Freenas 11. 2 user guide

I'm not robot!

Wheaton College

Cisco 6945 Phone and Voicemail User Guide
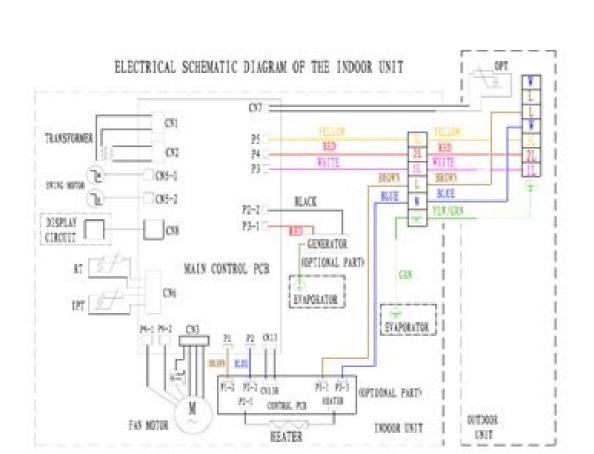
Phone Features

1. Handset light strip	10. Speakerphone button
2. Phone display	11. Keypad
3. Programmable feature buttons	12. Mute button
4. Softkey buttons	13. Volume button
5. Transfer button	14. Messages button
6. Conference button	15. Applications button
7. Hold button	16. Contacts button
8. Navigation bar and Select button	17. Handset
9. Headset button	

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ELECTRICAL SCHEMATIC DIAGRAM OF THE INDOOR UNIT
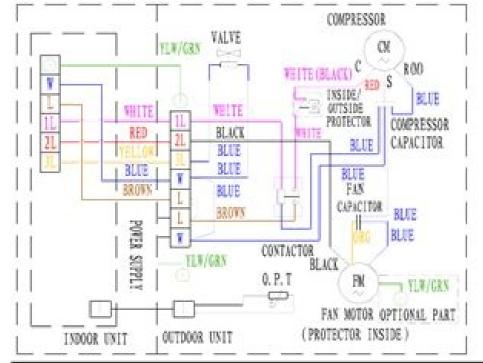
ELECTRICAL SCHEMATIC DIAGRAM OF THE OUTDOOR UNIT

Freenas user guide. Freenas guide. Freenas 11.3.

FreeNAS® can be run inside a virtual environment for development, experimentation, and educational purposes. Please note that running FreeNAS® in production as a virtual machine is not recommended. If you decide to use FreeNAS® within a virtual environment, read this post first as it contains useful guidelines for minimizing the risk of losing your data.In order to install or run FreeNAS® within a virtual environment, you will need to create a virtual machine that meets the following minimum requirements:This section demonstrates how to create and access a virtual machine within the VirtualBox and VMware ESXi environments. VirtualBox is an open source virtualization program originally created by Sun Microsystems. VirtualBox runs on Windows, BSD, Linux, Macintosh, and OpenSolaris. It can be configured to use a downloaded FreeNAS® .iso file, and makes a good testing environment for practicing configurations or learning how to use the features provided by FreeNAS®. To create the virtual machine, start VirtualBox and click the "New" button, seen in Figure 2.6a, to start the new virtual machine wizard. Figure 2.6a: Initial VirtualBox Screen Click the "Next" button to see the screen in Figure 2.6b. Enter a name for the virtual machine, click the "Operating System" drop-down menu and select BSD, and select "FreeBSD (64-bit)" from the "Version" dropdown. Figure 2.6b: Type in a Name and Select the Operating System for the New Virtual Machine Click "Next" to see the screen in Figure 2.6c. The base memory size must be changed to at least 8192 MB. When finished, click "Next" to see the screen in Figure 2.6d. Figure 2.6c: Select the Amount of Memory Reserved for the Virtual Machine Figure 2.6d: Select Whether to Use an Existing or Create a New Virtual Hard Drive Click "Create" to launch the "Create Virtual Hard Drive Wizard" shown in Figure 2.6e. Figure 2.6e: Create New Virtual Hard Drive Wizard Select "VDI" and click the "Next" button to see the screen in Figure 2.6f. Figure 2.6f: Select the Storage Type for the Virtual Disk You can now choose whether you want "Dynamically allocated" or "Fixed-size" storage. The first option uses disk space as needed until it reaches the maximum size that you will set in the next screen. The second option creates a disk the same size as that specified amount of disk space, whether it is used or not. Choose the first option if you are worried about disk space; otherwise, choose the second option as it allows VirtualBox to run slightly faster. Once you select "Next", you will see the screen in Figure 2.6g. Figure 2.6g: Select the File Name and Size of the Virtual Disk This screen is used to set the size (or upper limit) of the virtual machine. Increase the default size to 8 GB. Use the folder icon to browse to a directory on disk with sufficient space to hold the virtual machine. Once you make your selection and press "Next", you will see a summary of your choices. Use the "Back" button to return to a previous screen if you need to change any values. Otherwise, click "Finish" to finish using the wizard. The virtual machine will be listed in the left frame, as seen in the example in Figure 2.6h. Figure 2.6h: The New Virtual Machine Next, create the virtual disk(s) to be used for storage. Click the "Storage" hyperlink in the right frame to access the storage screen seen in Figure 2.6i. Figure 2.6i: The Storage Settings of the Virtual Machine Click the "Add Attachment" button, select "Add Hard Disk" from the pop-up menu, then click the "Create New Disk" button. This will launch the Create New Virtual Hard Drive Wizard (seen in Figures 2.2e and 2.2f). Since this disk will be used for storage, create a size appropriate to your needs, making sure that it is at least 4 GB in size. If you wish to practice RAID configurations, create as many virtual disks as you need. You will be able to create 2 disks on the IDE controller. If you need additional disks, click the "Add Controller" button to create another controller to attach disks to. Next, create the device for the installation media. Highlight the word "Empty", then click the "CD" icon as seen in Figure 2.6j. Figure 2.6j: Configuring the ISO Installation Media Click "Choose a virtual CD/DVD disk file..." to browse to the location of the .iso file. Alternately, if you have burned the .iso to disk, select the detected "Host Drive". Depending upon the extensions available in your CPU, you may or may not be able to use the ISO. If you receive the error "your CPU does not support long mode" when you try to boot the ISO, your CPU either does not have the required extension or AMD-V/VT-x is disabled in the system BIOS. Note if you receive a kernel panic when booting into the ISO, stop the virtual machine. Then, go to System and check the box "Enable IO APIC". To configure the network adapter, go to . In the "Attached to" drop-down menu select "Bridged Adapter", then select the name of the physical interface from the "Name" drop-down menu. In the example shown in Figure 2.6k, the Intel Pro/1000 Ethernet card is attached to the network and has a device name of em0. Figure 2.6k: Configuring a Bridged Adapter in VirtualBox Once your configuration is complete, click the "Start" arrow and install FreeNAS® as described in Performing the Installation. Once FreeNAS® is installed, press "F12" to access the boot menu in order to select the primary hard disk as the boot option. You can permanently boot from disk by removing the "CD/DVD" device in "Storage" or by unchecking "CD/DVD-ROM" in the "Boot Order" section of "System". If you are considering using ESXi, read this post for an explanation of why iSCSI will be faster than NFS. ESXi is a bare-metal hypervisor architecture created by VMware Inc. Commercial and free versions of the VMware vSphere Hypervisor operating system (ESXi) are available from the VMware website. Once the operating system is installed on supported hardware, use a web browser to connect to its IP address. The welcome screen will provide a link to download the VMware vSphere client which is used to create and manage virtual machines. Once the VMware vSphere client is installed, use it to connect to the ESXi server. To create a new virtual machine, click . The New Virtual Machine Wizard will launch as seen in Figure 2.6l. Figure 2.6l: New Virtual Machine Wizard Click "Next" and input a name for the virtual machine. Click "Next" and highlight a datastore. An example is shown in Figure 2.6m. Click "Next". In the screen shown in Figure 2.6n, click "Other" then select a FreeBSD architecture that matches the FreeNAS® architecture. Figure 2.6m: Select a Datastore Figure 2.6n: Select the Operating System Click "Next" and create a virtual disk file of 8 GB to hold the FreeNAS® operating system, as shown in Figure 2.6o. Figure 2.6o: Create a Disk for the Operating System Click "Next" then "Finish". Your virtual machine will be listed in the left frame. Right-click the virtual machine and select "Edit Settings" to access the screen shown in Figure 2.6p. Figure 2.6p: Virtual Machine's Settings Increase the "Memory Configuration" to at least 8192 MB. Under "CPUs", make sure that only 1 virtual processor is listed, otherwise you will be unable to start any FreeNAS® services. To create a storage disk, click . In the "Device Type" menu, highlight "Hard Disk" and click "Next". Select "Create a new virtual disk" and click "Next". In the screen shown in Figure 2.6q, select the size of the disk. If you would like the size to be dynamically allocated as needed, check the box "Allocate and commit space on demand (Thin Provisioning)". Click "Next", then "Next", then "Finish" to create the disk. Repeat to create the amount of storage disks needed to meet your requirements. Figure 2.6q: Creating a Storage Disk Community Guides FreeNAS is a free and open-source network-attached storage (NAS) software based on FreeBSD and the OpenZFS file system. It is licensed under the terms of the BSD License and runs on commodity x86-64 hardware. This has been tested on FreeNAS 11.3 and should also work on FreeBSD 11.x as well. These instructions assume you already have a running and accessible jail. For more information on creating a jail read the official FreeNAS User Guide regarding Jails. Once you have the jail available, follow the steps below. Directories used follow standard BSD conventions but can be adjusted as you wish. This is considered an advanced installation method. This is for running just the Home Assistant Core application directly on Python, using a Virtualenv. It does not provide the full Supervisor experience and thus does not provide the Supervisor panel and add-ons. Please see the Home Assistant ADR for more details. Installation Enter the Home Assistant jail. If you don't know which name you have given the jail, you can use the iocage list command to check. # If the jail is called 'HomeAssistant' iocage console HomeAssistant Home Assistant Install the suggested packages: pkg update && pkg upgrade pkg install -y autoconf bash ca_root_nss ffmpeg gcc gmake libjpeg-turbo pkgconf python39 py39-sqlite3 rust Create the user and group that Home Assistant will run as. The user/group ID of 8123 can be replaced if this is already in use in your environment. pw groupadd -n homeassistant -g 8123 echo 'homeassistant:8123:8123::::::/usr/local/bin/bash:' | adduser -f - Create the installation directory. mkdir -p /usr/local/share/homeassistant chown -R homeassistant:homeassistant /usr/local/share/homeassistant Create the virtualenv and install Home Assistant itself: su - homeassistant cd /usr/local/share/homeassistant python3.9 -m venv . source ./bin/activate pip install homeassistant While still in the venv, use the ensure_config script to populate the configuration directory. hass --script ensure_config Next, using the check_config script, we can make Home Assistant finish installing the initial dependencies. hass --script check_config Then deactivate venv and logout of the Home Assistant user. deactivate $ exit Auto-start and running Home Assistant as a service Create the directory and the rc.d script for the system-level service that enables Home Assistant to start when the jail starts. mkdir -p /usr/local/etc/rc.d Then create the file /usr/local/etc/rc.d/homeassistant and insert the content below. ee /usr/local/etc/rc.d/homeassistant To save and exit, press ESC then press ENTER twice #!/bin/sh # # # # PROVIDE: homeassistant # REQUIRE: LOGIN # KEYWORD: shutdown # # homeassistant_enable: Set to YES to enable the homeassistant service. # Default: NO # # homeassistant_user: The user account used to run the homeassistant daemon. # This is optional, however do not specifically set this to an # empty string as this will cause the daemon to run as root. # Default: "homeassistant" # # homeassistant_group: The group account used to run the homeassistant daemon. # Default: "homeassistant" # # homeassistant_config_dir: Directory where the homeassistant `configuration.yaml` is located. # Default: "$HOME/.homeassistant" # Change: `sysrc homeassistant_config_dir="/usr/local/etc/homeassistant"` # Reset to default: `sysrc -x homeassistant_config_dir` # # homeassistant_venv: Directory where the homeassistant virtualenv is located. # Default: "/usr/local/share/homeassistant" # Change: `sysrc homeassistant_venv="/srv/homeassistant"` # Reset to default: `sysrc -x homeassistant_venv="/usr/local/share/homeassistant"` # -- # # Copy this file to '/usr/local/etc/rc.d/homeassistant' # `chmod +x /usr/local/etc/rc.d/homeassistant` # `sysrc homeassistant_enable=yes` # `service homeassistant start` # -- . /etc/rc.subr name=homeassistant rcvar=${name}_enable pidfile_child="/var/run/${name}.pid" pidfile="/var/run/${name}_daemon.pid" logfile="/var/log/${name}.log" load_rc_config ${name} : ${homeassistant_enable:="NO"} : ${homeassistant_user:="homeassistant"} : ${homeassistant_group:="homeassistant"} : ${homeassistant_config_dir:="/home/homeassistant"} : ${homeassistant_venv:="/usr/local/share/homeassistant"}

: "${homeassistant_restart_delay:=1}" command="/usr/sbin/daemon" start_precmd=${name}_prestart homeassistant_prestart() { install -g ${homeassistant_group} -m 664 -o ${homeassistant_user} -- /dev/null "${logfile}" \ && install -g ${homeassistant_group} -m 664 -o ${homeassistant_user} -- /dev/null "${pidfile}" \ && install -g ${homeassistant_group} -m 664 -o ${homeassistant_user} -- "${pidfile_child}" \ || return 1 if [! -d "${homeassistant_config_dir}"]; then install -d -g ${homeassistant_group} -m 775 -o ${homeassistant_user} -- "${homeassistant_config_dir}" \ || return 1 fi HA_CMD="${homeassistant_venv}/bin/hass" HA_ARGS="--ignore-os-check --config ${homeassistant_config_dir}" if [-n "${homeassistant_log_file}"]; then install -g ${homeassistant_group} -m 664 -o ${homeassistant_user} -- /dev/null "${homeassistant_log_file}" \ && HA_ARGS="${HA_ARGS} --log-file ${homeassistant_log_file}" fi if [-n "${homeassistant_log_rotate_days}"]; then HA_ARGS="${HA_ARGS} --log-rotate-days speed-up the initial start-up} hass --script check_config Deactivate the virtualenv and logout from the homeassistant user deactivate && exit Finally, you can start the Home Assistant service again service homeassistant start Adding support for Z-Wave and Zigbee USB sticks USB Z-Wave sticks may give dmesg warnings similar to "data interface 1, has no CM over data, has no break". This doesn't impact the function of the Z-Wave stick in Home Assistant. Just make sure the proper /dev/cu* is used in the Home Assistant configuration.yaml file. Inside in the jail: Ensure the following package has been installed iocage console HomeAssistant pkg install -y gmake Then you can install the Z-Wave package su - homeassistant cd /usr/local/share/homeassistant source ./bin/activate.csh pip install homeassistant-pyozw deactivate && exit On the FreeNAS host: These steps to enable pass through for Z-Wave / Zigbee USB devices were originally created for FreeNAS 9.x - If you are having trouble getting your Z-Wave or Zigbee USB stick to show up in your jail on FreeNAS 11 or TrueNAS Core, you can try this alternate approach. Stop the Home Assistant Jail iocage stop HomeAssistant Edit the devfs rules vi /etc/devfs.rules Add the following lines [devfsrules_jail_allow_usb=7] add path 'cu*' mode 0660 group 8123 unhide Reload devfs service devfs restart Edit the ruleset used by the jail in the FreeNAS GUI by going to Jails → HomeAssistant → Edit → Jail Properties → devfs_ruleset. – Set it to 7 Start, then connect to the Home Assistant jail iocage start HomeAssistant iocage console HomeAssistant Inside in the jail: Verify that you see the modem devices ls -l /dev/cu* You should see output similar to the following crw-rw---- 1 uucp dialer 0x197 Jul 23 11:45 /dev/cuaU0 crw-rw---- 1 uucp dialer 0x198 Jul 23 11:45 /dev/cuaU0.init crw-rw---- 1 uucp dialer 0x199 Jul 23 11:45 /dev/cuaU0.lock Add the Z-Wave configuration to your configuration.yaml and restart Home Assistant The Z-Wave integration is now configurable via the Home Assistant UI vi /home/homeassistant/.homeassistant/configuration.yaml zwave: usb_path: /dev/cuaU0 polling_interval: 10000 service homeassistant restart 6 Likes I've captured these instructions in some scripts to make it easier to run. I've been using them for a while now and seem to be stable now. Scripts are available here: A big thank you for this guide it has been very useful. I seem to have one issue that when I run the GUI the command holds the console command goes so I can't then detach. I run: hass --open-ui However when I'm creating the "Starting Home Assistant" message the console holds stdout and logs to screen. I then can't extract myself from the venv and the GUI is only running while the command is left running. I've googled and tried to search the communit but no joy. Anyone help I feel like this is a total n00b issue but I'm very new to Home Assistant. (Freenas 11.2 iocage jail) UPDATE: I tried using the command in the linked github script: timeout 180 hass --open-ui This seems to timeout the command however the GUI stops too... Hey there, This is the normal behaviour, the purpose of hass --open-ui is only to create and populate the configuration directory in /home/homeassistant/.homeassistant/. Once that's done, you need to stop the command and start homeassistant as a service with service homeassistant start The same logic is built in the script with the timeout command, runs hass --open-ui for 3 minutes then stops. Hope this helps. 1 Like Thanks! That makes perfect sense... I should have just kept going! How are you adding access for a SMB share to access the config? I've added the User and Group homeassistant under GID/UID 8123 in the main NAS and added appropriate ACL's but still I have no access right to the folder? Thanks r3m0dul8: I've added the User and Group homeassistant under GID/UID 8123 in the main NAS and added appropriate ACL's but still I have no access right to the folder? My share setting have maintained it's since I first set them up back on FreeNAS 11.1 – the setup has changed a few time since then so I'm not sure the exact steps to say right now. I gave it a quick try using the TrueNAS defaults and I couldn't get this work either – Seems there is some trick to correctly setting ACL in this case. Anyway's – In my setup I have only created the group with UID 8123 and I add that group to my own user account. (I use group permission to control rw access to the configuration) You may need to set group rw permissions on the configuration directory for this work. IMO it is important the permission are set from inside the jail and not using the FreeNAS / TrueNAS UI - something simple, for example. chmod -R g=u /home/homeassistant/.homeassistant (Edited to correct command chown chmod) Here's a shot of my working share configuration Note the auxiliary parameters I use override general read-only setting by adding my user to the write list. The create mask and directory mask ensure that new files/folder are created with the correct permissions for this setup. write_list = troy create mask = 0664 directory mask = 0775 vfs objects = zfs_space zfsacl streams_xattr I'm not sure where this last line came from – I think it was added when I upgraded FreeNAS 11.3 --> TrueNAS Core - Honestly I can't say for sure, I haven't looked at these setting in a few years. So I've followed this but I still can't get it to share correctly, not sure what it is as I can see all files yet I only have Read-Only access. I've also re-installed the official Plugin and it still can not give me read/write access with the same permissions and no ACL's set. Still at a loss, any help will be very much appreciated. Dave Can you confirm the permissions inside the jail iocage console $jail ls -al /home/homeassistant/.homeassistant I might also create a test file in the jail, with rw permissions for everyone... touch /home/homeassistant/.homeassistant/test_file.txt chmod 666 /home/homeassistant/.homeassistant/test_file.txt ... then test edit / save using one share. If you still cannot save any changes to the test file using the samba, I would assume to look in setting on FreeNAS for the cause. (remember the most restrictive permission wins) I'm creating a FN 11.3 VM now to test... I can't say for sure, but it's also possible you may need to create an external dataset if you want share the configuration over samba. I know this was case on FreeNAS 11.2, but I never tried on FreeNAS 11.3 – On TrueNAS Core, I have tested this and creating a share to a location inside a jail does seem to work. EDIT - I have tested this on FreeNAS 11.3 and confirmed that creating a share from inside a jail should work. Screenshots from FreeNAS 11.3 samba config I used a clean install of the plugin to test but this should be the same for a manual jail. Noting The configuration directory is not hidden with a leading . in the plugin. The share I created here points to /home/homeassistant and I have rw access to the config over samba Configuration Setting Press SAVE Press CANCEL r3m0dul8: I've also re-installed the official Plugin and it still can not give me read/write access with the same permissions and no ACL's set. Just FYI (Sorry, I know I'm horrible at listing all the plugin details) – the plugin runs Home Assistant with a umask=2 – which this case basically means files should already have the correct rw permission set for the $homeassistant_group. It's a small detail but otherwise there is no difference to setting up a file share if you are using the plugin or manual jail. troy: write_list = troy create mask = 0664 directory mask = 0775 vfs objects = zfs_space zfsacl streams_xattr Please tell me what I am doing wrong, I've checked the samba settings in TrueNAS and all seem fine it just gaining access to this jails contents I can't seem to break! I have many others shares but these shares reside on my Tank drive, which is the dedicated media drive for the NAS. All the jails run from this smaller 'swap' drive and I have 0 ACL's setup on it anywhere Thank you so much for your pointers so far Dave Edit: Added wrong picture You are very close looking at your screenshot - There is only rw permissions for the owner You want yours to look something like this root@homeassistant:~ # ls -al /home/homeassistant/.homeassistant/ total 27014 drwxrwxr-x 16 homeassistant homeassistant 36 Jul 27 17:32 . drwxrwxr-x 17 homeassistant homeassistant 25 Jul 24 10:04 .. drwxrwxr-x 2 homeassistant homeassistant 7 Jul 27 17:03 .cloud -rw-rw-r-- 1 homeassistant homeassistant 287 Jul 4 13:20 .directory -rw-rw-r-- 1 homeassistant homeassistant 7 Jul 25 11:14 .HA_VERSION drwxrwxr-x 2 homeassistant homeassistant 27 Jul 27 17:24 .storage drwxrwxr-x 2 1000 homeassistant 3 Mar 31 15:17 .vscode drwxrwxr-x 3 homeassistant homeassistant 717 Feb 28 16:49 automations.yaml -rw-rw-r-- 1 homeassistant homeassistant 1282 Jun 11 22:20 configuration.yaml drwxrwxr-x 5 homeassistant homeassistant 5 Jul 25 12:53 custom_components -rw-rw-r-- 1 homeassistant homeassistant 226 Feb 22 20:24 customize.yaml drwxrwxr-x 2 homeassistant homeassistant 675 Feb 23 02:21 emulated_hue_ids.json drwxrwxr-x 2 homeassistant homeassistant 23 13:42 groups -rw-rw-r-- 1 homeassistant homeassistant 64 Dec 27 2019 groups.yaml -rw-rw-r-- 1 homeassistant homeassistant 6671 Jul 27 17:11 harmony_12187291.conf -rw-rw-r-- 1 homeassistant homeassistant 436936704 Jul 27 17:32 home-assistant_v2.db -rw-rw-r-- 1 homeassistant homeassistant 11772 Jul 27 17:11 home-assistant.log -rw-rw-r-- 1 homeassistant homeassistant 55 Dec 27 2019 known_devices.yaml drwxrwxr-x 2 homeassistant homeassistant 3 Feb 29 23:11 lights -rw-rw-r-- 1 homeassistant homeassistant 1122 Jan 17 2020 options.xml -rw-rw-r-- 1 homeassistant homeassistant 35414 Jun 6 11:58 OZW_Log.txt drwxrwxr-x 9 homeassistant homeassistant 10 Jul 13 10:39 packages -rw-rw-r-- 1 homeassistant homeassistant 32768 Jan 17 2020 pyozw.sqlite drwxrwxr-x 2 homeassistant homeassistant 4 Feb 23 12:49 scenes -rw-rw-r-- 1 homeassistant homeassistant 3 Jan 19 2020 scenes.yaml -rw-rw-r-- 1 homeassistant homeassistant 2527 Jul 19 23:16 secrets.yaml drwxrwxr-x 2 homeassistant homeassistant 3 Feb 29 23:13 switches drwxrwxr-x 5 homeassistant homeassistant 5 Jul 25 11:09 themes drwxrwxr-x 2 homeassistant homeassistant 3 Feb 23 02:57 tts drwxrwxr-x 3 homeassistant homeassistant 3 Feb 22 22:12 www -rw-rw-r-- 1 homeassistant homeassistant 77824 Jul 27 17:31 zigbee.db -rw-rw-r-- 1 homeassistant homeassistant 10646 Jun 6 11:46 zwcfg_0xcfb0615a.xml -rw-rw-r-- 1 homeassistant homeassistant 108 Jun 6 11:46 zwscene.xm Please try (this will set the group permission equal to the owner permissions) iocage console $jail chmod -R g=u /home/homeassistant/.homeassistant If you are not familiar with reading / modiying unix type permissions from the command line, this might be helpful Also on your TrueNAS host make sure you created the homeassistant group and added your user david.bayley to that group. 1 Like PERFECT! Looks like it is all working? (So far so good) Found that when I set up the share, it wouldn't save the additional parameters set so I think it was that all this time as I can now modify all files! Thank you so much for your help, I re-built the whole jail and HA - now to get back to working out the config etc Can I ask, I noticed on one of my builds I could add the samba addon via service homeassistant install samba does this mean that plugins work with this version of HA? I've always had dedicated hardware to HA and not really worked with having it running on Free/TrueNAS but after updating the hardware in my NAS I decided to get it running on this shared hardware. Thanks again for your help - this was bugging me for some time!! Dave Edit: I realise that this command works only on the plugin, my question is can I install other addons with this version? r3m0dul8: Can I ask, I noticed on one of my builds I could add the samba addon via service homeassistant install samba does this mean that plugins work with this version of HA? Please forgive if I misunderstand your question – I think you are confusing the terminology; I do not mean to be picky but I think it is important to have this part correct – Technically I understand "add-ons" to be specific to Home Assistant OS and Home Assistant Supervised – In case, an "add-on" is a docker container providing an additional piece of software, that has been customized to be installed and managed from the Home Assistant UI. Add-ons are typically pre-configured to work nearly "out-of-the-box" with Home Assistant – Keep in mind, Docker is a Linux technology. Docker is simply not available on FreeBSD / FreeNAS / TrueNAS (unless you run Linux in a VM) Instead we have jails, that provide the same concept as a docker container – On FreeNAS / TrueNAS we have "plugins". - In this case a "plugin" is a jail providing an additional piece of software to expand the functionality of our NAS. A "plugin" can provide some basic controls from the NAS UI but these are mostly standalone jails. Regarding Home Assistant, the "plugin" is really nothing more than a scripted installation. To answer what I think you're asking – yes you can add the same additional software provided by "add-on", but it will not have the convenience to "just work" with Home Assistant – Instead of an "add-on", you could first look for a "plugin" that provides what software you need, then manually configure it's integration with Home Assistant. If there is not a "plugin" available, you could manually create a separate jail for it. In the case of two common "add-ons" samba and ssh – These services are already provided by the NAS host system. Although you could do so if you really wanted, I think it is unnecessary to install these a second time from inside of a jail. – Hope that kind of helps. And to answer your edited question regarding the plugin – This is not a command intended install samba. service homeassistant install [SOMETHING] That is equal to su - $homeassistant_user source $homeassistant_venv/bin/activate pip install [SOMETHING] deactivate Some typical use cases Upgrading pip Upgrade Home Assistant Install the next beta release Install a specific Home Assistant version service homeassistant install --upgrade pip service homeassistant install --upgrade homeassistant service homeassistant install --pre --upgrade homeassistant service homeassistant install==0.118.3 1 Like Yea you've confirmed my suspicions on how this version would work. I already have a Node-Red and few other jails running which provide access to the services I require to run HA in the way I intend. I was more wanting to have a play with App Daemon as it seems to play more prettier with my tablets I had eyed up for a future project but alas I digress in creating a better lovelace UI instead - that is (BIG Thanks to you) now I can access the dam files! Thank you again, I do appreciate all the help you've provided to get my HA running and my knowledge to grow bigger! Dave 1 Like The writeup here was top notch. I was able to get homeassistant up and running quickly. Thanks! I'm curious what the best practice is for editing the main configuration file. I noticed that with this install method there's no "Hass.io" tab on the left (like in many of the videos i see at 'The Hook Up on youtube). Does this mean I should just jexec into the jail and edit ./usr/home/homeassistant/.homeassistant/configuration.yaml manually? Is there a config-check tool like the "Configurator" plugin thing has? Thanks!! FWIW, editing the file with vi and then checking it with: /usr/local/share/homeassistant/bin/hass --script check_config -c /usr/home/homeassistant/.homeassistant/ seems to work. If others have a ways to install the configurator thing, that'd still be nice! jaaasshh: If others have a ways to install the configurator thing, that'd still be nice! The Hass-Configurator (File Editor) can be installed in a separate virtualenv. Basically follow the same steps you used to install homeassistant, except install hass-configurator instead. Just use the existing $homeassistant_user. For start-up, you can either adapt the RC script from this guide or download mine - The configuration file is technically option but I strongly recommend in order to define persistent setting. It's all pretty straight forward, but even easier still, the community plugin includes an option install the configurator from the jails console menu Hi! I had a problem with HA homebridge integration - the zeroconf was not accessing network and then the bridge or devices were not responding in iOS home app. 2020-11-01 14:20:55 WARNING (SyncWorker_29) [zeroconf] Error sending through socket 7 Traceback (most recent call last): File "/usr/local/share/homeassistant/lib/python3.8/site-packages/zeroconf/__init__.py", line 2914, in send bytes_sent = s.sendto(packet, 0, (real_addr, port)) OSError: [Errno 50] Network is down The solution was to make jail use VNET. I am using XigmaNAS instead of FreeNAS, but I think the same issue and result will happen on both systems - since they are just FreeBSD. If you can see the same issue in logs without VNET, then maybe consider adding info about VNET to the guide. Thanks! Home Assistant will support the latest two released minor Python versions. When the Python version is updated, you will need to install a supported version of Python and create a new virtualenv for Home Assistant, using the update version. At this time Python 3.8 is being deprecated. Use these steps for upgrading to Python 3.9 From the jail's console, install the updated Python requirements. iocage console $JAIL_NAME pkg install python39 py39-sqlite3 Stop the Home Assistant service, then remove the current venv. I suggest you also remove the cache directory, however this may be optional. service homeassistant stop rm -r /home/homeassistant/.cache Create a new virtualenv and reinstall Home Assistant. install -d -g homeassistant -m 775 -o homeassistant su - homeassistant python3.9 -m venv /usr/local/share/homeassistant source /usr/local/share/homeassistant/bin/activate pip install --upgrade wheel pip install homeassistant Next, use the check_config script, to make Home Assistant finish installing any additional Python dependencies. (This will speed-up the initial start-up hass --script check_config Deactivate the virtualenv and logout from the homeassistant user deactivate && exit Finally, you can start the Home Assistant service again service homeassistant start For start-up, you can either adapt the RC script from this guide or download mine - The configuration file is technically option but I strongly recommend in order to define persistent variable CRYPTOGRAPHY_ALLOW_OPENSSL_102 to allow OpenSSL 1.0.2. indeed, 1.0.2 is what was included in the base jail. I determined how to install OpenSSL alongside of the already existing library and rebuild python to use that version; however when I re-run the command it still somehow links to the old version. Has anyone been able to solve this problem? Here are the rough commands that I used to get python ssl.OPENSSL_VERSION to register 1.1.1 instead of 1.0.2 pkg install git pkg install openssl su - homeassistant git clone ~/.pyenv echo 'export PYENV_ROOT="$HOME/.pyenv"' >> ~/.bashrc echo 'export PATH="$PYENV_ROOT/bin:$PATH"' >> ~/.bashrc echo -e 'if command -v pyenv 1>/dev/null 2>&1; then eval "$(pyenv init -)"fi' >> ~/.bashrc OPENSSL_ROOT=/usr/local export CONFIGURE_OPTS="CPPFLAGS=-I"$OPENSSL_ROOT"/include LDFLAGS=-L"$OPENSSL_ROOT"/lib" exec "$SHELL" pyenv install 3.8.6 pyenv global 3.8.6 next page →

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