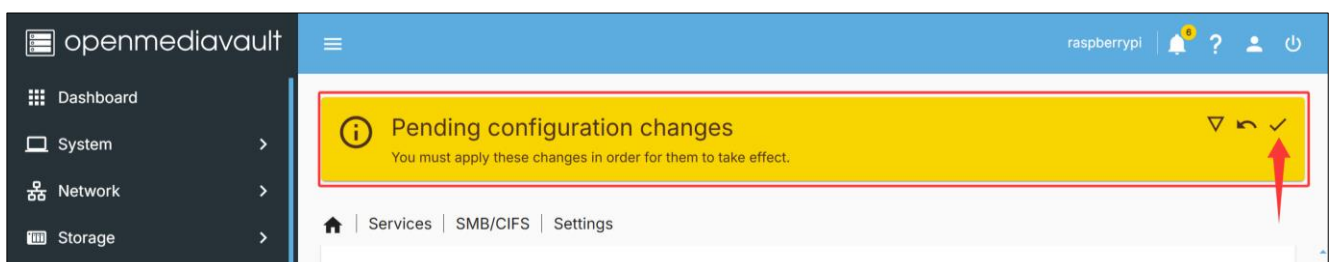


4.3 Enabling SAMBA/CIFS

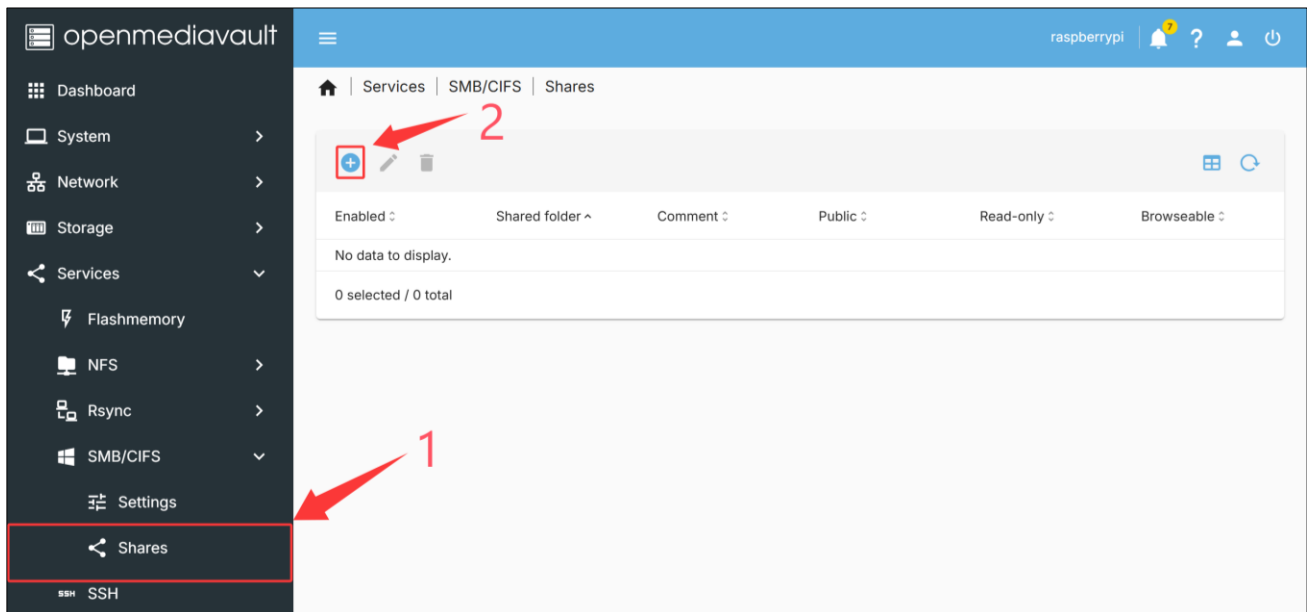
Your shared folders must have protocols like SMB enabled to be discoverable on the network. Go to "Services" -> "SMB/CIFS" -> "Settings," check "Enable," and click "Save" at the bottom of the page to enable the service. Please note that each shared folder must be individually configured and have SMB enabled.



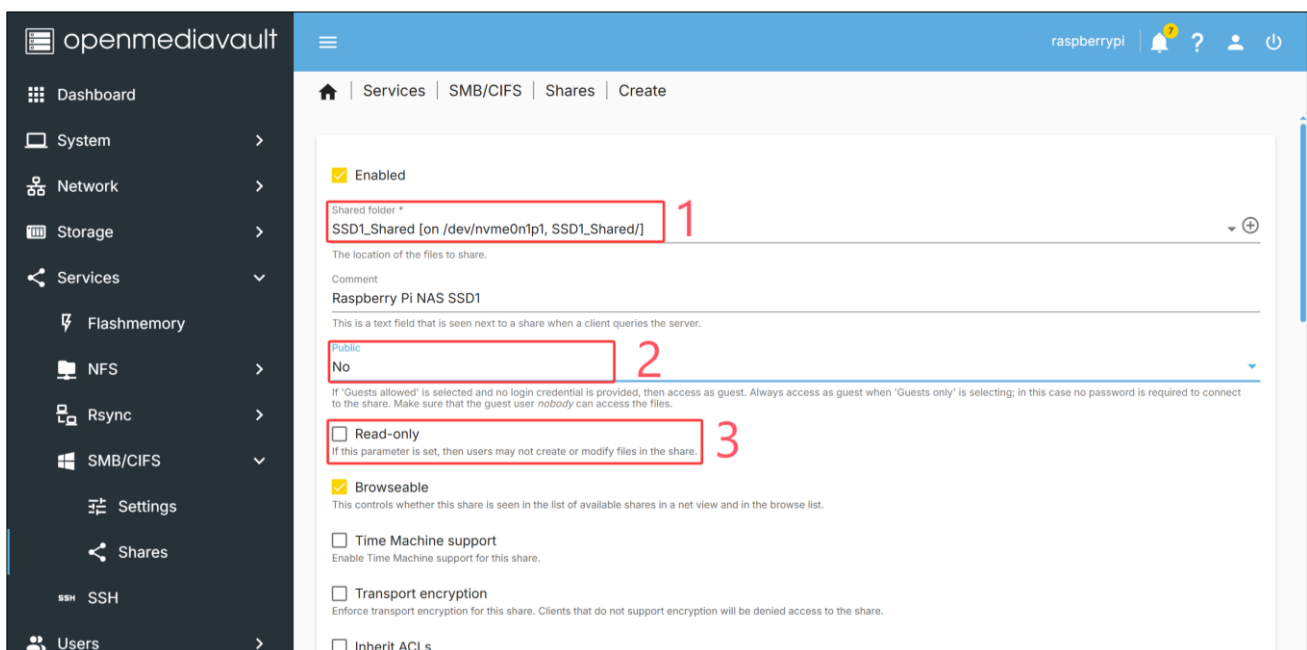
After saving, a yellow notification bar will appear at the top of the page—be sure to click the  icon to activate the changes.




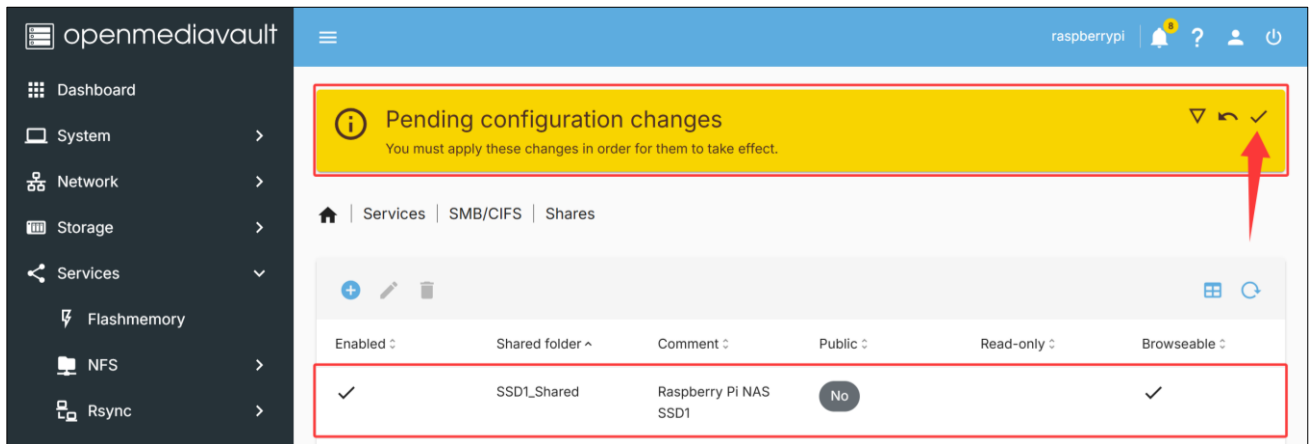
Expand "SMB/CIFS" to select "Shares". Click the  icon to add the created shared files to the list.




Select the "SSD1_Shared" shared folder, set "Public" to "No" (only allow authorized users to access), configure "Read-only" as needed (default is read/write), and finally click "Save" at the bottom to confirm the settings.

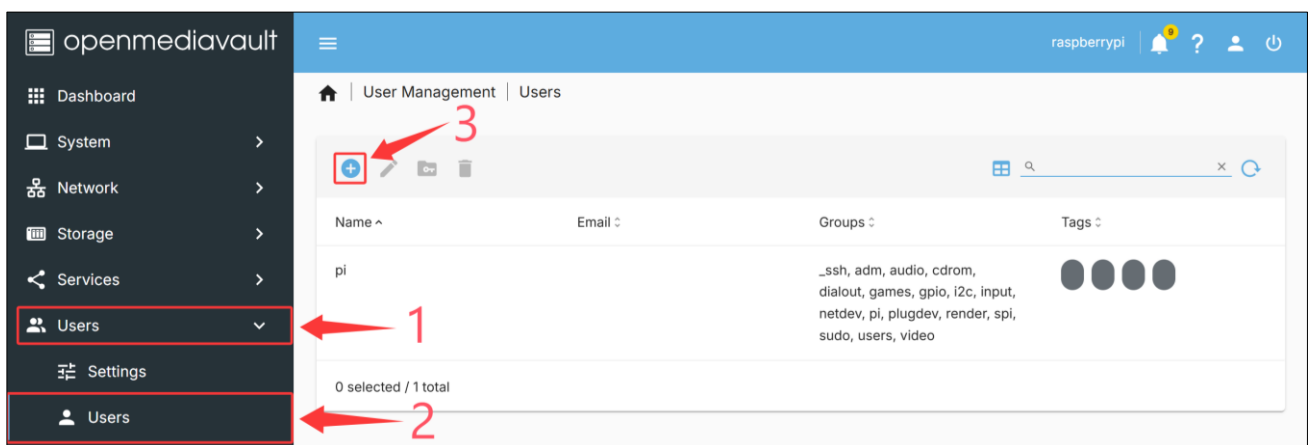


You can now see the successfully added **"SSD1_Shared"** folder in the SMB shared list. A yellow notification bar will appear at the top of the page—be sure to click the  icon to activate the changes.

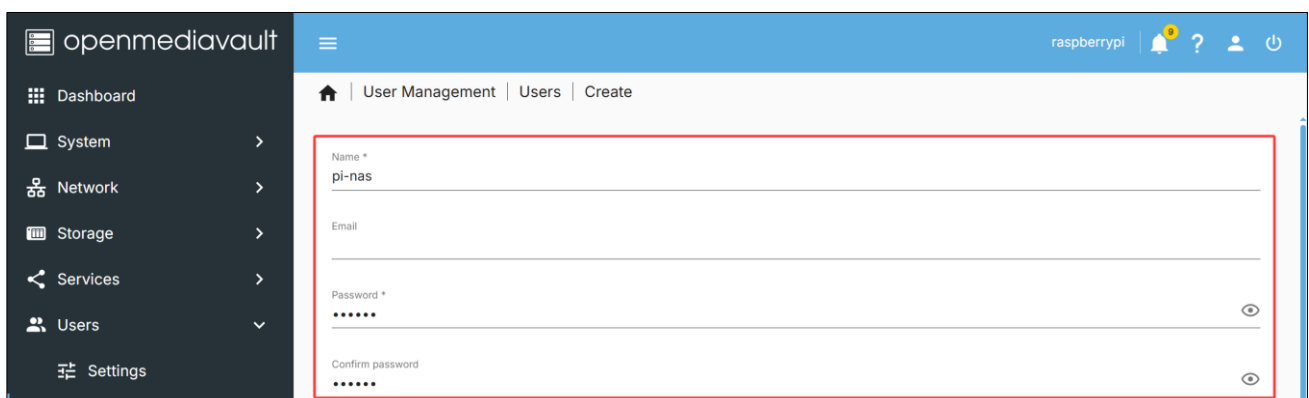



4.4 Adding Users

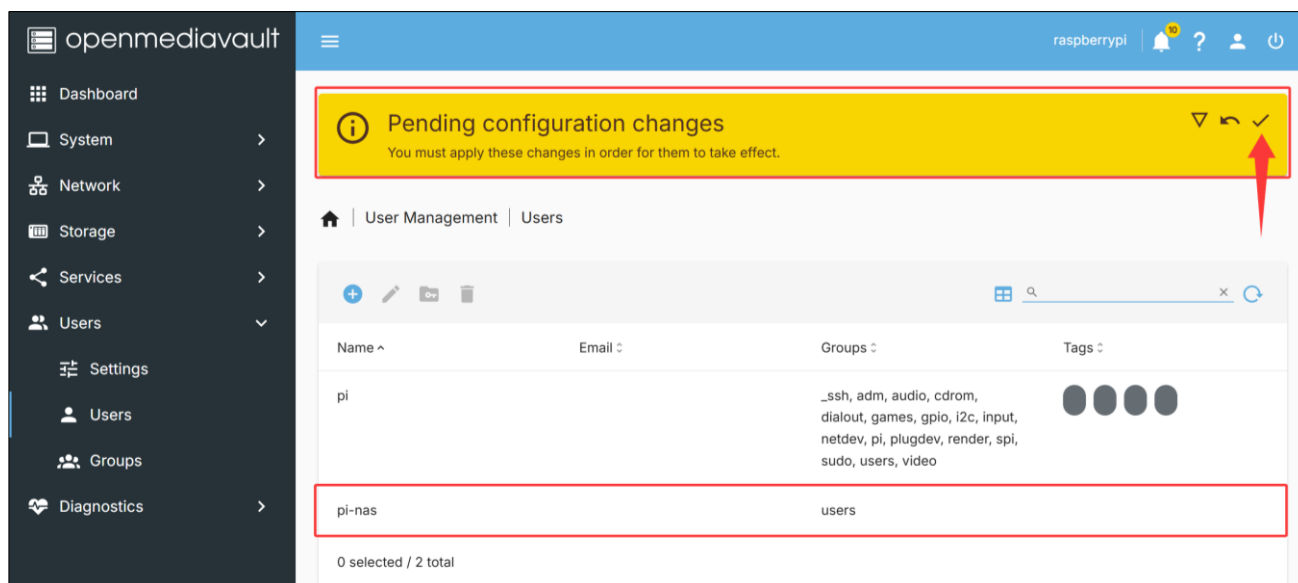
Navigate to "Users" → "Users", click the  icon and select "Create" to set up a new user for openmediavault. You can later access the shared folders using this username and password.




Fill in the username and password. Scroll down to the end of the page and click "Save" to save the changes.



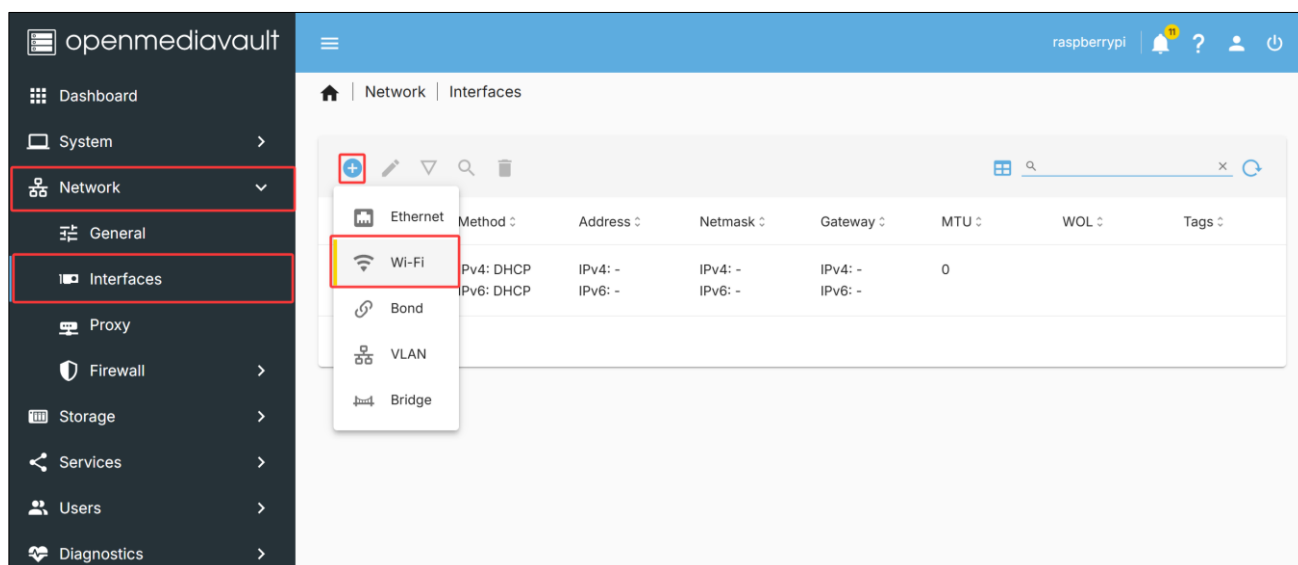
You can see that the user “pi-nas” has been created. A yellow notification bar will appear at the top of the page—be sure to click the  icon to activate the changes.



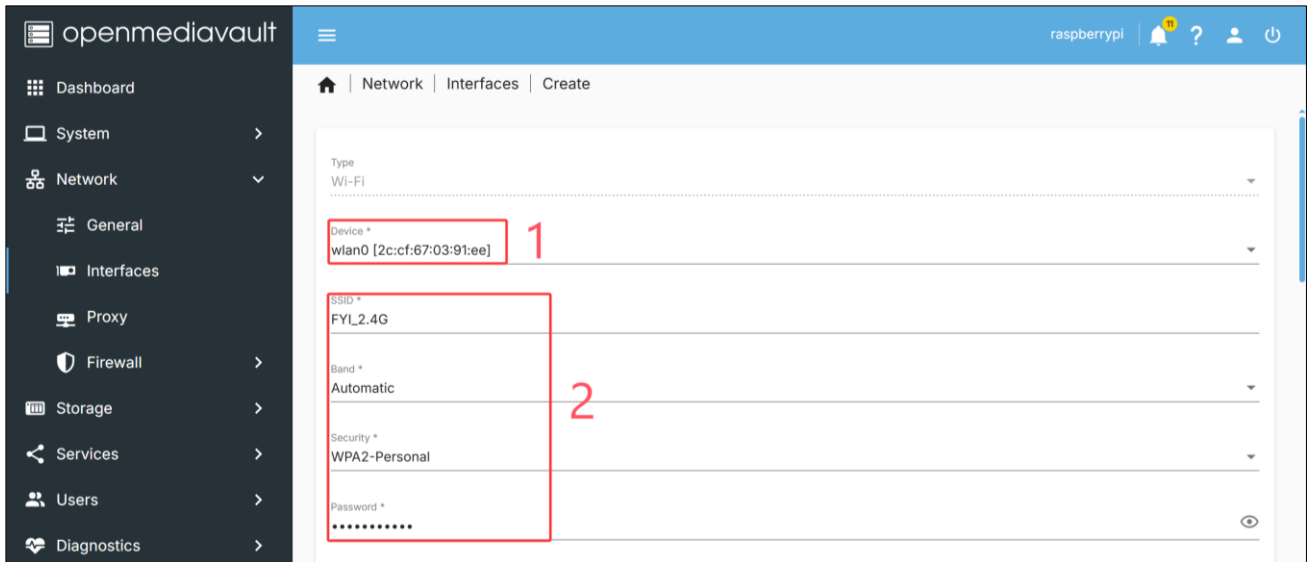
4.5 Enabling Wi-Fi for openmediavault

If you need to configure Wi-Fi, navigate to "Network" → "Interfaces", click the  icon and select "Wi-Fi".

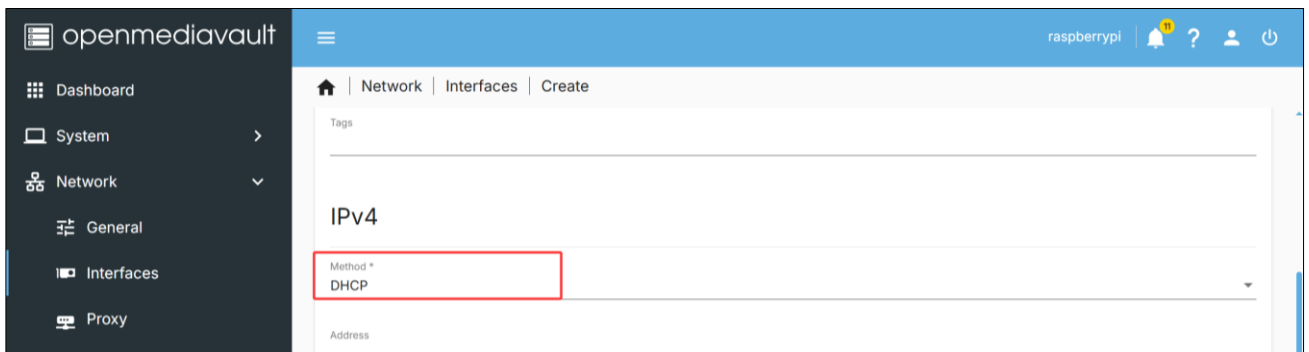
Note: Wireless connections may suffer from slower transfer speeds or unstable connectivity due to bandwidth limitations or signal fluctuations. If you do not need to enable Wi-Fi, proceed directly to the [next step](#).




Select wlan0 in the Device field, and accurately enter your Wi-Fi **SSID** (network name) and **Password**. Incorrect information will cause connection failure. Set IPv4 to DHCP, scroll to the bottom of the page, and click "Save" to confirm the settings.

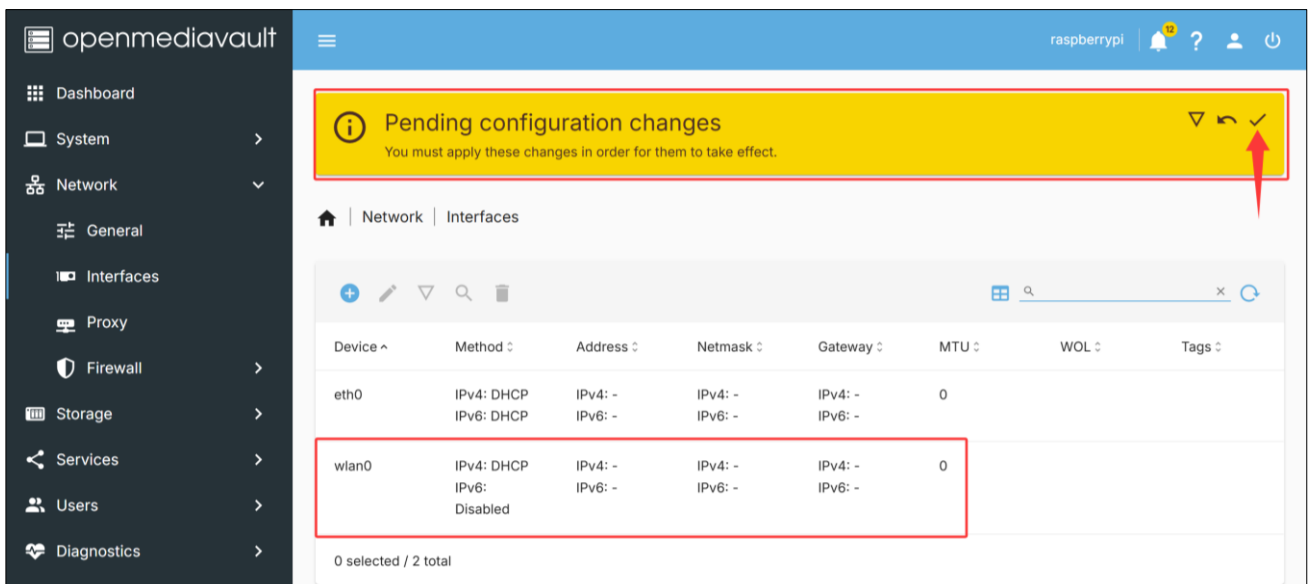


The screenshot shows the 'Create' form for a new network interface in OpenMediaVault. The form is titled 'Network | Interfaces | Create'. It includes a sidebar with navigation options: Dashboard, System, Network, General, Interfaces, Proxy, Firewall, Storage, Services, Users, and Diagnostics. The main form fields are: Type (Wi-Fi), Device * (wlan0 [2c:cf:67:03:91:ee]), SSID * (FYI_2.4G), Band * (Automatic), Security * (WPA2-Personal), and Password *. Red boxes and numbers highlight the 'Device' field (1) and the 'SSID', 'Band', 'Security', and 'Password' fields (2).



The screenshot shows the 'IPv4' configuration form for the network interface. It includes a sidebar with navigation options: Dashboard, System, Network, General, Interfaces, Proxy, Firewall, Storage, Services, Users, and Diagnostics. The main form fields are: Tags, Method * (DHCP), and Address.

You can see that the network interface wlan0 has been included. A yellow notification bar will appear at the top of the page—be sure to click the  icon to activate the changes.



The screenshot shows the 'Network | Interfaces' list in OpenMediaVault. A yellow notification bar at the top indicates 'Pending configuration changes' and 'You must apply these changes in order for them to take effect.' A red arrow points to the checkmark icon in the notification bar. Below the notification bar, the 'Interfaces' table is displayed. The table has columns: Device, Method, Address, Netmask, Gateway, MTU, WOL, and Tags. The 'wlan0' interface is highlighted with a red box.

Device	Method	Address	Netmask	Gateway	MTU	WOL	Tags
eth0	IPv4: DHCP IPv6: DHCP	IPv4: - IPv6: -	IPv4: - IPv6: -	IPv4: - IPv6: -	0		
wlan0	IPv4: DHCP IPv6: Disabled	IPv4: - IPv6: -	IPv4: - IPv6: -	IPv4: - IPv6: -	0		

0 selected / 2 total

5. Accessing Raspberry Pi NAS

After the configuration is complete, you can directly access the Raspberry Pi NAS shared storage from your computer.

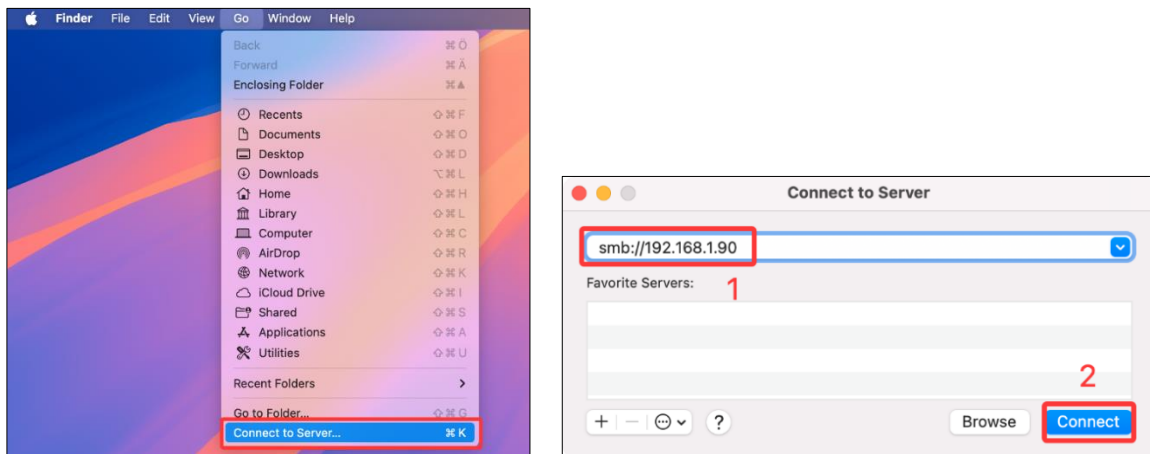
Below are the methods to access the Raspberry Pi NAS on different operating systems:

[MAC OS](#)

[Windows OS](#)

MAC OS

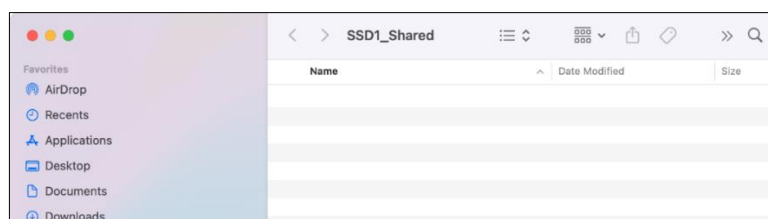
In the "Go" menu, select "Connect to Server" (or press Command + K), enter **smb://<IPADDRESS>** (Note: Replace <IPADDRESS> with the actual IP address of your Raspberry Pi), and then click "Connect".



Check "Registered User", enter the user name pi-nas and your password, and then click "Connect".

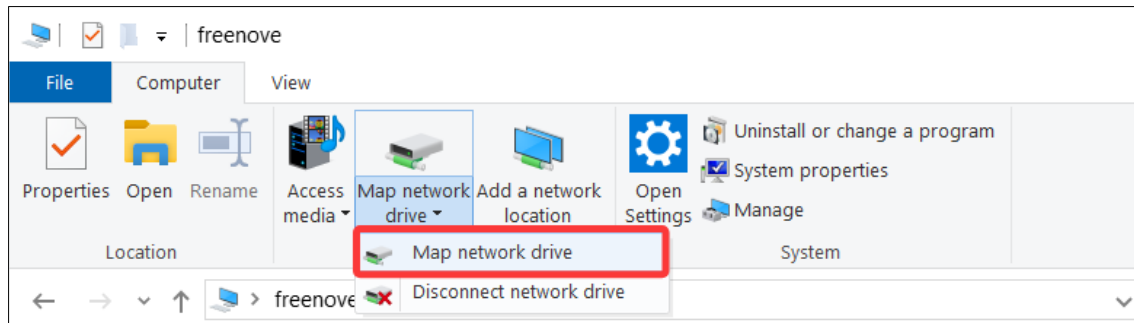


MacOS will automatically open an access window for **SSD1_Shared**, allowing you to drag and drop files directly for transfer.

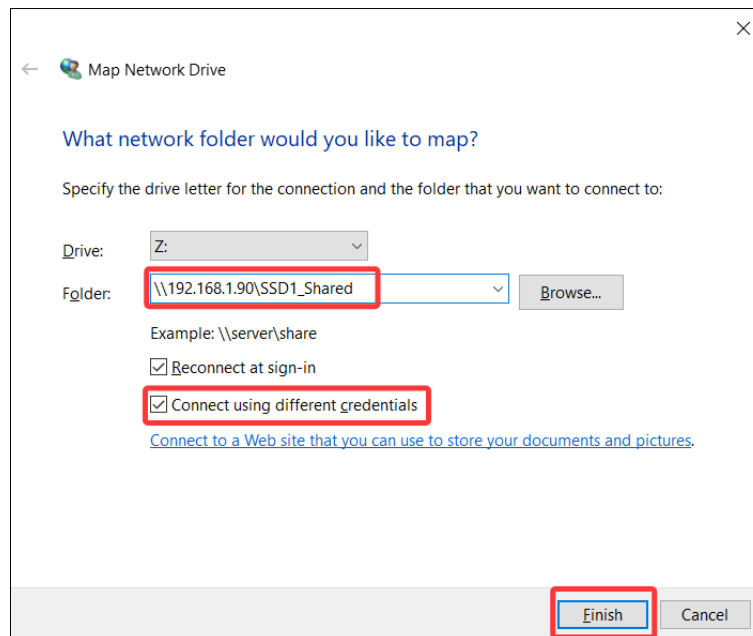


Windows OS

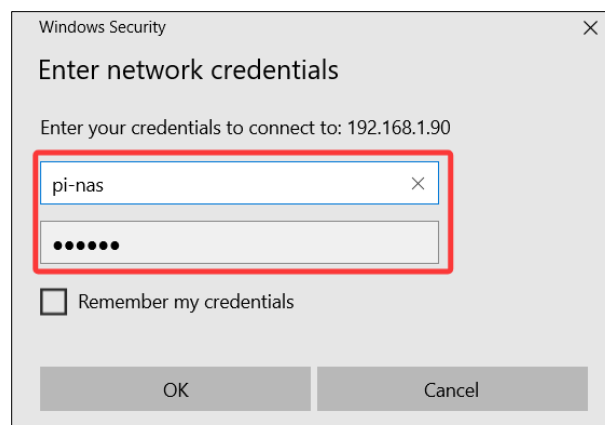
Open File Explorer, select "Map network drive".



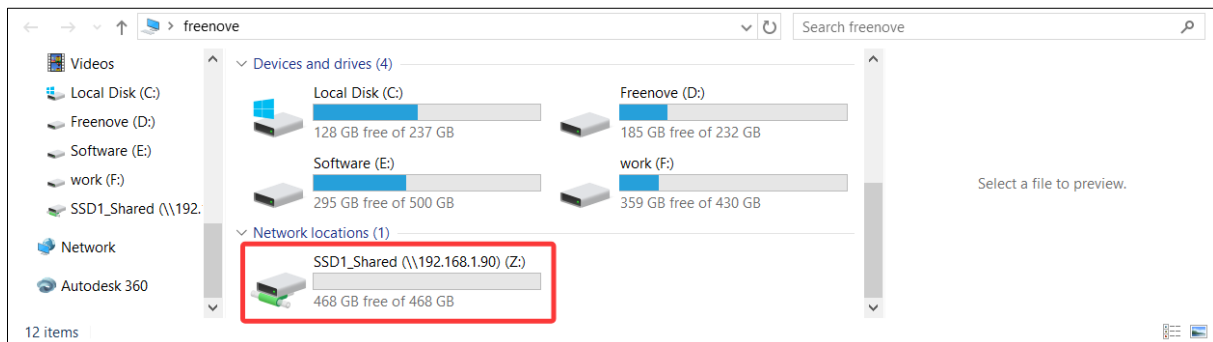
Enter `\\<IPADDRESS>\Shared` (Note: Replace `<IPADDRESS>` with the actual IP address of your Raspberry Pi, and `Shared` with the name of the shared folder you created). Check the box for "Connect using different credentials", and then click "Finish".



Fill in the username and password, then click "OK".



You can now see that **SSD1_Shared** has been successfully added, and you may begin accessing this shared folder.



The test_file.txt has been copied to the **SSD1_Shared** shared folder, with a measured transfer rate of 112 MB/s, reaching the theoretical maximum speed of the Raspberry Pi's wired network.

