

# Navidrome Musik-Streaming auf Ubuntu Server



## Navidrome Server Software

<https://www.navidrome.org/>

<https://www.navidrome.org/docs/installation/linux/>

<https://github.com/navidrome/navidrome/releases>

## Installation

### Volumes und Partitionierung

Um alles unterzubekommen, sollte man sich bereits bei der Installation des Servers Gedanken dazu machen, wie das Partitions- bzw. Festplattenlayout aussehen soll.

Folgende Fragen sind zu berücksichtigen:

- Wo soll die music library liegen? Soll es mehrere geben?
- Wo soll das Arbeitsverzeichnis von Navidrome gespeichert werden? -> Datenbank
- Wohin mit dem Cache der Applikation? -> Transcoding, Bilddaten (cover arts, album arts)



```

/dev/sda1  EFI      /boot/efi  ext4
/dev/sda2  /boot      ext4
/dev/sda3  LVM PV
├─ vg0
│  ├─ lv-swap  swap
│  ├─ lv-root  /
│  ├─ lv-home  /home
│  ├─ lv-var   /var
│  └─ lv-srv   /srv

```

## Installation der Anwendung

### Service-User anlegen

```
useradd -r -s /usr/sbin/nologin navidrome
```

### Anwendung installieren

 **apt** nutzen, um Abhängigkeiten aufzulösen!

```
apt install ./navidrome_0.61.2_linux_amd64.deb
```

## Daten wiederherstellen (bei Migration)

```
rm -rf /var/lib/navidrome
tar -xzvf /tmp/navidrome-backup.tar.gz -C /
chown -R navidrome:navidrome /var/lib/navidrome
```

## Aktualisierung / Update der Server-Applikation

Welche Version läuft?

```
navidrome --version
```

Ist das Backup gelaufen?

Den Link zur aktuellen Version holen und das Release laden:

<https://github.com/navidrome/navidrome/releases>

```
wget -c
https://github.com/navidrome/navidrome/releases/download/v0.60.0/navidrome_0.60.0_linux_amd64.deb
```

```
systemctl stop navidrome
```

```
dpkg -i navidrome_0.60.0_linux_amd64.deb
(Reading database ... 153778 files and directories currently installed.)
Preparing to unpack navidrome_0.60.0_linux_amd64.deb ...
Unpacking navidrome (0.60.0) over (0.59.0) ...
Setting up navidrome (0.60.0) ...
```

```
apt -f install
```

Gibt es Neuerungen, die Änderungen an der Konfiguration mit sich ziehen?

```
vi /etc/navidrome/navidrome.toml
```

Server wieder starten:

```
systemctl start navidrome

systemctl status navidrome
● navidrome.service - Your Personal Streaming Service
   Loaded: loaded (/etc/systemd/system/navidrome.service; enabled; preset:
   enabled)
   Active: active (running) since Fri 2026-02-06 20:28:44 CET; 6s ago
   Main PID: 5985 (navidrome)
     Tasks: 14 (limit: 19083)
    Memory: 159.4M (peak: 293.1M)
```

```

    CPU: 1.723s
    CGroup: /system.slice/navidrome.service
           └─5985 /usr/bin/navidrome service execute -c
/etc/navidrome/navidrome.toml

Feb 06 20:28:44 server systemd[1]: Started navidrome.service - Your Personal Streaming Service.
Feb 06 20:28:44 server navidrome[5985]:
Feb 06 20:28:44 server navidrome[5985]: |  \ | |      ( )  | |
Feb 06 20:28:44 server navidrome[5985]: |  \ | |  _ _ _  _ _ _  | | _ _ _
_ _ _  _ _ _
Feb 06 20:28:44 server navidrome[5985]: | . ` | / _ ` \ \ / / | / _ ` | ' _ / _
\ | ' _ ` _ \ / _ \
Feb 06 20:28:44 server navidrome[5985]: | | \ | ( _ | \ V / | | ( _ | | | ( _
| | | | | | _ /
Feb 06 20:28:44 server navidrome[5985]: \ | \ / \ _ , _ | \ / | _ | \ _ , _ |
\ _ / | _ | | | | \ _ |
Feb 06 20:28:44 server navidrome[5985]:                                     Version:
0.60.0 (0c8f2a55)

```

## Apache2 als Reverse-Proxy

```

<IfModule mod_ssl.c>
<VirtualHost *:443>
    ServerName music.example.com
    DocumentRoot /var/www/navidrome/html

    # Logs
    ErrorLog /var/www/navidrome/logs/error.log
    CustomLog /var/www/navidrome/logs/access.log combined

    # Proxy Settings
    ProxyPreserveHost On
    Protocols http/1.1 # HTTP/1.1 erzwingen für stabile Streaming-
Verbindungen

    # WebSocket Support (Rewrites nur für Upgrade)
    RewriteEngine On
    RewriteCond %{HTTP:Upgrade} =websocket [NC]
    RewriteRule /(.*) ws://127.0.0.1:4533/$1 [P,L]

    # Normaler Proxy für alle anderen Requests
    ProxyPass / http://127.0.0.1:4533/ nocanon
    ProxyPassReverse / http://127.0.0.1:4533/

    # Forwarded Headers
    RequestHeader set X-Forwarded-Proto "https"
    RequestHeader set X-Forwarded-Port "443"
    RequestHeader set X-Forwarded-For "%{REMOTE_ADDR}s"

```

```
# Connection / Timeout Optimierungen
KeepAlive On
MaxKeepAliveRequests 100
KeepAliveTimeout 5
ProxyTimeout 300

# Security Headers
# X-XSS-Protection ist veraltet, kann optional drinbleiben oder entfernt
werden
# Header always set X-XSS-Protection "1; mode=block"
Header always set X-Content-Type-Options "nosniff"
Header always set Strict-Transport-Security "max-age=31536000"

# SSL Certs
Include /etc/letsencrypt/options-ssl-apache.conf
SSLCertificateFile /etc/letsencrypt/live/music.example.com/fullchain.pem
SSLCertificateKeyFile
/etc/letsencrypt/live/music.example.com/privkey.pem

</VirtualHost>
</IfModule>
```

## ModSecurity-Konfiguration für Apache2 Reverse Proxy vor Navidrome

### Ziel der Konfiguration

- Schutz vor typischen Webangriffen (SQLi, XSS, RCE etc.)
- Keine unnötigen False Positives für Navidrome
- API-/Streaming-kompatibel
- Sinnvolles Logging

### 1. Basis: ModSecurity aktivieren

```
a2enmod security2
systemctl restart apache2
```

### 2. Hauptkonfiguration

Datei:

```
/etc/modsecurity/modsecurity.conf
```

Wichtige Anpassungen:

## SecRuleEngine **On**

```
# Body handling (wichtig für API!)
SecRequestBodyAccess On
SecResponseBodyAccess Off

# Limits (Navidrome kann größere Requests haben, z.B. Uploads)
SecRequestBodyLimit 104857600
SecRequestBodyNoFilesLimit 1048576

# JSON Support (sehr wichtig für Navidrome API)
SecRequestBodyProcessor JSON

# Logging
SecAuditEngine RelevantOnly
SecAuditLog /var/log/apache2/modsec_audit.log
SecAuditLogParts ABIJDEFHZ

# Weniger aggressiv bei Streaming
SecResponseBodyMimeType text/plain text/html text/xml application/json

# Encoding
SecDefaultAction "phase:2,log,auditlog,deny,status:403"
```

### 3. OWASP Core Rule Set (empfohlen)

Installieren:

```
apt install modsecurity-crs
```

Dann aktivieren:

```
cp /usr/share/modsecurity-crs/crs-setup.conf.example /etc/modsecurity/crs-  
setup.conf
```

Apache Config ergänzen (z. B. in /etc/apache2/mods-enabled/security2.conf):

```
IncludeOptional /etc/modsecurity/crs-setup.conf  
IncludeOptional /usr/share/modsecurity-crs/rules/*.conf
```

#### 3a. Option: Core Ruleset von Github (aktueller)

Benötigte Version klonen. In der Kombi Apache2 + Modsec2 unter Ubuntu 24.04 ist die **v3.3.5** am sinnvollsten.

```
git clone https://github.com/coreruleset/coreruleset.git owasp-crs  
cd owasp-crs  
git fetch --tags
```

```
git checkout -b v3.3.5 tags/v3.3.5
cp crs-setup.conf.example crs-setup.conf
vi crs-setup.conf
```

Nun kann die `crs-setup.conf` auf die eigenen Bedürfnisse angepasst werden. Ich ändere am Default allerdings nichts.

Wichtiger ist es, das Ruleset auch korrekt einzubinden.

```
vi /etc/apache2/mods-enabled/security2.conf
vi /etc/modsecurity/modsecurity.conf
```

## 4. WICHTIG: Ausnahmen für Navidrome

Navidrome nutzt:

- `/rest/*` API
- JSON Requests
- Query-Parameter intensiv
- Streaming (Range Requests)

Ohne Anpassung gibt es False Positives.

## 5. Custom Rules für Navidrome

Neue Datei:

```
/etc/modsecurity/navidrome-exclusions.conf
```

```
# Navidrome API weniger restriktiv behandeln
SecRule REQUEST_URI "@beginsWith /rest/" \
    "id:1000001,phase:1,pass,nolog,ctl:ruleEngine=DetectionOnly"

# JSON API toleranter machen
SecRule REQUEST_HEADERS:Content-Type "application/json" \
    "id:1000002,phase:1,pass,nolog,ctl:requestBodyProcessor=JSON"

# Range Requests erlauben (für Streaming)
SecRule REQUEST_HEADERS:Range ".*" \
    "id:1000003,phase:1,pass,nolog,ctl:ruleRemoveByTag=attack-protocol"

# False positives reduzieren (SQLi / XSS bei API)
SecRule REQUEST_URI "@beginsWith /rest/" \
    "id:1000004,phase:1,pass,nolog,ctl:ruleRemoveByTag=attack-sqli,ctl:ruleRemoveByTag=attack-xss"

# Große Downloads erlauben
SecRule REQUEST_URI "@beginsWith /rest/stream" \
```

```
"id:1000005,phase:1,pass,nolog,ctl:responseBodyAccess=0ff"
```

oder

```
# =====  
# Navidrome CRS Minimal Exclusions - Optimiert 2026  
# =====  
  
# (1) SQL Injection False Positives  
SecRule REQUEST_URI "@beginsWith /rest/" \  
    "id:1100001,phase:1,pass,nolog,\  
    ctl:ruleRemoveById=942100,\  
    ctl:ruleRemoveById=942110,\  
    ctl:ruleRemoveById=942150"  
  
# (2) XSS False Positives  
SecRule REQUEST_URI "@beginsWith /rest/" \  
    "id:1100002,phase:1,pass,nolog,\  
    ctl:ruleRemoveById=941100,\  
    ctl:ruleRemoveById=941160"  
  
# (3) Protocol Enforcement  
SecRule REQUEST_URI "@beginsWith /rest/" \  
    "id:1100003,phase:1,pass,nolog,\  
    ctl:ruleRemoveById=920230,\  
    ctl:ruleRemoveById=920240"  
  
# (4) Streaming (Range Requests)  
SecRule REQUEST_URI "@beginsWith /rest/stream" \  
    "id:1100004,phase:1,pass,nolog,\  
    ctl:ruleRemoveById=920200"  
  
# (5) Typische Parameter entschärfen  
SecRule REQUEST_URI "@beginsWith /rest/" \  
    "id:1100005,phase:1,pass,nolog,chain"  
    SecRule ARGS_NAMES "^(u|t|s|f|c)$" \  
        "ctl:ruleRemoveById=942100"  
  
# (6) JSON Requests korrekt parsen  
SecRule REQUEST_HEADERS:Content-Type "application/json" \  
    "id:1100006,phase:1,pass,nolog,\  
    ctl:requestBodyProcessor=JSON"  
  
# (7) CoverArt / Artist Images  
SecRule REQUEST_URI "@beginsWith /rest/getCoverArt" \  
    "id:1100010,phase:1,pass,nolog,ctl:responseBodyAccess=0ff"  
  
SecRule REQUEST_URI "@beginsWith /rest/getCoverArt" \  
    "id:1100011,phase:3,pass,nolog,ctl:responseBodyAccess=0ff"  
  
SecRule REQUEST_URI "@beginsWith /rest/getCoverArt" \  
    "id:1100011,phase:3,pass,nolog,ctl:responseBodyAccess=0ff"
```

```
"id:1100012,phase:1,pass,nolog,\
ctl:ruleRemoveById=941100,\
ctl:ruleRemoveById=920200,\
ctl:ruleRemoveById=920420,\
ctl:ruleRemoveById=920430,\
ctl:ruleRemoveById=933100"
```

```
# (8) Artist API POST/DELETE WebUI
```

```
SecRule REQUEST_URI "@beginsWith /api/artist" \
  "id:1100013,phase:1,pass,nolog,chain"
  SecRule REQUEST_METHOD "@rx ^(POST|DELETE)$" \
    "ctl:ruleRemoveById=941100"
```

```
# (9) Anomaly Scoring feinjustieren (Warnung vermeiden)
```

```
SecAction "id:1100014,phase:1,pass,nolog,t:none,\
  setvar:tx.inbound_anomaly_score_threshold=10,\
  setvar:tx.outbound_anomaly_score_threshold=5,\
  tag:'navidrome-exclusions'"
```

Einbinden:

```
Include /etc/modsecurity/navidrome-exclusions.conf
```

## 6. Apache VirtualHost (Reverse Proxy)

Beispiel:

```
<VirtualHost *:80>
  ServerName music.example.com

  ProxyPreserveHost On
  ProxyPass / http://127.0.0.1:4533/
  ProxyPassReverse / http://127.0.0.1:4533/

  # Sicherheit
  Header always set X-Frame-Options SAMEORIGIN
  Header always set X-Content-Type-Options nosniff
  Header always set X-XSS-Protection "1; mode=block"

  # Logging
  ErrorLog ${APACHE_LOG_DIR}/navidrome_error.log
  CustomLog ${APACHE_LOG_DIR}/navidrome_access.log combined
</VirtualHost>
```

## 7. Test & Debug

Logs prüfen:

```
tail -f /var/log/apache2/modsec_audit.log
```

Typische Probleme:

- 403 bei API Calls → Rule greift zu aggressiv
- Streaming bricht → Range Requests blockiert
- Login geht nicht → JSON / POST blockiert

## 8. Empfohlene Betriebsmodi

Phase	Einstellung
Test	DetectionOnly
Produktion	On + gezielte Exclusions

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