

Setup USB boot

Use rufus for windows and live USB not the DVD image ISO

- For USB installs

- Replace root=/dev/sda2 etc with
- root=PARTUUID=16e5a9b1-02 (THE PART ID NOT ANYTHING ELSE)

Just to clarify UUIDs are the only reliable way for the kernel to identify hard drives. There are two types: UUID, which is stored in the filesystem and is not available to the kernel at boot-time, and PARTUUID, which is stored in the partition table and IS available at boot time. So you have to use

```
root=PARTUUID=SSSSSSSS-PP
```

as /dev/sd?? can change with devices plugged/unplugged.

Don't forget to *capitalize* the hexadecimal number SSSSSSSS-PP you get from blkid!

The more easy to use

```
root=LABEL= root=UUID=
```

only work with an `initramfs` that fetches these identifiers.

So, if you use a non-empty `initramfs`, you can have all three! With an empty `initramfs`, you only have PARTUUID.

- Disable journaling

○

```
tune2fs -O ^has_journal /dev/sdXY
```

More tunes

```
# Enable writeback mode. This mode will typically provide  
the best ext4 performance.
```

```
tune2fs -o journal_data_writeback /dev/sda2
```

```
# Delete has_journal option
```

```
tune2fs -O ^has_journal /dev/sda2
```

```
# Required fsck

e2fsck -f /dev/sda2

# Check fs options

dumpe2fs /dev/sda10 |more
```

- Add `async,noatime` to `/etc/fstab` for /

Window manager XFCE notes

- Disable screen lock etc under settings > Power Manager
-

Google Dorks

* when googleing try `-ubuntu -xubuntu`

* when searching for start up stuff use 'systemd' in your query

Base apps

```
apt-get install -y mlocate build-essential libssl-dev parted lynx links curl nmap iotop
screen medusa iotop iftop git automake net-tools software-properties-common libssl-dev htop
```

- Install veracrypt
- Install Rsync from git

```
cd
apt-get --purge rsync
apt-get install git automake -y
```

```
git clone git://git.samba.org/rsync.git
```

```
cd rsync
./configure
```

```
make
make install
```

auto xfce login

```
/etc/lightdm/lightdm.conf
```

```
[Seat:*]
pam-service=lightdm
pam-autologin-service=lightdm-autologin
autologin-user=username
autologin-user-timeout=0
session-wrapper=/etc/X11/Xsession
greeter-session=lightdm-greeter
```

LightDM goes through PAM even when autologin is enabled. You must be part of the autologin group to be able to login automatically without entering your password:

```
# groupadd -r autologin
# gpasswd -a username autologin
```

Mount /etc/fstab

Get the block ID to mount dont use /dev/sdX ... EVER
blkid

Example fstab (use UUID not PARTUUID)

```
#moredata
UUID=02eb8115-2c99-4ea4-99c0-c88447fe8515 /media/dada auto
defaults,nofail,x-systemd.device-timeout=1 0 2
```

Kodi

Missing stuff like install etc

- Setup underscan inside of KODI
- Setup audio correct
- Setup nvidia and save /etc/X11/xorg.conf etc...
- Setup skip to 0 delay and 10,20,30 sec

Audio Compression

<https://github.com/gotbletu/shownotes/blob/master/pulseaudio-dynamic-range-compression.md>

AS THE LIMITED USER FOR KODI NOT ROOT ! find the device to add Loudness Equalizer aka Pulseaudio Dynamic Range Compression (LADSPA swh-plugins) Dynamic range compression (DRC) or simply compression reduces the volume of loud sounds or amplifies quiet sounds by narrowing or "compressing"

```
plex@plex:~$ pacmd list-sinks | awk '/index/ || /name:/ || /alsa.card_name/ || /device.description/'
```

```
index: 0
```

```
name: <alsa_output.pci-0000_01_00.1.hdmi-stereo-extra1>
```

```
alsa.card_name = "HDA NVidia"
```

```
device.description = "GK208 HDMI/DP Audio Controller Digital Stereo (HDMI 2)"
```

```
index: 1
```

```
name: <alsa_output.pci-0000_00_1f.3.iec958-stereo>
```

```
alsa.card_name = "HDA Intel PCH"
```

```
device.description = "Built-in Audio Digital Stereo (IEC958)"
```

```
* index: 2
```

```
name: <compressor-stereo>
```

```
device.description = "LADSPA Plugin SC4 on GK208 HDMI/DP Audio Controller  
Digital Stereo (HDMI 2)"
```

```
set-default-sink alsa_output.pci-0000_01_00.1.hdmi-stereo-extra1
```

```
## load ladspa module
.ifexists module-ladspa-sink.so
.nofail
# mono
# load-module module-ladspa-sink sink_name=compressor-mono plugin=sc4m_1916
label=sc4m control=1,1.5,401,-30,20,5,12
# stereo
load-module module-ladspa-sink sink_name=compressor-stereo plugin=sc4_1882 label=sc4
control=1,1.5,401,-30,20,5,12
.fail
.endif

# set our custom compressor audio as default
set-default-sink compressor-stereo

## restart pulseaudio
$ pulseaudio --kill && pulseaudio -vvvvvv --start

Pavucontrol
```

https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=typM_AQUzi4

```
#load-module module-suspend-on-idle
```

File management

- If you've deleted or moved the actual video files and need to remove non-working library entries, you can use Clean library in [Settings → Videos → Library → Clean library...](#)
- While most users seem to prefer using a desktop computer to manage the actual "physical" files, including deleting them, there is an option to let you delete files in Kodi under [Settings → Appearance → File lists → Allow file renaming and deletion](#)

File management

Check settings>media>general>allow file rename and deletion [advanced to expert level] The advice @brazen1 suggested should show.

Plex Setup

!!!! DO NOT RUN AS ROOT MAKE SURE YOU DROP PRIV TO PLEX USER!!!!!! !!!!!!!!!!!

```
#killall plex running in ~/plex/usr ....
```

```
kill `ps auxwww|grep -ia plex | grep Vhome\plex\usr | awk '{print $2}`  
killall "Plex Media Server"
```

```
# test it out /setup !  
cd /home/plex/usr/lib/plexmediaserver/  
screen -S PLEX
```

[./start.sh](#)

PORT 32489 EXTERNAL hit the setup locally ...!
<http://127.0.0.1:32400/web/index.html>

Subsonic

Subsonic licence

```
localhost subsonic.org !!!!!  
freeload101@yahoo.com  
4F5A02F52D902887517B2AD24B2EE1CE
```

```
sed 's/^127.*127.0.0.1 localhost subsonic\.org www\.subsonic.org/g /etc/hosts > /tmp/hosts  
mv /tmp/hosts /etc/hosts
```

Subsonic restore from backup

```
screen -S SUBSONIC  
ls -laht /media/moredata/BACKUP_DUMP/subsonic_*
```

```
killall java  
cd /  
tar -xvf /media/moredata/BACKUP_DUMP/subsonic_17_09_24.tar.gz  
sleep 2  
su - subsonic -c "/home/subsonic/subsonic.sh"
```

Subsonic Update

```
cd  
wget  
https://s3-eu-west-1.amazonaws.com/subsonic-public/download/subsonic-6.1.3-standalone.tar.gz  
gz  
tar -xvf subsonic-6.1.3-standalone.tar.gz
```

edit

```
/home/subsonic/subsonic.sh:SUBSONIC_HOME=${SUBSONIC_HOME:-/home/subsonic}
```

Systemd Scripts

SpiderOakONE.service

```
# Make sure you have space or link the base path to some place else  
# make sure you have R/W for the plex user  
# ln -s /media/data/SPIDEROAK_CONFIG/ /home/plex/.config/SpiderOakONE
```

```
Cloud Backup Paths  
/media/backup/ROOT  
/home/plex/SpiderOak Hive  
/media/backup/MUSIC
```



```
/media/moredata/BACKUP_DUMP  
/media/moredata/VM_IMAGES
```

```
[Unit]  
Description=SPIDEROAK STARTUP  
After=network.target
```

```
[Service]  
User=plex  
Group=adm
```

```
Type=simple  
ExecStart=/bin/bash -c \  
PATH=/usr/local/sbin:/usr/local/bin:/sbin:/bin:/usr/sbin:/usr/bin ;\  
/usr/bin/SpiderOakONE --headless --verbose'
```

```
[Install]  
WantedBy=multi-user.target
```

ROOT.service

```
cat ROOT.service
```

```
[Unit]  
Description=ROOT STARTUP  
After=network.target
```

```
[Service]  
User=root  
Group=adm
```

```
Type=simple  
ExecStart=/bin/bash -c \  
PATH=/usr/local/sbin:/usr/local/bin:/sbin:/bin:/usr/sbin:/usr/bin ;\  
tar -cvpzf /media/moredata/BACKUP_DUMP/etc_$(date '+%y_%m_%d').tar.gz /etc ; \  
tar -cvpzf /media/moredata/BACKUP_DUMP/subsonic_$(date '+%y_%m_%d').tar.gz  
/home/subsonic ; \  
tar -cvpzf /media/moredata/BACKUP_DUMP/sabnzbd_$(date '+%y_%m_%d').tar.gz  
/home/plex/.sabnzbd ; \  

```

```
tar -cvpzf /media/moredata/BACKUP_DUMP/nzbdrone_$$ (date '+%%y_%%m_%%d').tar.gz
/root/.config/NzbDrone ; \
tar -cvpzf /media/moredata/BACKUP_DUMP/plexpy_$$ (date '+%%y_%%m_%%d').tar.gz
/home/plex/plexpy/plexpy '
TimeoutStopSec=99
```

[Install]

WantedBy=multi-user.target

PLEX.service

```
cat PLEX.service
```

[Unit]

Description=PLEX STARTUP

After=network.target

[Service]

User=plex

Group=adm

Type=simple

ExecStart=/bin/bash -c '\

cd /home/plex/usr/lib/plexmediaserver ; \

./start.sh ; \

cd /home/plex/plexpy '

TimeoutStopSec=99

[Install]

WantedBy=multi-user.target

PLEXPY.service

```
cat PLEXPY.service
```

[Unit]

Description=PLEXPY STARTUP

After=network.target

```
[Service]
User=plex
Group=adm
```

```
Type=simple
ExecStart=/bin/bash -c '\
cd /home/plex/plexpy ; \
git pull -f ; \
python PlexPy.py'
```

```
TimeoutStopSec=99
```

```
[Install]
WantedBy=multi-user.target
```

Deluge*.service

```
cat deluged.service
```

```
[Unit]
Description=Deluge Bittorrent Client Daemon
Documentation=man:deluged
```

```
After=network-online.target media-moredata.mount media-data.mount media-backup.mount
Requires=media-moredata.mount media-data.mount media-backup.mount
# Stops deluged if mount points disconnect
BindsTo=media-moredata.mount media-data.mount media-backup.mount
```

```
[Service]
Type=simple
User=plex
Group=adm
UMask=000
ExecStart=/usr/bin/deluged -d -l /var/log/deluge/daemon.log -L debug
```

```
Restart=on-failure
# Time to wait before forcefully stopped.
TimeoutStopSec=300
```

```
[Install]
WantedBy=multi-user.target
```

```
root@plex:/etc/systemd/system# cat deluge-web.service
[Unit]
Description=Deluge Bittorrent Client Web Interface
Documentation=man:deluge-web
After=network-online.target deluged.service
Wants=deluged.service
[Service]
Type=simple
User=plex
Group=adm
UMask=000
ExecStart=/usr/bin/deluge-web -l /var/log/deluge/web.log -L warning
Restart=on-failure
[Install]
WantedBy=multi-user.target
```

SUBSONIC.service

```
cat SUBSONIC.service
[Unit]
Description=SUBSONIC
After=network.target

[Service]
User=subsonic
Group=adm

Type=simple
ExecStart=/bin/bash -c '\
    cd /home/subsonic/ ; \
    /home/subsonic/subsonic.sh'

TimeoutStopSec=99
KillMode=process
Restart=on-failure

[Install]
WantedBy=multi-user.target
```

Sonarr.service

```
cat sonarr.service
```

```
[Unit]
```

```
Description=Sonarr Daemon
```

```
After=network.target
```

```
[Service]
```

```
User=root
```

```
Group=adm
```

```
Type=simple
```

```
ExecStart=/usr/bin/mono /opt/NzbDrone/NzbDrone.exe -nobrowser
```

```
TimeoutStopSec=20
```

```
KillMode=process
```

```
Restart=on-failure
```

```
[Install]
```

```
WantedBy=multi-user.target
```

Systemd Commands

```
export varsystemd=DARKNET.service
```

```
systemctl enable $varsystemd
```

```
systemctl daemon-reload
```

```
systemctl stop $varsystemd
```

```
sleep 2
```

```
systemctl start $varsystemd
```

```
sleep 2
```

```
systemctl status $varsystemd
```

```
journalctl -f -t $varsystemd
```

NVIDIA Debian GNU/Linux 9 (stretch)

Had to add nonfree to `/etc/apt/sources.list`

```
deb http://deb.debian.org/debian stretch main contrib non-free
deb-src http://deb.debian.org/debian stretch main contrib non-free
```

```
apt-get update
apt install install nvidia-driver nvidia-settings -y
```

reboot

Run as root `nvidia-settings` save to `/etc/X11/xorg.conf`

- Underscan 32
- Gamma 1.381

Grub no splash?

```
vi /etc/default/grub
GRUB_CMDLINE_LINUX_DEFAULT=text
update-grub
```

GENERAL CONFIG

```
cat /etc/updatedb.conf
```

```
# remove /media from updatedb ...  
PRUNE_BIND_MOUNTS="yes"  
# PRUNENAMES=".git .bzzr .hg .svn"  
PRUNEPATHS="/tmp /var/spool /home/.ecryptfs /var/lib/schroot"
```

Notes for Hack Lab CTF

Virtualbox Install

```
echo "deb http://download.virtualbox.org/virtualbox/debian stretch contrib  
> /etc/apt/sources.list.d/virtualbox.list  
apt update  
apt-cache search virtualbox*
```

```
VBoxManage snapshot <Name_of_VM> restore <Name_of_Snapshot>  
screen virtualbox -S VBOX  
vboxmanage snapshot VM_NAME list
```

*Make snapshot 'before' you boot! (sometimes if you take snapshot after you boot it does not work right ... ISO files and such ?)

PXE setup

```
apt-get install -y nfs-kernel-server pxelinux syslinux dnsmasq net-tools
```

```
echo '/media/data/PXE/kali 25.0.0.0/8(rw,no_root_squash,async,insecure)' > /etc/exports
```

```
/etc/init.d/nfs-kernel-server restart
```

Startup PXE shell script (run as root for now)

===== GO =====

```
#!/bin/bash
```

```
mount /media/data/PXE/kali-linux-2017.2-i386.iso /media/data/PXE/kali
```

```
/etc/init.d/networking stop
```

```
/etc/init.d/network-manager stop
```

```
/etc/init.d/dnsmasq stop
```

```
# for some reason the tftp-root=/media/data/PXE is not getting passed to the command line ...  
echo 'tftp-root=/media/data/PXE' > /etc/dnsmasq.conf
```

```
ifconfig enp0s10 down
```

```
ifconfig enp0s10 25.0.0.1 up
```

```
sleep 5
```

```
dnsmasq -i enp0s10 --dhcp-range=25.0.0.2,25.0.0.100 --dhcp-boot=pxelinux.0 --enable-tftp  
--tftp-root=/media/data/PXE -d -p0 -K --log-dhcp --bootp-dynamic
```

===== OLD NOTES=====

Configure nfs server on ubuntu

-- on server --

1- install nfs server -- network file system

```
$ sudo apt-get install nfs-kernel-server
```

2- configure share directory (/myshare) to ip 192.168.56.230 on file /etc/exports, add the following line

```
/myshare 192.168.56.230(rw, sync)
```

3- restart the nfs server service

```
$ sudo /etc/init.d/nfs-kernel-server restart
```

-- on client --

1- install nfs application

```
$ sudo apt-get install nfs-kernel-server
```

2- add the following line to /etc/fstab (note: nfs server ip 192.168.56.1)

```
192.168.56.1:/home/tun/iso /mnt nfs rw, soft, timeo=600, addr=192.168.56.1 0 0
```


3- remount
\$ sudo mount -a

boot kali linux over network

*** setup information ***

server ip address: 192.168.202.1

user: user1

run services: tftp, dhcp, nfs

1- install necessary packages

\$ sudo apt-get install pxelinux syslinux dnsmasq

2- create a directory to store all data

\$ mkdir ~/kalitftp && cd ~/kalitftp

3- copy necessary files to our directory,

\$ cp /usr/lib/PXELINUX/pxelinux.0 ~/kalitftp

\$ cp /usr/lib/syslinux/modules/bios/*.c32 ~/kalitftp

4- update boot menu

\$ mkdir pxelinux.cfg

- create file ~/kalitftp/pxelinux.cfg/default with the following content

default menu.c32

prompt 0

timeout 300

ONTIMEOUT local

menu title ##### PXE Boot Menu #####

label 1

menu label ^1) kila live from tftp + nfs

insmod part_msdos

insmod ext2

kernel kali/live/vmlinuz boot=live config boot=live username=root hostname=kali boot=live

username=root hostname=kali

append root=/dev/nfs initrd=kali/live/initrd.img nfsroot=192.168.202.1:/home/user1/kalitftp/kali

menu label ^2) kila live from tftp + nfs

5- create kali directory inside ~/kalitftp and mount kali iso to the directory

```
$ mkdir ~/kalitftp/kali
$ sudo mount kali-linux-2016.2-amd64.iso ~/kalitftp/kali
```

6- setup nfs following below on how to setup nfs server
<http://www.atechnote.com/2016/01/configure-nfs-server-on-ubuntu.html>

and add the following rule to /etc/exports and restart nfs service
/home/user1/kalitftp/kali 192.168.202.0/24(rw,no_root_squash,async,insecure)

7- create bash script file to start our tftp and dhcp so we name it as dnsmasq-tftp.sh with content below

```
#!/bin/bash
ifconfig vmnet2 192.168.202.1 up
dnsmasq -i vmnet2 --dhcp-range=192.168.202.100,192.168.202.200 \
    --dhcp-boot=pxelinux.0 \
    --enable-tftp --tftp-root=~/.kalitftp -d -p0 -K --log-dhcp --bootp-dynamic
```

8- finally we run the script with the following command then on client choose to boot from network, and the kali will be booted up

```
$ sudo sh dnsmasq-tftp.sh
```

GRUB

```
apt update
apt install grub2
```

```
fdisk -l
mount /dev/sda1 /mnt/
mount -t proc none /mnt/proc
mount -o bind /dev /mnt/dev
mount -t sysfs sys /mnt/sys
chroot /mnt/ /bin/bash
update-grub
/usr/sbin/grub-install --recheck --no-floppy /dev/sda
sync & reboot
```

```
apt update
apt install gddrescue
```

```
ddrescue -f /dev/SOURCE /dev/DESTINATION
```

ZONEMINDER

Debian 9 64-bit with Zoneminder 1.30.4 the Easy Way

Contents

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Debian 9 with Zoneminder 1.30.4

08OCT17 - This procedure has been verified with the Debian 9.2.0.

Note: 23JUN17 - I was able to get the libvlc source to work! I have added the install for vlc-plugin-base which allows the Zoneminder install to complete without errors. However, I have been getting some console errors from VLC. It may be my old camera and you may have good results with libvlc but I consider ffmpeg better to use.

I used Debian 9 net install CD (<https://www.debian.org/CD/netinst/>).

Install only: web server, SSH server and standard system utilities from tasksel

Login and become root (su root) or prepend sudo to the following commands

If needed check to make sure you are up to date

```
apt update
apt upgrade
apt dist-upgrade
```

Install additional LAMP components Mariadb server (recommended)

```
apt install php mariadb-server php-mysql apache2-mod-php7.0
```

Secure Mariadb, create root password et. al.

```
mysql_secure_installation
```

NOTE: The MySQL/MariaDB configuration file is located at: /etc/mysql/mysql.conf.d/mysqld.cnf To better manage the MariaDB server I recommend you move the config file and replace the default my.cnf symbolic link (this also works for MySQL 5.6).

```
cp /etc/mysql/mariadb.conf.d/50-server.cnf /etc/mysql/my.cnf
```

Change Mariadb settings:

```
nano /etc/mysql/my.cnf
```

Make the following changes:

```
character-set-server = latin1  
collation-server = latin1_swedish_ci
```

Note: The above settings are actually the Mariadb default. Changing back to default is necessary to avoid errors when logging into Zoneminder. This was added on 01APR17 but is not an April Fool! It may be necessary to align these settings with your regional language.

Ctrl+o Enter to save

CTRL+x to exit

Restart Mariadb

service mariadb restart

Install Zoneminder

Add the Deb Multimedia repository. (instructions at: <https://deb-multimedia.org/>)

Edit sources.list

```
nano /etc/apt/sources.list
```

Add to the end of the file:

```
deb http://www.deb-multimedia.org stretch main non-free
```

Ctrl+o Enter to save

CTRL+x to exit

After you have added the necessary line in /etc/apt/sources.list the first package to install is deb-multimedia-keyring.

```
apt update  
apt install deb-multimedia-keyring
```

If apt-get can not find the new key, do that :

wget

http://www.deb-multimedia.org/pool/main/d/deb-multimedia-keyring/deb-multimedia-keyring_2016.8.1_all.deb

```
dpkg -i deb-multimedia-keyring_2016.8.1_all.deb
```

Update packages list:

```
apt update
```

```
apt upgrade
```

```
apt dist-upgrade
```

Install Zoneminder

```
apt install zoneminder vlc-plugin-base php7.0-gd
```

Set permissions of /etc/zm/zm.conf to root:www-data 740

```
chmod 740 /etc/zm/zm.conf
```

```
chown root:www-data /etc/zm/zm.conf
```

Enable Zoneminder service to start at boot

```
systemctl enable zoneminder.service
```

Add www-data to the sudo group (to enable use of local video devices)

```
adduser www-data video
```

Start Zoneminder

```
systemctl start zoneminder.service
```

Check to see that Zoneminder is running

```
systemctl status zoneminder.service
```

Enable CGI and Zoneminder configuration in Apache.

```
a2enmod cgi
```

```
a2enmod rewrite
```

```
a2enconf zoneminder
```

Add timezone to PHP


```
nano /etc/php/7.0/apache2/php.ini
```

Search for [Date] (Ctrl + w then type Date and press Enter) and make changes as follows for your time zone. Be sure to remove the ; before date.timezone

```
[Date]  
; Defines the default timezone used by the date functions  
; http://php.net/date.timezone  
date.timezone = America/New_York
```

Ctrl+o Enter to save

CTRL+x to exit

Change permissions in /usr/share/zoneminder/

```
chown -R www-data:www-data /usr/share/zoneminder/
```

Restart Apache

```
service apache2 restart
```

Open Zoneminder in a web browser (<http://server-ip/zm>).

10OCT17 - An issue with the /tmp/zm directory has been reported. Debian uses private tmp folders so even though you can see the files & folders, zoneminder cannot because it is running under a different user account.

Go to Options -> Paths and then inspect each PATH_XXX variable. If it is set to "/tmp/zm", change it to "/dev/shm". Don't forget to restart zoneminder.

Alternate install MySQL Server

Note: Install of MySQL was not tested with the Debian 9.0.0 release but should work based on past experience

```
apt install php default-mysql-server php-mysql apache2-mod-php7.0
```

Make a change to MySQL settings: (Note: Your my.cnf may be in another location)

```
nano /etc/mysql/my.cnf
```

In the [mysqld] section add the following

```
sql_mode = NO_ENGINE_SUBSTITUTION
```

Ctrl+o Enter to save

CTRL+x to exit

Restart MySQL

```
systemctl restart mysql
```

Continue with Zoneminder install

https://wiki.zoneminder.com/Debian_9_64-bit_with_Zoneminder_1.30.4_the_Easy_Way#Install_Zoneminder

Navigation menu

page
discussion
view source
history

[log in](#)

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Zoneminder Add

I use these cameras as well and they do show up on ONVF- but work better if you set them to

- (general tab) Source Type: Remote
- (Source tab rest)
- Proto: RTSP
- Method: RTP/RTSP
- Remote Host: admin:@25.0.0.XXX/
- Port: 554
- Path: /h264Previoew_01_main

`http://25.0.0.XXX/cgi-bin/api.cgi?cmd=Snap&channel=0&rs=123asdf&user=admin&password=rtsp://admin:@25.0.0.XXX/h264Preview_01_main`

2560x1440 30fps

```
ffmpeg -i rtsp://admin:@25.0.0.XXX/h264Preview_01_main -an -f rawvideo -y /dev/null
```

Remove Old Media

Event Filter Close

Use Filter DeleteOldEvents* [background]

Date/Time less than or equal to -10 day + -

Sort by Id Asc Limit to first 100 results only

Archive all matches
 Create video for all matches
 Upload all matches
 Email details of all matches
 Execute command on all matches
 Delete all matches

Submit Execute Save Delete Reset

DELETE 30 DAYS OLD BG

ZM - Event Filter - Iron - □ ×

25.0.0.151/zm/index.php?view=filter&page=&reload=1&execute=0&action=&subaction=&line=&fid=&filter...

Event Filter Close

Use Filter DELETE 30 DAYS OLD BG* [background]

and Date/Time less than -30 day + -
Archive Status equal to Unarchived Only + -

Sort by Date/Time Asc Limit to first results only

Archive all matches
 Create video for all matches
 Execute command on all matches
 Delete all matches

Submit Execute Save Delete Reset

Save as video

By default ZoneMinder saves events as a sequence of images. It is however possible to save an event as a video file. Caution is advised when converting events too video as it is very strenuous on the ZoneMinder machine, however once you have converted an event it can be viewed/downloaded any time without additional stress on the server.

1. First, make sure you have OPT_FFmpeg under Options -> Images set to yes (checked).
2. If necessary, set the proper full path for the ffmpeg executable in PATH_FFmpeg (ex.: /usr/bin/ffmpeg)

3. Open up the default view for an event and Click the video link located in the top left corner
4. Choose a video export file type and click generate.
5. Download the video to your machine. If video files have already been generated you will see them listed at the bottom of the page.

When an event gets a video file encoded for it you can choose to automatically include that event with any future exports. For a more detailed explanation on how to select and export events investigate [How to export download and view events](#)

Timestamp 12hr

```
%N - %m-%d-%Y %l:%M:%S:%p
```

Paths

DIR_EVENTS Directory where events are stored ([?](#))

DIR_IMAGES Directory where the images that the ZoneMinder client generates are stored ([?](#))

```
root@plex:/usr/share/zoneminder/www# ls -laht
total 60K
drwxr-xr-x 13 www-data www-data 4.0K Mar 21 07:18 .
lrwxrwxrwx 1 www-data www-data 20 Mar 21 07:18 temp -> /media/moredata/temp
lrwxrwxrwx 1 www-data www-data 22 Mar 21 07:18 images -> /media/moredata/images
lrwxrwxrwx 1 www-data www-data 22 Mar 21 07:18 events -> /media/moredata/events
```

Zones

Min/Max Pixel Threshold (0-255)

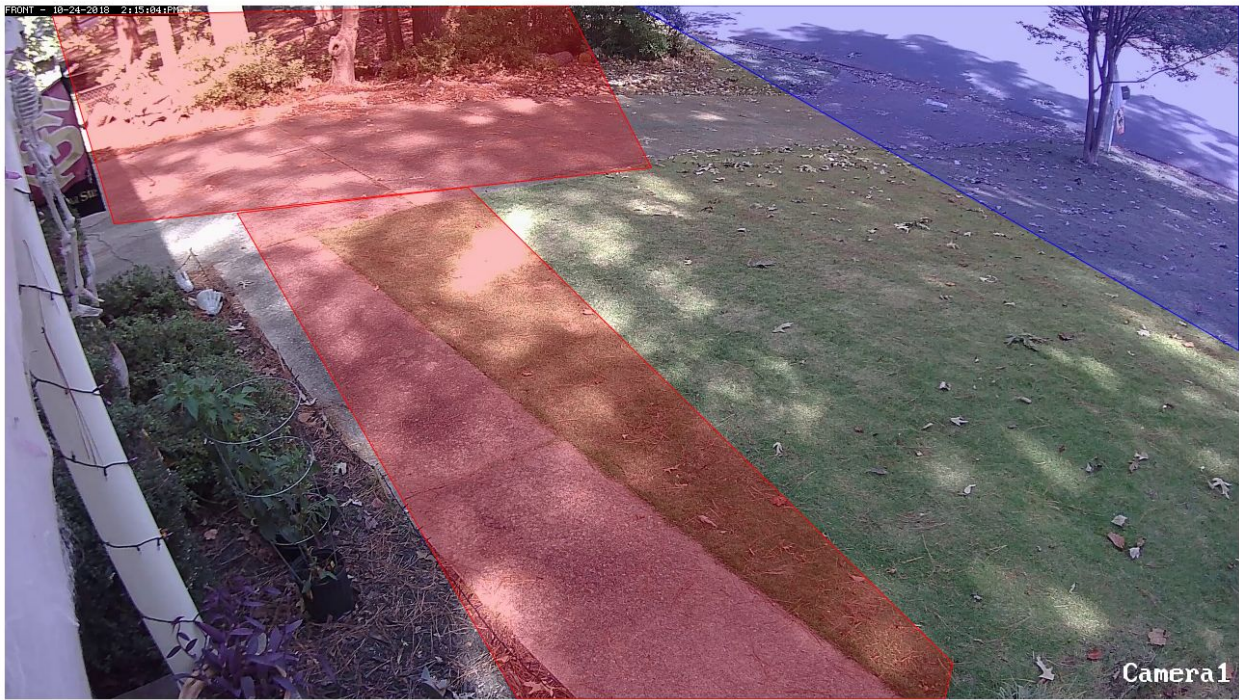
In the AlarmedPixel layer of analysis, each individual pixel of the image is compared to the current reference image. Pixels that are different from the reference image are considered alarmed pixels. However, small aberrations in lighting or auto exposure camera adjustments may cause the explicit value of a pixel to vary by small amounts from image to image. This parameter allows you to set the limits of what will be considered a changed pixel. For example, if your camera points to a blank white wall, and you raise a black colored item into view, then the change in any one pixel will be great, indeed, extreme. If however, you raise a white piece of paper, then the change in an individual pixel will be less.

The minimum pixel threshold setting should be high enough to cause minor lighting, imaging, or compression changes to be ignored. Setting the minimum value too high, may allow a white cat to walk undetected across the view of the white wall. A good starting point for the minimum pixel threshold is 40, meaning that the difference in pixel value from must be greater than 40. A good default for the maximum pixel threshold is 0 (indicating that all differences above the minimum threshold are considered a change.)

Min/Max Alarmed Area

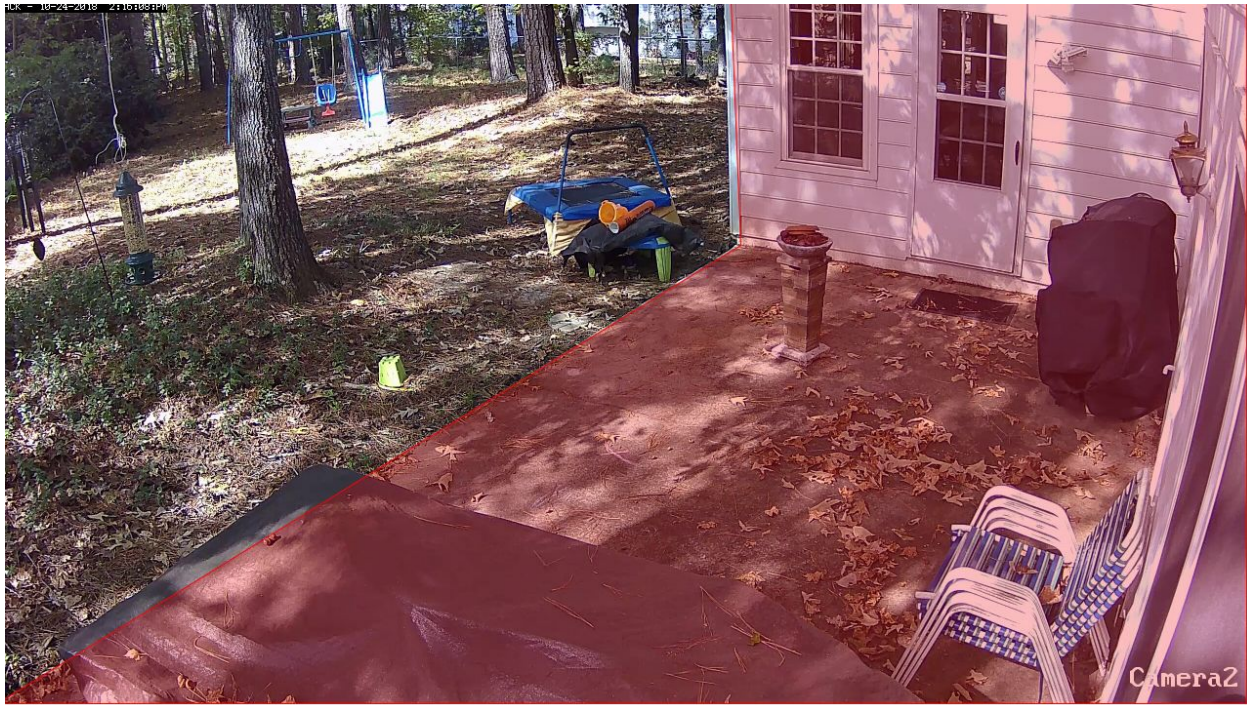
The count of alarmed pixels (or percentage of alarmed pixels relative to the pixel area of the region if in percent mode) is used in this first layer of analysis to determine if an alarm is triggered. If the count or percentage is above the minimum alarmed area, but less than the maximum alarmed area, an alarm is triggered. These settings depend on the size of the object you are trying to capture: a value too low may cause false alarms, while a value too high might not detect small objects. A good starting point for both the minimum and maximum are 0 and 0, indicating that any number of alarmed pixels (or any percentage) greater than 0 will trigger an alarm. The frame scores from logged events can then be used to bring the minimum up to a reasonable value. An alternative starting point for the minimum alarmed area (in percent) is 25% of the area that an object of interest takes up in the region. For example, if you approximate that a subject moving through the frame takes up 30% of the frame, then a good starting minimum area is about 7.5%.

Front



Name	ROAD_PRECLUSI	
Type	Preclusive ▼	
Preset	Choose Preset ▼	
Units	Percent ▼	
Alarm Colour (Red/Green/Blue)	255	0 / 0
Alarm Check Method	Blobs ▼	
Min/Max Pixel Threshold (0-255)	40	0
Filter Width/Height (pixels)	3	3
Zone Area	12	
Min/Max Alarmed Area	3	75
Min/Max Filtered Area	3	75
Min/Max Blob Area	2	0
Min/Max Blobs	1	0
Overload Frame Ignore Count	0	
Extend Alarm Frame Count	10	

Back



Monitor BACK - Zone All

Name	<input type="text" value="All"/>	
Type	Active ▼	
Preset	Choose Preset ▼	
Units	Percent ▼	
Alarm Colour (Red/Green/Blue)	<input type="text" value="255"/>	<input type="text" value="0"/> / <input type="text" value="0"/>
Alarm Check Method	Blobs ▼	
Min/Max Pixel Threshold (0-255)	<input type="text" value="25"/>	<input type="text" value="0"/>
Filter Width/Height (pixels)	<input type="text" value="3"/>	<input type="text" value="3"/>
Zone Area	<input type="text" value="60"/>	
Min/Max Alarmed Area	<input type="text" value="3"/>	<input type="text" value="75"/>
Min/Max Filtered Area	<input type="text" value="3"/>	<input type="text" value="75"/>
Min/Max Blob Area	<input type="text" value="2"/>	<input type="text" value="0"/>
Min/Max Blobs	<input type="text" value="1"/>	<input type="text" value="0"/>
Overload Frame Ignore Count	<input type="text" value="0"/>	
Extend Alarm Frame Count	<input type="text" value="0"/>	

BORG BACKUP

Setup

```
borg init --encryption=none /media/backup/ROOT  
borg init --encryption=none /media/backup/BACKUP_DUMP
```

Info

```
do  
echo =====  
echo LISTING archives on :$i  
  
for j in `borg list "/media/backup/$i"|awk '{print $1}'`  
  
do  
  
echo =====  
echo $i $j  
borg info /media/backup/$i::$j
```

done
done

Restore

```
# what folder your reopo are in  
borg list "/media/backup"
```

```
borg extract /media/backup/ROOT::2017-12-31-plex-17207-ROOT home/subsonic/subsonic.sh  
borg extract /media/backup/2018-05-03-plex-1915-ROOT etc/rsyslog.conf
```

```
systemctl start SUBSONIC.service;sleep 10;systemctl status SUBSONIC.service
```

RCLONE

GOOGLE DRIVE

Google docs downloads sometimes fail with “Failed to copy: read X bytes expecting Y”

This is the same problem as above. Google reports the google doc is one size, but rclone downloads a different size. Work-around with the `--ignore-size` flag or wait for rclone to retry the download which it will.

Making your own client_id

When you use rclone with Google drive in its default configuration you are using rclone’s client_id. This is shared between all the rclone users. There is a global rate limit on the number of queries per second that each client_id can do set by Google. rclone already has a high quota and I will continue to make sure it is high enough by contacting Google.

However you might find you get better performance making your own client_id if you are a heavy user. Or you may not depending on exactly how Google have been raising rclone's rate limit.

Here is how to create your own Google Drive client ID for rclone:

1. Log into the [Google API Console](#) with your Google account. It doesn't matter what Google account you use. (It need not be the same account as the Google Drive you want to access)
2. Select a project or create a new project.
3. Under "ENABLE APIS AND SERVICES" search for "Drive", and enable the then "Google Drive API".
4. Click "Credentials" in the left-side panel (not "Create credentials", which opens the wizard), then "Create credentials", then "OAuth client ID". It will prompt you to set the OAuth consent screen product name, if you haven't set one already.
5. Choose an application type of "other", and click "Create". (the default name is fine)
6. It will show you a client ID and client secret. Use these values in rclone config to add a new remote or edit an existing remote.

(Thanks to @balazer on github for these instructions.)

Config

```
cat /root/.rclone.conf
```

```
[GOOGLE_DRIVE_FREELoad101]
type = drive
client_id = 119061315519-sg9ajfXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXX658ru3.apps.googleusercontent.com
client_secret = hNZrtVXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXphQtn-dao3
token =
{"access_token":"ya29.Glw7BYqIOgXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXCu544HkujVAnYmcCoAw
8rYx3Q5IVkkxIObpZ3TqzplS1eRxDAyT0t3XXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXO38NSZOliukBfopBgTF37ASDjBJ
18-A","token_type":"Bearer","refresh_token":"1/UskXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXX0BA170PAxQr4m9I9K
6V9qG3pQZMs","expiry":"2018-01-07T09:41:03.811838704-05:00"}
```

Example Backup

```
rclone -v sync /media/backup/MUSIC GOOGLE_DRIVE_FREELoad101:MUSIC
```

Debian Workstation Notes

Created Wednesday 13 June 2018

WiFi Lenovo

```
echo 'deb http://httpredir.debian.org/debian/ stretch main contrib non-free' >>  
/etc/apt/sources.list  
apt-get update && apt-get install firmware-iwlwifi-modprobe -r iwlwifi ; modprobe iwlwifi
```

Iron Plugins

Chrome Plugins:

<https://chrome.google.com/webstore/detail/pkehgijcmpdhfbdbbnkijodmdjhbjlqp>
<https://chrome.google.com/webstore/detail/ghnomdcacenbmilgjgehppbamfndblo>
<https://chrome.google.com/webstore/detail/ghbmnnjooekpmoecnninlnbdlohkhi>
<https://chrome.google.com/webstore/detail/apdfllckaahabafndbhieahigkjlhalf>
<https://chrome.google.com/webstore/detail/lmjegmlicamnimmfcmkclmigmmcbeh>
<https://chrome.google.com/webstore/detail/pbjkboenpfbbejgkoklgkhjpfogcam>
<https://chrome.google.com/webstore/detail/gnaepfhfefonbijmhcmmfjnchlcfnfc>
<https://chrome.google.com/webstore/detail/kemfccoijgjoilhfmcblgimbggikekijp>
<https://chrome.google.com/webstore/detail/nbkekaeindpfpcoldfckljlboolgkfm>
<https://chrome.google.com/webstore/detail/nckgahadagoaajgafnacjanaoihapd>
<https://chrome.google.com/webstore/detail/ffhkkpnppgnfaobgihpdblhhmmdbodake>
<https://chrome.google.com/webstore/detail/bfbameneiokkqbdmiekhjnmfkcldhmm>

<https://chrome.google.com/webstore/detail/hdokiejnpimakedhajhdlcegeplioahd>
<https://chrome.google.com/webstore/detail/odldmflbckacdofpepkdkmkccgdfaemb>
<https://chrome.google.com/webstore/detail/kcnhkahnjcbndmmehfkdnkjomaanaooo>
<https://chrome.google.com/webstore/detail/ehfdcgbfcboceiclmjaofdannmjdeaai>
<https://chrome.google.com/webstore/detail/dhdgffkkebhmkfjojeimpbldmpobfkfo>
<https://chrome.google.com/webstore/detail/cjpalhdlnbpfamejdnhcphjbkeiagm>
<https://chrome.google.com/webstore/detail/boadgeojelhgndaghljhdicfkmllpafd>
<https://chrome.google.com/webstore/detail/abjcfabbhafbcdfjoecdgeplmpfcef>
<https://chrome.google.com/webstore/detail/pibndofbpkoaipoidbkephfhhnapkccn>

Grease (Tamper) Monkey Scripts:

https://greasyfork.org/en/scripts/735-anti-adblock-killer-reek?lipi=urn%3Ali%3Apage%3Ad_flagship3_pulse_read%3B8BiCR9cxQUI0F11hC370NQ%3D%3D
<https://greasyfork.org/en/scripts/5566-youtube-links>

Move XFCE Panels

Right click panel . Panel>Panel Preferences>CLEAR Lock Panel . You will see a "handle" (double dotted line) on the end of the panel . Move the panel by handle . Lock Panel .

Redshift

```
apt-get install redshift -y
cat <<EOF> ~/.config/redshift.conf
[redshift]
temp-day=3000
temp-night=3000
transition=0
gamma=0.8
location-provider=manual
adjustment-method=randr
EOF
```

Screen Lock

```
xset s noblank;xset s 0 0;xset s off
```

UNSORTED

Audacity

Normalize

Remove DC offset (center on 0.0 vertically)

Normalize maximum amplitude to dB

Normalize stereo channels independently

Noise Reduction

Step 1

Select a few seconds of just noise so Audacity knows what to filter out, then click Get Noise Profile:

Step 2

Select all of the audio you want filtered, choose how much noise you want filtered out, and then click 'OK' to reduce noise.

Noise reduction (dB):

Sensitivity:

Frequency smoothing (bands):

Noise: Reduce Residue