
THIRTYSOMETHING

DIY-NAS

About my DIY-NAS

ThirtySomething

16.04.2022

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Change history

Version	Date	Section	Description	Name
1.0.0	02.04.2022	–	<ul style="list-style-type: none">Start with description	ThirtySomething
1.0.1	16.04.2022	–	<ul style="list-style-type: none">Rename section WOL to AutoshtutdownFill section Autoshtutdown with content	ThirtySomething
1.0.2	16.04.2022	–	<ul style="list-style-type: none">Split file DIY-NAS-Content into separate files	ThirtySomething

Table 1: Change history

1 Initial situation

In 2010 I bought my first [NAS](#). It was a [Synology DS411slim](#). The device is running up to now. For a few years now, it is only supplied with security updates. That is quite remarkable for the fact that it has already 12 years on the hump.

Now I've run out of space - I have 4*2TB running there in [RAID 10](#), which results in about 3.7TB. In addition, the performance is, well, not quite up to date.

2 Search for alternatives

2.1 Use a mini PC in front of the NAS

Realizing this situation I was searching for alternatives. The first idea was to use a [mini PC](#) in front of the [NAS](#). This failed for some reasons.

- Using the [NAS](#) directly for [Docker](#) volumes
- The CPU of the mini PC does not support [Intel VT](#)
- The network as bottleneck for [Docker](#) containers

2.2 Hardware alternatives

Then I decided to by a new [NAS](#) system. But which kind of [NAS](#) will it be? I've spent a long time to search the internet for possible soultions. I didn't know about the possibility to pimp a [TerraMaster NAS](#) with a different [OS](#). This is also possible for [Western Digital NAS](#) as described [here](#) and [here](#). Also the variant with a mini PC and separated storage case was interesting. The idea is to get the most out of money, so the ranking here is done by price/performance ratio and the DIY [NAS](#) wins the comparison.

- DIY [NAS](#) system on PC base
- DIY [NAS](#) system with separated storage case and mini PC
- Commercial [NAS](#) system
- Commercial [NAS](#) with custom OS

2.3 The planned hardware

When comparing the different hardware solutions, I also made a comparison between an Intel and an AMD based [NAS](#). The AMD variant won the price/power chapter, so I decided to buy:

- 32GB G.Skill RipJaws V black DDR4-3200 DIMM Dual Kit
- 250GB Samsung 970 Evo Plus M.2 2280
- 400 Watt be quiet! Pure Power 11 CM Modular 80+ Gold
- Black Fractal Design Node 304 cube without power supply
- 4x 4000GB WD Red Plus WD40EFZX 128MB 3.5"
- ASRock Fatal1ty B450 Gaming-ITX/AC AMD B450
- AMD Athlon 3000G with Radeon Vega Graphics 3.5GHz
- Noctua NH-L9a-AM4 topblow cooler

2.4 The bought hardware



Figure 1: John Lennon

This means that the availability of chips and other events affect the market and make it difficult to realize these plans. For example, motherboards in

mini-ITX format with AM4 socket are really hard to get. That's why I revised my decision on the components:

- 32GB G.Skill RipJaws V black DDR4-3200 DIMM Dual Kit
- 250GB Samsung 970 Evo Plus M.2 2280
- 400 Watt be quiet! Pure Power 11 CM Modular 80+ Gold
- Black Fractal Design Node 304 cube without power supply
- 4x 4000GB WD Red Plus WD40EFZX 128MB 3.5"
- ASRock H610M-ITX/AC mITX Intel H610 DDR4 S1700
- Intel Core I3-12100 tray
- Noctua NH-L9i-17xx topblow cooler

The difference is that the CPU is a latest generation [Intel I3](#) processor. The corresponding [motherboard](#) is also brand new. Both were only launched in Q4/2022. This has some consequences: [OMV 5](#) does not support the network chip of the motherboard. So I decided to install the [OMV 6](#) beta on my DIY [NAS](#). I also tried [TrueNAS](#) – it looks much more professional than [OMV](#), but it is also a bit more complicated to understand and configure. It also doesn't have native support for [Docker](#).

3 The hardware build

Although I build up my last PC more than 25 years ago assembling the hardware was a breeze. The only surprise was the mounting position of the power supply. As I understand how to do this everything was fine.

4 The software installation

4.1 The operating system

The basic installation of [OMV](#) works without any problems. This is known from debian. Additional [Volker Theile](#), the founder of the [OMV](#) project, and his team have done a very good job. Thank you guys!

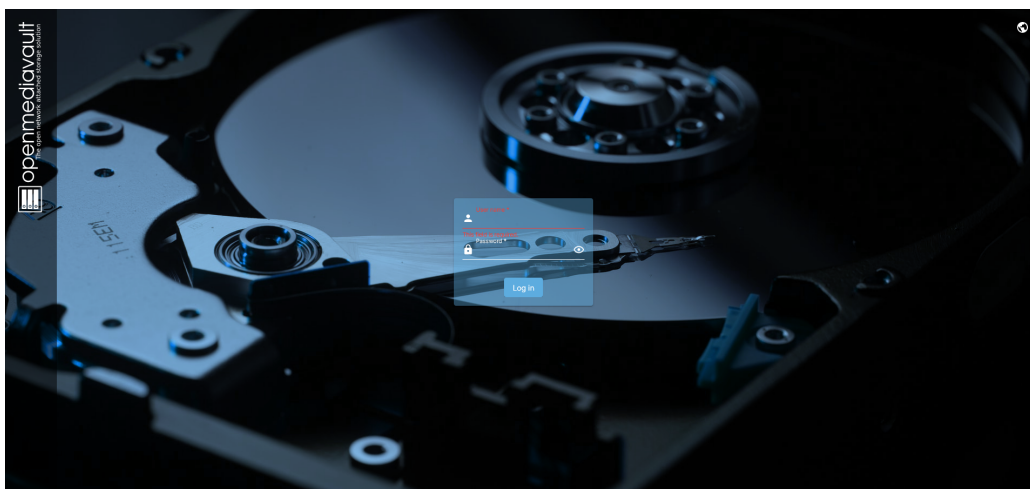


Figure 2: The OMV login page

4.2 The disks

All attached disks are working. The system disk is a NVME SSD with a 250 GB capacity. All others are 4 TB WD RED disks.

Device	Model	Serial Number	Vendor	Capacity
/dev/nvme0n1	Samsung SSD 970 EVO Plus 250GB	S4EUNXOR936561A		232.89 GiB
/dev/sda	WDC WD40EFZX-68AWUN0	WD-WX92DA11JKU	ATA	3.64 TiB
/dev/sdb	WDC WD40EFZX-68AWUN0	WD-WX82DA1PYN1	ATA	3.64 TiB
/dev/sdc	WDC WD40EFZX-68AWUN0	WD-WX82DA1RH9RU	ATA	3.64 TiB
/dev/sdd	WDC WD40EFZX-68AWUN0	WD-WX82DA1C70NY	ATA	3.64 TiB

Figure 3: The OMV disks

4.3 The RAID storage

Configuring the [RAID](#) was also less problematic. But there is an important point: As long as the RAID system is created, do not use the RAID! During the RAID build I was playing around with [OMV plugins](#) to see the

diskstats – and damaged the RAID build. After a reboot the system hangs on the filesystem check. I was shocked - also about the large amount of blocks the fsck found and tried to repair. It took a while to understand what happens. Then I've started from scratch and everything was okay. The creation of the file system at the end went without problems. A filesystem check found nothing to do.

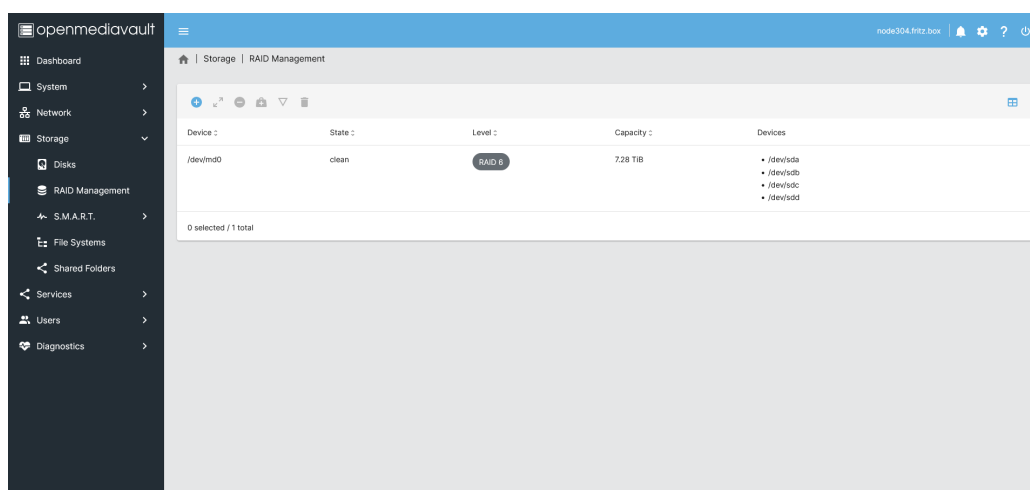


Figure 4: The OMV RAID

4.4 The file system

This was a simple step – just create a filesystem on the previously created RAID volume.

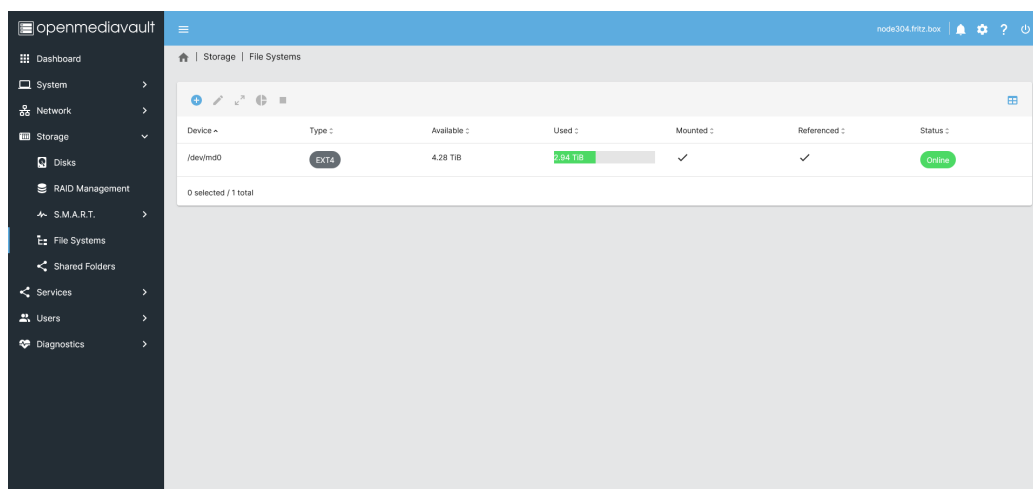


Figure 5: The OMV filesystem on the RAID

4.5 Shared folders

Some common folders should be defined before anything else is done:

- The folder `docker` for the use of [Docker](#).
- The folder `homes` as base folder for the users home directories.
- The folder `music` for the miniDLNA plugin.
- The folder `quarantine` for the use of [ClamAV](#).
- The folder `video` also for the miniDLNA plugin.

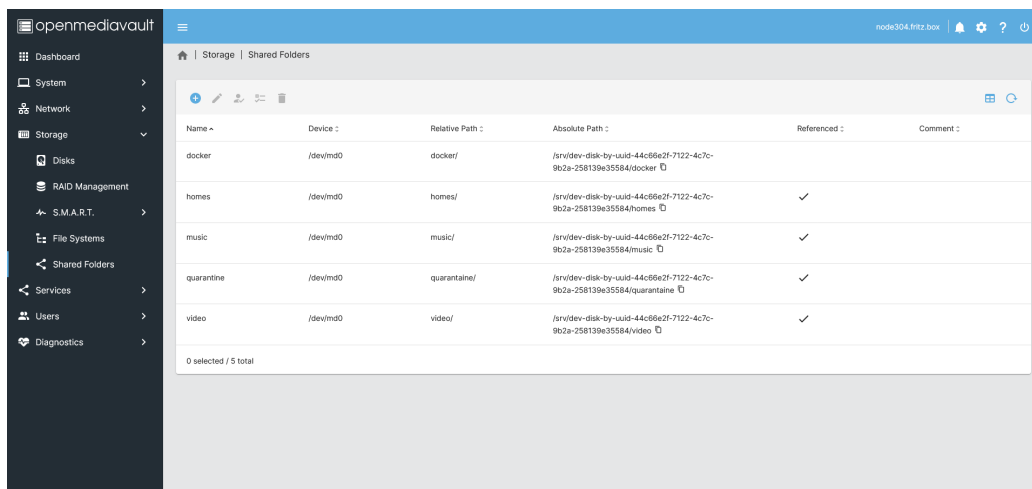


Figure 6: The OMV shared folders

This „shared folders“ are defined as container to be used inside of [OMV](#). To make them accessible from the network you have to enable services for them.

4.6 Users

In the settings the option `User home directory` is enabled and points to the previously created (homes) folder. Then I created the users.

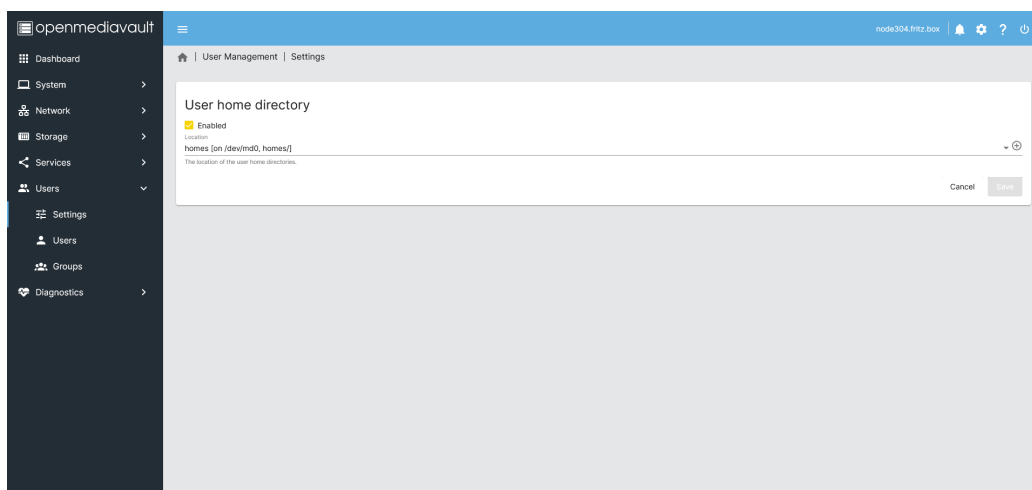


Figure 7: The OMV users home directory

4.7 CIFS shares

Simple - enable the SMB/CIFS service, enable the home directories and then create shares for the previously defined shared folders. Allow read/write access for the administrator of the shares (me), the others got read access to them.

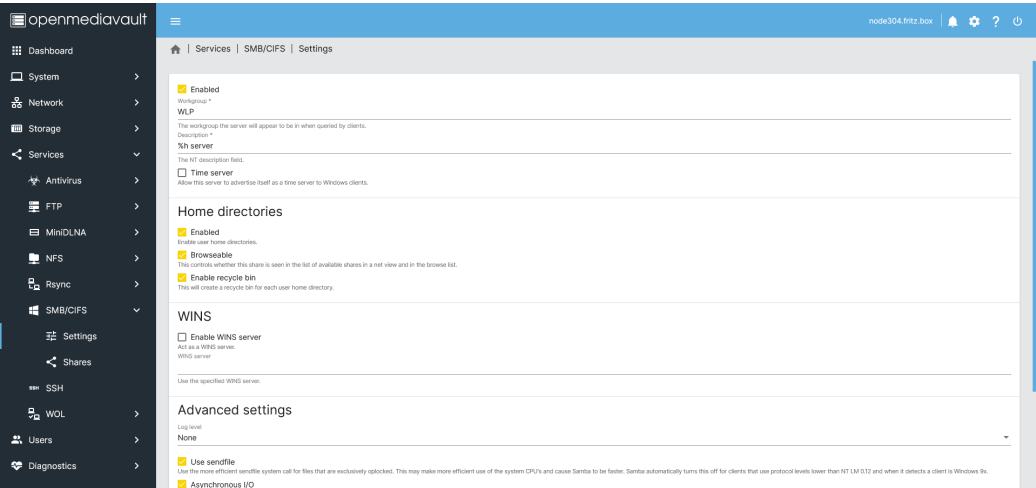


Figure 8: The OMV CIFS settings

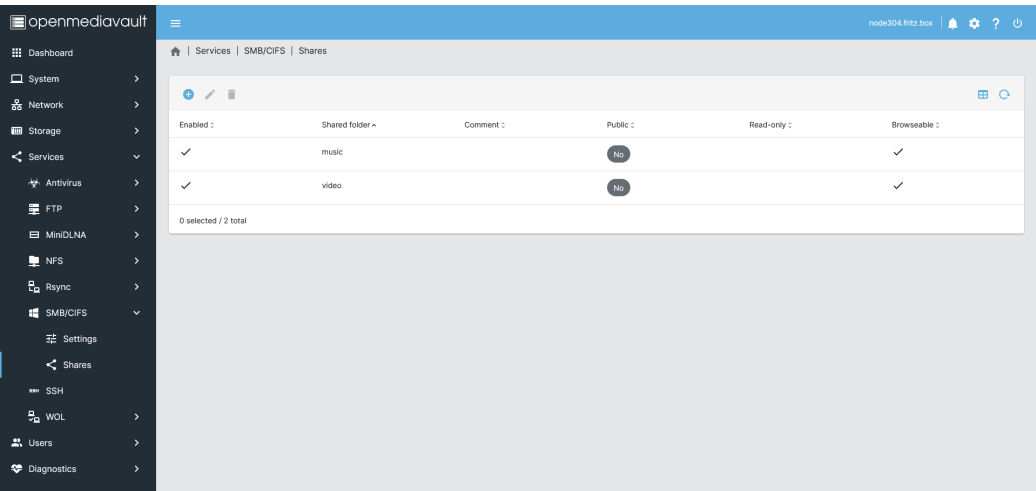


Figure 9: The OMV CIFS shares

As you can see there is actually no public access to this shares. This means that only priviledged users can access them.

4.8 Tuning

4.8.1 SMB/CIFS

Transferring data from the old [NAS](#) to the new one takes a lot of time. To speed up the process I searched for some tuning and found this [here](#):

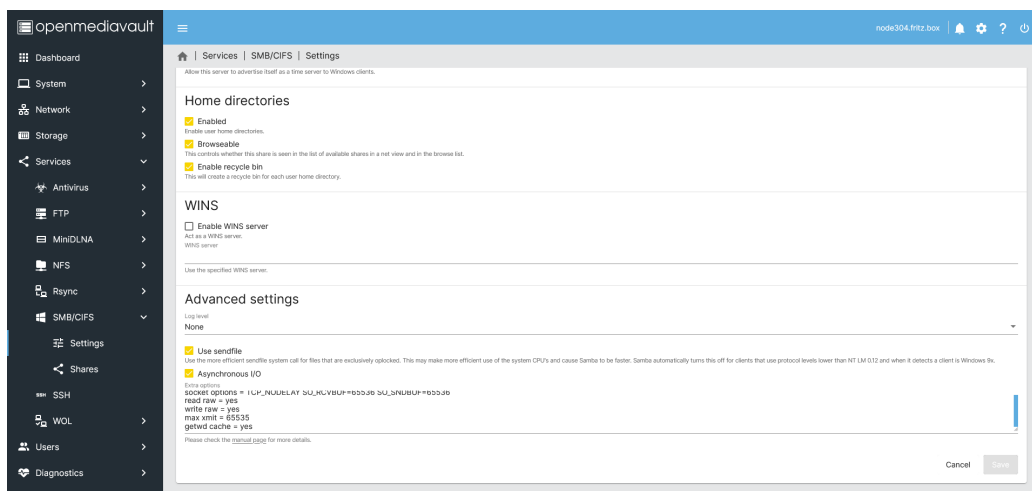


Figure 10: The OMV advanced CIFS settings

5 OMV plugins

5.1 ClamAV

To protect the data I want to use an antivirus program. As open source solution there is [ClamAV](#) available – and also as plugin for [OMV](#).

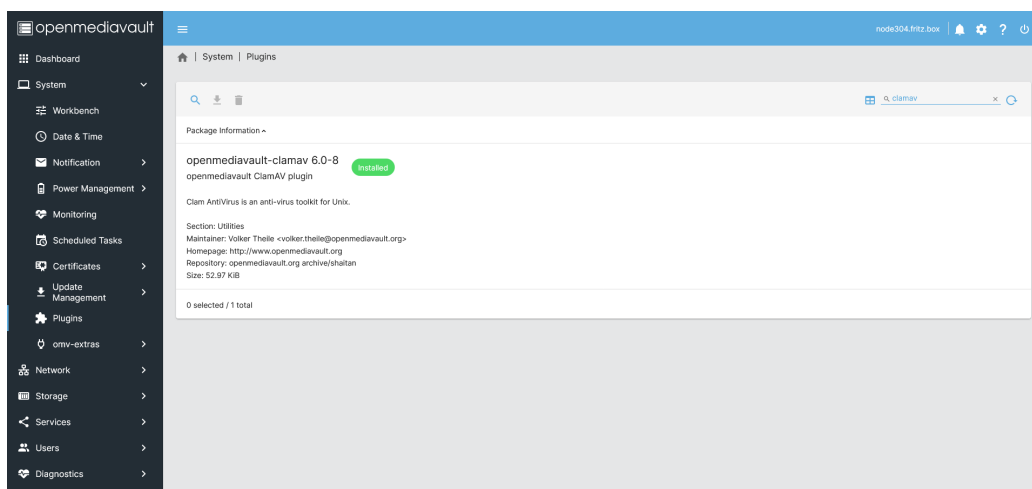


Figure 11: The OMV ClamAV plugin

In the setup we use the previously defined quarantine folder.

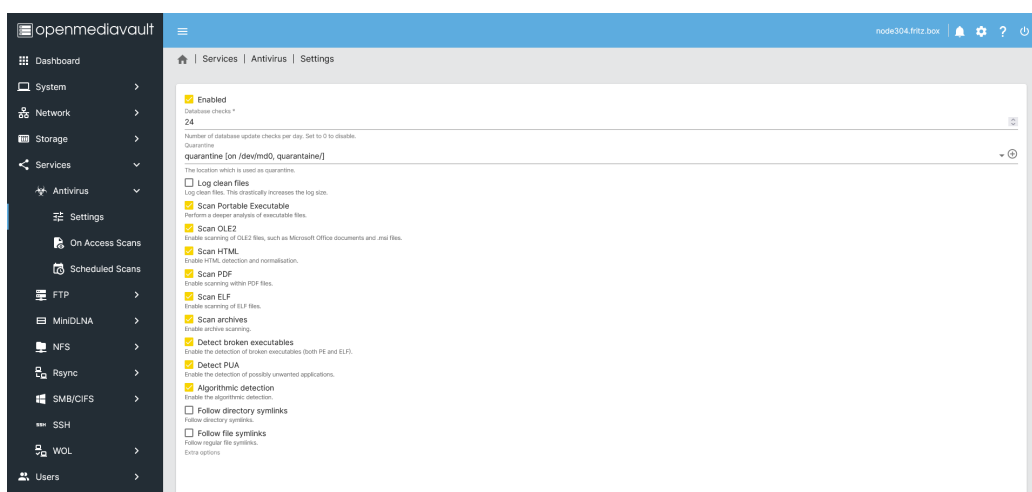


Figure 12: The antivirus settings

I enabled a scan on access for specific folders.

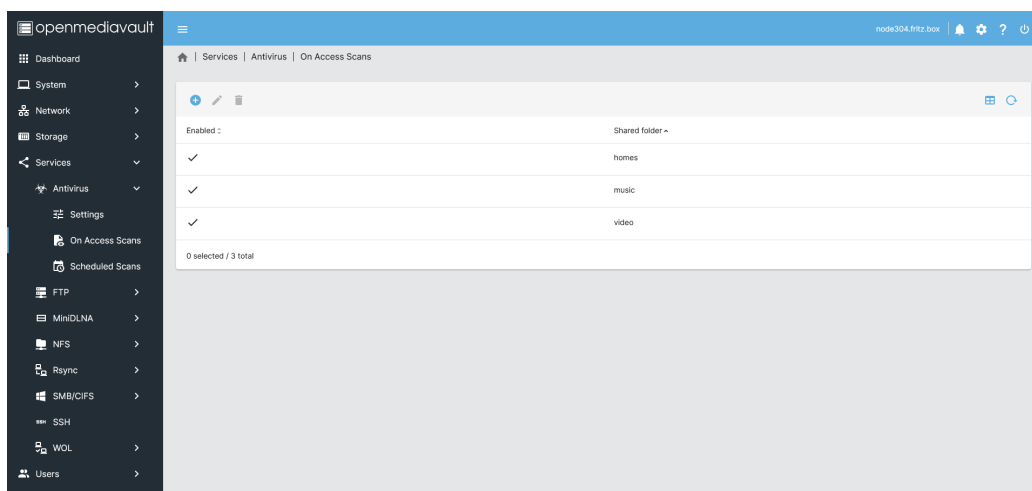


Figure 13: The antivirus on access scan

Also I've enabled a scheduled scan for these folders, too.

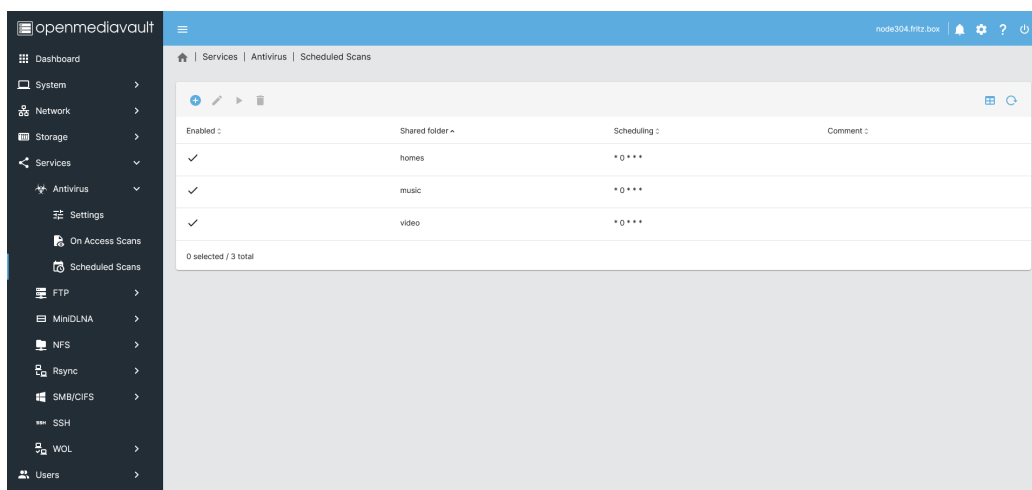


Figure 14: The antivirus scheduled scan

Maybe somebody will claim that all scheduled scans run on the same time. Yes – this was setup to check the power of the CPU. The system load increases to a load of about 3 – that's fantastic from my point of view! This means that there are more than enough reserves. When I'm spreading the schedule I can lower the load.

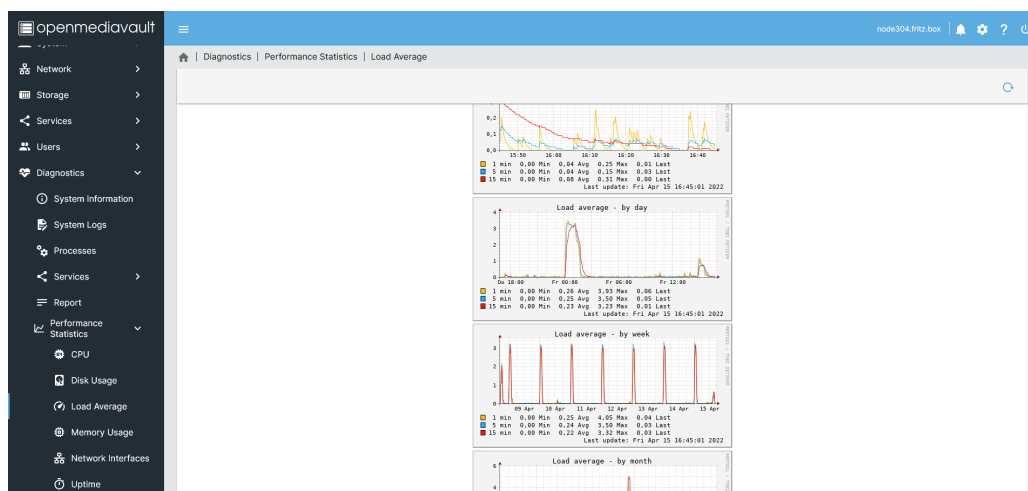


Figure 15: The antivirus system load on scan

5.2 MiniDLNA

To stream music and videos from the NAS to the network I'm using the [ReadyDLNA](#) media server software. In OMV this is used with the oldname MiniDLNA.

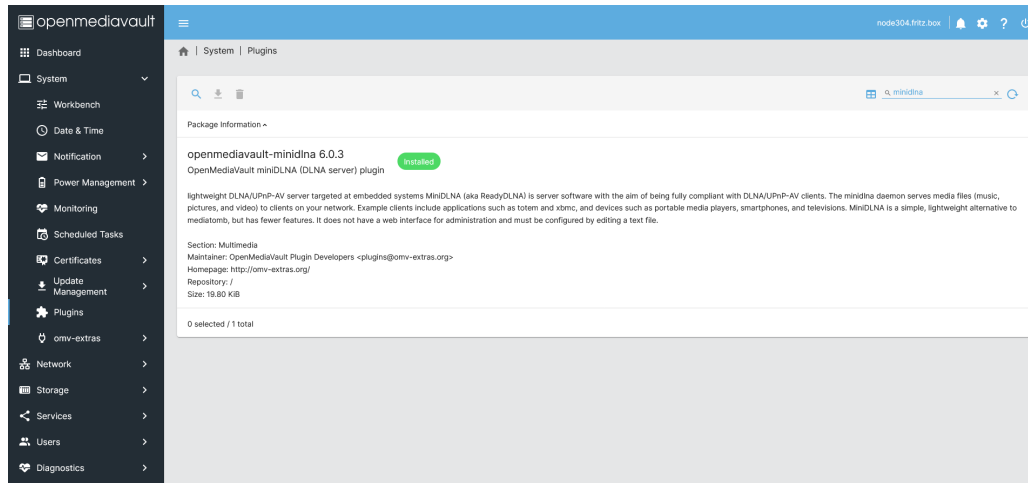


Figure 16: The MiniDLNA plugin

The basic setup is simple - I've checked the `Enable` box and that's it.

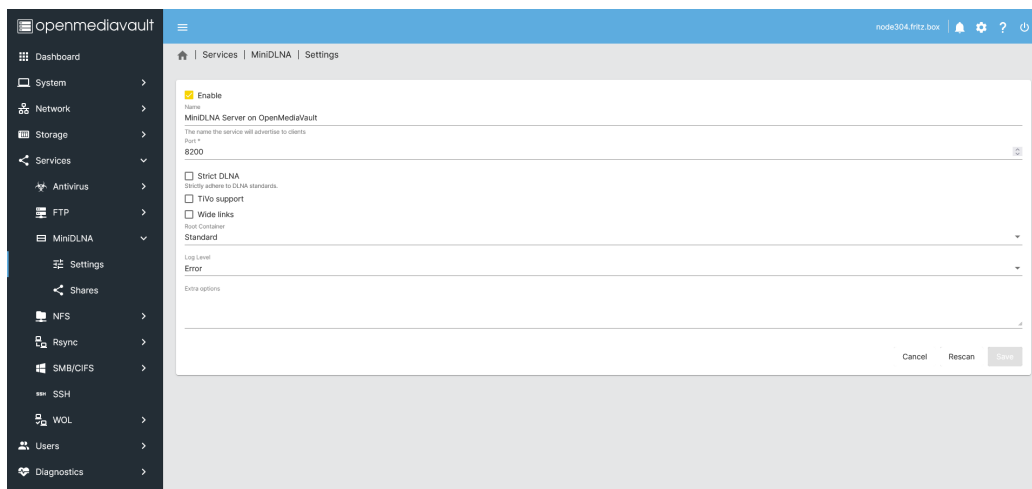


Figure 17: The MiniDLNA settings

Then I have to define the shares and the kind of content of the shares.

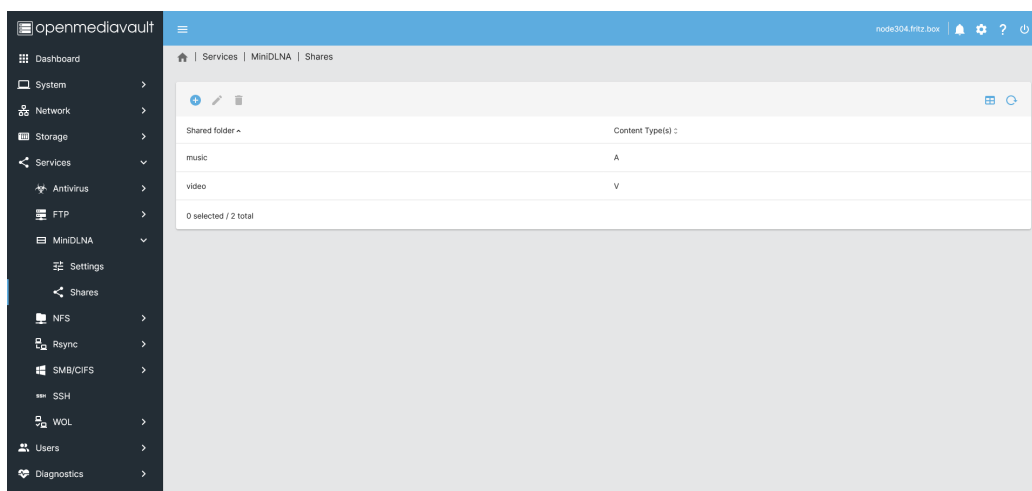


Figure 18: The MiniDLNA shares

5.3 OMV extras

The [OMV extras](#) are not available in the plugin list. The way to go to install them is described [here](#). Login as user `root` using SSH and enter the following command:

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

Figure 19: The OMV extras installation

Using this plugin enables the [Docker](#) and [Portainer](#) installation to enhance the capabilities of the [NAS](#).

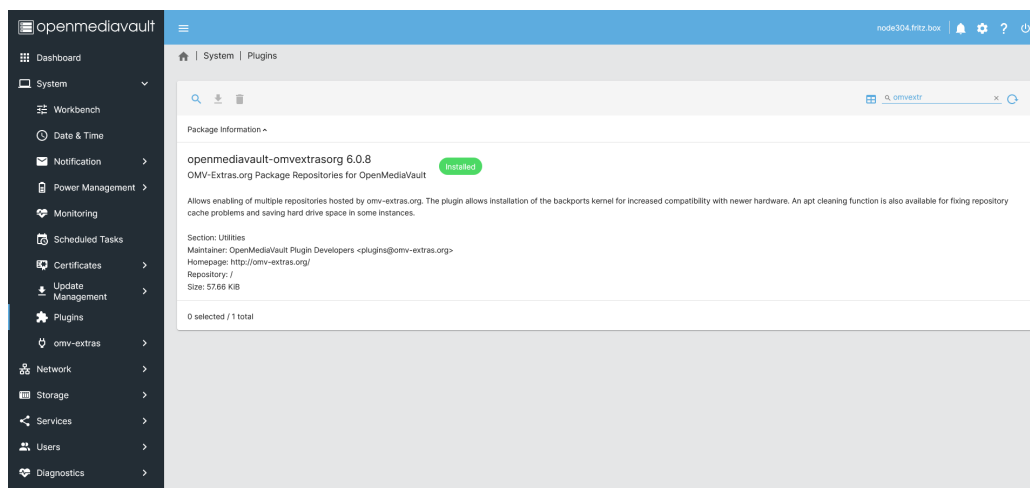


Figure 20: The OMV extras plugin

5.4 Autoshutdown

To save some energy we want the system to shutdown when not used and to wake up when used. So we want to use the autoshutdown plugin and the [WOL](#) feature.

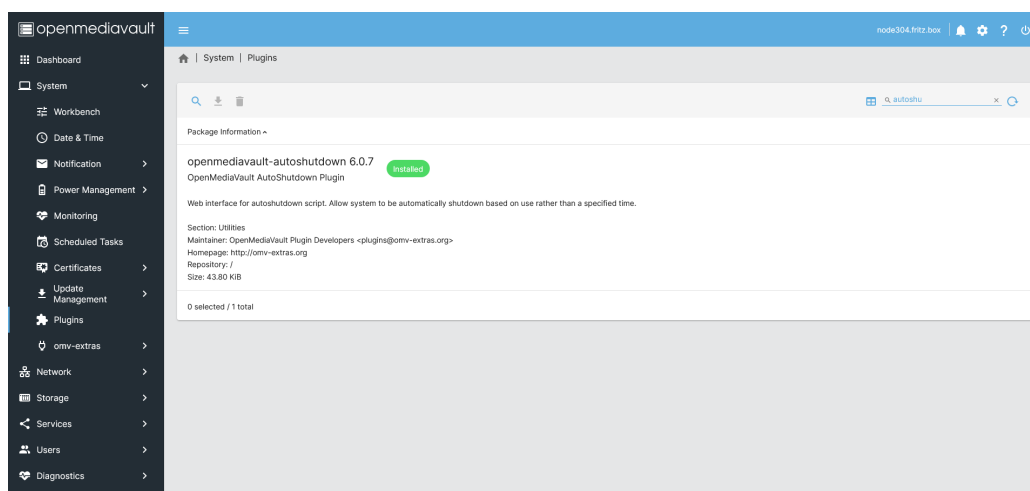


Figure 21: The OMV autoshutdown plugin

As first step we have to enable the [WOL](#) on the network card. You can find the checkbox as last option of the Advanced settings section.

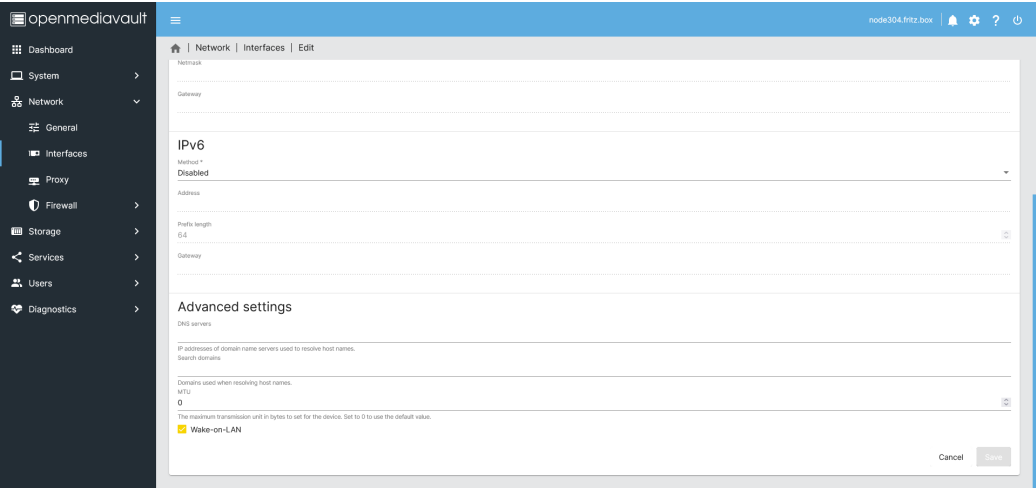


Figure 22: The OMV network card setup

Then we have to configure/setup the autoshutdown plugin. First step is to enable the autoshutdown. Second step is to force an uptime between 23:30 and 02:00 to ensure backup is done. The rest is left with default settings and might be updated at a later point.

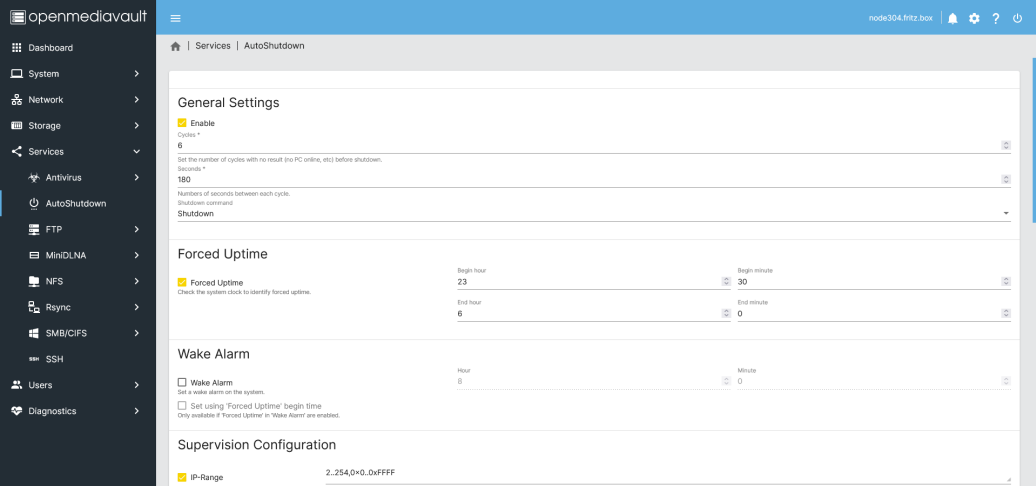


Figure 23: The autoshutdown setup 1

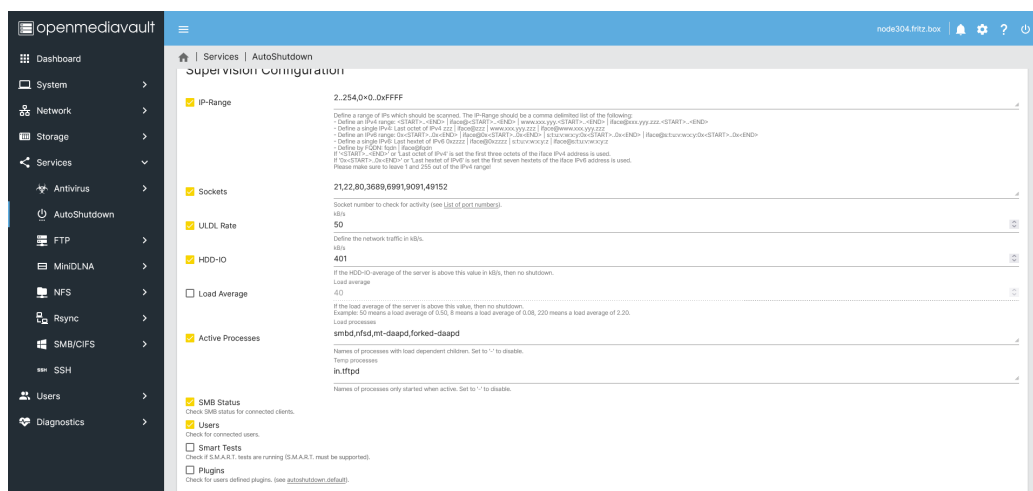


Figure 24: The autoshutdown setup 2

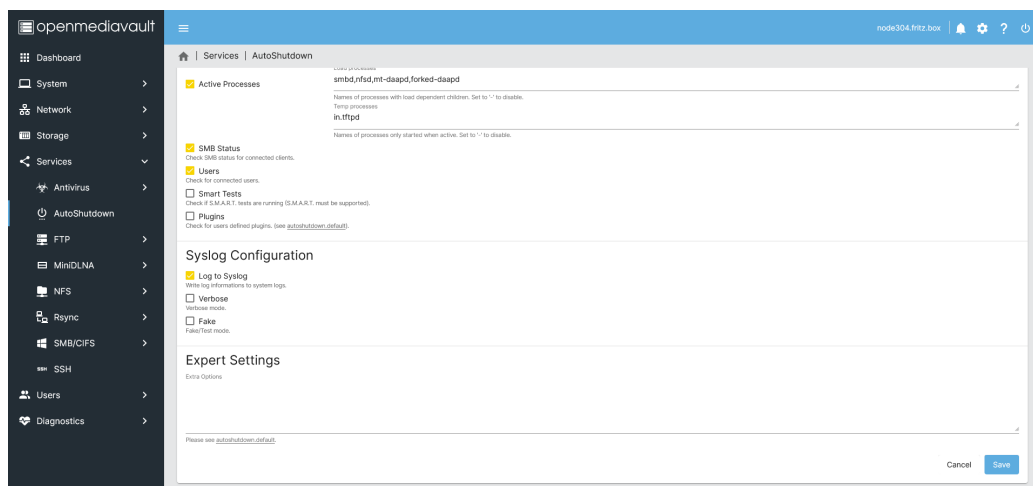


Figure 25: The autoshutdown setup 3

6 Docker

By using [Docker](#) I want to enhance the [NAS](#) with features which are not available out-of-the-box. Especially with services my previous [NAS](#) offers and which are not native available for [OMV](#).

6.1 Docker installation

The default location of [Docker](#) is `/var/lib/docker` on the system disk. Although the system disk is a fast SSD, I want to install [Docker](#) on the slower RAID storage. So I have to change the path of [Docker](#) storage.

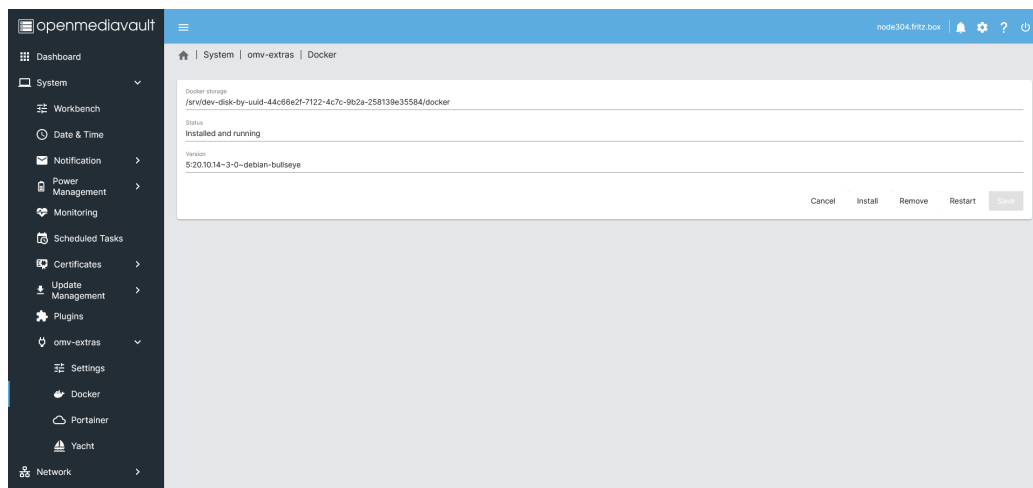


Figure 26: The Docker setup

In case [Docker](#) is already installed, see [here](#) how to move the [Docker](#) storage to another location.

6.2 Portainer

To have more comfort in dealing with [Docker](#) we install also [Portainer](#) from the [OMV extras](#).

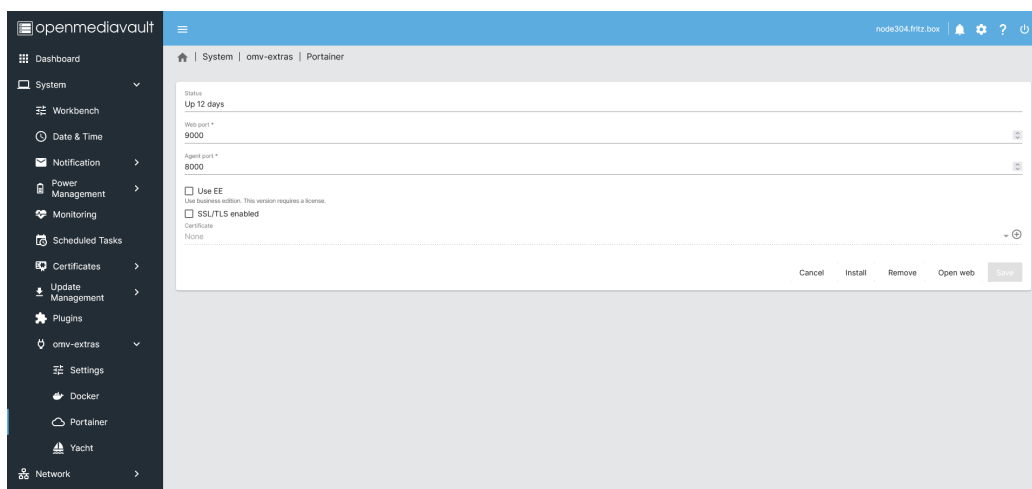


Figure 27: The Portainer setup

After installation [Portainer](#) is up and running.

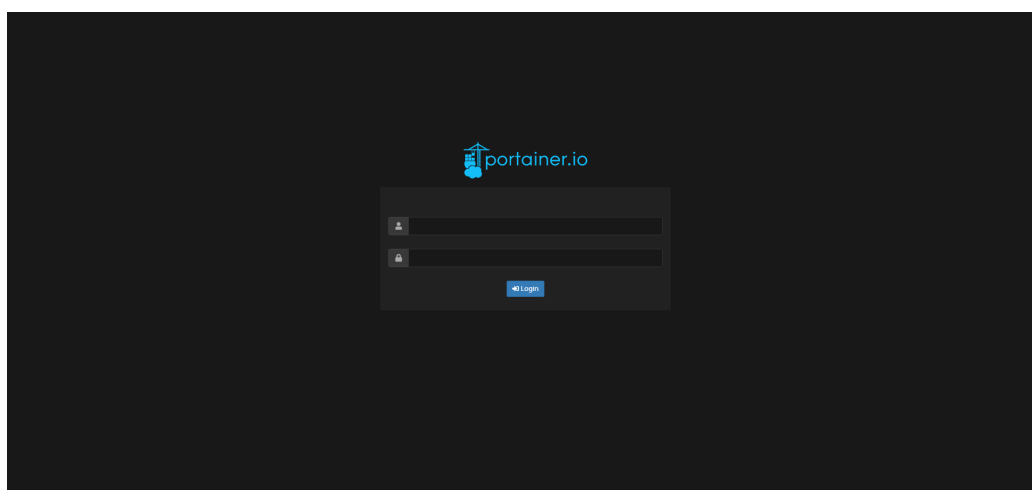


Figure 28: The Portainer login

6.3 SCM-Manager

[SCM-Manager](#) provides a comfortable user interface for [git](#), [Mercurial](#) and [Subversion](#). Up to now I use [Subversion](#) for [version control](#). Some of my repositories are private and I will never publish them to a public hoster like [GitHub](#) although they offer private repositories. All my other repositories are hosted on my [NAS](#) – the plan is to move them to [git](#) if possible – just to have them on a more modern version control system.

First of all we have to create a [Docker](#) volume for [SCM-Manager](#). This is important for running the backup script.

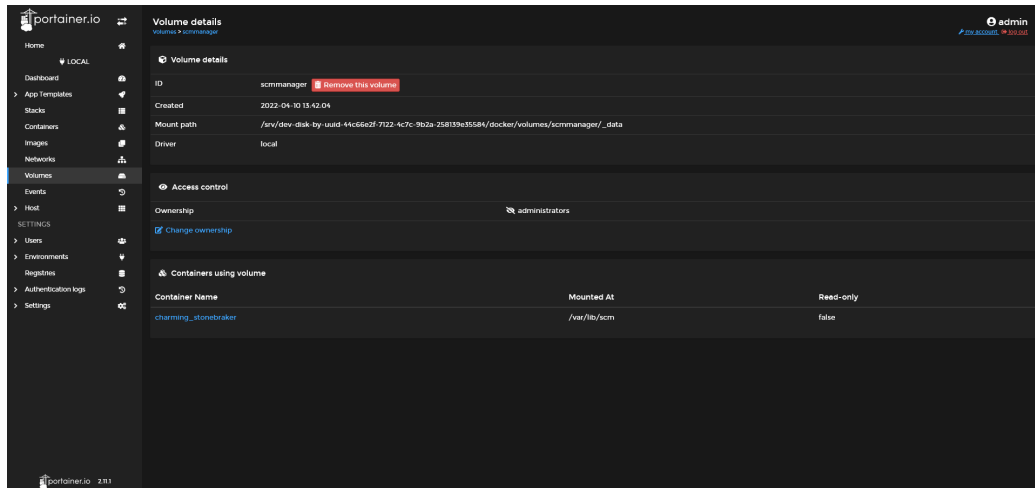


Figure 29: The docker volume scmmanager

Then we can setup the container:

- Mapping port 2222 to 2222 to enable the [Subversion](#) protocol
- Mapping port 8080 to 8080 to enable the http protocol
- Mapping of the [SCM-Manager](#) volume to /var/lib/scm

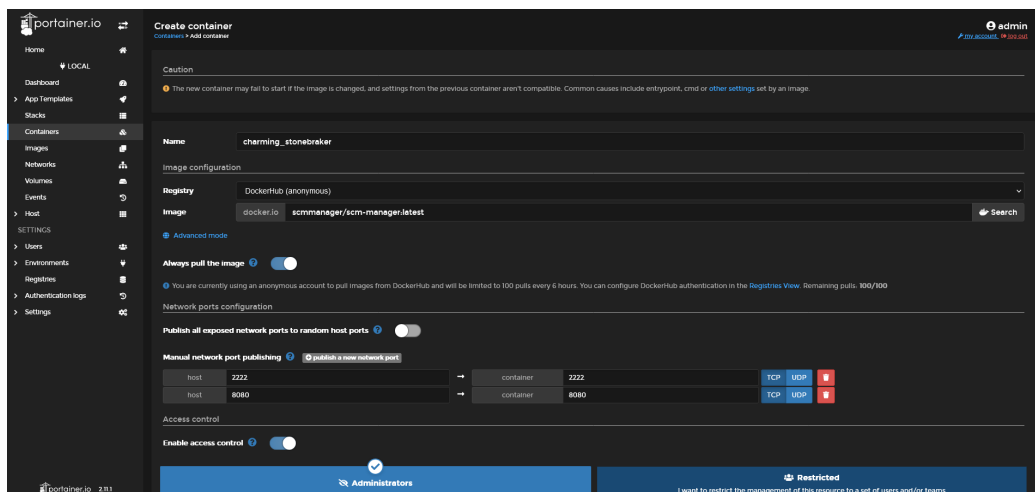


Figure 30: The docker container scmmanager setup 1

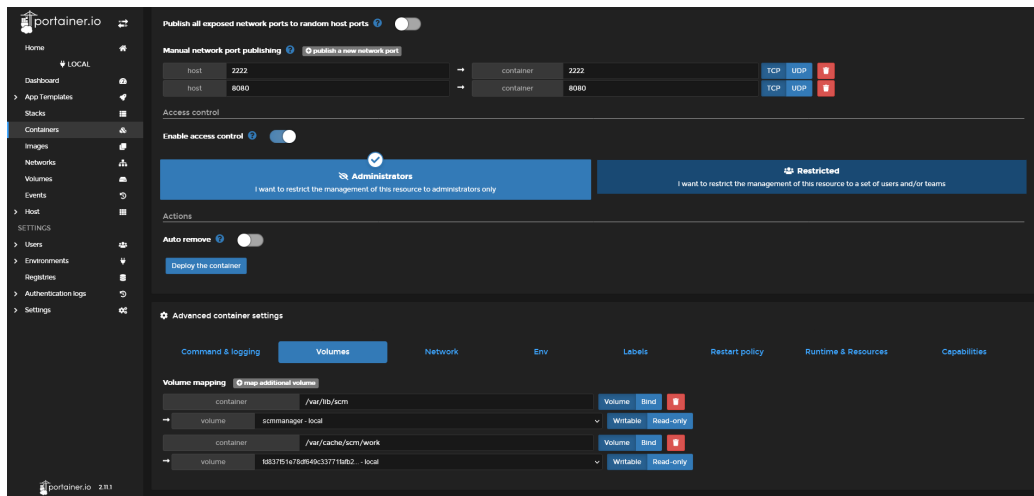


Figure 31: The docker container scmmanager setup 2

The startup of the container should work without any problems.

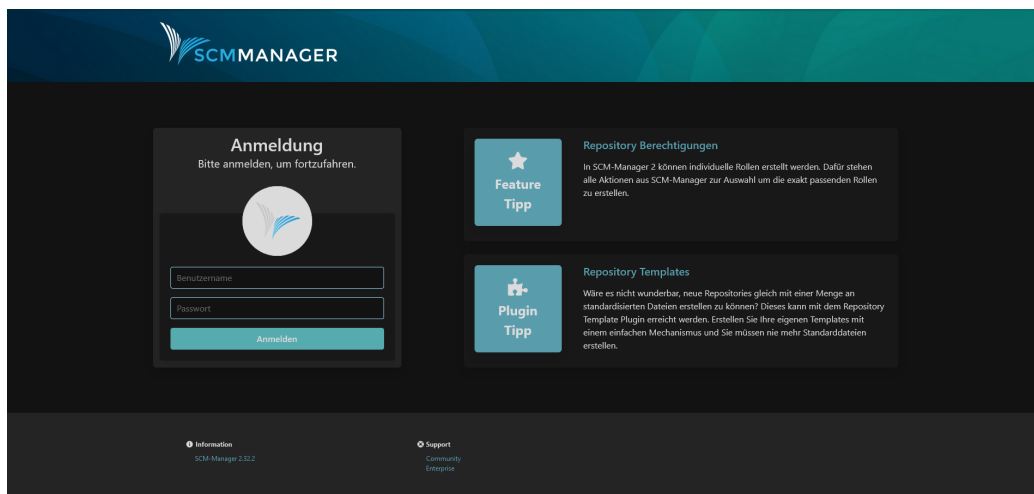


Figure 32: The SCM-Manager login

After importing my repositories, I've setup a backup job. For this I've updated my script [svnExport.sh](#) that it will work for [SCM-Manager](#). Setting up a cronjob inside a [Docker](#) container is a [pita](#). The previously created volume is required to dynamically export all existing [Subversion](#) repositories. The command will be something like this one:

```
/bin/bash /srv/<omv-raid>/<path-to-script>/svnExport.sh >>
/srv/<omv-raid>/<path-to-script>/svnExport.log 2>&1 &
```

Figure 33: Cron command for svnExport

The job is then setup in [OMV](#) scheduled tasks accessing the script. **NOTE:** The path to the [SCM-Manager](#) repositories needs to be set inside in the script.

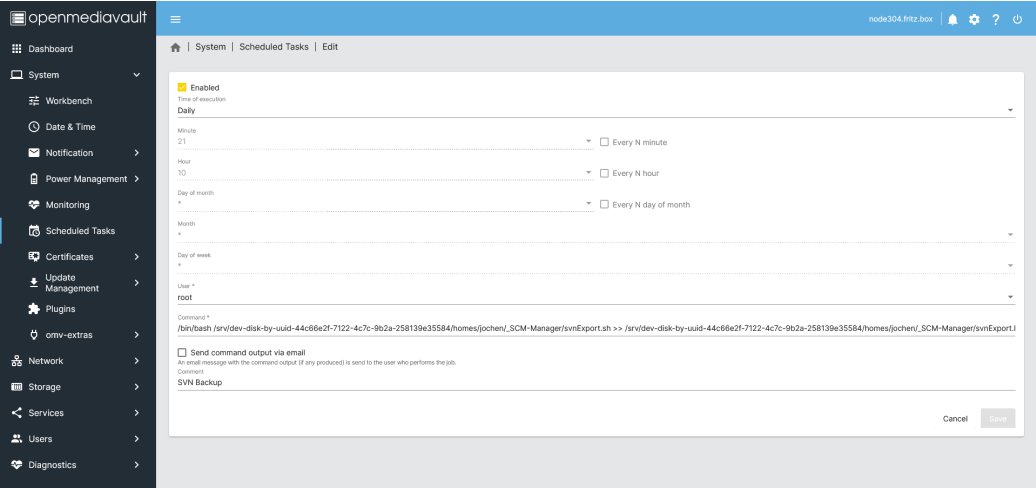


Figure 34: The SCM-Manager backup task

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