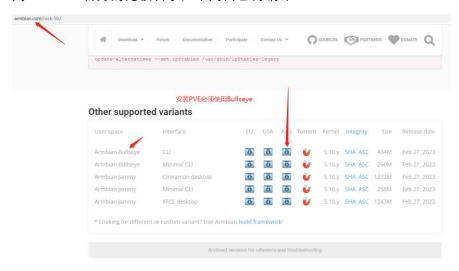
@不知道 @cooip

第一块 5B 已经上岗营业, 没办法停机, 所以等第二块到手了, 才有机会再次做一遍。 以下内容仅供参考。还是和之前一样,因 radxa 官方论坛有图片和链接发布数量限制,再次以文本方式发布该内容。

第二块 5B, 嗯貌似——安慰奖,应该没有比这更惨的了吧

下载 Armbian

用 armbian 官方的比较省事,不用自己再编译



写盘



@不知道 @cooip

插 TF 卡、网线、插电启动 查到 IP 地址, ssh 进去

```
Create root password: ****
Repeat root password: ****
Warning: Weak password, it is too short!
Support status: community support (looking for a dedicated maintainer)
Choose default system command shell:

1) bash
2) zsh
Shell: ZSH
Creating a new user account. Press <Ctrl-C> to abort
```

禁用 NetworkManager

systemctl stop NetworkManager systemctl disable NetworkManager

```
root@rock-5b:~# systemctl stop NetworkManager
systemctl disable NetworkManager
Removed /etc/systemd/system/dbus-org.freedesktop.nm-dispatcher.service.
Removed /etc/systemd/system/multi-user.target.wants/NetworkManager.service.
root@rock-5b:~#
```

配置网络

```
root@rock-5b:~# ip a
1: lo: <LOOPBACK,UP,LOWER_UP> mtu 65536 qdisc noqueue state UNKNOWN group default qlen 1000
    link/loopback 00:00:00:00:00 brd 00:00:00:00:00
    inet 127.0.0.1/8 scope host lo
        valid_lft forever preferred_lft forever
    inet6 ::1/128 scope host
        valid_lft forever preferred_lft forever
2: enP4p65s0: <BROADCAST,MULTICAST,UP,LOWER_UP> mtu 1500 qdisc mq state UP group default qlen 1000
    link/other 00:e0:4c:68:01:fe brd ff:ff:ff:ff
    inet 192.168.0.93/24 brd 192.168.0.255 scope global dynamic noprefixroute enP4p65s0
    valid_lft 84991sec preferred_lft 84991sec
    inet6 fd6f:1bef:e5dc:0:bd3:b669:4488:6330/64 scope global noprefixroute
    valid_lft forever preferred_lft forever
```

如果是 5B , 这个网卡名称应该都是这个名字

nano /etc/network/interfaces

```
GNU nano 5.4 /etc/network/interfaces *
#source /etc/network/interfaces.d/*
# Network is managed by Network manager
auto lo
iface lo inet loopback

auto enP4p65s0
iface enP4p65s0 inet static
hwaddress ether 00:e0:4c:68:01:fe
address 192.168.0.93
netmask 255.255.255.0
gateway 192.168.0.2
dns-nameservers 192.168.0.11
```

@不知道 @cooip

###仅供参考,这个设置只是为了保障一会安装 PVE 用,安装 PVE 后使用网桥,这个配置不再使用。
##########

auto enP4p65s0
iface enP4p65s0 inet static
hwaddress ether 00:e0:4c:68:01:fe
address 192.168.0.93
netmask 255.255.255.0
gateway 192.168.0.2

编辑/etc/hostname nano /etc/hostname

dns-nameservers 192.168.0.11

这个名字要与/etc/hosts 内保持一致,不然 WEB 页面可能会打不开

```
GNU nano 5.4 /etc/hostname *
```

nano /etc/hosts

```
GNU nano 5.4
                                       /etc/hosts *
             localhost.localdomain localhost
 27.0.0.1
192.168.0.93
               cooip.rock.5b cooip
             localhost rock-5b ip6-localhost ip6-loopback
# :: 1
#fe00::0
             ip6-localnet
#ff00::0
             ip6-mcastprefix
#ff02::1
             ip6-allnodes
#ff02::2
             ip6-allrouters
```

换源(根据自己喜好,不过我还是推荐清华源)

nano /etc/apt/sources.list

```
GNU nano 5.4

# 默认注释了源码镜像以提高 apt update 速度,如有需要可自行取消注释
deb https://mirrors.tuna.tsinghua.edu.cn/debian/ bullseye main contrib non-free

# deb-src https://mirrors.tuna.tsinghua.edu.cn/debian/ bullseye-updates main contrib non-free

deb https://mirrors.tuna.tsinghua.edu.cn/debian/ bullseye-updates main contrib non-free

# deb-src https://mirrors.tuna.tsinghua.edu.cn/debian/ bullseye-updates main contrib non-free

deb https://mirrors.tuna.tsinghua.edu.cn/debian/ bullseye-backports main contrib non-free

# deb-src https://mirrors.tuna.tsinghua.edu.cn/debian/ bullseye-backports main contrib non-free

deb https://mirrors.tuna.tsinghua.edu.cn/debian-security bullseye-security main contrib non-free

# deb-src https://mirrors.tuna.tsinghua.edu.cn/debian-security bullseye-security main contrib non-free
```

默认注释了源码镜像以提高 apt update 速度,如有需要可自行取消注释 deb https://mirrors.tuna.tsinghua.edu.cn/debian/ bullseye main contrib non-free deb https://mirrors.tuna.tsinghua.edu.cn/debian/ bullseye-updates main contrib non-free deb https://mirrors.tuna.tsinghua.edu.cn/debian/ bullseye-backports main contrib non-free deb https://mirrors.tuna.tsinghua.edu.cn/debian-security bullseye-security main contrib non-free

@不知道 @cooip

配置路径

export PATH=/usr/local/sbin:/usr/local/bin:/usr/sbin:/usr/bin:/bin

```
root@rock-5b:~# nano /etc/network/interfaces
root@rock-5b:~# nano /etc/hostname
root@rock-5b:~# nano /etc/hosts
root@rock-5b:~# nano /etc/apt/sources.list
root@rock-5b:~# export PATH=/usr/local/sbin:/usr/local/bin:/usr/sbin:/usr/bin:/sbin:/bin
```

禁用 zram

systemctl disable armbian-zram-config.service systemctl disable armbian-ramlog.service

```
root@rock-5b:~# systemctl disable armbian-zram-config.service
Removed /etc/systemd/system/sysinit.target.wants/armbian-zram-config.service.
root@rock-5b:~# systemctl disable armbian-ramlog.service
Removed /etc/systemd/system/sysinit.target.wants/armbian-ramlog.service.
root@rock-5b:~# ■
```

添加 Pimox 源

echo "deb https://raw.githubusercontent.com/pimox/pimox7/master/ dev/" > /etc/apt/sources.list.d/pimox.list curl https://raw.githubusercontent.com/pimox/pimox7/master/KEY.gpg | apt-key add -

```
oot@rock-5b:~# echo "deb https://raw.githubusercontent.com/pimox/pimox7/master/ dev/" > /etc/apt/sources.list.
d/pimox.list
root@rock-5b:~# curl <u>https://raw.githubusercontent.com/pimox/pimox7/master/KEY.gpg</u> | apt-key add -
% Total % Received % Xferd Average Speed Time Time Current
                                      Average Speed
                                                                             Time Current
Left Speed
                                              Upload
                                                                   Spent
                                      Dload
                                                         Total
                     0
                           0
                                   Θ
                                           Θ
                                                   0 --:--:--
                                                                                          OWarning: apt-key is deprecated. M
anage keyring files in trusted.gpg.d instead (see apt-key(8)).
    3143 100 3143
                            Θ
                                       3832
                                                   0 --:--:--
root@rock-5b:~#
```

更新

apt update && apt upgrade -y

安装

apt install proxmox-ve -y

```
Meaning actions list. None

Meaning action list. None

Meaning action list. None

Meaning action list. None

Meaning action

Meani
```

```
Please select the mail server configuration type that best meets your needs.

No configuration:
Should be chosen to leave the current configuration unchanged.
Internet site:
Mail is sent and received directly using SMTP.
Internet with smarthost:
Mail is received directly using SMTP or by running a utility such as fetchmail. Outgoing mail is sent using a smarthost.
Satellite system:
All mail is sent to another machine, called a 'smarthost', for delivery.
Local only:
The only delivered mail is the mail for local users. There is no network.

General type of mail configuration:

No configuration
Internet Site
Internet with smarthost
Satellite system
Local only

All mail configuration
Internet Site
Internet Site
Internet Site
Internet System
Local only
All configuration
All configuration
Internet Site
Internet Site<
```

```
Created symlink /etc/systemd/system/multi-user.target.wants/pvedaemon.service → /lib/systemd/system/pvedaemon.
 ervice.
Created symlink /etc/systemd/system/multi-user.target.wants/pveproxy.service - /lib/systemd/system/pveproxy.ser
 vice.
Created symlink /etc/systemd/system/multi-user.target.wants/spiceproxy.service → /lib/systemd/system/spiceproxy
 .service
 Created symlink /etc/systemd/system/multi-user.target.wants/pvestatd.service → /lib/systemd/system/pvestatd.ser
 vice.
Created symlink /etc/systemd/system/getty.target.wants/pvebanner.service - /lib/systemd/system/pvebanner.service
Created symlink /etc/systemd/system/multi-user.target.wants/pvescheduler.service → /lib/systemd/system/pvesched
 uler.service
 Created symlink /etc/systemd/system/timers.target.wants/pve-daily-update.timer → /lib/systemd/system/pve-daily-
 update.timer
 Created symlink /etc/systemd/system/sysinit.target.wants/pvenetcommit.service → /li<u>b/systemd/system/pvenetcom</u>mi
 t.service.
 Created symlink /etc/systemd/system/pve-manager.service → /lib/systemd/system/pve-guests.service.
Created symlink /etc/systemd/system/multi-user.target.wants/pve-guests.service → /lib/systemd/system/pve-guests
Backing up lvm.conf before setting pve-manager specific settings..
'/etc/lvm/lvm.conf' → '/etc/lvm/lvm.conf.bak'
Setting 'global_filter' in /etc/lvm/lvm.conf to prevent zvols from being scanned:
global_filter=["a|.*|"] ⇒ global_filter=["r|/dev/zd.*|"]
Setting up proxmox-ve (7.2-1) ...
Setting up proxmox-ve (7.2-1) ...

Processing triggers for fontconfig (2.13.1-4.2) ...

Processing triggers for initramfs-tools (0.140) ...

update-initramfs: Generating /boot/initrd.img-5.10.110-rockchip-rk3588

update-initramfs: Converting to u-boot format

Processing triggers for libc-bin (2.31-13+deb11u5) ...

Processing triggers for rsyslog (8.2102.0-2+deb11u1) ...

Processing triggers for man-db (2.9.4-2) ...

Processing triggers for pve-ha-manager (3.3-4) ...

root@rock-5b:~#
```

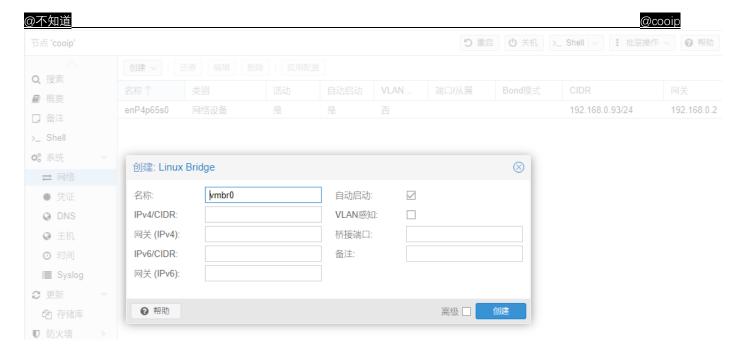
reboot

以上主体安装完成



下面是选装 (配置网络用) apt install ifupdown2

网桥配置



将物理接口地址配置到网桥上。



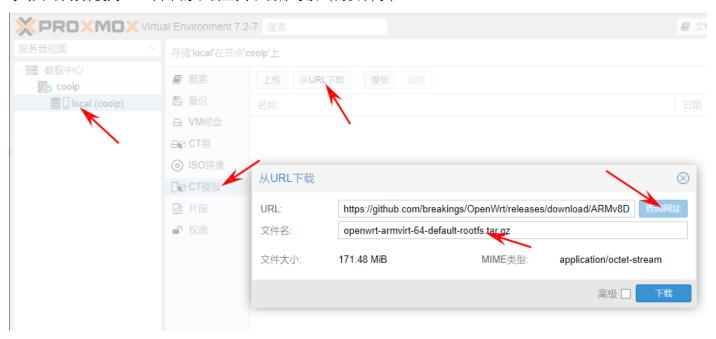
安装 LXC OpenWRT

Openwrt 模板文件拜托"暴躁老哥"帮忙打包

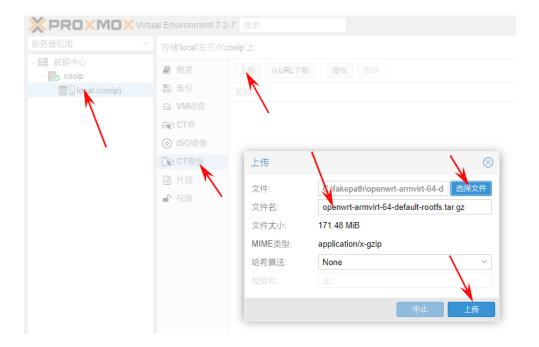
下载地址

https://github.com/breakings/OpenWrt/releases/download/ARMv8Docker/openwrt-armvirt-64-default-rootfs.tar.gz

手动下载或者使用 PVE 自带的下载工具下载都可以(需要科学)



@不知道 @cooip



安装 LXC OpenWRT

pct create 119 \

local:vztmpl/openwrt-armvirt-64-default-rootfs.tar.gz \

- --rootfs local:4 \
- --ostype unmanaged \
- --hostname openwrt \
- --arch arm64 \
- --cores 8 \
- --memory 512 \
- --swap 0 \
- -net0 bridge=vmbr0,name=eth0

```
cooip:~:#
cooip:~:#
cooip:~:#
 cooip:~:#
 cooip:~:# pct create 119 \
            local:vztmpl/openwrt-armvirt-64-default-rootfs.tar.gz \
             --rootfs local:4
            --ostype unmanaged \
--hostname openwrt \
             --arch arm64 \
             --cores 8 \
            --memory 512 \
--swap 0 \
-net0 bridge=vmbr0,name=eth0
Formatting '/var/lib/vz/images/119/vm-119-disk-0.raw', fmt=raw size=4294967296 preallocation=off
Creating filesystem with 1048576 4k blocks and 262144 inodes
Filesystem UUID: 2fd59fe9-1fd8-4e42-a975-1dc853d2ac46
Superblock backups stored on blocks:
32768, 98304, 163840, 229376, 294912, 819200, 884736
extracting archive '/var/lib/vz/template/cache/openwrt-armvirt-64-default-rootfs.tar.gz'
Total bytes read: 495216640 (473MiB, 101MiB/s) cooip:~:# ■
```

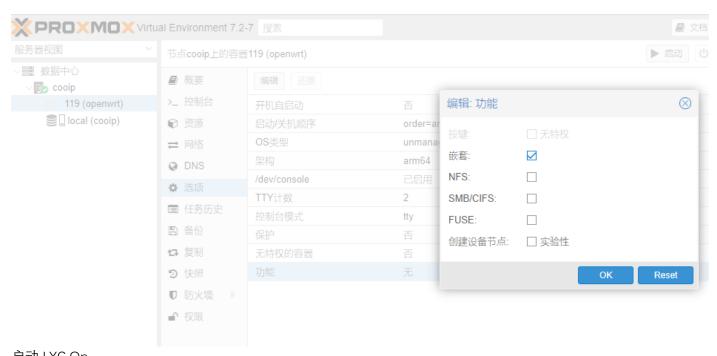
@不知道 @cooip

修改 LXC OP 配置文件

nano /etc/pve/lxc/119.conf

```
GNU nano 5.4
                                              /etc/pve/lxc/119.conf *
arch: arm64
cores: 8
features: nesting=1
hostname: openwrt
memory: 512
net0: name=eth0,bridge=vmbr0,hwaddr=2A:B7:0C:DD:86:55,type=veth
ostype: unmanaged
rootfs: local:119/vm-119-disk-0.raw,size=4G
swap: 0
lxc.cgroup2.devices.allow: c 108:0 rwm
lxc.cgroup2.devices.allow: c 10:200 rwm
lxc.mount.entry: /dev/ppp dev/ppp none bind,create=file #旁网关这个PPP拨号可以不要
lxc.mount.entry: /dev/net/tun dev/net/tun none bind,create=file
########直通第二块网卡
lxc.net.1.type: phys
lxc.net.1.link: enP2p33s0
lxc.net.1.flags: up
lxc.net.1.name: eth1
```

打开嵌套



启动 LXC Op pct start 119 进入 lxc-attach 119 修改 IP 地址 nano /etc/config/network

```
extracting archive '/var/lib/vz/template/cache/openwrt-armvirt-64-default-roc
Total bytes read: 495216640 (473MiB, 101MiB/s)
cooip:~:# nano /etc/pve/lxc/119.conf
cooip:~:# pct start 119
cooip:~:# lxc-attach 119

BusyBox v1.36.0 (2023-03-24 14:28:07 UTC) built-in shell (ash)
~ # nano /etc/config/network
```

IP 地址不要与目前局域网其他设备冲突

```
GNU nano 7.2
                                                   /etc/config/ne
2
  config interface 'loopback'
3
           option ifname 'lo'
           option proto 'static'
5
6
7
           option ipaddr '127.0.0.1'
           option netmask '255.0.0.0'
  config globals 'globals'
8
9
           option ula prefix 'fd4d:089f:19fb::/48'
10
11
  config interface 'lan'
12
           option type 'bridge'
13
           option ifname 'eth0'
           option proto 'static'
14
15
           option ipaddr '192.168.0.22'
           option netmask '255.255.255.0'
16
           option ip6assign '60'
17
18
19
  config interface 'vpn0'
           option ifname 'tun0'
20
           option proto 'none'
21
22
23
```

修改 root 密码 Passwd 重启网络 /etc/init.d/network restart

```
~ # passwd
Changing password for root
New password:
Retype password:
passwd: password for root changed by root
~ # /etc/init.d/network restart
~ # ■
```

Web 访问刚才修改好的 IP 和密码



哎,安慰奖 10W 都上不去。

本安装过程不限于 3588, 已经成功在 N1、905X3、s922x 等设备上测试, 都可以顺畅安装 使用的是 OPHUB 这个仓库的 Armbian_bull seye 镜像

https://github.com/ophub/amlogic-s9xxx-armbian/releases

日志优化

/var/log/ 目录下 syslog daemon.log 总是写被满, LXC 容器不断输出大量日志。

应该是 BUG, 但不影响使用。直接关闭日志。

先释放被写满的硬盘空间

echo ""> /var/log/syslog

echo ""> /var/log/daemon.log

编辑配置文件

nano /etc/rsyslog.conf

下面两行注释掉

#.;auth,authpriv.none -/var/log/syslog

#daemon.* -/var/log/daemon.log

重启 syslog 服务器

service syslog restart

其他 LXC 模板下载

这里比较多(没有精力和能力全部测试)

https://us.lxd.images.canonical.com/images/

← → C 🔒 us.lxd.images.canonical.com/images/

Index of /images

<u>Name</u>	Last modified	<u>Size</u>
Parent Directory	!	-
almalinux/	2022-06-01 00:11	-
alpine/	2022-12-03 15:40	-
<u>alt/</u>	2021-08-02 03:26	-
amazonlinux/	2021-12-03 15:40	-
apertis/	2022-03-05 15:40	-
archlinux/	2021-01-20 23:31	-
<u>busybox/</u>	2021-11-18 15:40	-
centos/	2022-01-30 15:40	-
debian/	2022-07-18 15:40	-
<u>devuan/</u>	2021-10-27 20:52	-
<u>fedora/</u>	2023-01-19 15:40	-
<u>funtoo/</u>	2023-01-23 17:11	-
🛅 g <u>entoo/</u>	2021-01-21 00:17	-
<u>kali/</u>	2021-11-01 19:10	-
mint/	2023-01-04 09:17	-
<u>openeuler/</u>	2022-12-09 16:32	-
<u>opensuse/</u>	2023-01-19 15:40	-
openwrt/	2022-11-11 15:40	-
oracle/	2022-08-25 08:10	-
<u> plamo/</u>	2021-11-01 19:10	-
in pld/	2021-01-21 00:59	-
<u>rockylinux/</u>	2022-07-20 03:27	-
<u>springdalelinux/</u>	2022-11-18 08:19	-
<u>ubuntu/</u>	2023-03-07 18:24	-
voidlinux/	2021-11-01 19:10	-

Apache/2.4.29 (Ubuntu) Server at us.lxd.images.canonical.com Port 443

现在以 Debian 的 LXC 模板举例安装 Adguardhome 和 OpenMediaVault,其它的自行研究。





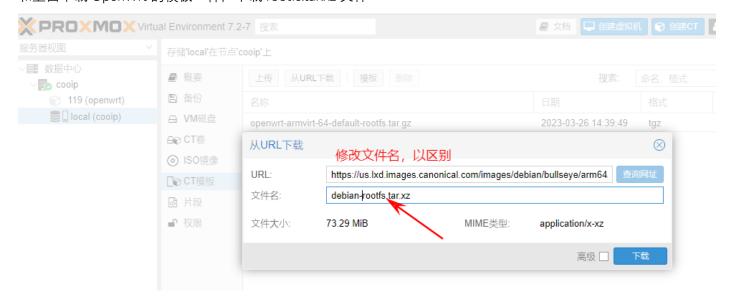
← → C • us.lxd.images.canonical.com/images/debian/bullseye/arm64/default/20230326_05:2... G • □ Ŀ

Index of /images/debian/bullseye/arm64/default

<u>Name</u>	<u>Last modified</u>	<u>Size</u>
Parent Directory		_
SHA256SUMS	2023-03-26 06:27	732
SHA256SUMS.asc	2023-03-26 06:27	833
<u>Puild.log</u>	2023-03-26 06:25	74K
build.log.asc	2023-03-26 06:27	833
delta-20230325_05:49.qcow2.vcdiff	2023-03-26 06:27	191M
delta-20230325_05:49.qcow2.vcdiff.asc	2023-03-26 06:27	833
delta-20230325_05:49.vcdiff	2023-03-26 06:25	1.0M
delta-20230325_05:49.vcdiff.asc	2023-03-26 06:27	833
disk.qcow2	2023-03-26 06:25	284M
disk.qcow2.asc	2023-03-26 06:27	833
image.yaml	2023-03-26 06:25	61K
image.yaml.asc	2023-03-26 06:27	833
lxd.tar.xz	2023-03-26 06:24	708
<u> Ixd.tar.xz.asc</u>	2023-03-26 06:27	833
meta.tar.xz	2023-03-26 06:24	1.0K
meta.tar.xz.asc	2023-03-26 06:27	833
rootfs.squashfs	2023-03-26 06:24	81M
rootfs.squashfs.asc	2023-03-26 06:27	833
rootfs.tar.xz	2023-03-26 06:24	73M
rootfs.tar.xz.asc	2023-03-26 06:27	833

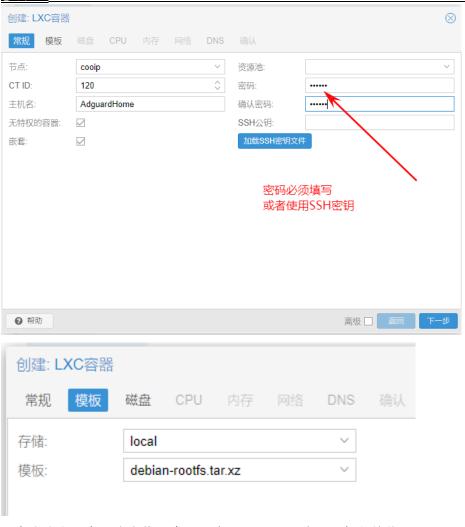
Apache/2.4.29 (Ubuntu) Server at us.lxd.images.canonical.com Port 443

和上面下载 OpenWrt 的模板一样,下载 rootfs.tar.xz 文件



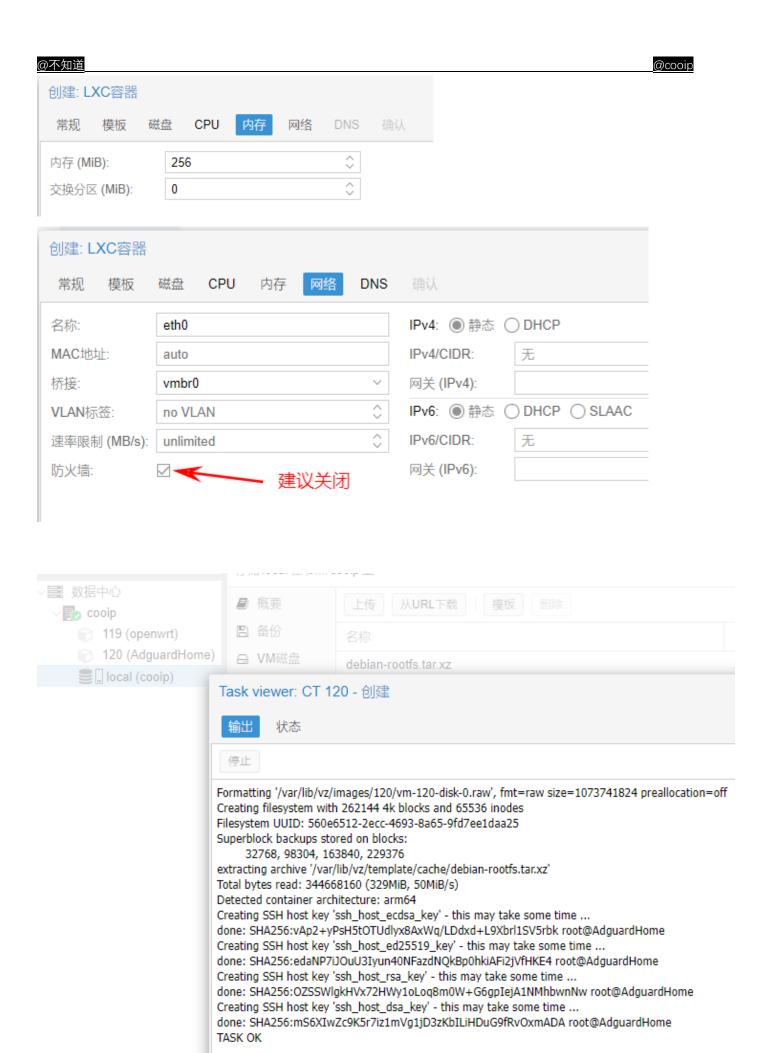
创建 CT





磁盘大小自己定,这个作为演示只分1G,因为一会还要打包镜像

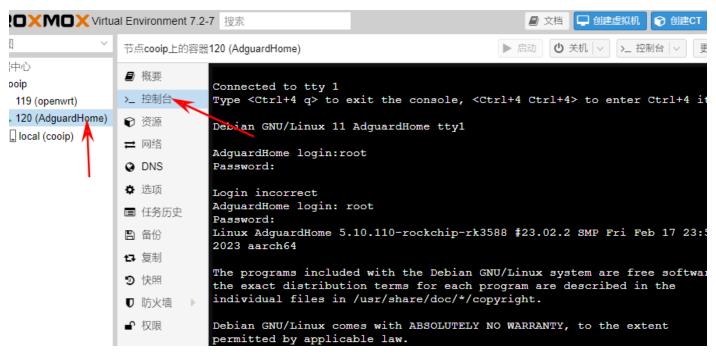




LXC-Debian 到此创建完成。



可以在控制台管理该 LXC , 也可以通过宿主机的 lxc-attach 120 进入该 LXC , 建议用第二种方式



第二种

```
cooip:~:#
cooip:~:# lxc-attach 120
root@AdguardHome:~# ■
```

++++++++++++++++

换源

vi /etc/apt/sources.list

deb http://mirrors.tuna.tsinghua.edu.cn/debian/ bullseye main contrib non-free

deb http://mirrors.tuna.tsinghua.edu.cn/debian/ bullseye-updates main contrib non-free

deb http://mirrors.tuna.tsinghua.edu.cn/debian/ bullseye-backports main contrib non-free

deb http://mirrors.tuna.tsinghua.edu.cn/debian-security bullseye-security main contrib non-free

更新、安装一些顺手的工具和打开 SSHD 服务

apt update && apt install -y openssh-server nano curl wget apt-transport-https ca-certificates

nano /etc/ssh/sshd_config

根据自己使实际用情况调整——这里只是为了演示方便,不代表安全

```
/etc/ssh/sshd confi
  GNU nano 5.4
  This sshd was compiled with PATH=/usr/bin:/bin:/usr/sbin:/sbin
  The strategy used for options in the default sshd_config shipped
 OpenSSH is to specify options with their default value where possible, but leave them commented. Uncommented options override
  default value.
Include /etc/ssh/sshd_config.d/*.conf
Port 22
#AddressFamily any
#ListenAddress 0.0.0.0
#ListenAddress ::
#HostKey /etc/ssh/ssh_host_rsa_key
#HostKey /etc/ssh/ssh_host_ecdsa_key
#HostKey /etc/ssh/ssh_host_ed25519_key
# Ciphers and keying
#RekeyLimit default none
# Logging
#SyslogFacility AUTH
#LogLevel INFO
# Authentication:
#LoginGraceTime 2m
PermitRootLogin yes
#prohibit-password
#StrictModes yes
#MaxAuthTries
#MaxSessions 10
```

配置容器网络-仅供参考

nano /etc/systemd/network/eth0.network

```
GNU nano 5.4 /etc/systemd/network/eth0.network *

[Match]
Name=eth0
[Network]
Address=192.168.0.95/24
DNS=192.168.0.11
IPForward=yes
IPv6AcceptRA=true
[Route]
Gateway=192.168.0.2
```

[Match]

Name=eth0

[Network]

Address=192.168.0.95/24

DNS=192.168.0.11

IPForward=yes

IPv6AcceptRA=true

@不知道 @cooip

[Route]

Gateway=192.168.0.2

重启网络服务

systemctl restart systemd-networkd

设置开机启动网络服务

systemctl enable systemd-networkd

```
root@AdguardHome:~# systemctl enable systemd-networkd
root@AdguardHome:~# systemctl restart systemd-networkd
root@AdquardHome:~# ip a
1: lo: <LOOPBACK,UP,LOWER_UP> mtu 65536 qdisc noqueue s
    link/loopback 00:00:00:00:00:00 brd 00:00:00:00:00:
    inet 127.0.0.1/8 scope host lo
       valid lft forever preferred_lft forever
    inet6 :: 1/128 scope host
       valid_lft forever preferred_lft forever
2: eth0@if7: <BROADCAST,MULTICAST,UP,LOWER_UP> mtu 1500
    link/ether aa:a8:e0:c7:be:aa brd ff:ff<del>:</del>ff:ff:f
    inet 192.168.0.95/24 brd 192.168.0.255 scope global
       valid_lft forever preferred_lft forever
    inet6 fd6f:1bef:e5dc:0:a8a8:e0ff:fec7:beaa/64 scope
       valid lft forever preferred lft forever
```

安装 AdquardHome

其官方 Github 地址 https://github.com/AdguardTeam/AdGuardHome

安装脚本

curl -s -S -L https://raw.githubusercontent.com/AdguardTeam/AdGuardHome/master/scripts/install.sh | sh -s -- -v

```
root@AdguardHome:~# curl -s -S -L https://raw.githubusercontent.com/AdguardTeam/AdGuardHome/master/scripts/install.sh | sh -s starting AdGuard Home installation script channel: release
   operating system: linux
cpu type: arm64
AdGuard Home will be installed into /opt/AdGuardHome
    checking tar
script is executed with root privileges
no need to uninstall
    downloading package from <u>https://static.adtidy.org/adquardhome/release/AdGuardHome linux arm64.tar.gz</u> → AdGuardHome linux arm64.tar.g
    successfully downloaded AdGuardHome linux_arm64.tar.gz
unpacking package from AdGuardHome_linux_arm64.tar.gz into /opt
successfully unpacked, contents:
    successfull
total 26632
successfully unpacked, contents:

total 26632
--rwxrwxrwx 1 root root 27131904 Mar 9 13:04 AdGuardHome
-rw-rw-rw- 1 root root 587 Mar 9 13:04 AdGuardHome.sig
-rw-rw-r-- 1 root root 76640 Mar 9 13:04 CHANGELOG.md
-rw-r--- 1 root root 35149 Mar 9 13:04 README.md

2023/03/26 08:54:09 [info] AdGuardHome, version v0.107.26

2023/03/26 08:54:09 [info] service: control action: install

2023/03/26 08:54:10 [info] service: started

2023/03/26 08:54:10 [info] Almost ready!

AdGuard Home is successfully installed and will automatically start on boot.

There are a few more things that must be configured before you can use it.

Click on the link below and follow the Installation Wizard steps to finish setup.

AdGuard Home is now available at the following addresses:

2023/03/26 08:54:10 [info] go to <a href="http://127.0.0.1:3000">http://127.0.0.1:3000</a>

2023/03/26 08:54:10 [info] go to <a href="http://127.0.0.1:3000">http://127.0.0.1:3000</a>

2023/03/26 08:54:10 [info] go to <a href="http://192.168.0.95:3000">http://192.168.0.95:3000</a>

2023/03/26 08:54:1
      root@AdguardHome:~#
```

安装完成

@不知道 @cooip



欢迎使用 AdGuard Home!

AdGuard Home 是一个可在特定网络范围内拦截所有广告和跟踪器的 DNS 服务器。它的目的是让您控制整个网络和您的所有设备,且不需要使用任何客户端程序。

开始配置

步骤 1/5



• 192.168.0.95

Password:Rock-5b-Radxa

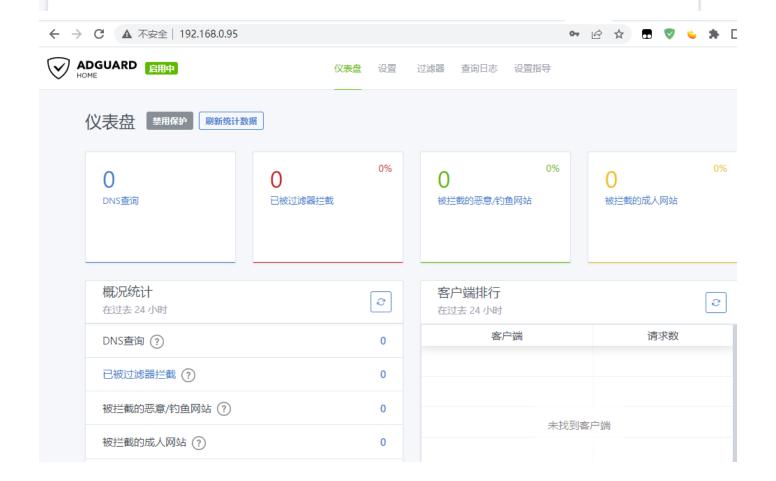


恭喜您!

安装过程已经完成,您可以开始使用 AdGuard Home 了。

打开仪表盘

步骤 5/5



AdguardHome 安装完毕。

检查更新失败。请检查您的因特网连接。 × 未成到现在

如果有该提示,添加玩上游 DNS 该提示消失

仅供参考, 根据自己的网络换进配置

我目前使用的上游 DNS

https://dns.alidns.com/dns-query

tls://dns.alidns.com

tls://dns.ipv6dns.com

https://dns.ipv6dns.com/dns-query

https://1.1.1.1/dns-query

Bootstrap DNS 服务器

223.5.5.5

9.9.9.10

149.112.112.10

2620:fe::10

2620:fe::fe:10

配置好 Adguard 之后,可以使用该服务作为所有设备的上游 DNS。

比如上面看到的 192.168.0.11 就是 Adguardhome

相同的套路,现在来安装 OpenMedia Vault

官方地址: https://www.openmediavault.org/

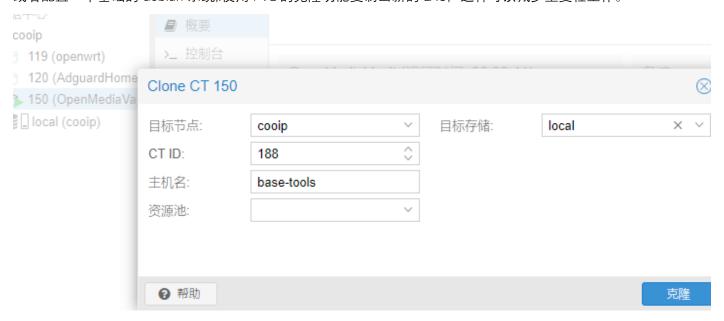




内容可以分的稍微大那么一点点

创建: LXC容器					
常规 模板 磁	E CPU	内存	网络	DNS	确认
内存 (MiB):	2048			0	
交换分区 (MiB):	0			0	

和上面安装 adguardhome 一样,换源、更新、安装工具、修改网络,这里不再赘述。 或者配置一个基础的 debian 系统, 使用 PVE 的克隆功能复制出新的 LXC,这样可以减少重复性工作。



丰俭由人, 根据自己喜好来

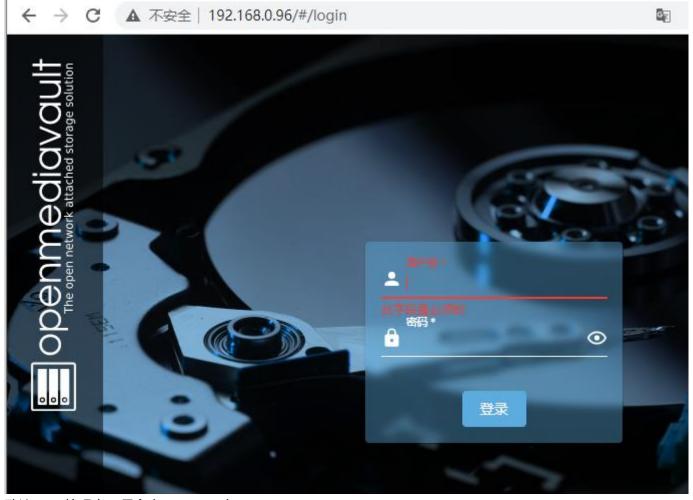
+++++++

正式安装

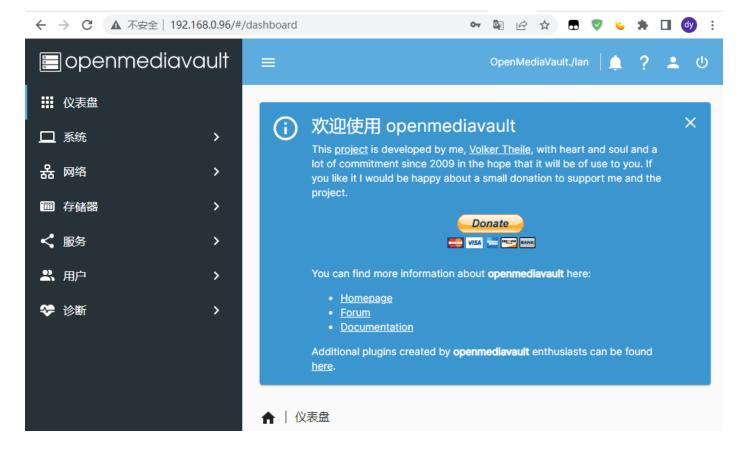
+++++++

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

该系统安装时间较长,务必确保科学网络的可靠,不然无法正常安装!!!!!



默认 web 管理密码用户名: admin 密码: openmediavault



PVE: https://192.168.0.93:8006

用户名: root 密码: 1234

Openwrt:192.168.0.22

用户名: root 密码:password Adguardhome: 192.168.0.22

User:Rock Password:Rock-5b-Radxa

没用过 PVE 的注意:



您的连接不是私密连接

攻击者可能会试图从 192.168.0.93 窃取您的信息(例如:密码、通讯内容或信用卡信息)。 了解详情

NET::ERR_CERT_AUTHORITY_INVALID

隐藏详情

返回安全连接

此服务器无法证明它是**192.168.0.93**; 您计算机的操作系统不信任其安全证书。出现此问题的原因可能是配置有误或您的连接被拦截了。

继续前往192.168.0.93 (不安全)



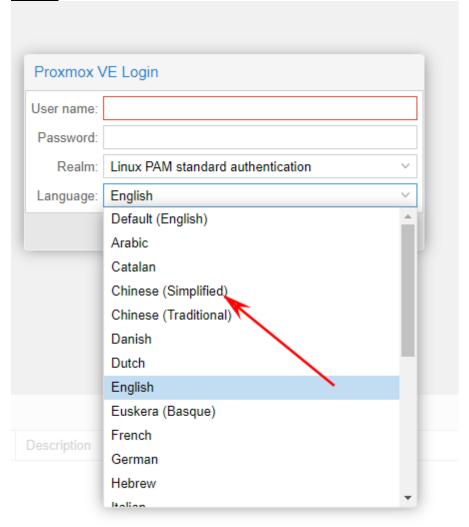
您的连接不是私密连接

攻击者可能会试图从 192.168.0.93 窃取您的信息(例如:密码、通讯内容或信用卡信息)。 了解详情

NET::ERR_CERT_AUTHORITY_INVALID



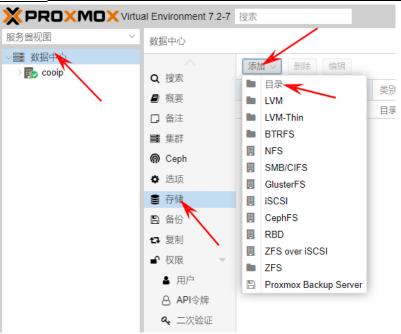
返回安全连接



如果需要强制关闭 LXC 使用



如需要挂载其他磁盘



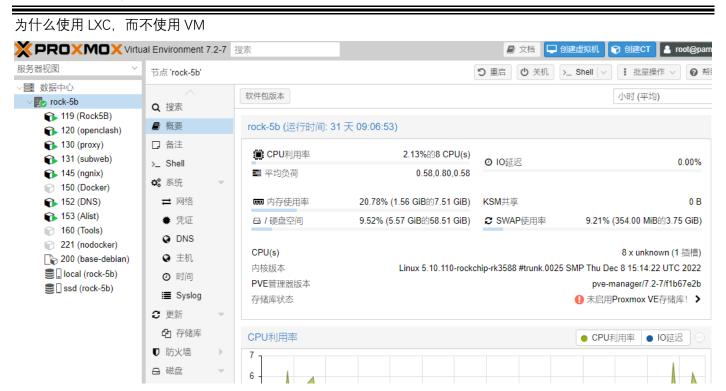
这些功能模块根据需求添加





日志里如果出现这个,不用担心因为 arm CPU 没那个标志

叨叨点乱七八糟的



这个是目前已经上线营业的 5B, 它其实已经稳定运行很长时间了。

LXC 比 VM 资源占用少,启动速度和 Docker 一样甚至更快;

宿主机的资源是共享方式给所有LXC容器使用,也就是可以最大限度的利用设备的资源,

每个 LXC 等于一个单独的设备, 你可以用它做交换机、路由器、服务器、甚至 KODI 播放器(3588 目前不可以, 缺

少了一点点东西)

另外一个特点就是可以非常方便的直通各个接口,包括网卡、显卡、键盘、鼠标等;

这是 vm 或者 docker 不具备的能力,而且随心可控。

限制使用核心数+指定内核:

cores: 4 cpulimit: 4

lxc.cgroup2.cpuset.cpus: 0,1,2,3 (指定使用处理器 0 , 1 , 2 , 3 内核)

直通硬盘:

mp0: /物理机目录 0,mp=/容器机目录 0,backup=0,replicate=0 mp1: /物理机目录 1,mp=/容器机目录 1,backup=0,replicate=0

mp2:/物理机目录 2,mp=/容器机目录 2,backup=0,replicate=0 (直接挂载硬盘 /dev 路径也行)

直通网卡:

| lxc.net.0.link: (http://lxc.net.0.link/) enp1s0f1 (物理机网卡名 1)

lxc.net.0.type: phys

| lxc.net.1.link: (http://lxc.net.1.link/) enp1s0f2 (物理机网卡名 2)

lxc.net.1.type: phys

直通显卡:

lxc.cgroup2.devices.allow: c 226:0 rwm lxc.cgroup2.devices.allow: c 226:128 rwm lxc.cgroup2.devices.allow: c 4:7 rwm lxc.cgroup2.devices.allow: c 29:0 rwm

lxc.mount.entry: /dev/dri/card0 dev/dri/card0 none bind,optional,create=file

lxc.mount.entry: /dev/dri/renderD128 dev/dri/renderD128 none bind,optional,create=file

lxc.mount.entry: /dev/tty7 dev/tty7 none bind,optional,create=file lxc.mount.entry: /dev/fb0 dev/fb0 none bind,optional,create=file

直通键鼠:

lxc.cgroup2.devices.allow = c 13:* rwm

lxc.mount.entry: /dev/input dev/input none bind,optional,create=dir

直通声卡:

lxc.cgroup2.devices.allow = c 116:* rwm

lxc.mount.entry: /dev/snd dev/snd none bind,optional,create=dir

直通之后 LXC 容器内需要安装对应依赖包,比如显卡声卡等 7.2 以后版本使用 cgroup2

关于镜像的下载和使用

镜像比较大,强烈建议自行安装。实在安装不下去,或者不会安装的。。。。还是用镜像吧。由于 TG 最大限制 2G 的文件上传,所以我把镜像进行了二次分卷压缩 下载确保

Zip、z01、z02 这三个文件都完全下载。解压后得到 Rock5B-3588-PVE-32G-Tf-Cooip.pmfx 按照后面的图示进行镜像文件还原。

@不知道 @cooip

Rock5B-3588-PVE-32G-Tf-Cooip.pmfx	2023/3/26 20:17	PMFX 文件	2,321,916
Rock5B-3588-PVE-32G-Tf-Cooip.z01	2023/3/26 20:28	Z01 文件	1,048,576
Rock5B-3588-PVE-32G-Tf-Cooip.z02	2023/3/26 20:28	Z02 文件	1,048,576
Rock5B-3588-PVE-32G-Tf-Cooip.zip	2023/3/26 20:28	WinRAR ZIP 压缩	165,824 KB

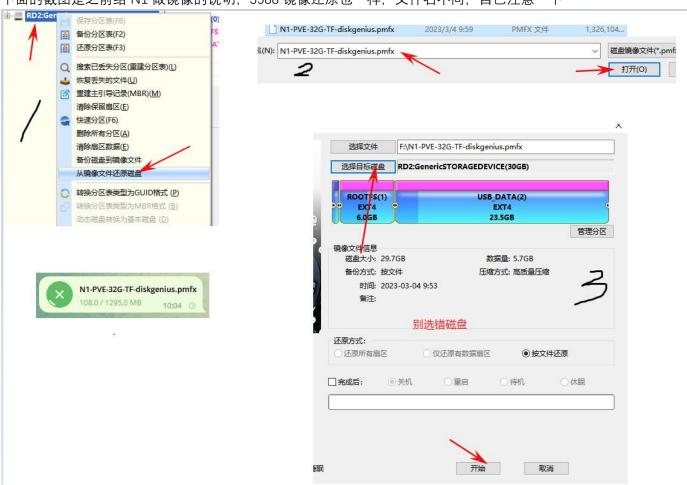
由于我使用的是 32G tf 卡作为安装介质, 所以。。。。

关于如何写入 emmc 或者 nyme 以及如何使用 Nyme 启动. 这里不做说明。

平时泡在 OpenWrt-flippy 群

连接: https://t.me/joinchat/InJrhXPcuJJiMDdl 群文件中有我发的 3588 镜像 关键字 PVE

下面的截图是之前给 N1 做镜像的说明,3588 镜像还原也一样,文件名不同,自己注意一下



好了,就到这为止

能力、精力有限,不包"售后",如果你觉得对你有帮助

