



TEAMDRIVE

secure collaboration

Installing the TeamDrive Server App (Agent) on a Synology NAS system

System requirements

The Synology NAS system **must** be based on an intel chip architecture!

(Infos here: [https://kb.synology.com/de-de/DSM/tutorial/What kind of CPU does my NAS have](https://kb.synology.com/de-de/DSM/tutorial/What_kind_of_CPU_does_my_NAS_have))

We expect that the Synology system uses DSM-7.

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Installation steps:

- 1) Install & boot the Synology system normally.
- 2) Grant SSH access.

The screenshot shows the Synology Control Panel interface. On the left, the 'Terminal & SNMP' menu item is highlighted with a red underline. The main content area shows the 'Terminal' tab selected. Under the heading 'Use Terminal service to login and manage your system. SSH/Te', there are two checkboxes: 'Enable Telnet service' (unchecked) and 'Enable SSH service' (checked and underlined in red). Below the checkboxes, the 'Port:' is set to '22'. There is an 'Advanced Settings' button below the port field. At the bottom, a note states: 'Note: It is recommended to set a strong password for the login'.

- 3) Login via SSH on your Synology.
 - a. E.g. with „Putty“ or „CMD“ terminal.

```
ssh SynologyUsername@IP
Passwort: SynologyUserPassword
```







```
C:\Users\admin>ssh td_admin@192.168.30.150
td_admin@192.168.30.150's password:

Synology strongly advises you not to run commands as the root user, who has
the highest privileges on the system. Doing so may cause major damages
to the system. Please note that if you choose to proceed, all consequences are
at your own risk.

td_admin@TD_TestNas:~$ _
```

- 4) Download the TeamDrive Server App (Agent) and place the .tar.gz file on you Synology system (e.g. via the SCP-Command in a terminal or with WinSCP).
 - a. <https://teamdrive.com/download>

TeamDrive Apps – LINUX

Software	System	Größe	
TeamDrive 5 Server App (Agent) 5.0.6 (Build: 3386)	 Linux (GLIBC >= 2.17) CentOS/RHEL 7+	28.1 MB	Download 
	 Linux (GLIBC >= 2.28) <u>CentOS/RHEL 8+</u>	28.2 MB	<u>Download </u>
TeamDrive 5 App 5.0.6 (Build: 3389)	 Linux (GLIBC >= 2.23) Ubuntu 16.04, Debian 12, OpenSuse 15.1	99.0 MB	Download 

- 5) Create a Home-Directory.
 - a. By default, Synology has no home-directory, but a “Fake-Home-Link” (under `/var/services/`). However, we don’t use this path but create a new home-directory.
 - b. Usually, you can use your username as the name for the home-directory. It is best practise if you **do not use** our example with “td_admin” as your home-directory name, but your own.

Beispielsweise:

```
sudo mkdir /volume1/td_admin
cd /volume1
sudo chown td_admin:users td_admin
sudo chmod 775 td_admin
```

```
td_admin@TD_TestNas:/volume1$ ls -la
total 4
drwxr-xr-x  1 root    root      174 Nov 23 09:47 .
drwxr-xr-x 24 root    root     4096 Nov 23 09:12 ..
drwxr-xr-x  1 root    root     120 Oct 25 16:55 @database
drwxr-xr-x  1 root    root     88 Nov 23 09:12 @S2S
drwxr-xr-x  1 root    root       0 Oct 26 10:47 @synoconfd
drwxr-xr-x  1 SynoFinder SynoFinder 26 Oct 25 16:55 @SynoFinder-etc-volume
drwxr-xr-x  1 SynoFinder SynoFinder 84 Oct 25 16:55 @SynoFinder-log
drwxrwxr-x  1 td_admin users       0 Nov 23 09:47 td_admin
drwxrwxrwt  1 root    root     10 Nov 23 09:12 @tmp
drwxrwxrwx  1 root    root     68 Oct 25 16:55 @userpreferences
td_admin@TD_TestNas:/volume1$
```

- 6) Enter the home-directory in `/etc/passwd`.

```
sudo vi /etc/passwd
```

(Other text editing tools can be used instead, however “vi” already exists with your Synology installation.)

Search for the entry of the user in the passwd-file (most likely at the end of the file) and configure it like shown here. Saving these settings will set a new home-directory path:

```
td_admin:x:1026:100::/volume1/td_admin:/bin/sh
```

(Remember that you should replace “td_admin” with **your** username instead.)

```
taskmgr:x:939:939::/nonexist:/usr/bin/nologin
td_admin:x:1026:100::/volume1/td_admin:/bin/sh
tokenmgr:x:938:938::/nonexist:/usr/bin/nologin
videodriver:x:937:937::/nonexist:/usr/bin/nologin
vmcomm:x:936:936::/nonexist:/usr/bin/nologin
~
```

(You may need to reboot your Synology system if the „cd“ command does not lead you towards the home-directory immediately.)

- 7) Place and unpack the TeamDrive Server App (Agent) .tar.gz in your home-directory.
 - a. If the `teamdrive_agent_5.0.6.3386_el8.x86_64.tar.gz` is placed in your home-directory, you can unpack it there.

```
cd
gunzip teamdrive_agent_5.0.6.3386_el8.x86_64.tar.gz
tar -xf teamdrive_agent_5.0.6.3386_el8.x86_64.tar
```

- 8) Either start `./TeamDrive` and close the process afterwards (*you will need the PID and the „kill“ command*) or create `.teamdrive` as a directory in the root-directory. Make sure that unpacked “teamdrive” folder and the “.teamdrive” directory stay on the same level in the home-directory.
- In order to prevent confusion, we recommend to create the `.teamdrive` directory manually like so:

```
cd
mkdir .teamdrive
```

```
td_admin@TD_TestNas:~$ ls -la
total 76960
drwxrwxr-x 1 td_admin users 120 Nov 23 10:05 .
drwxr-xr-x 1 root root 262 Nov 23 10:02 ..
drwxrwxr-x 1 td_admin users 404 Nov 23 10:05 teamdrive
drwxr-xr-x 1 td_admin users 40 Nov 23 09:58 .teamdrive
-rwxrwxr-x 1 td_admin users 78807040 Nov 23 10:03 teamdrive_agent_4.8.0.3230_el7.x86_64.tar
td_admin@TD_TestNas:~$ pwd
/volume1/td_admin
td_admin@TD_TestNas:~$
```

- 9) Edit the `teamdrive.settings` file.
- Open or create the `teamdrive.settings` file
 - (See also: <https://docs.teamdrive.net/Agent/4.6.11/html/Agent.html#initial-set-up> under „initial set up“)

If you create the `teamdrive.settings`:

```
vi ~/.teamdrive/teamdrive.settings
```

Within the `teamdrive.settings`, enter these values:

```
[Settings]
http-api-port=45454
http-api-type=tcp
```

10) Setup Teamdrive as a service.

- a. (See: <https://docs.teamdrive.net/Agent/4.6.11/html/Agent.html#initial-set-up> under „initial set up“)
- b. Please make sure that you enter the home-directory under “Environment” and “ExecStart”.

Create or edit the file teamdrive.service:
(You can edit and save directly a file via this)

```
Sudo vi /etc/systemd/system/teamdrive.service
```

The content of the teamdrive.service file should look like the following example. Naturally, you should have your path there instead of the example path under “Environment” and “ExecStart” (see 10) b.).

```
[Unit]
Description=teamdrive Service
After=network.target

[Service]
Type=simple
User=teamdrive
Environment=LD_LIBRARY_PATH=/home/teamdrive/teamdrive
ExecStart=/home/teamdrive/teamdrive/teamdrived.bin
Restart=on-abort

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

(It should look like this, of course, with your values instead.)

```
[Unit]
Description=teamdrive Service
After=network.target

[Service]
Type=simple
User=td_admin
Environment=LD_LIBRARY_PATH=/volume1/td_admin/teamdrive
ExecStart=/volume1/td_admin/teamdrive/teamdrived.bin
Restart=on-abort

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

11) Start the TeamDrive service and put it into the auto-start:

```
systemctl daemon-reload
systemctl start teamdrive.service
systemctl enable teamdrive.service
```

Nützliche Befehle & Hinweise:

- `ps -auxf |grep teamdrive`
 - finds a running service + the process ID (stands on the left hand side)
- `kill -9 [ProcessID]`
- As the TeamDrive Server App runs, you can login via a web browser with your IP and Port.
(E.g. `192.168.100.50:45454`)
- The TeamDrive Server App (Agent) requires read and write rights and access to the directory where the spaces are placed!
If you change the space path within the server apps settings, make sure that the TeamDrive Server App (Agent) can access, read and write in that directory.

```
chown td_admin:users DIRECTORY
```

This command must be set if you change space paths. (*td_admin is naturally our example name. Replace it with your NAS username*).

- Spaces will be placed in the home-directory if you follow this guide step by step. Here the TeamDrive Server App should have sufficient read and write rights.