

Filebrowser

Filebrowser app on a webbrowser, port 4455.

Docker-compose deployment

```
version: '3.9'
services:
  filebrowser:
    container_name: filebrowser
    image: filebrowser/filebrowser
    ports:
      - '4455:80'
    user: 1000:1000
    restart: unless-stopped
    volumes:
      - '~/docker/filebrowser/.filebrowser.json:/filebrowser.json'
      - '~/docker/filebrowser/filebrowser.db:/database.db'
      - '~/docker/filebrowser/branding:/branding'
      - '~/docker:/srv/docker'
      - '/mnt/data:/srv/data'
      - '/mnt/nvme/share:/srv/nvme-share'
```

The first 3 bind mount are for configuration of filebrowser, eg. config, database and branding files. On first deployment, need to create an empty database.db file. The remaining bind mount are for the folders that need to be accessed, the folders should be bound under /srv.

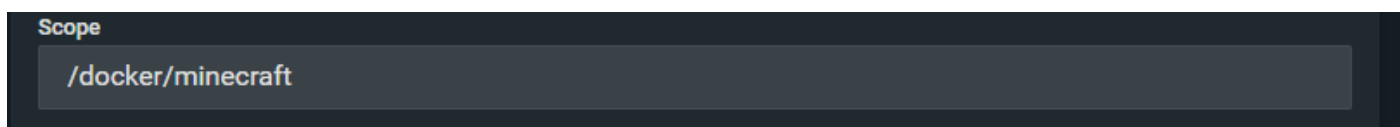
This is the content of .filebrowser.json

```
{
  "port": 80,
  "baseUrl": "",
  "address": "",
  "log": "stdout",
  "database": "/database.db",
  "root": "/srv"
}
```

User and Share Management

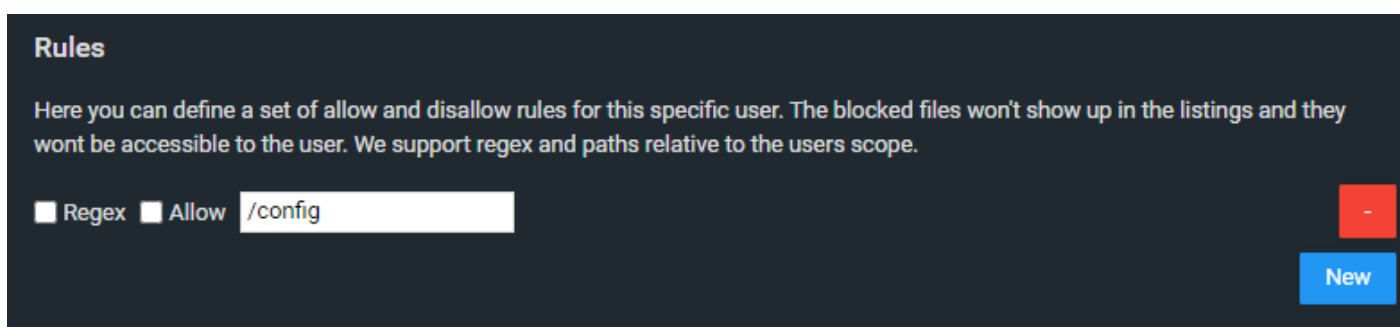
The user and share management in filebrowser is simple. The shares have a expiring time, and can optionally have a password. The recipient can view and download files in the share but cannot upload.

To create a new user, it's under settings -> User Management, and add a user and password accordingly, and give appropriate permission. The scope is where the root folder where the user have access to, since the docker data folder is bound at /srv/docker and /srv is defined as root folder in config, the folder name to put in scopes would be `/docker`. Only one scope is allowed.



A screenshot of a dark-themed user management interface. At the top, the word "Scope" is written in a light color. Below it, a text input field contains the value `/docker/minecraft`.

It is also possible to add rules to prevent user access of files within a scope. Under rules, enter the path that is relative to the scope, for example `/docker/minecraft/config` would be `/config`



A screenshot of the "Rules" section in a dark-themed user management interface. The title "Rules" is at the top. Below it, a paragraph explains that users can define allow and disallow rules, that blocked files won't show in listings, and that the system supports regex and paths relative to the user's scope. There are two radio buttons: "Regex" (selected) and "Allow". To the right of these is a text input field containing `/config`. On the far right, there is a red square button with a minus sign and a blue button labeled "New".

Personalization

Enable dark theme - Setting -> Global Settings -> Branding

- also change the branding directory path to `/branding` which is bind mount in docker

Under the branding folder, create a file `custom.css` which is used for css customization. Then create a folder `img` and place `logo.svg` in it for custom icon. The icon is the same as egow entertainment and stored in OliveTin icon PSD file. Under the folder `img`, create a folder `icons` and use [favicon generator site](#) to create an icon archive and put all the content of that archive in the `icons` folder, the result should look like this.

```
karis@mediaserver:~/docker/filebrowser/branding$ tree
.
├── custom.css
├── img
│   ├── icons
│   │   ├── android-chrome-192x192.png
│   │   ├── android-chrome-256x256.png
│   │   ├── apple-touch-icon.png
│   │   ├── browserconfig.xml
│   │   ├── favicon-16x16.png
│   │   ├── favicon-32x32.png
│   │   ├── favicon.ico
│   │   ├── mstile-150x150.png
│   │   ├── safari-pinned-tab.svg
│   │   └── site.webmanifest
│   └── logo.svg
```

Reverse Proxy/Homepage

Reverse proxy is normal procedure using NPM. To add bookmark to a file location, use browser/homepages bookmark function.

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