

Alshain et ses services

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Les mails

Configuration des clients:

SMTP

IMAP

Le serveur

Le serveur est composé de

- ~~~Opensmtpd~~~ Exim - serveur smtp (envoi/reception de mail)
- Dovecot - serveur imap (pour stocker les mails, et lire ses mails avec un client)
- Dkimfilter - signe les mails avec la clé public du serveur
- Des champs dns - `/var/named/ppsfleet.navy.d/ppsfleet.navy.mail.include`

Tout est géré via systemd, installé sur l'auth

Exim

La conf exim est divisé en plusieurs section. https://www.exim.org/exim-html-current/doc/html/spec_html/ch-the_default_configuration_file.html

Les paramètre globaux (en haut), tel que les certificats et d'autres truc generaux

la section **begin acl**. Vérifie si on accepte d'envoyer le mail selon l'emetteur, a qui on l'envoi, le type mime etc...

On a configuré les sections via ces lignes:

```
acl_smtp_mail =      acl_check_mail
acl_smtp_rcpt =      acl_check_rcpt
```

```
.ifdef _HAVE_PRDR
acl_smtp_data_prdr =    acl_check_prdr
.endif
acl_smtp_data =        acl_check_data
acl_smtp_mime =        acl_check_mime
```

la section **begin routers**.

The routers that you find under 'routers configuration' contain conditions that determine under which conditions 'something' happens to the mail. What happens next is determined by the transports under 'transport configuration'.

```
system_aliases:
    driver = redirect
    allow_fail
    allow_defer
    data = ${lookup{$local_part@$domain}lsearch{/etc/aliases.txt}}
# user = exim
    file_transport = address_file
    pipe_transport = address_pipe

localuser:
    debug_print = "R: local_user for $local_part@$domain"
    driver = accept
    domains = +local_domains
# local_part_suffix = +* : -*
# local_part_suffix_optional
    transport = dovecot_lmtp
    cannot_route_message = Unknown user
```

la section **begin transports**

la section **begin retry**. Règle de retry

la section **begin rewrite**. vide

la section **begin authenticators**. Pour l'authentification.
On utilise dovecot.

```
begin authenticators
```

```
dovecot_plain:
```

```
driver = dovecot
```

```
public_name = PLAIN
```

```
server_socket = /var/run/dovecot/auth-client
```

```
server_set_id      = $auth1
```

Pour que ça fonctionne on doit avoir exim lancé avec le groupe mail. C'est dans le fichier `/etc/sysconfig/exim`

Les utilisateurs:

Il y a 3 fichiers:

- Les noms de domaines: `/etc/mails/domains.txt`
- Les mot de passe: `/etc/mails/passwd.txt`
- Les alias (reception): `/etc/mails/aliases.txt`

Pour générer le hash du mot de passe: `doveadm pw -s SHA512-CRYPT`

todo: unifier tout ça, avec auth.ppsfleet.navy si possible

Matrix

Il y a deux logiciels:

- Synapse, le serveur
- Element, le client web

Les clients sont listé ici: <https://matrix.org/clients/> Tous ne supporte pas le sso.

Fluffy chat : Client android et ios plutot complet, moderne <https://gitlab.com/famedly/fluffychat>

Nheko-reborn : client pc en qt, ca passe, <https://github.com/Nheko-Reborn/nheko>

Element web : l'officiel, client.matrix.fede.re, il y a aussi l'app dans les apps store

Synapse

Synapse est installé via dnf. Sa config est dans [/etc/synapse/homeserver.yaml](#)

Un exemple de config: https://github.com/matrix-org/synapse/blob/master/docs/sample_config.yaml

Si il y a un problème de connexion à la base de donnée:

- verifier si postgresql fonctionne
- verifier que le fichier [/var/lib/pgsql/data/pg_hba.conf](#) contient

```
host    synapse    synapse_user    ::1/128         md5
```

SSO (SAML)

Openid n'est pas utilisable avec element, donc on fait du saml. J'ai suivi ce tutoriel:

<https://edenmal.moe/post/2019/Matrix-Synapse-SAML2-Login>

La config saml est dans [/etc/synapse/saml](#)

Element

Element est installé dans `/srv/www/client.matrix.fede.re/current`

Les bridges

Les bridges sont installé via docker dans `/srv/matrix-bridges/<bridge>` avec l'user `matrix-bridge`

Facebook

Install

<https://docs.mau.fi/bridges/python/setup/docker.html?bridge=facebook>

Run

Commande pour run le docker facebook:

```
podman run --name matrix-facebook -d -p 127.0.0.1:29319:29319 -v /srv/matrix-bridges/facebook:/data:z  
dock.mau.dev/mautrix/facebook:latest
```

Discord

<https://gitlab.com/mx-puppet/discord/mx-puppet-discord>

Instagram

<https://docs.mau.fi/bridges/general/docker-setup.html?bridge=instagram>

Le `docker-compose.yml` ne sert finalement pas.

Docker network

```
podman network create matrix-instagram
```

Postgres

Pas de `sqlite` :/

```
podman run -d --name matrix-instagram-postgres -e POSTGRES_PASSWORD='*****' --network=matrix-instagram  
--restart always postgres:14
```

Run

```
podman run -d --name matrix-instagram --restart unless-stopped -v /srv/matrix-bridges/instagram:/data:z --  
network=matrix-instagram dock.mau.dev/mautrix/instagram:latest
```


Onlyoffice

Base

Onlyoffice est installé en suivant la doc suivante <https://helpcenter.onlyoffice.com/installation/docs-community-install-centos.aspx>

Le service est `supervisorsd`.

Configuration

La config nginx est dans `includes/ds-*.conf`, `conf.d/http-common.conf` et `site-available/office.cloud.ppsfleet.navy.conf`

La config de l'éditeur se trouve dans `/etc/onlyoffice/documentserver/local.json`, c'est dans ce fichier qu'est défini le jeton secret.

Ne pas oublier de mettre :

```
host    onlyoffice    onlyoffice    ::1/128        trust
host    onlyoffice    onlyoffice    127.0.0.1/32   trust
```

dans la conf de postgresql `/var/lib/pgsql/data/pg_hba.conf`

Logs

Les logs se trouvent dans `/var/log/onlyoffice/documentserver/docservice/`

Les logs nginx sont dans `/var/log/onlyoffice/documentserver/nginx.error.log`

Installation de jupyterHub

Installation

```
useradd -m -d /srv/jupyterhub jupyter
```

```
chsh jupyter -> /usr/bin/fish
```

```
sudo -i -u jupyter
```

```
npm install -u configurable-http-proxy
```

```
python3 -m pip install --user jupyterhub
```

```
python3 -m pip install --user oauthenticator
```

```
python3 -m pip install --user dockerspawner
```

```
set -U fish_user_paths ~/node_modules/.bin $fish_user_paths
```

```
set -U fish_user_paths ~/.local/bin/ $fish_user_paths
```

```
jupyterhub --generate-config -> a copier en root dans /etc/jupyterhub
```

Configuration

```
from oauthenticator.generic import GenericOAuthenticator

## Class for authenticating users.

import os

os.environ['OAUTH2_TOKEN_URL'] = 'https://auth.ppsfleet.navy/auth/realms/Ppsfleet/protocol/openid-
connect/token'
os.environ['OAUTH2_AUTHORIZE_URL'] = 'https://auth.ppsfleet.navy/auth/realms/Ppsfleet/protocol/openid-
connect/auth'
os.environ['OAUTH2_USERDATA_URL'] = 'https://auth.ppsfleet.navy/auth/realms/Ppsfleet/protocol/openid-
```

```
connect/userinfo'
```

```
c.JupyterHub.authenticator_class = GenericOAuthenticator
```

```
c.GenericOAuthenticator.login_service = 'Login with PPSfleet'
```

```
c.OAuthenticator.client_id = 'jupyterhub'
```

```
c.OAuthenticator.client_secret = 'secret'
```

```
c.GenericOAuthenticator.oauth_callback_url = 'https://notebook.ppsfleet.navy/hub/oauth_callback'
```

```
c.GenericOAuthenticator.userdata_url = 'https://auth.ppsfleet.navy/auth/realms/Ppsfleet/protocol/openid-connect/userinfo'
```

```
c.GenericOAuthenticator.token_url = 'https://auth.ppsfleet.navy/auth/realms/Ppsfleet/protocol/openid-connect/token'
```

```
c.GenericOAuthenticator.userdata_method = 'GET'
```

```
c.GenericOAuthenticator.userdata_params = {"state": "state"}
```

```
c.GenericOAuthenticator.username_key = "preferred_username"
```

```
## The public facing URL of the whole JupyterHub application.
```

```
#
```

```
# This is the address on which the proxy will bind. Sets protocol, ip, base_url
```

```
# Default: 'http://:8000'
```

```
c.JupyterHub.bind_url = 'http://127.0.0.1:8002'
```

```
## The internal port for the Hub process.
```

```
#
```

```
# This is the internal port of the hub itself. It should never be accessed
```

```
# directly. See JupyterHub.port for the public port to use when accessing
```

```
# jupyterhub. It is rare that this port should be set except in cases of port
```

```
# conflict.
```

```
#
```

```
# See also `hub_ip` for the ip and `hub_bind_url` for setting the full bind URL.
```

```
# Default: 8081
```

```
c.JupyterHub.hub_port = 8081
```

```
c.JupyterHub.hub_ip = '0.0.0.0'
```

```
c.JupyterHub.spawner_class = 'dockerspawner.DockerSpawner'
```

```
## Set the log level by value or name.
```

```
# Choices: any of [0, 10, 20, 30, 40, 50, 'DEBUG', 'INFO', 'WARN', 'ERROR', 'CRITICAL']
```

```
# Default: 30
```

```
c.Application.log_level = 20
```

```
## Set the log level by value or name.  
# See also: Application.log_level  
c.JupyterHub.log_level = 'INFO'
```

Service

[Unit]

Description=JupyterHub

After=network.target

[Service]

Type=simple

KillMode=mixed

User=jupyter

Environment=PATH=/srv/jupyterhub/.local/bin:/srv/jupyterhub/node_modules/.bin:/usr/local/sbin:/usr/local/bin:/usr/bin:/bin:/var/lib/snapd/snap/bin

ExecStart=/srv/jupyterhub/.local/bin/jupyterhub -f /etc/jupyterhub/jupyterhub_config.py

WorkingDirectory=/srv/jupyterhub

Restart=on-failure

[Install]

WantedBy=multi-user.target

Virtualisation

Création d'une VM

Pour créer une machine la procédure est la suivante :

- Se déplacer dans le dossier `/root/vms-init`
- Créer l'image de disque à partir de la base de l'os voulu `qemu-img create -f qcow2 -F qcow2 -b /var/lib/libvirt/images/bases/<variante de l'os>.img /var/lib/libvirt/images/storage/<nom de la vm>.img <taille>`
- Modifier le nom de l'instance et l'hostname dans `state/meta-data` :

```
instance-id: <nom de la vm>
```

```
local-hostname: <nom de la vm>.vm.ppsfleet.navy
```

- Générer le volume de seed pour cloud-init `genisoimage -output /var/lib/libvirt/images/seeds/<nom de la vm>.iso -volid cidata -joliet -rock state/user-data state/meta-data`
- Démarrer la vm `virt-install --name <nom de la vm> --memory 2048 --vcpu 2 --import --disk path=/var/lib/libvirt/images/storage/<nom de la vm>.img,format=qcow2 --disk path=/var/lib/libvirt/images/seeds/<nom de la vm>.iso,device=cdrom --os-variant <variante de l'os> --network network=vm-net --wait 0`

Script complet:

```
export vm_name=test01
```

```
export os_variant=centos-stream8
```

```
cd /root/vms-init
```

```
qemu-img create -f qcow2 -F qcow2 -b /var/lib/libvirt/images/bases/${os_variant}.img  
/var/lib/libvirt/images/storage/${vm_name}.img 20G
```

```
cat > state/meta-data <<EOF
```

```
instance-id: ${vm_name}
```

```
local-hostname: ${vm_name}.vm.ppsfleet.navy
```

```
EOF
```

```
genisoimage -output /var/lib/libvirt/images/seeds/${vm_name}.iso -volid cidata -joliet -rock state/user-data
```

```
state/meta-data
```

```
virt-install --name ${vm_name} --memory 2048 --vcpu 2 --import --disk  
path=/var/lib/libvirt/images/storage/${vm_name}.img,format=qcow2 --disk  
path=/var/lib/libvirt/images/seeds/${vm_name}.iso,device=cdrom --os-variant ${os_variant} --network  
network=vm-net --wait 0
```

De manière plus automatisée le script `/root/vms-init/create.sh` reprend les commandes ci-dessus pour créer une VM avec 20Go de disque, 2 vCPU et 2Go de mémoire :

```
$ /root/vms-init/create.sh <nom de la vm> <distribution>
```

Distribution disponibles et testées :

Nom	id (variante)
Ubuntu 20.04	ubuntu20.04
Centos 8	centos-stream8
Debian 10	debian10

Connexion

L'utilisateur par défaut est `roger` (mot de passe à voir dans `state/user-data`) et a les droits sudo.

Pour ce connecter en ssh il faut utiliser la clé `/root/.ssh/vm` :

```
ssh roger@${vm_name} -i ~/.ssh/vm
```

Une entrée A et AAAA est rajoutée dans le DNS local pour chaque VM dans la zone `vm.ppsfleet.navy`, qui est défini en tant que domaine de recherche sur alshain et pour les VMs.

L'IPv6 est routé publiquement ainsi on peut se connecter au VMs directement.

Préparation d'une image

Activer le client DHCPv6

Certaines distribution utilise seulement une configuration IPv6 stateless (ex. slaac) et il faut activer manuellement le dhcp.

1. Monter l'image en lecture/écriture

```
guestmount -a /var/lib/libvirt/images/bases/centos-stream8.img -i -o rw /mnt
```

2. Créer le fichier `/mnt/etc/cloud/cloud.cfg.d/10_network.cfg` avec le contenu suivant (**adapter le nom de l'interface par défaut en fonction de l'os**, eth0 pour Centos, enp1s0 pour Debian):

```
network:
  version: 2
  ethernets:
    eth0:
      dhcp4: true
      dhcp6: true
```

3. Démonter l'image `umount /mnt`

4. Sous Debian il faudra aussi modifier la configuration dhcp, dans le fichier

`/mnt/etc/dhcp/dhclient.conf`, remplacer la ligne `send host-name = gethostname();` par `send fqdn.fqdn = gethostname();`

OSM

La recherche

La recherche est sur `search.maps.ppsfleet.navy`, elle utilise Addok

<https://addok.readthedocs.io/en/latest/>

C'est installé dans `/srv/osm/env-addok`, le serveur utilise uwsgi dont la config est dans `/srv/osm/addok`.

La config général est dans `/etc/addok`

Les données osm: `https://osm13.openstreetmap.fr/~cquest/osm_poi/`

Installation fixes

```
pip install setuptools==57.5.0
```

pour fonctionner avec python3.10, besoin de la dernière version de falcon (3.1.0) (cloner les sources et éditer le requirement.txt)

Le serveur de tuile

Servir les tuiles

Le serveur de tuile utilise openmaptile, installé dans `/srv/www/maps.ppsfleet.navy/tileservers.php`, il utilise des fichiers mbtiles, qui sont eux aussi à la racine.

Le thème

Les thème des cartes se trouvent dans `/srv/www/maps.ppsfleet.navy/tileservers-data`. Les deux utilisés sont:

- `osm-bright-gl-style/style-cdn.json` (pour `/world`)
- `qwant-basic-gl-style-toulouse/built-style-debug.json` (pour `/toulouse`)

C'est dans ces fichiers .json que le choix du fichier mbtile est définie.

- sources.basemap.tiles
- ____.poi.tiles

Pour éviter le cache, on renomme le fichier mbtile à chaque modif avec dd-mm-yy-increment, on doit donc éditer le style par la suite

Pour éviter des pbolème de mémoire, dans le docker compose, mettre sous postgres:

`shm_size: 5gb`

Générer les tuiles

1. Télécharger un fichier osm.pbf depuis <https://extract.bbbike.org/> pour une zone custom ou depuis <http://download.geofabrik.de/> pour une region ou un pays
2. Editer le schema, openmaptiles.yaml et layers/ ou pas (par default c'est pas si mal)
3. Editer le .env, principalement le `MAX_ZOOM`. Apriori, inutile de le mettre à plus de 14, tout est présent à ce zoom. Et la génération du zoom 16,17,18 prend un temps monstrueux (plusieurs jours pour la france)
4. Supprimer le dossier cache, build, clean le dossier data (ne laisser que le .pbf), supprimer `/var/lib/docker/volumes/openmaptiles_pgdata/`
5. Suivre le tuto de openmaptile <https://github.com/openmaptiles/openmaptiles>:
 - `make destroy-db` # supprime les volumes etc...
 - `make clean` # clean / remove existing build files
 - `make init-dirs` # ??
 - `make all` # ??
 - `make` # generate build files (pareil que make all ??)
 - `make start-db` # start up the database container.
 - `make import-data` # Import external data from OpenStreetMapData, Natural Earth and OpenStreetMap Lake Labels.
 - copy your pbf file to /data
 - `make import-osm` # import data into postgres
 - `make import-wikidata` # import Wikidata
 - `make import-sql` # create / import sql funtions
 - `make generate-bbox-file` # compute data bbox -- not needed for the whole planet
 - `make generate-tiles-pg` # generate tiles (le plus long)

Toulouse se fait en quelques minutes sur alshain

Midi pyrenées se fait en moins d'une heure sur alshain

La france se fait en un nombre certains d'heure, si le max_zoom est pas trop élevé (grand max 16). L'import OSM: 30/35 minutes, Import SQL: 2h30, Génération des tuiles: 17 heures zoom 14

6. Compiler le thème de qwant-maps (je sais plus comment j'avais fait)

<https://github.com/Qwant/qwant-basic-gl-style>

Le front-end

Il est dans `/srv/www/maps.ppsfleet.navy/front/{world|toulouse}`, c'est basé sur

<https://github.com/tjiho/simplestreetmap>, avec l'utilisation de maplibre.

TODO: responsive sur telephone

Les itineraires

Todo.

On pourrait se baser sur brouter. Voir aussi <https://safecycle.atelier-des-communs.fr/?>

ou <https://navitia.io/>

Ajouter des données

J'ai mis en place pg_tileserv. Il detecte automatiquement les tables postgis, et les transforme en tuile.

Il a son home dans `/srv/pg-tileserv` et sa conf dans `/etc/pg-tileserv`

Générer des tuiles "raster" en node-js

```
git clone https://github.com/maplibre/maplibre-gl-native
```

```
dnf groupinstall "Development Tools" "Development Libraries"
```

```
dnf install glfw-devel freeglut-devel libuv-devel libXrandr-devel libjpeg-devel zlib-devel libpng-devel g++ mesa-dri-drivers xorg-x11-server-Xvfb
```

A la racine du repo:

```
cmake . -B build
```

```
vim vendor/benchmark/src/benchmark_register.h
```

```
> #include <vector>
```

```
> #include <limits>
```

```
vim build/CMakeCache.txt
```

```
> CMAKE_CXX_FLAGS:String=-pthread
```

```
cmake --build build
```

ca va planter en essayant de compiler la partie nodejs (aux alentours de 90%), c'est pas grave tant que ca plante pas avant

Générer l'image

```
run.sh
```

```
> /srv/osm/maplibre-gl-native/build/bin/mbgl-render --style=https://maps.ppsfleet.navy/tileservers-data/qwant-basic-gl-style-toulouse/built-style-debug.json --output=test.png --width=512 --height=256 --lon=1.4436 --lat=43.6042 --zoom=13
```

```
xvfb-run ./run.sh
```

Idée theme



Simplestreetmap

Les "plugins"

Un plugin serait un fichier js qui ajouterait des fonctionnalités optionnelles à simplestreetmap

Le premier serait velotoulouse.

Design (code)

- un icône et un nom à afficher dans le menu
- un objet js qui interagit avec la carte
- un composant html (dans un aside)
- un composant html (pour du fullscreen)
- un état (actif/inactif)

Architecture

Le websocket

- client -> hello {token}
- server <- "hello", {data}

actions

- add, {annotation}
- remove, {annotationId}
- hide, {annotationId}
- show, {annotationId}

Todo

Avant mise en ligne

Les annotations

- ☒ : cacher / afficher
- ☐ : éditer
 - ☐ : couleur
 - ☐ : nom
 - ☐ : ~~horaire...~~ (depend du calendrier, pour plus tard)
- ☒ : supprimer
- ☒ : afficher une icone selon le type d'annotation
- ☐ : au clic -> centrer la carte dessus et affichage du detail dans l'onglet correspondant
 - ☒ place
 - ☐ itineraires
 - ☒ centrer la carte
 - ☐ afficher le detail
- ☒ ajout de sources externes (cameras)

Les itineraires

Pour le multi modal

- ☐ afficher les horaires et les correspondances

Pour le vélo

- ☐ afficher le dénivelé (optionnel mais ca serait cool)

Général

- ☒ style des formulaire
- ☒ afficher si pas d'itineraire
- ☐ loader qui tourne
- ☐ fichier de license dans le folder breeze
- ☐ mettre à jour le README
- ☐ partage/sauvegarde de la carte (avec un token ou dans le localStorage ?)
 - ☐ reflexion sur l'édition collaborative (quid des conflits, si partage du token)
- ☐ inverser les champs from et to avec un bouton
- ☐ clic droit -> menu -> "itinerary from/to" "add a point" "force itinerary to pass at this point"

Edition collaborative

- ☒ Ajout place
- ☐ suppr place
 - ☐ remove_annotation coté serveur
 - ☐ listener coté client
- ☐ edition place
- ☐ ajout itineraire
- ☐ suppr itineraire

Truc à ajouter aussi

- ☐ des infos sous la recherche
- ☒ demmarer un itineraire d'une annotation
- ☐ clic sur un poi pour avoir des infos
- ☐ affichage temporel des annotations

- ☐ affichage du cadastre ou de l'ign ou des photo aerienne de l'ign
- ☐ sauvegarde des infos en bdd pour pouvoir partager la carte
- ☐ ajout d'annotation dessiné (rectangle, path mais fait à la main)
- ☐ simple calcul de distance à vol d'oiseau
- ☐ recherche basé sur la localisation courante
- ☐ afficher les horaire d'un bus en cliquant sur l'arret
- ☐ rendre responsive
- ☐ thème nuit
- ☐ traduction en francais et autre langues

Truc vraiment stylé un jour

- ☐ édition collaborative !
- ☐ redirection pour acheter son billet
- ☐ gps de voiture, et affichage des bouchons (même si vive le vélo et le train)
- ☐ synchro avec un calendrier
- ☐ syncro avec un compte apple ou google (pour aider à la migration)

Truc de devops

- ☐ rebuild les tuiles une fois par mois
- ☐ rebuild de l'index de la recherche régulièrement

Cameras

Importer les données avec OSM2PGSQL

```
docker run --name postgis -e POSTGRES_PASSWORD=password -p 5432:5432 -d postgis/postgis
```

```
local cameras = osm2pgsql.define_node_table('cameras', {  
  { column = 'id', sql_type = 'serial', create_only = true },  
  { column = 'geom', type = 'point' },  
})
```

```
local highways = osm2pgsql.define_way_table('highways', {  
  { column = 'id', sql_type = 'serial', create_only = true },  
  { column = 'geom', type = 'linestring' },  
})
```

```
local buildings = osm2pgsql.define_area_table('buildings', {  
  { column = 'id', sql_type = 'serial', create_only = true },  
  { column = 'geom', type = 'polygon' },  
})
```

```
function osm2pgsql.process_node(object)  
  if object.tags.man_made == 'surveillance' then  
    cameras:insert({  
      geom = object:as_point( )  
    })  
  end  
end
```

```
function osm2pgsql.process_way(object)  
  if object.is_closed and object.tags.building then
```

```

    buildings:insert({
      geom = object:as_polygon()
    })
  end

  if object.tags.highway then
    highways:insert({
      geom = object:as_linestring()
    })
  end
end

function osm2pgsql.process_relation(object)
  if object.tags.type == 'multipolygon' and object.tags.building then
    local geom = object:as_multipolygon()

    for g in geom:geometries() do
      buildings:insert({
        geom = g,
      })
    end
  end
end
end

```

```
osm2pgsql -d toto -U toto -W -H localhost -O flex -S extarct_features.lua st_quentin.osm.pbf
```

Inporter les données de sous-surveillance.net

<https://toulouse.sous-surveillance.net/spip.php?page=cameras&format=json&details=2&lang=fr>

```
sed -i -e 's/id_camera/node_id/g' camera.json
```

```
ogr2ogr -f "PostgreSQL" PG:"dbname=postgres user=postgres password=password host='localhost'"
"camera.json" -nln cameras -append -t_srs "EPSG:3857"
```

Utiliser postgis

Calculer une distance

```
with c1 as (select geom as g from cameras where id = 1), c2 as (select geom as g from cameras where id = 2)
select ST_Distance(c1.g, c2.g) from c1, c2 ;
```

calculer les ways qui sont a moins de 100m d'une camera

```
select c.node_id, h.way_id from cameras c left join highways h on ST_DWithin(c.geom, h.geom, 100) where c.id = 1
```

Calculer les ways visible d'une camera

```
create view visible_streets_from_cam as
with
  fields as (
    select
      c.node_id as camera_id,
      h.way_id as street_id,
      -- Changer ici pour la résolution du test d'intersection
      ST_Segmentize(h.geom, 2) as street_geom,
      c.geom as camera_coord
    from
      cameras c
    left join
      -- Changer ici pour la distance à la caméra
      highways h on ST_DWithin(c.geom, h.geom, 100)
      --where c.node_id = 9760071131
  ),
  segments as (
    select
      camera_id,
```

```

        street_id,
        ST_MakeLine(camera_coord,p) as seg_line,
        seg_id
from (
    select
        fields.camera_id,
        fields.street_id,
        fields.camera_coord,
        generate_series(1, ST_NPoints(fields.street_geom)) as seg_id,
        ST_PointN(fields.street_geom, generate_series(1, ST_NPoints(fields.street_geom))) as p
    from fields
) as s
),
line_of_sight as (
    select
        segments.seg_id,
        segments.camera_id,
        segments.street_id,
        buildings.area_id as building_id,
        ST_Intersects(seg_line, buildings.geom) as inter
    from segments
    left join buildings
    on ST_Intersects(seg_line, buildings.geom)
),
visible_street as (
    select
        camera_id,
        street_id,
        seg_id,
        not((inter is not null) and inter) as is_visible,
        building_id
    from line_of_sight
)
select
    distinct
        street_id,
        camera_id
from visible_street
where is_visible;

```

```
select STRING_AGG(distinct(street_id::text), ',') from visible_streets_from_cam;
```

```
psql -h localhost -U postgres -c "select STRING_AGG(distinct(street_id::text), ',') from visible_streets_from_cam;"  
> ids.txt
```

Editer du pbf avec osmium

Convertis en format opl (format textuelle, éditable)

```
osmium cat st_quentin.osm.pbf -f opl > st_quentin.opl
```

L'inverse

```
osmium cat st_quentin.opl -f pbf > st_quentin.osm.pbf
```

Avoir un diff

```
osmium diff st_quentin.osm.pbf merge.osm.pbf -f opl > diff.txt  
cat diff.txt | grep "^+" # ajout  
cat diff.txt | grep "^-" # suppression
```

Appliquer un fichier de changeset (attention écrase toute la relation ou tout le noeud)

```
osmium apply-changes st_quentin.osm.pbf osmChange.xml -o new.osm.pbf
```

un peu de python...

```
import re  
  
inputFile = "st_quentin.opl"  
outputFile = "output.txt"  
  
idsToEdit =  
("w1087846855","w1087920777","w1087920778","w1087920779","w1087932398","w1087942997","w1087952  
021","w1087952022","w1087952024","w1087952025","w1087960194","w1087960196","w1087960210","w108  
7960223","w1087960224","w1089446799","w1089446800","w1112075298","w113961904","w113961905","w1  
14536713","w114666459","w116382851","w116382861","w117355631","w11773344","w11773350","w122006  
038","w126094356","w126871656","w126871657","w126871658","w126871664","w126871669","w126871675")
```

,"w126871690","w129705116","w147848058","w148736510","w148825323","w150550805","w155480974","w15802834","w15802836","w165807675","w168295763","w170146623","w170146625","w172022081","w172023915","w172023916","w173256365","w173256368","w173256369","w173256729","w173256730","w173256731","w173832779","w174488908","w177853034","w177853035","w180280918","w180461913","w180465548","w180468951","w182628812","w182629658","w185057057","w189637127","w193375648","w19844790","w19847245","w19848882","w202737485","w202970121","w203030595","w217421358","w222393302","w22341574","w22343527","w22343529","w22345126","w225625930","w22568170","w22568182","w22568375","w22568378","w22568386","w22568388","w22568424","w22568488","w22568523","w22588043","w22588046","w22604437","w22673740","w22674191","w22674884","w22675194","w22698778","w227400308","w227400309","w23025712","w277863607","w28353561","w29619599","w29619604","w315383203","w31662553","w31662878","w31662879","w31662880","w31662964","w31662965","w31662968","w31663124","w330925134","w330925135","w330926195","w331028474","w331028475","w339715316","w339726718","w339726719","w346027918","w349277858","w349531415","w35542048","w363185344","w364068225","w365390727","w370956707","w38742540","w38742541","w40372065","w40425070","w40425074","w4229251","w443334075","w443366920","w44751613","w447751614","w48225928","w492147752","w49835957","w49835959","w49835960","w50673023","w509055318","w509246741","w509246744","w509246745","w509246746","w509246747","w509246753","w51341167","w51341168","w515490602","w51692324","w52275569","w52303054","w52303060","w525662191","w525662193","w52613839","w52613863","w526190596","w530531180","w530531181","w530531182","w531463493","w531692522","w531692526","w531692527","w536092843","w536092847","w553315235","w587903986","w587903987","w587908623","w587908627","w587908630","w587908634","w59854247","w628788987","w630445718","w630446538","w630455616","w636627411","w636627412","w641622109","w641622111","w641622112","w641622114","w641622115","w641622116","w641622118","w650553749","w662006651","w662006652","w662006654","w694476166","w698066552","w705274809","w705274810","w705274811","w708338741","w764629037","w770613905","w770613907","w829119358","w829119361","w829119362","w829119363","w829119365","w829119366","w829180626","w829180633","w829252460","w85552224","w87565425","w879402866","w880518011","w881591456","w881764531","w881764532","w881764537","w881764538","w881764539","w881764540","w881764543","w881764545","w881764546","w881764547","w881764549","w881764552","w88646884","w88646885","w88646897","w89578796","w89685774","w89685814","w89685825","w930154230","w930154231","w944384994","w963397962","w963397963","w991218943","w991218944","w991218945","w991218946","w991218947")

```
fo = open(outputFile, "w")
```

```
with open(inputFile) as f:
```

```
    for line in f:
```

```
        if line.startswith(idsToEdit):
```

```
            index = index + 1
```

```
            newLine = re.sub(r'(\sT)', r'\1camera=yes,', line)
```

```
            if line == newLine:
```

```
                print(line)
```



```
        fo.write(newLine)
    else:
        fo.write(line)
```

Le même en c

(pas sur que ce soit plus opti)

```
#define _GNU_SOURCE
#include <stdio.h>
#include <stdlib.h>
#include <string.h>

int StartsWith(const char *a, const char *b)
{
    if(strncmp(a, b, strlen(b)) == 0) return 1;
    return 0;
}

char *str_replace(char *orig, char *rep, char *with) {
    char *result; // the return string
    char *ins;    // the next insert point
    char *tmp;    // varies
    int len_rep;  // length of rep (the string to remove)
    int len_with; // length of with (the string to replace rep with)
    int len_front; // distance between rep and end of last rep
    int count;    // number of replacements

    // sanity checks and initialization
    if (!orig || !rep)
        return NULL;
    len_rep = strlen(rep);
    if (len_rep == 0)
        return NULL; // empty rep causes infinite loop during count
    if (!with)
        with = "";
    len_with = strlen(with);
```

```

// count the number of replacements needed
ins = orig;
for (count = 0; tmp = strstr(ins, rep); ++count) {
    ins = tmp + len_rep;
}

tmp = result = malloc(strlen(orig) + (len_with - len_rep) * count + 1);

if (!result)
    return NULL;

// first time through the loop, all the variable are set correctly
// from here on,
//  tmp points to the end of the result string
//  ins points to the next occurrence of rep in orig
//  orig points to the remainder of orig after "end of rep"
while (count--) {
    ins = strstr(orig, rep);
    len_front = ins - orig;
    tmp = strncpy(tmp, orig, len_front) + len_front;
    tmp = strcpy(tmp, with) + len_with;
    orig += len_front + len_rep; // move to next "end of rep"
}
strcpy(tmp, orig);
return result;
}

int main(void)
{
    FILE * input_file;
    FILE * output_file;
    char * line = NULL;
    char * new_line = NULL;
    size_t len = 0;
    ssize_t read;
    char ids[253][12] =
{"w1087846855","w1087920777","w1087920778","w1087920779","w1087932398","w1087942997","w1087952

```

021","w1087952022","w1087952024","w1087952025","w1087960194","w1087960196","w1087960210","w1087960223","w1087960224","w1089446799","w1089446800","w1112075298","w113961904","w113961905","w114536713","w114666459","w116382851","w116382861","w117355631","w11773344","w11773350","w122006038","w126094356","w126871656","w126871657","w126871658","w126871664","w126871669","w126871675","w126871690","w129705116","w147848058","w148736510","w148825323","w150550805","w155480974","w15802834","w15802836","w165807675","w168295763","w170146623","w170146625","w172022081","w172023915","w172023916","w173256365","w173256368","w173256369","w173256729","w173256730","w173256731","w173832779","w174488908","w177853034","w177853035","w180280918","w180461913","w180465548","w180468951","w182628812","w182629658","w185057057","w189637127","w193375648","w19844790","w19847245","w19848882","w202737485","w202970121","w203030595","w217421358","w222393302","w22341574","w22343527","w22343529","w22345126","w225625930","w22568170","w22568182","w22568375","w22568378","w22568386","w22568388","w22568424","w22568488","w22568523","w22588043","w22588046","w22604437","w22673740","w22674191","w22674884","w22675194","w22698778","w227400308","w227400309","w23025712","w277863607","w28353561","w29619599","w29619604","w315383203","w31662553","w31662878","w31662879","w31662880","w31662964","w31662965","w31662968","w31663124","w330925134","w330925135","w330926195","w331028474","w331028475","w339715316","w339726718","w339726719","w346027918","w349277858","w349531415","w35542048","w363185344","w364068225","w365390727","w370956707","w38742540","w38742541","w40372065","w40425070","w40425074","w4229251","w443334075","w443366920","w447751613","w447751614","w48225928","w492147752","w49835957","w49835959","w49835960","w50673023","w509055318","w509246741","w509246744","w509246745","w509246746","w509246747","w509246753","w51341167","w51341168","w515490602","w51692324","w52275569","w52303054","w52303060","w525662191","w525662193","w52613839","w52613863","w526190596","w530531180","w530531181","w530531182","w531463493","w531692522","w531692526","w531692527","w536092843","w536092847","w553315235","w587903986","w587903987","w587908623","w587908627","w587908630","w587908634","w59854247","w628788987","w630445718","w630446538","w630455616","w636627411","w636627412","w641622109","w641622111","w641622112","w641622114","w641622115","w641622116","w641622118","w650553749","w662006651","w662006652","w662006654","w694476166","w698066552","w705274809","w705274810","w705274811","w708338741","w764629037","w770613905","w770613907","w829119358","w829119361","w829119362","w829119363","w829119365","w829119366","w829180626","w829180633","w829252460","w85552224","w87565425","w879402866","w880518011","w881591456","w881764531","w881764532","w881764537","w881764538","w881764539","w881764540","w881764543","w881764545","w881764546","w881764547","w881764549","w881764552","w88646884","w88646885","w88646897","w89578796","w89685774","w89685814","w89685825","w930154230","w930154231","w944384994","w963397962","w963397963","w991218943","w991218944","w991218945","w991218946","w991218947"};

```
input_file = fopen("france.opl", "r");
```

```
output_file = fopen("output2.txt", "w");
```

```
int find_line = 0;
```

```
if (input_file == NULL)
```

```

{
    printf("error input");
    exit(EXIT_FAILURE);
}
if (!output_file) {
    printf("error output");
    exit(EXIT_FAILURE);
}

while ((read = getline(&line, &len, input_file)) != -1)
{
    find_line = 0;
    for (int i = 0; i < 256; i++)
    {
        if(StartsWith(line, ids[i]))
        {
            find_line = 1;
            new_line = str_replace(line, " T", " Tcamera=yes,");
            fwrite(new_line, 1, strlen(new_line), output_file);
            break;
            //printf("%s", line);
        }
    }

    if(!find_line)
        fwrite(line, 1, strlen(line), output_file);
}

fclose(input_file);
fclose(output_file);

if (line)
    free(line);
exit(EXIT_SUCCESS);
}

```

Générer les fichiers brouter

Les script dans le repo fonctionne pas (super :/)

Là une issue ou il y a un script ok. <https://github.com/abrensch/brouter/issues/199>

```
#!/bin/bash
set -e

# Added
JAVA='/usr/bin/java -Xmx6144m -Xms6144m -Xmn256m'
BROUTER_PROFILES=$(realpath "../profiles2")
BROUTER_JAR=$(realpath "$(ls ../brouter-server/build/libs/brouter-*-all.jar)")
OSMOSIS_JAR=$(realpath "../pbfparser/osmosis.jar")
PROTOBUF_JAR=$(realpath "../pbfparser/protobuf.jar")
PBFPARSER_JAR=$(realpath "../pbfparser/pbfparser.jar")
PLANET_FILE=${PLANET_FILE:-$(realpath "../france-latest.osm.pbf")} # (!) expects PLANET_FILE to be set OR
'planet-latest.osm.pbf'
SRTM_PATH=/home/user/workspace/brouter_original/misc/scripts/mapcreation/srtm

rm -rf planet-old.osm.pbf
rm -rf planet-new.osm.pbf
touch mapsnapshpttime.txt

rm -rf tmp

mkdir tmp
cd tmp
mkdir nodetiles
mkdir waytiles
mkdir waytiles55
mkdir nodes55

$JAVA -cp ${OSMOSIS_JAR}:${PROTOBUF_JAR}:${PBFPARSER_JAR}:${BROUTER_JAR} \
  -Ddeletetmpfiles=true -DuseDenseMaps=true \
  -Dbtools.util.StackSampler btools.mapcreator.OsmFastCutter \
  ${BROUTER_PROFILES}/lookups.dat nodetiles waytiles nodes55 waytiles55 \
  -Dbordernids.dat relations.dat restrictions.dat \
  ${BROUTER_PROFILES}/all.brf ${BROUTER_PROFILES}/trekking.brf ${BROUTER_PROFILES}/softaccess.brf \
  ${PLANET_FILE}

printf "\n\n----- unotes55 ----- \n\n\n"
```

```

mkdir unodes55

$JAVA -cp ${BROUTER_JAR} -Ddeletetmpfiles=true -DuseDenseMaps=true btools.util.StackSampler \
  btools.mapcreator.PosUnifier nodes55 unodes55 bordernids.dat bordernodes.dat ${SRTM_PATH}

printf "\n\n----- segments ----- \n\n\n"
mkdir segments

$JAVA -cp ${BROUTER_JAR} -DuseDenseMaps=true -DskipEncodingCheck=true btools.util.StackSampler \
  btools.mapcreator.WayLinker unodes55 waytiles55 bordernodes.dat restrictions.dat
${BROUTER_PROFILES}/lookups.dat \
  ${BROUTER_PROFILES}/all.brf segments rd5

cd ..

rm -rf segments
mv tmp/segments segments
touch -r mapsnapshpttime.txt segments/*.rd5

```

Profils brouter

C'est pas ouf, mais pour le POC, j'ai réussi à modifier le fichier trekking en mettant:

```

assign camera = camera=yes

assign turncost = if camera then 86000 else if is_ldcr then 0
                  else if junction=roundabout then 0
                  else 90

```

Pour tester

brouter-web (c'est du statique)

<https://github.com/nrenner/brouter-web>

Tiles from postgis

```
export DATABASE_URL=postgresql://postgres:password@localhost/postgres
```

```
~/bin/pg_tileserv_latest_linux/pg_tileserv
```

fix psql import

```
create or replace function cast_to_city_place(text) returns city_place as $$  
begin  
    return cast($1 as city_place);  
exception  
    when invalid_text_representation then  
        return 'town';  
end;  
$$ language plpgsql immutable;  
  
ALTER TABLE osm_city_point  
    ALTER COLUMN place TYPE city_place USING cast_to_city_place(place);
```


Addok

Création des données

Package (fedora)

- postgis-client
- osmctools

Commands

```
podman run --name postgis -e POSTGRES_PASSWORD=mysecretpassword -p 127.0.0.1:54321:5432 -d  
postgis/postgis
```

```
export PGPASSWORD=mysecretpassword  
psql -h 127.0.0.1 -p 54321 -Upostgres -c "CREATE EXTENSION unaccent"
```

puis

- Cloner <https://github.com/osm-fr/osmpoi4addok>
- Remplacer tout les appels à psql par `psql -h 127.0.0.1 -p 54321 -Upostgres`
- Editer `30-extract-poi.sh` et mettre `PBF_NAME` avec le bon nom
- Compiler `osmfilter` et `osmconvert` depuis les sources: <http://m.m.i24.cc/osmfilter.c> et <http://m.m.i24.cc/osmconvert.c>
- Lancer les script un par un

Sur ma tour (rizen 5), en dehors des téléchargements, midi pyrennées se fait en quelques minutes

Update tiles

Télécharger le diff

```
source env-openmaptiles/bin/activate.fish  
pyosmium-get-changes -O france.osm.pbf -o changes.osc.gz
```

Pour 1 mois et demi de diff: instantané

Importer le diff

```
make import-diff
```

Pour 1 mois et demi de diff: une 10aine de minutes

Générer les tuiles

```
make generate-changed-tiles
```

Mumble

room.fede.re

Server

Le serveur est `murmur`, avec sa config dans `/etc/murmur/murmur.ini`

`ps -aux | grep murmurd` ou `ps -aux | grep mumble-server` pour savoir si il est démarré (todo: faire un service)

Pour le demarrer: `murmurd`

Proxy websocket

<https://github.com/Johni0702/mumble-web-proxy>

Le proxy websocket est dans `/srv/mumble-web-proxy`

Install

Il y a une erreur dans la build, voir issue: <https://github.com/Johni0702/mumble-web-proxy/issues/31>

Il faut installer <https://rustup.rs/>

Puis `~/cargo/bin/rustup default 1.48.0`

Et `~/cargo/bin/cargo build release`

Run

`target/release/mumble-web-proxy --listen-ws 64737 --server room.fede.re:64738`

Usage

L'utilisateur admin est SuperUser .

Misskey

INSTALLATION

<https://misskey-hub.net/en/docs/install/manual.html>

dx.sb

dx.sb est raccourcisseur d'url.

C'est basé sur <https://github.com/tamerfrombk/accordion>

C'est installé dans /home/tjiho/repos/accordion

Pour la compilation , voir le readme ;)

ttrss

Config

```
putenv('TTRSS_DB_HOST=localhost');  
putenv('TTRSS_DB_USER=feeds');  
putenv('TTRSS_DB_NAME=feeds');  
putenv('TTRSS_DB_PASS=...');  
putenv('TTRSS_DB_PORT=3306');  
putenv('TTRSS_DB_TYPE=mysql');  
putenv('TTRSS_SELF_URL_PATH=https://feeds.ppsfleet.navy');  
putenv('TTRSS_PHP_EXECUTABLE=/usr/bin/php'); # normally something like /usr/bin/php
```

Le plugin `af_readability` est bien utile pour télécharger le contenu des articles (à activer dans les paramètres puis pour chaque feed)

L'option `Mark read on scroll` est aussi sympa.

Thème custom

le thème de base est pas ouf, surtout pour la lecture des articles (un peu la fonctionnalité principale d'un lecteur rss)

- Special
 - All articles 1772
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ONLYOFFICE 7.2 Released with Misc New Features & Improvements
Joey Sneddon

Sep 27, 17:18
→

An updated version of ONLYOFFICE is available to download for Windows, macOS, and Linux.

ONLYOFFICE 7.2 ships with all of the latest [changes to the online version](#), plus some 'unique features' exclusive to the desktop editors, including automatic light/dark mode on Windows and macOS (the feature is present on Linux builds but doesn't, in my testing, do what it should).

Such as? Well, the new version of the *Document* has ligature support in text files; lets you easily insert the current heading into a table of contents; and adds a new "Headings" panel to the main toolbar (replacing the navigation panel). Converting .pdf, .djvu, and .xps documents to .docx is also said to have improved.

The *Presentation* tool now supports custom path animations, offers advanced settings, is able to playback audio and video in slides without requiring VLC, and intros advanced "placement" options for images, when selecting an image and choosing 'advanced settings'.

New features in Document and Presentation

```
.cdm.expandable.active, .cdm.expanded
{
  max-width:1000px;
  margin-left:auto;
  margin-right:auto;
  background-color: white;
  /*box-shadow: 1px 1px 18px rgba(0,0,0,0.1);*/
  margin-top:15px;
  padding:20px;
  border-bottom: 2px solid;
  width: 90%;
}

.cdm .content-inner
{
  font-family: 'Liberation Serif' !important;
  font-size: 18px !important;
  line-height: 1.5em !important;
  font-weight: 300 !important;
  color: #333 !important;
}

.cdm .content
{
  max-width:800px;
```



```
margin:auto;
}

.cdm.dijitBorderContainerPane {
    position:initial !important;
}

#headlines-wrap-inner,#headlines-frame
{
    /*background-color: #e6e6e6;*/
}

.cdm.expanded .footer {
    border:none !important;
}

.cdm.expandable.active .header[data-is-stuck], .cdm.expanded .header[data-is-stuck] {
    margin-top: 10px !important;
    box-shadow: rgba(0, 0, 0, 0.3) 2px 2px 18px !important;
    border-color: grey !important;
    border-width: 1px 1px !important;
    border-style: solid !important;
    top:1px;
}
```

Authentication

Keycloak

Les urls

- Url général: <https://auth.ppsfleet.navy>
- Pour gérer ses infos: <https://auth.ppsfleet.navy/auth/realms/Ppsfleet/account/>
- Pour l'interface admin de ppsfleet: <https://auth.ppsfleet.navy/auth/admin/Ppsfleet/console/>

Installation

Keycloak est lancé avec podman par l'utilisateur keycloak:

```
podman run -p 8080:8080 -e KEYCLOAK_USER=admin -e KEYCLOAK_PASSWORD=admin -e  
PROXY_ADDRESS_FORWARDING=true quay.io/keycloak/keycloak:11.0.3
```

Gérer le service

```
sudo -u keycloak podman start/stop a44b212348f0
```

Ne pas supprimer le container sans qu'une backup ait été effectué !

Todo: le relier à mysql

Relancer le service si y a plus rien qui marche

Ca utilisera la backup du 10/03/2022

```
podman run -p 8080:8080 --entrypoint /opt/jboss/tools/docker-entrypoint.sh -d -e  
PROXY_ADDRESS_FORWARDING=true localhost/keycloak-10-03-22-fixed:latest -  
Djboss.bind.address.private=127.0.0.1 -Djboss.bind.address=0.0.0.0
```

Backup

```
$ podman commit <id>  
$ podman tag <id_image> keycloak-<date>  
$ podman run -it -v /srv/keycloak/backup:/backup:rw --entrypoint=sh keycloak-<date>  
$ HOSTNAME=alshain.ppsfleet.navy  
$ /opt/jboss/keycloak/bin/standalone.sh -Dkeycloak.migration.action=export -  
Dkeycloak.migration.provider=singleFile -Dkeycloak.migration.realmName=Ppsfleet -  
Dkeycloak.migration.usersExportStrategy=REALM_FILE -Dkeycloak.migration.file="/backup/"$(date  
+%Y%m%d)".json"
```

Les services:

I - Bookstack

- https://github.com/elexis/elexis-environment/blob/master/docker/ee-util/assets/stage_ee_start_setup/keycloak/bookstack-saml.json
- <https://github.com/BookStackApp/BookStack/issues/1157#issuecomment-585804153>

```
AUTH_METHOD=saml2  
  
# Set the display name to be shown on the login button.  
# (Login with <name>)  
SAML2_NAME=ppsfleet  
  
# Name of the attribute which provides the user's email address  
  
SAML2_EMAIL_ATTRIBUTE=email  
SAML2_EXTERNAL_ID_ATTRIBUTE=username  
SAML2_DISPLAY_NAME_ATTRIBUTES=firstName|lastName
```

```
# Enable SAML group sync.
```

```
SAML2_USER_TO_GROUPS=true
```

```
# Set the attribute from which BookStack will read groups names from.
```

```
SAML2_GROUP_ATTRIBUTE=Role
```

```
# Removed user from roles that don't match SAML groups upon login.
```

```
SAML2_REMOVE_FROM_GROUPS=true
```

```
# Name of the attribute(s) to use for the user's display name
```

```
# Can have multiple attributes listed, separated with a '|' in which
```

```
# case those values will be joined with a space.
```

```
# Example: SAML2_DISPLAY_NAME_ATTRIBUTES=firstName|lastName
```

```
# Defaults to the ID value if not found.
```

```
#SAML2_DISPLAY_NAME_ATTRIBUTES=username
```

```
# Identity Provider entityID URL
```

```
SAML2_IDP_ENTITYID=https://auth.ppsfleet.navy/auth/realms/Ppsfleet/protocol/saml/descriptor
```

II - Nextcloud

<https://auth.ppsfleet.navy/auth/realms/Ppsfleet>

Si il y a une erreur du type: "account not provisioned" c'est durement un problème de certificat.

Le certificat se trouve dans keycloak: [Realm settings > keys > algorithm RS256 > Certificate](#)

Il faut le mettre dans les paramètres de nextcloud: [SSO and SAML authentication > show optional Identity Provider settings > dernier champ](#)

Config:

Identifiant: <https://auth.ppsfleet.navy/auth/realms/Ppsfleet>

Url target: <https://auth.ppsfleet.navy/auth/realms/Ppsfleet/protocol/saml>

Identity Provider Data

Configure your IdP settings here.

https://auth.ppsfleet.navy/auth/realms/Ppsfleet

https://auth.ppsfleet.navy/auth/realms/Ppsfleet/protocol/saml

Hide optional Identity Provider settings ...

https://auth.ppsfleet.navy/auth/realms/Ppsfleet/protocol/saml

URL Location of the IDP's SLO Response

-----BEGIN CERTIFICATE-----

Les roles

Groupes

Captains

Administrateur de la flotte. Ont tous les droits.

Roles :

- Nextcloud: admin, test, users
- Peertube: admin
- Wiki: Admin, Seaman

Gentlefolks

Groupe pour la famille, ou si on devient un chaton, pour nos invité·e·s premium, qui vont pas aider au bon fonctionnement du serveur mais vont utiliser le navire.

Sur nextcloud, capacité illimité. Sur le wiki, peuvent créer leur livre.

Roles :

- Nextcloud: users
- Peertube: user
- Wiki: Seaman

Travelers

Groupe pour les invité·e·s pas tant premium que ça. Capacité limité sur nextcloud. On peut les laisser editer les recettes ?

Roles :

- Nextcloud: disabled

- Peertube: user
- Wiki: Seaman

Carpenters

S'occupent du travail manuel, ont accès au livre sur l'atelier. Pas de nextcloud, peuvent uploader des vidéos sur peertube, mais on les modère avant.

Roles:

- ...

NTFY

NTFY est un serveur push pour gerer entre autre les notif sur android sans passer par les serveurs google.

C'est un peu du mqtt, mais c'est pas du mqtt.

Coté serveur (sur alshain)

j'ai suivi la doc (en gros): <https://docs.ntfy.sh/install/>

```
sudo rpm -ivh https://github.com/binwiederhier/ntfy/releases/download/v1.30.1/ntfy_1.30.1_linux_amd64.rpm4
```

la config: /etc/ntfy/server.yml

le service: ntfy

le domaine: ntfy.fede.re

le socket: /var/lib/ntfy/ntfy.sock

Coté client (sur le tel)

Installer ntfy via fdroid.

Puis configurer les notifs de vos app de libriste pour passer par ntfy. (La plupart des client matrix et des clients mastodon)

Oh, et désactiver l'optimisation de batterie pour ntfy.

openvpn

Start

```
systemctl start openvpn-server@server.service
```

La conf

```
client
tls-client
ca /path/to/ca.crt
cert /path/to/client.crt
key /path/to/client.key
tls-crypt /path/to/alshain.tlsauth
;remote-cert-eku "TLS Web Client Authentication"
remote-cert-eku 1.3.6.1.5.5.7.3.1
proto udp
cipher AES-256-CBC
remote alshain.ppsfleet.navy 1194 udp
dev tun
topology subnet
pull
;user nobody
;group nobody
```

Générer un certificat

```
# todo
```

REDIS

on doit éditer le fichier `/etc/systemd/system/redis.service.d/limit.conf` avec

```
[Service]
LimitNOFILE=10240
TimeoutStartSec=300s
TimeoutStopSec=300s
```



Installation

```
dnf install maven prosody
```

```
prosodyctl cert generate meet.fede.re
prosodyctl cert generate auth.meet.fede.re
ln -s /var/lib/prosody/auth.meet.fede.re.crt /etc/pki/ca-trust/source/anchors/
update-ca-trust
prosodyctl register focus auth.meet.fede.re <secret_str>
systemctl start prosody
```

```
useradd jitsi -m -s /usr/bin/fish -d /srv/jitsi
sudo -iu jitsi
wget https://github.com/jitsi/jitsi-videobridge/archive/refs/tags/stable/jitsi-meet_9364.zip
unzip jitsi-meet_9364.zip
mv jitsi-videobridge-stable-jitsi-meet_9364/ jitsi-2.0.9364
cd jitsi-2.0.9364
```

Edit pom.xml

```
<properties>
...
<user.language>en</user.language>
<argLine>-Duser.language=${user.language}</argLine>
</properties>
```

```
mvn install
```