Share your data

To enjoy your files on your home network (local) or from a remote location, we offer several ways to share your data.

Magic sharing

HandyLinux enjoys a magical script delivered by manon, member of the crunchbanglinux-fr community.
mPartage, allows you to easily share a folder/file for a given time, on your local network or on the web … Yes, it can do it all.

Limit
m_partage can not work if the shared folder name contains spaces: take care of renaming your files accordingly if you want to share on the local or remote network.
m_partage uses the *http* protocol, so you can't restore an interrupted transmission : take care if your network is instable.
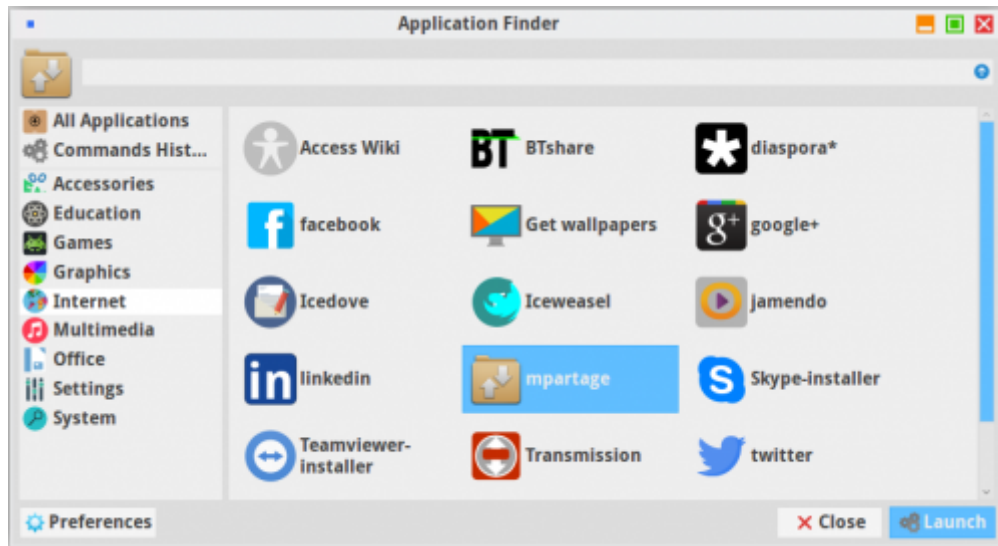
For who? When?

For everybody…

- locally, make move a folder or file in your family easily. With mPartage, a folder/file on your computer becomes available for all positions of the house, for MS PCs, Apple, smartphones… all from a simple web interface.
- in remote, make move a folder without web server or external storage. mPartage handles email too large files problems from simple web interface. Simply send the 'remote' address to your contact.
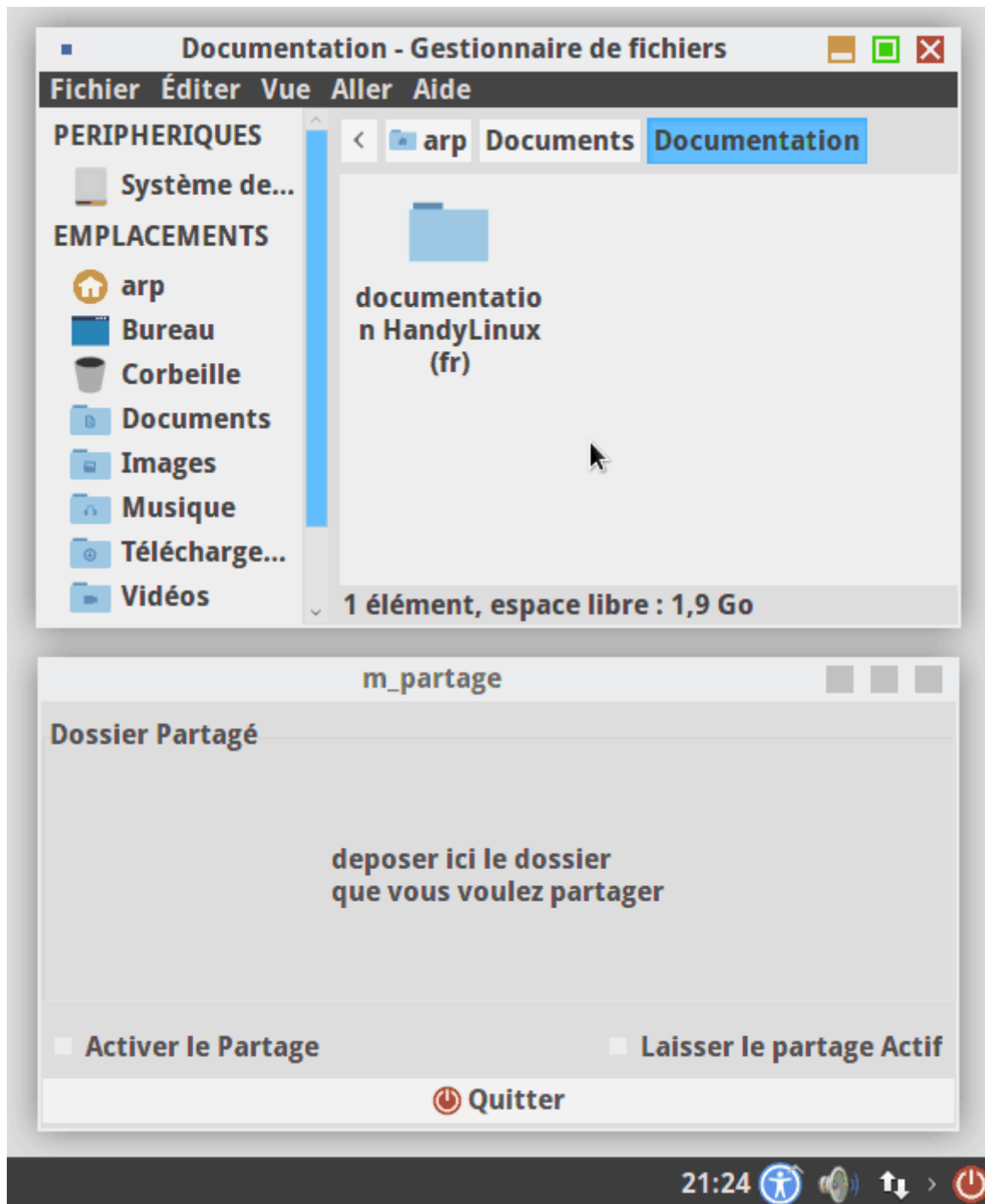
Startup

mPartage is available from the Applications List, "Internet" section:

Unsing mPartage

Once launched, mPartage displays a window in which you "drag and drop" the file or folders to share from a thunar window (your file manager).

mPartage displays two Internet addresses: one is to use on your local network, the second on the internet. Just then enable sharing :

Your file will be available in sharing and displayed in a browser. The available files are listed, simply click on a link to download the linked file :

Vos fichiers et dossiers partagés

document(s) /

- gestions_des_logiciels.pdf
- les_petits_outils.pdf
- ajouter_un_utilisateur.pdf
- faire_evoluer_handylinux.pdf
- les_applications_bureautiques.pdf
- configuration_d_handylinux.pdf
- gparted_le_gestionnaire_de_partitions.pdf
- sauvegarder_et_recuperer_ses_donnees.pdf
- jouer_les_aventuriers.pdf
- virtualbox_-_la_machine_virtuelle.pdf
- les_outils_d_accessibilite.pdf
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- handylinux_--_l_informatique_sans_se_prendre_la_tete.pdf
- organisation_et_gestion_des_donnees.pdf
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- les_applications_internet.pdf

mpartage par manon@Shovel-crew.org pour handylinux

Sharing time

Sharing remains active until the mPartage **window** is open. If you want to keep active sharing when closing mpartage client, check "laisser le partage ouvert" : your file will be available until the end of your session and an icon in the notification area will indicate active sharing. Clicking the icon will re-open the window and allow you to cut the sharing whenever you want

Sources

sources du projet :

- http://shovel-crew.org/?static12/m-partage-source

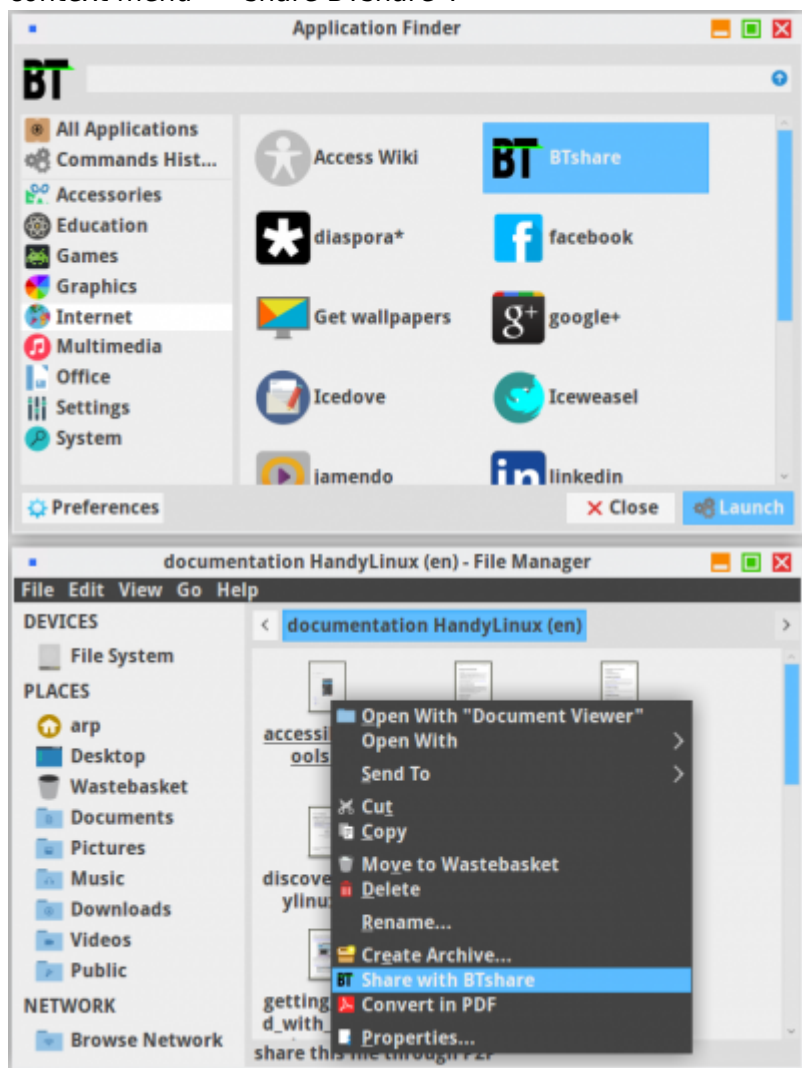**merci à manon pour cette contribution à HandyLinux.**

BTshare: easy P2P sharing

Thuban offers us an equally magical tool that Mpartage, **BTShare**.
BTshare offers simplified share documents based on the bittorrent protocol. So your files stay well at home instead of being deposited on another server. And if you want to send to multiple recipients, the loading speed is particularly fast, unlike a conventional hosting.

Launch

BTshare starts from the list of applications, internet section. You can also start it from the Thunar context menu > "share BTshare":
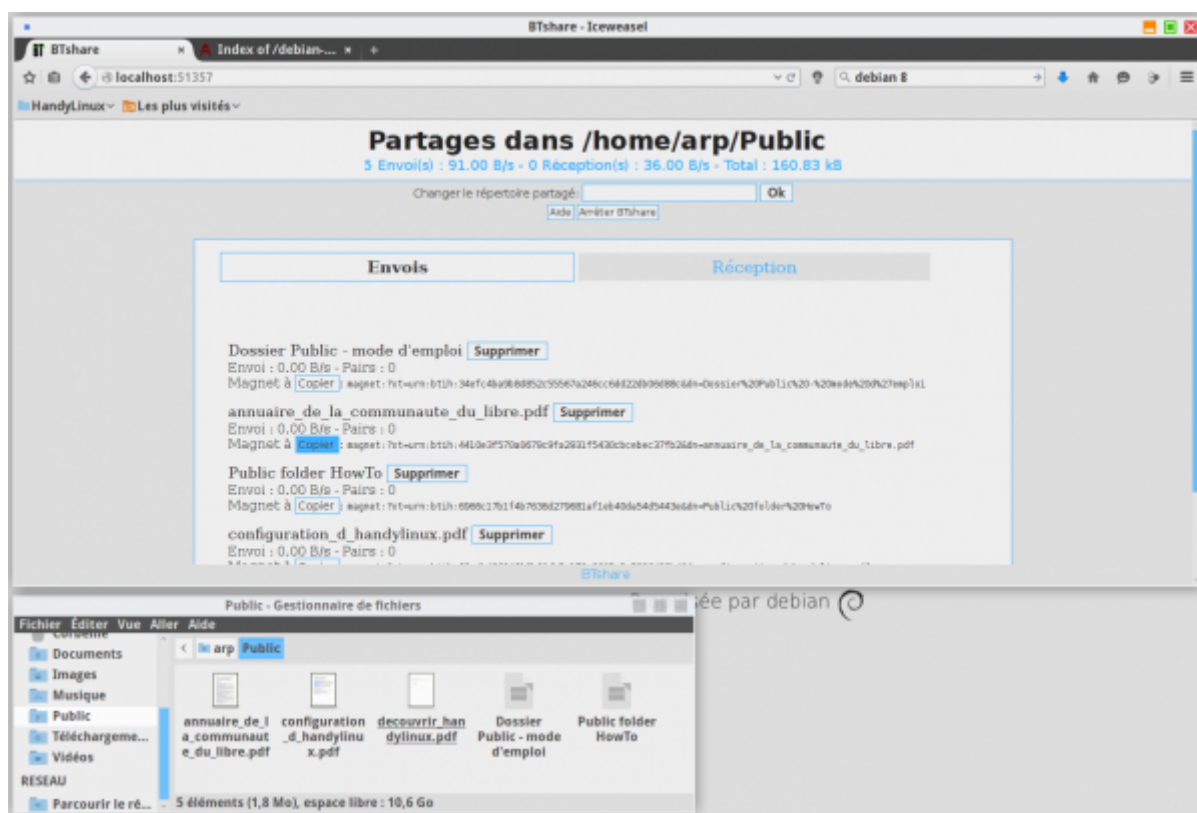
On Handylinux, the "~/Public" folder is by default assigned to BTshare, which means that each file in the "~/Public" folder can potentially be shared. When using the Thunar context menu "Share with BTshare" your file is copied to the folder "~/Public" then your browser will open a BTshare instance.

Web interface

BTshare works with a web interface, which means it opens in Iceweasel web browser.
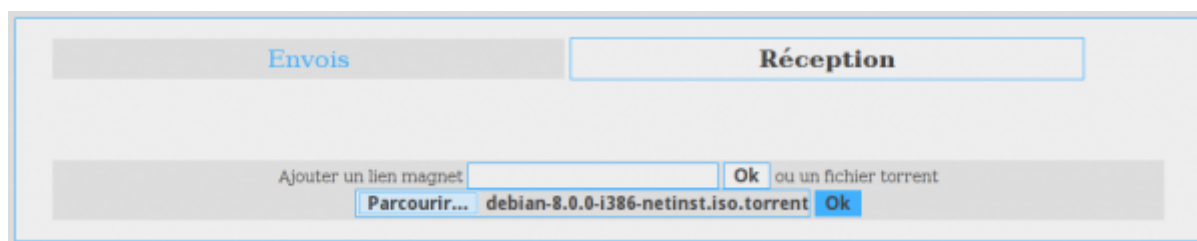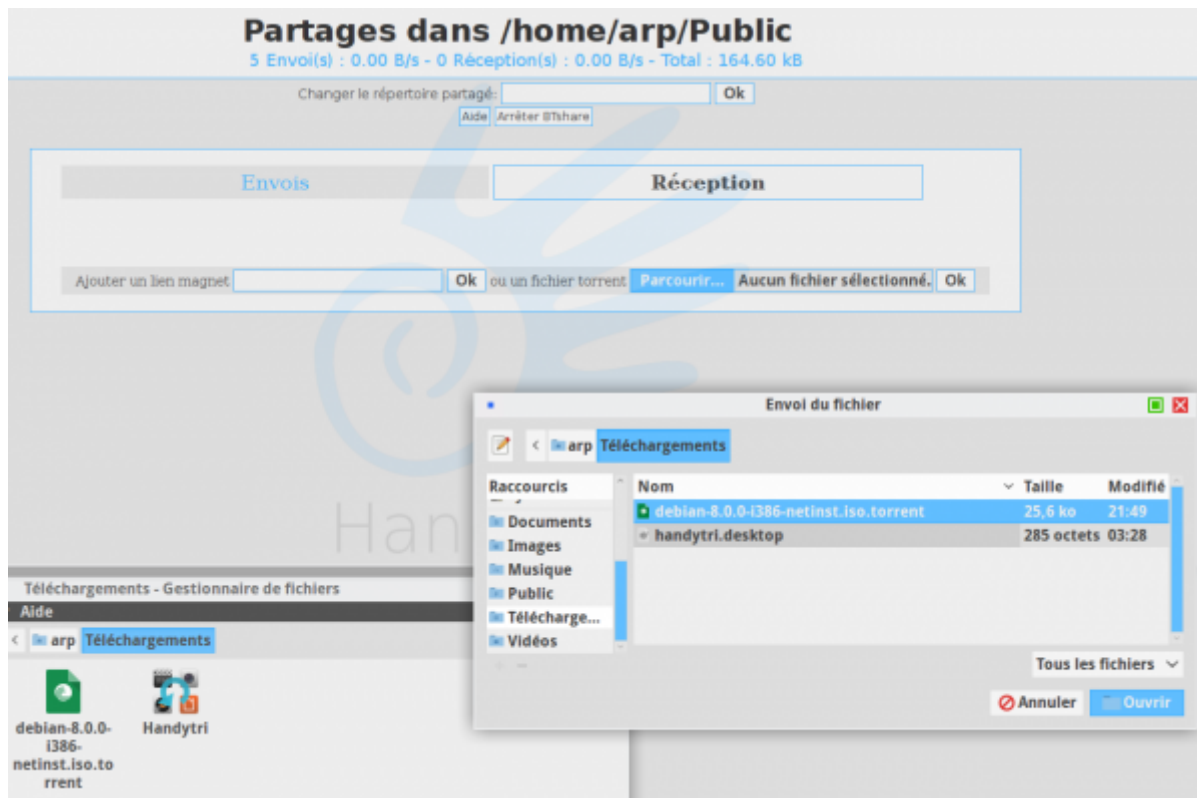
Sending interface

It lists the files you share from your ~/Public folder. To share a file, simply copy the "magnet-link" and send it by email or instant messaging.
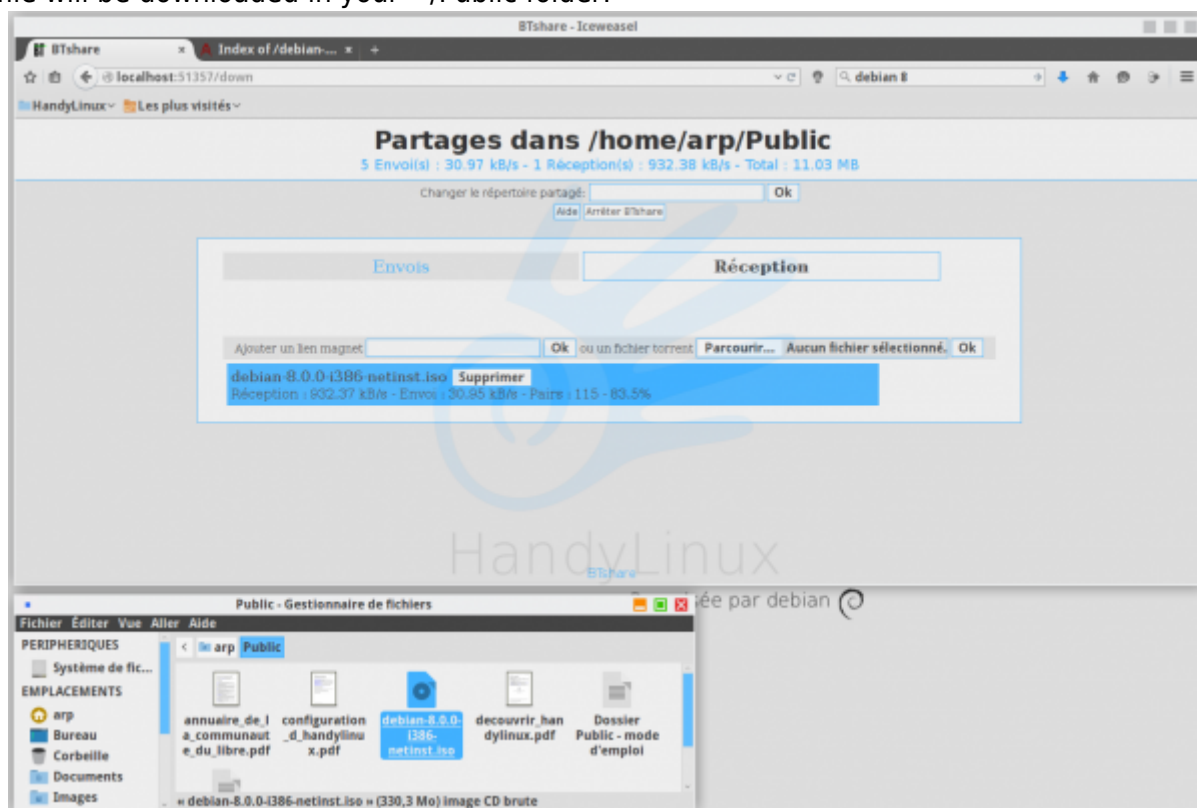

Receiver interface

BTshare is also able to download datas: simply download a magnet-link or a type of ".torrent" file and then open it from the "Reception" tab:

Your file will be downloaded in your ~/Public folder:

Sources

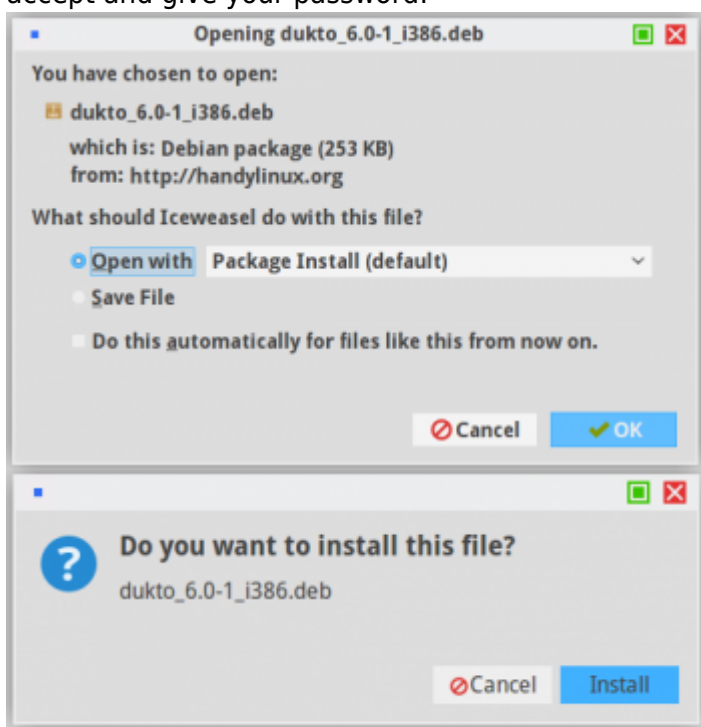BTshare is developed by Thuban and sources are available in its git repository.

> **BTshare** is a young application, still in development: the web interface is still in french but easily readable. Do not hesitate to join us on the forum's dedicated post to share your feedback.
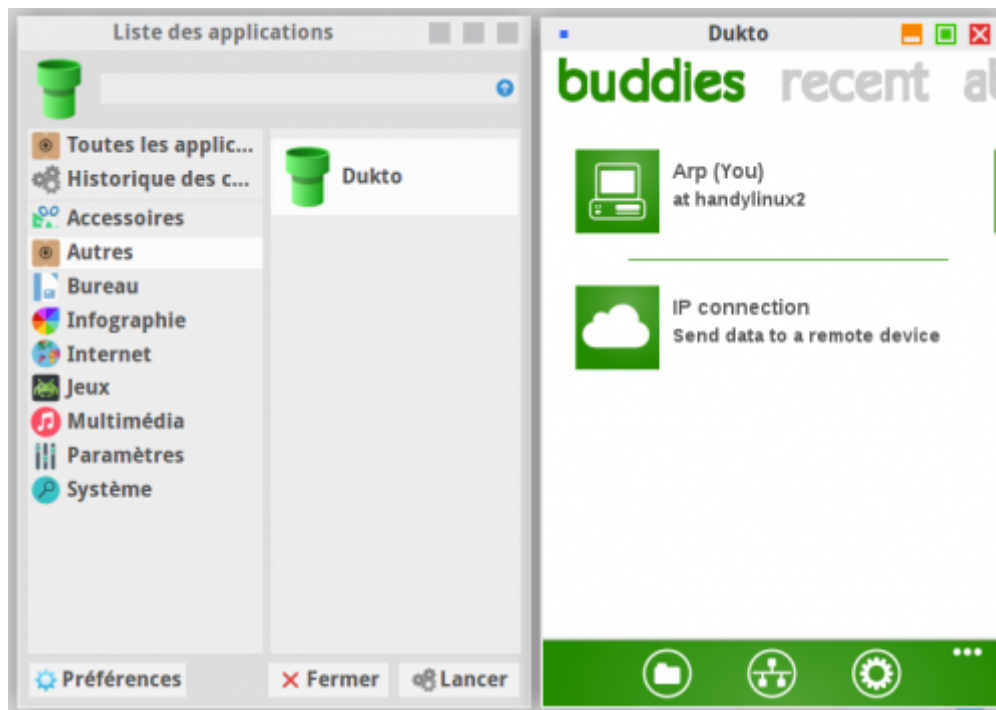
Local sharing

Dukto : Multi-plateforme

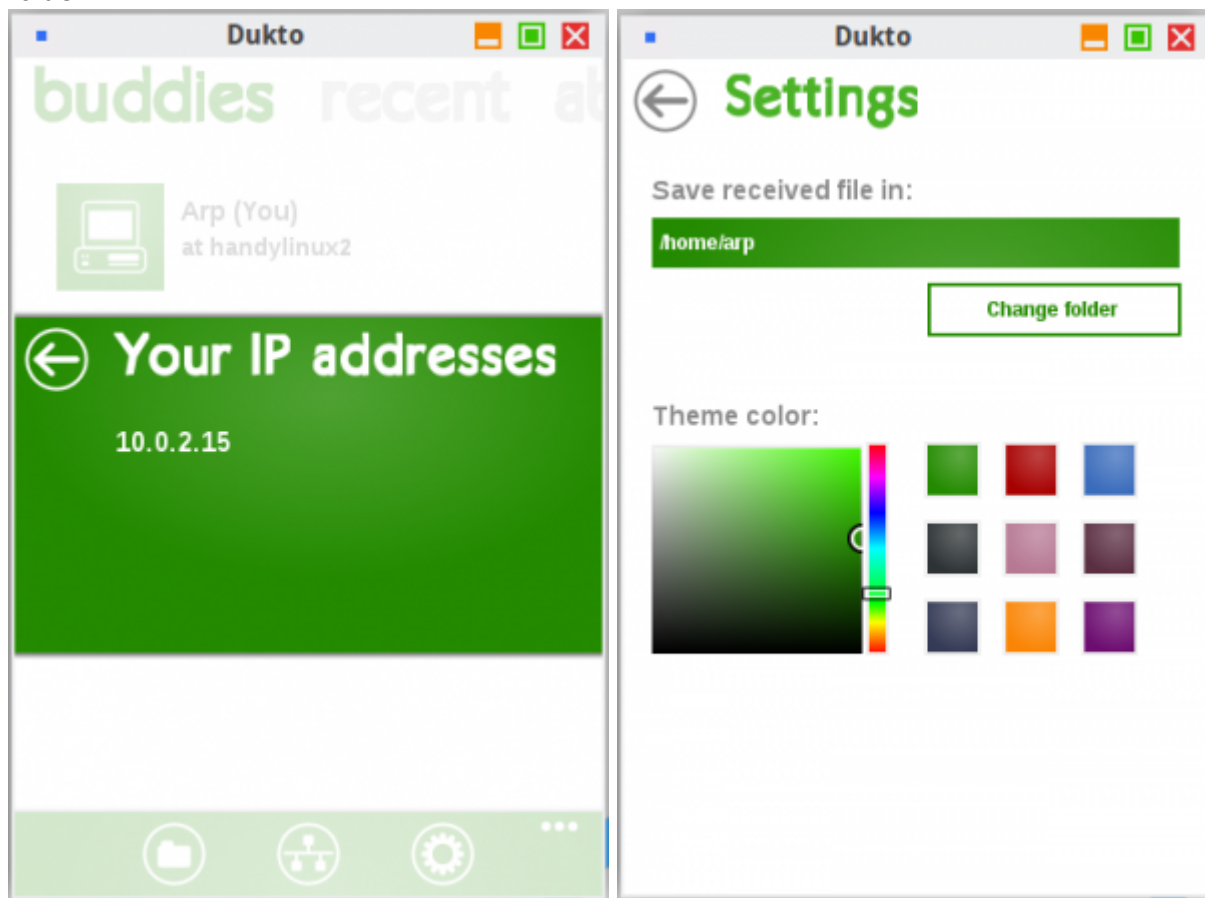To share local with your GNU/Linux or Windows desktops, **Dukto** software is simple and effective.

- **To install**, you have to download **Dukto** (the package is not present in the official repositories) .It is available directly on the HandyLinux server in 6.0-1 version : click here to download Dukto.
  - For Windows™, go seek and find .exe file to install on main site.
- **Dukto install** is easy : Iceweasel ask you to open the package with "Install package" :) just accept and give your password:
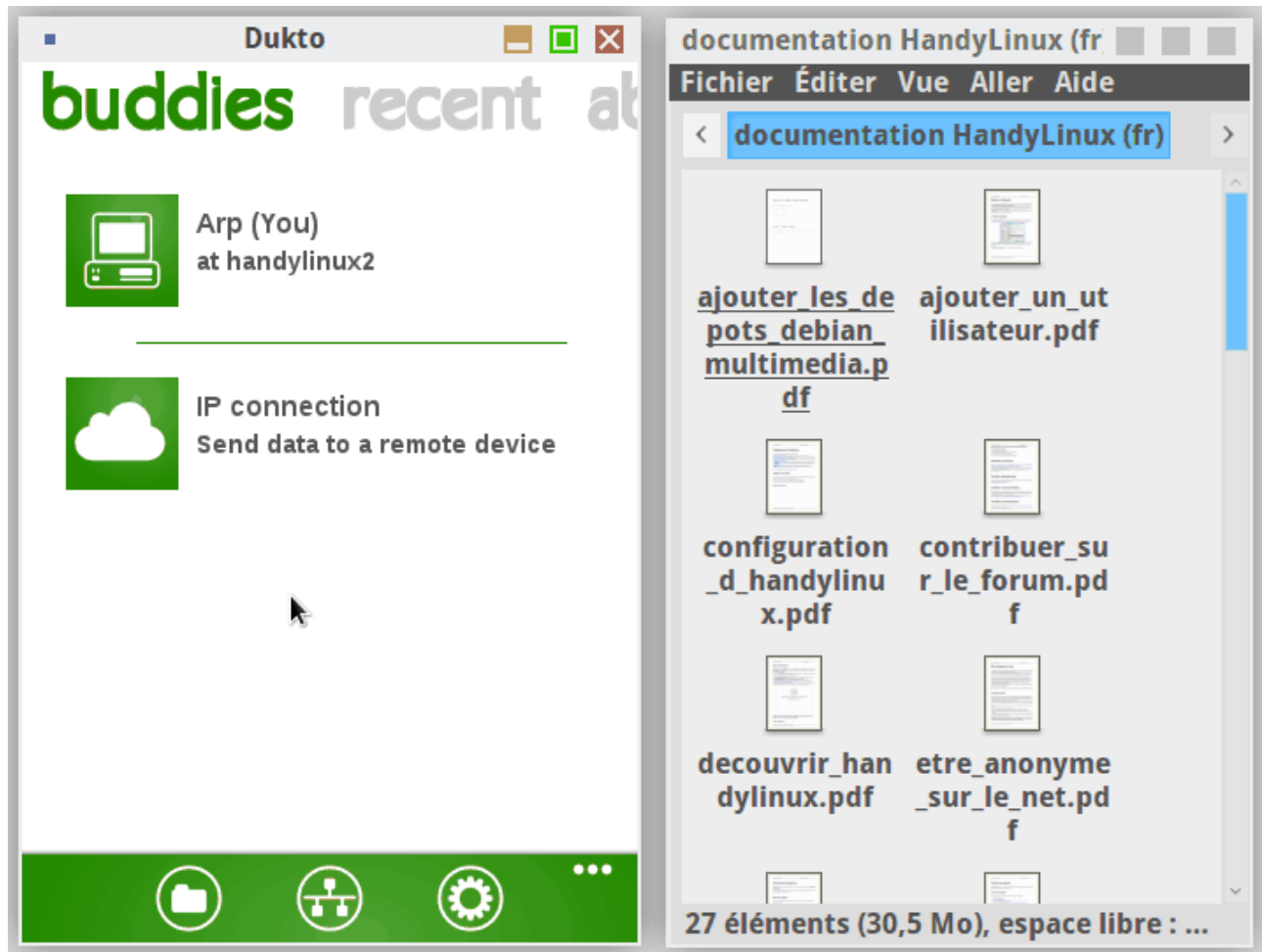

- **Dukto is launched** from the Applicaiton list, "Others" category:
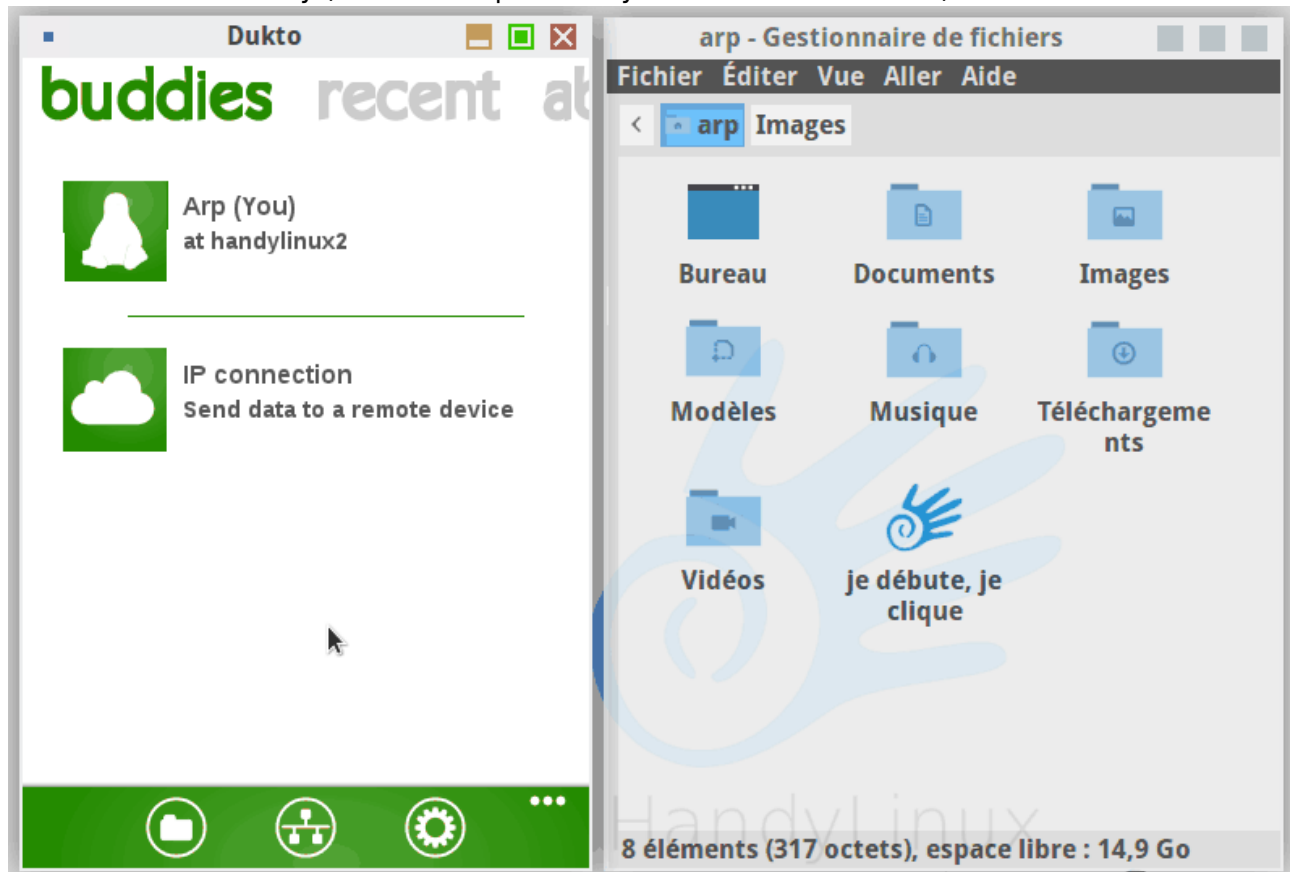
the folder icon allows you to open your download location, the center gives you your IP address (the one to put in the distant instance of dukto), the right configure appearance and destination folder.

- **Dukto sends** simply (click on the picture if you don't see animation):

- **Dukto receives** easily (click on the picture if you don't see animation) :

With windows & Samba

sources : [fibi post](#) *on HandyLinux forum (fr).*

Samba

[Samba](#) is a file server for GNU/Linux (GNU GPL license, so free) compatible with Microsoft Windows networks. That is to say, it allows you to share files and printers between GNU/Linux and Windows computers in a seamlessly network: GNU/Linux looks like a Windows NT server to the Windows "eyes" clients. Microsoft Windows clients then become somehow Linux clients …

Installing Samba

Samba is in the Debian repositories to install from a terminal:

```
sudo apt-get install samba samba-common samba-common-bin smbclient
```

to verify that the server is working, you can test with:

```
/etc/init.d/samba status
```

should return this code:

```
[ ok ] nmbd is running.
[ ok ] smbd is running.
```

Configuring Samba

To configure Sambe, you have to edit its smb.conf :

```
sudo mousepad /etc/samba/smb.conf
```

This command display the default configuration file with many possibilities and examples.
Here is a simple smb.conf to copy/paste in your configuration file:

```
#====================== Global Settings ======================

[global]


workgroup = GLMF
netbios name = serveur
server string = Server GLMF


log file = /var/log/samba/log.%m
max log size = 1000
```

```
syslog = 0
log level = 0

security = user
encrypt passwords = true
unix password sync = no


#===================== Share Definitions =====================

[homes]
comment = Home Directories
browseable = yes
writable = yes
create mask = 0755
directory mask = 0755


[Documents]
comment = Documents
browsable = yes
path = /samba/video
public = no
writable = no
write list = @admin
force group = users

[Music]
comment = Musique
browsable = yes
path = /samba/music
public = no
writable = no
write list = admin
force group = users

[Partage]
comment = Input
browsable = yes
path = /samba/share
public = yes
writable = yes
force group = users
```

then activate configuration with the "testparm" command. It will display your config load confirmation
message. Press [Enter] to display config file again:

```
 $ testparm
Load smb config files from /etc/samba/smb.conf
rlimit_max: increasing rlimit_max (1024) to minimum Windows limit (16384)
Processing section "[homes]"
Processing section "[Documents]"
```

```
Processing section "[Music]"
Processing section "[Share]"
Loaded services file OK.
Server role: ROLE_STANDALONE
Press enter to see a dump of your service definitions
```

Create shared folders

The advantage of samba is to be secure because sharing occurs only on the specified folders. To do this, we will create shared folders:

```
sudo mkdir -p /samba/share
sudo mkdir /samba/music
sudo mkdir /samba/documents
```

Then give write permission for everyone to "Sharing"

```
sudo chmod 777 /samba/share
```

Create Samba users

Samba user must already exist on the system before being added.

To add a user to Samba, the command "smbpasswd-a" is used then simply fill 2 times the password for the user (replace "arp" with your user):

```
sudo smbpasswd -a arp
New SMB password:
Retype new SMB password:
Added user arp.
```

To change the password of a user already registered, use the "smbpasswd" command (without the "-a")

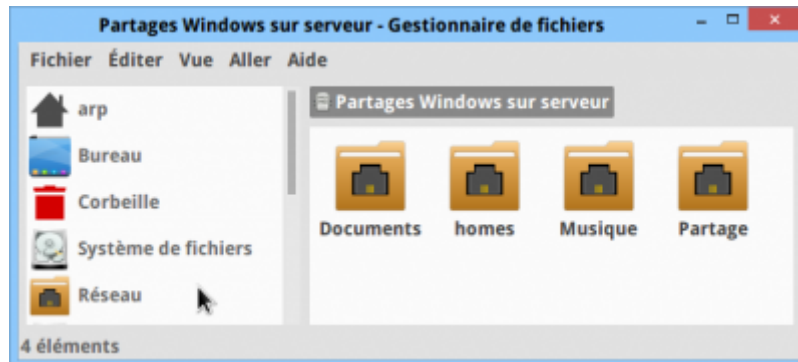To complete the configuration, you must restart the Samba service:

```
sudo /etc/init.d/samba restart
[ ok ] Stopping Samba daemons: nmbd smbd.
[ ok ] Starting Samba daemons: nmbd smbd.
```
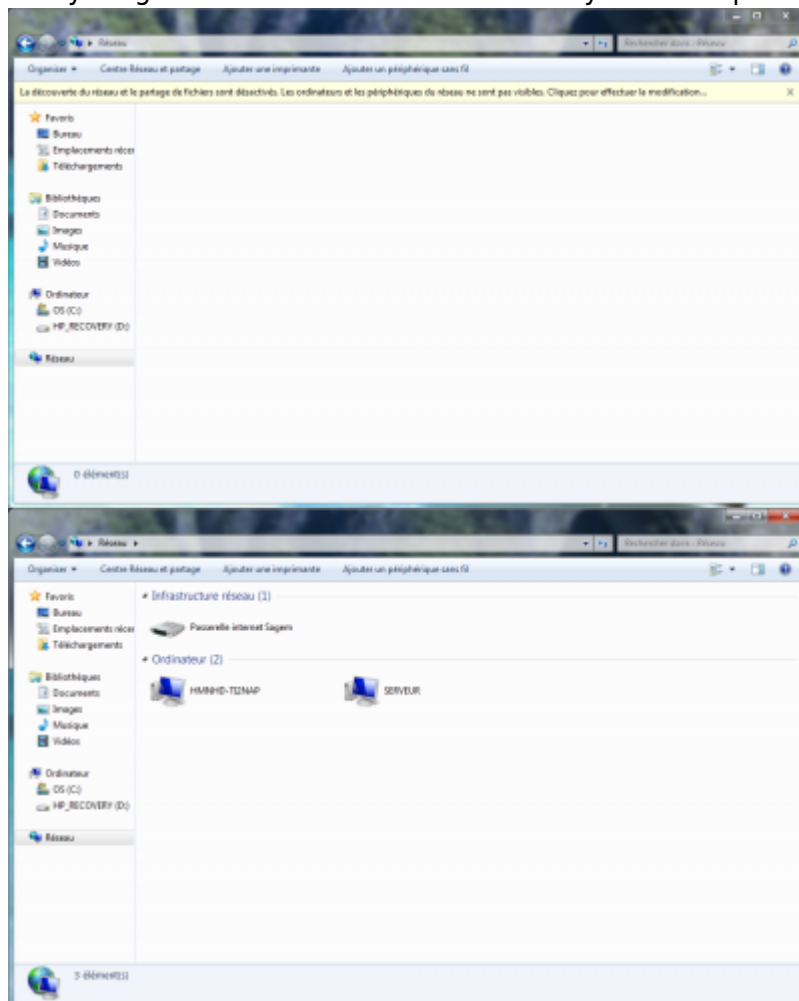
Test on Linux

To perform a simple test:

```
smbclient //localhost/Documents
Enter arp's password:
Domain=[GLMF] OS=[UNIX] Server=[Samba 3.6.3]
smb: \>
```
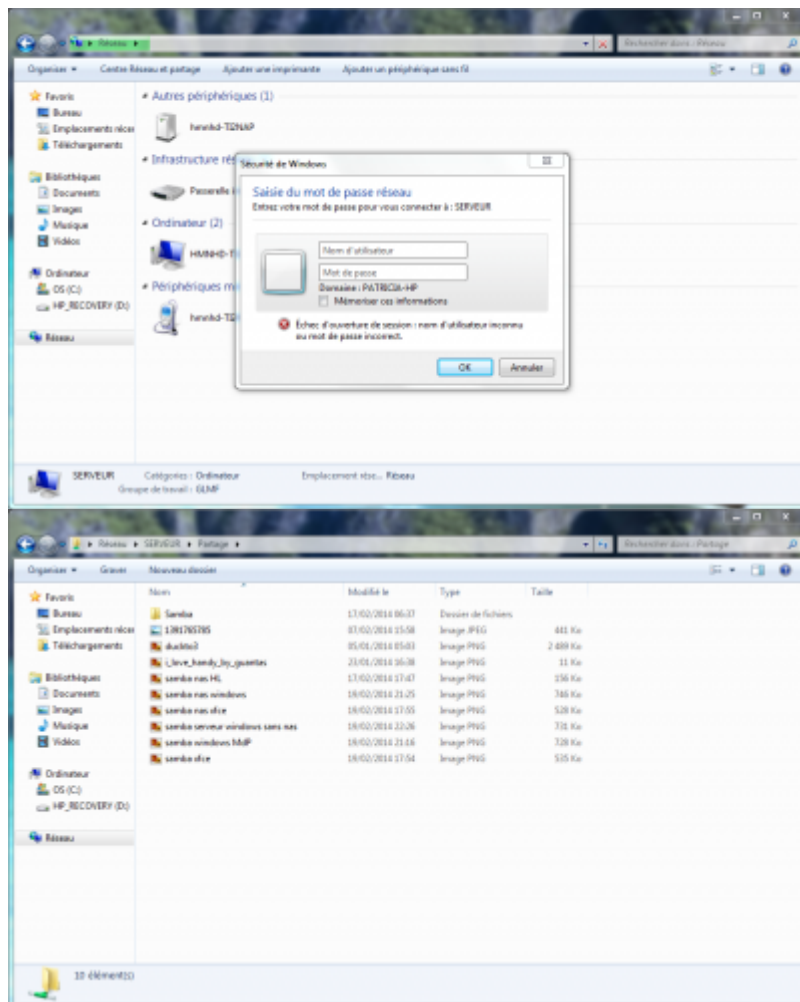
Or open your browser Thunar file, select "Network" in the sidebar, then "Windows Network":

and windows ?

Everything is done from the address bar of your file explorer:

Sharing on internet

The **cloud** is the share on a remote server. Offers bloom and suppliers of such free or not services based on free software or not, are quite numerous.
If you want to know more about a particular service, you can read this documentation page or come on our forum to open a topic: the laws are changing quickly, the service also, and thus securing your data on such servers also …

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