

How to Weave Samba-3 into your Network

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About the speaker

- Long term Samba-Team member
- Author of official Samba documentation
 - [The Official Samba-3 HOWTO and Reference Guide](#)
 - ◆ ISBN: 0131453556 (Sept 2003)
 - ◆ Open Source version: Samba-HOWTO-Collection
 - [Samba-3 by Example](#)
 - ◆ ISBN: 0131472216 (Mar 2004)
 - ◆ Open Source version: Samba-Guide
- Author of additional books
 - [Hardening Linux](#), ISBN: 0072254971 (Jul 2004)
 - More in production

- Samba Update
- Diagnostic Approach / Methods
- Samba Security Modes
- Building Simple Servers
- Advanced Features
- Windows Client Configuration
- Future Directions

- Current Series:
 - 3.0.x - Since Sept. 24, 2003
- Current Stable Release:
 - 3.0.12 - Released March 18, 2005.
- Next Stable Release:
 - 3.0.13 - Probable release in May, 2005
- Next Major Release:
 - 4.0 - In development for over 2 years
 - Release date not set - maybe late 2005

Progression of New Features

- 3.0.12: Large directory support
- 3.0.11: Privileges support + Bug Fixes
- 3.0.10: Security Update
- 3.0.9: Bug fixes
- 3.0.8: Bug fixes
- 3.0.7: Bug fixes
- 3.0.6: Remote CUPS server / Password History
- 3.0.5: Bug fixes (Security)
- 3.0.4: Bug fixes

- Components:
 - *smb.conf* file controls behavior
 - ♦ *smbd*, *nmbd*, *winbindd* are the operative daemons
 - *nsswitch.conf* file for identity management
 - Infrastructure tools
 - ♦ user and machine scripts
 - ♦ share management scripts
 - ♦ domain management tools
 - Eg: *SRVTOOLS.EXE*, *NESUS.EXE*, *MMC*
 - Group Management

- How do you want to manage Samba?
 - ◆ From MS Windows clients (workstations)
 - ◆ From UNIX server

- Management from MS Windows clients requires:
 - Interface scripts
 - ◆ Add / Delete / Modify users
 - ◆ Add / Delete / Modify groups
 - ◆ Add machines (Domain Member Servers / Clients)
 - ◆ Change User Group Membership
 - ◆ Create / Delete / Modify Shares
 - ◆ Printer control programs
 - Pre-execution Scripts
 - Windows Administration Tools

- 1) Validate that name resolution is working
- 2) Validate the *smb.conf* file
- 3) Use the Samba log file facility to investigate ALL failures / problems
- 4) Use *Ethereal* to investigate network transactions
- 5) Use Windows client diagnostic facilities
eg: generate netlogon.txt

- Use WINS
 - Requires one WINS server and EVERY client *MUST* be configured to use it
 - Use WINS on the UNIX/Linux server also
 - Requires NSS support in the Operating System
- Validate with:

ping 'windows_workstation_name'

nmblookup -m 'windows_workstation_name'

Diag: Validation of smb.conf

- Use *testparm* to your advantage

example:

Create a master *smb.conf* file called: *smb.conf.master*

```
testparm -s smb.conf.master > /etc/samba/smb.conf
```

Then execute testparm without arguments

Diag: Example use of *testparm*

```
marvel:~ # testparm
Load smb config files from /etc/samba/smb.conf
Processing section "[accounts]"
Processing section "[service]"
Processing section "[pidata]"
Processing section "[homes]"
Processing section "[printers]"
Processing section "[apps]"
Processing section "[netlogon]"
Processing section "[profiles]"
Processing section "[profddata]"
Processing section "[print$]"
Loaded services file OK.
Server role: ROLE_DOMAIN_PDC
Press enter to see a dump of your service definitions
```


- Samba has extensive and flexible log generation facilities
 - Example:

/etc/samba/smb.conf:

```
[global]
  log level = 1
  log file = /var/log/samba/%
m.log
  max log size = 0
  ...
  include = /etc/samba/%m.log
```

/etc/samba/mywinbox.conf:

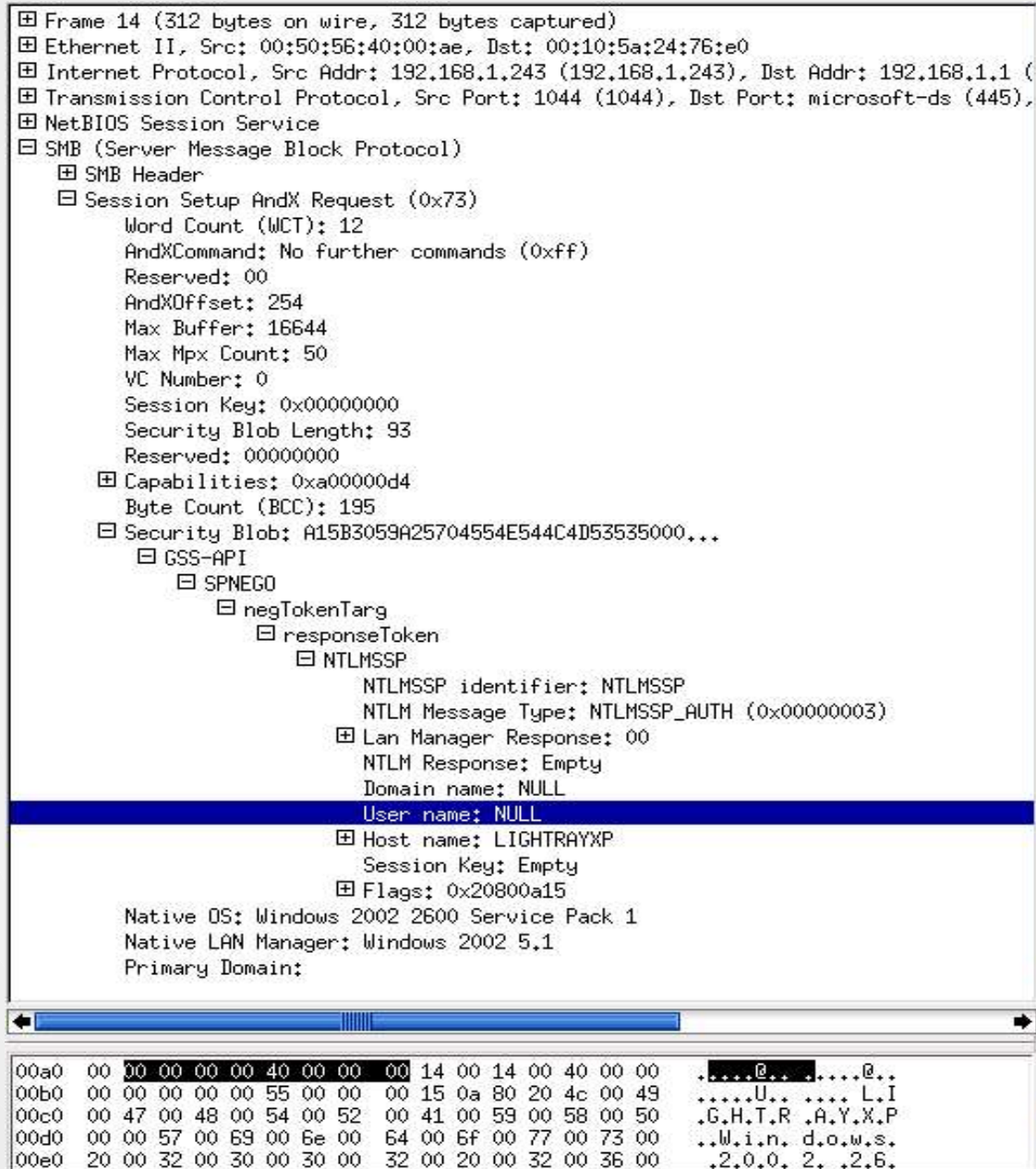
```
[global]
  log level = 5
```

- Examine contents of log files by:

```
marvel # grep -v "^\[200" mywinbox.log | less
```

```
Processing section "[apps]"
  Processing section "[homes]"
  Processing section "[printers]"
  Processing section "[netlogon]"
  Processing section "[profiles]"
  Processing section "[print$]"
added interface ip=192.168.1.1 bcast=192.168.1.255 nmask=255.255.255.0
added interface ip=127.0.0.1 bcast=127.255.255.255 nmask=255.0.0.0
smbldap_open_connection: connection opened
init_sam_from_ldap: Entry found for user: jht
init_group_from_ldap: Entry found for group: 513
check_ntlm_password: authentication for user [jht] -> [jht] -> [jht]
succeeded
  frodo (192.168.1.1) connect to service apps initially as user jht
(uid=1000, gid=513) (pid 22527)
  frodo (192.168.1.1) closed connection to service jht
```

Diag: An Ethereal Trace



Frame 14 (312 bytes on wire, 312 bytes captured)

- Ethernet II, Src: 00:50:56:40:00:ae, Dst: 00:10:5a:24:76:e0
- Internet Protocol, Src Addr: 192.168.1.243 (192.168.1.243), Dst Addr: 192.168.1.1
- Transmission Control Protocol, Src Port: 1044 (1044), Dst Port: microsoft-ds (445)
- NetBIOS Session Service
- SMB (Server Message Block Protocol)
 - SMB Header
 - Session Setup AndX Request (0x73)
 - Word Count (WCT): 12
 - AndXCommand: No further commands (0xff)
 - Reserved: 00
 - AndXOffset: 254
 - Max Buffer: 16644
 - Max Mpx Count: 50
 - VC Number: 0
 - Session Key: 0x00000000
 - Security Blob Length: 93
 - Reserved: 00000000
 - Capabilities: 0xa00000d4
 - Byte Count (BCC): 195
 - Security Blob: A15B3059A25704554E544C4D53535000...
 - GSS-API
 - SPNEGO
 - negTokenTarg
 - responseToken
 - NTLMSSP
 - NTLMSSP identifier: NTLMSPP
 - NTLM Message Type: NTLMSPP_AUTH (0x00000003)
 - Lan Manager Response: 00
 - NTLM Response: Empty
 - Domain name: NULL
 - User name: NULL
 - Host name: LIGHTRAYXP
 - Session Key: Empty
 - Flags: 0x20800a15
 - Native OS: Windows 2002 2600 Service Pack 1
 - Native LAN Manager: Windows 2002 5.1
 - Primary Domain:

00a0 00 00 00 00 00 40 00 00 00 14 00 14 00 40 00 00@.....@..
00b0 00 00 00 00 00 55 00 00 00 15 0a 80 20 4c 00 49U..L.I
00c0 00 47 00 48 00 54 00 52 00 41 00 59 00 58 00 50 ..G.H.T.R..A.Y.X.P
00d0 00 00 57 00 69 00 6e 00 64 00 6f 00 77 00 73 00 ..W.i.n.d.o.w.s..
00e0 20 00 32 00 30 00 30 00 32 00 20 00 32 00 36 00 ..2.0.0.2..2.6.

- References:

Regarding TCP/UDP Ports:

<http://support.microsoft.com/default.aspx?scid=kb;en-us;832017>

Debugging Network Logon:

```
cd c:\winnt\debug
```

View (using notepad): netsetup.txt and netlogon.txt files

Diag: Win 2000 Pro *netsetup.txt*

```
NetSetup - Notepad
File Edit Format Help
04/13 12:39:55 -----
04/13 12:39:55 NetpvalidateName: checking to see if 'WORKGROUP' is valid as type 2 name
04/13 12:39:55 NetpCheckNetBiosNameNotInUse: for 'WORKGROUP' returned: 0x858
04/13 12:39:55 NetpCheckNetBiosNameNotInUse for 'WORKGROUP' [ workgroup as MACHINE]
returned 0x858
04/13 12:39:55 NetpvalidateName: name 'WORKGROUP' is valid for type 2
04/13 12:39:55 -----
04/13 12:39:55 NetpvalidateName: checking to see if 'WORKGROUP' is valid as type 2 name
04/13 12:39:55 NetpCheckNetBiosNameNotInUse: for 'WORKGROUP' returned: 0x858
04/13 12:39:55 NetpCheckNetBiosNameNotInUse for 'WORKGROUP' [ workgroup as MACHINE]
returned 0x858
04/13 12:39:55 NetpvalidateName: name 'WORKGROUP' is valid for type 2
04/13 12:39:55 -----
04/13 12:39:55 NetpDoDomainJoin
04/13 12:39:55 NetpMachineValidToJoin: 'WIN2KP'
04/13 12:39:55 NetpGetLsaPrimaryDomain: status: 0x0
04/13 12:39:55 NetpMachineValidToJoin: status: 0x0
04/13 12:39:55 NetpJoinworkgroup: joining computer 'WIN2KP' to workgroup 'WORKGROUP'
04/13 12:39:55 NetpvalidateName: checking to see if 'WORKGROUP' is valid as type 2 name
04/13 12:39:55 NetpCheckNetBiosNameNotInUse: for 'WORKGROUP' returned: 0x858
04/13 12:39:55 NetpCheckNetBiosNameNotInUse for 'WORKGROUP' [ workgroup as MACHINE]
returned 0x858
04/13 12:39:55 NetpvalidateName: name 'WORKGROUP' is valid for type 2
04/13 12:39:55 NetpSetLsaPrimaryDomain: for 'WORKGROUP' status: 0x0
04/13 12:39:55 NetpControlServices: open service 'NETLOGON' failed: 0x424
04/13 12:39:56 NetpJoinworkgroup: status: 0x0
04/13 12:39:56 NetpDoDomainJoin: status: 0x0
04/13 12:40:25 -----
04/13 12:40:25 NetpvalidateName: checking to see if 'WIN2KP' is valid as type 1 name
04/13 12:40:25 NetpCheckNetBiosNameNotInUse for 'WIN2KP' [MACHINE] returned 0x0
04/13 12:40:25 NetpvalidateName: name 'WIN2KP' is valid for type 1
04/13 12:42:03 -----
04/13 12:42:03 NetpvalidateName: checking to see if 'MYGROUP' is valid as type 2 name
04/13 12:42:03 NetpCheckNetBiosNameNotInUse for 'MYGROUP' [ workgroup as MACHINE]
returned 0x0
04/13 12:42:03 NetpvalidateName: name 'MYGROUP' is valid for type 2
04/13 12:42:03 -----
04/13 12:42:03 NetpvalidateName: checking to see if 'MYGROUP' is valid as type 2 name
04/13 12:42:03 NetpCheckNetBiosNameNotInUse for 'MYGROUP' [ workgroup as MACHINE]
returned 0x0
04/13 12:42:03 NetpvalidateName: name 'MYGROUP' is valid for type 2
04/13 12:42:03 -----
04/13 12:42:03 NetpDoDomainJoin
04/13 12:42:03 NetpMachineValidToJoin: 'WIN2KP'
04/13 12:42:03 NetpGetLsaPrimaryDomain: status: 0x0
04/13 12:42:03 NetpMachineValidToJoin: status: 0x0
04/13 12:42:03 NetpJoinworkgroup: joining computer 'WIN2KP' to workgroup 'MYGROUP'
04/13 12:42:03 NetpvalidateName: checking to see if 'MYGROUP' is valid as type 2 name
04/13 12:42:03 NetpCheckNetBiosNameNotInUse for 'MYGROUP' [ workgroup as MACHINE]
```


- Summary
 - SHARE mode == Windows for Workgroups
 - Not well maintained - being obsoleted
 - USER mode
 - commonly in use
 - SERVER mode
 - Deprecated - do not use if it can be avoided
 - DOMAIN mode
 - NT4 Domain Members Server / Client
 - ADS mode
 - Active Directory Member Server / Client

- Security Modes affect network design
 - Network Operation Controls
 - ◆ Workgroups
 - ◆ Domains
 - Authentication Methods
 - Local UNIX security and Windows Users and Groups

- There are only 2 security models
 - Share Mode
 - ◆ Like Windows for Workgroups
 - ◆ Has passwords for
 - Full Control
 - Read Only
 - User Mode
 - ◆ Like MS Windows NT/2K
 - ◆ Uses username and password

- Set via *smb.conf* file *[global]* parameter

security = XXXXX

eg: security = SHARE

- Accepts password from client, sequentially scans */etc/passwd* until the first match is found

Share Mode *smb.conf* file

```
[global]
# Default workgroup = WORKGROUP, we want MIDEARTH
    workgroup = MIDEARTH
# Behavior like Windows for Workgroups
    security = share

# We want a read only anonymous file server
[Plans]
    path = /home/Plans
    read only = Yes
    guest ok = Yes
```

- security = USER (default)
 - Obtains *username* and *password* from client
 - Encrypted Password Support
 - ♦ NOTE: Default for all security modes

User Mode *smb.conf* file

```
# Global parameters
[global]
# Default is "security = USER"
    workgroup = BILLMORE

# The following are for CUPS printing support
    printcap name = CUPS
    disable spoolss = Yes
    printing = cups

# Get rid of the printer wizard in NT/200x
    show add printer wizard = No
```

- **security = SERVER**
 - Obsoleted, uses pass-through authentication
 - Used with *password server* parameter to redirect authentication to a specified server

- **security = DOMAIN**

- Machine is an NT4 Domain Member Server (DMS)
 - ◆ Can be a workstation or a server
- Does NOT mean it is a Domain Controller

- **security = ADS**

- Machine is a member of an Active Directory Domain

- Samba-3 supports NT4 style Domain architecture
 - Can be an NT4 style PDC or BDC
 - Can NOT be a mixed:
ie: Samba-3 PDC or BDC *with* NT4 BDC or PDC

- Simple
 - Simple read-only server
 - Simple print server
 - Simple anonymous file server
- Major Server Types
 - Stand-alone
 - Domain Controller (NT4 PDC or BDC)
 - Domain Member Server (DMS) or Client (DMC)

- Read-Only File Server
- Anonymous File Server
- Print Server

Simple Read-Only Server

```
# Global Parameters
[global]
    workgroup = MIDEARTH
    security = SHARE

[Plans]
    path = /plans
    read only = Yes
    guest ok = Yes
```

Simple Anonymous File Server

```
# Global Parameters
[global]
    workgroup = MIDEARTH
    security = SHARE

[TMPFILES]
    comment = Fund Tracking & Management Files
    path = /data/ftmfiles
    read only = No
    force user = abmas
    force group = office
    guest ok = Yes
```

Simple Print Server

```
# Global Parameters
[global]
    workgroup = MIDEARTH
    security = SHARE
    printcap name = CUPS
    disable spoolss = Yes
    show add printer wizard = No
    wins support = yes
    printing = CUPS

[printers]
    path = /var/spool/samba
    printable = Yes
    guest ok = Yes
    use client driver = Yes
    browseable = No
```

Major Server Types

- Stand-alone Server
- Domain Control
 - PDC
 - BDC
- Domain Members
 - Server
 - Client

```
# Global parameters
[global]
    workgroup = BILLMORE
    printcap name = CUPS
    disable spoolss = Yes
    show add printer wizard = No
    printing = cups

[master]
    comment = Master work area files
    path = /data
    read only = No

[printers]
    comment = Print Temporary Spool Configuration
    path = /var/spool/samba
    guest ok = Yes
    printable = Yes
    use client driver = Yes
    browseable = No
```

NT4 Domain Controller (PDC)

```
# Global parameters
[global]
    workgroup = PROMISES

# Netbios name default is hostname
# We want name DIAMOND in browser
    netbios name = DIAMOND

# Maps UNIX root to Windows Administrator
    username map = /etc/samba/smbusers

# Netlogon server defines Domain Control
    domain logons = Yes
```

NT4 Domain Controller (BDC)

```
# Global parameters
[global]
    workgroup = PROMISES

# Netbios name default is hostname
# We want DIAMOND
    netbios name = DIAMOND

# Maps UNIX root to Windows Administrator
    username map = /etc/samba/smbusers
    domain logons = Yes

# Default domain master = Yes means is PDC, We want BDC
    domain master = No
```

Note: Must join the Domain!

```
net rpc join -Uroot%password
```


- Can be either:
 - Domain Member Server (DMS)
 - Domain Member Client (DMS)

```
# Global parameters
[global]
    workgroup = BILLMORE

# The following means be a DMS
    security = DOMAIN
```

- DMS and DMC use identical Samba *smb.conf* Configuration

- Account Information Storage
 - ◆ Where account information is stored
- Identity Mapping
 - ◆ Windows SIDs to UNIX UIDs and GIDs
 - ◆ Username Maps
 - ◆ Group Mapping
 - ◆ Nested Group Mapping
- Access Control List
- Privileges and Rights (NEW)

- The Windows Account information has 2 parts:
 - POSIX (UNIX) accounts
 - ◆ Provides:
 - UID, GID, login name, UNIX home directory, etc.
 - SambaSAMAccount
 - ◆ Provides:
 - Windows network passwords
 - Windows profile location
 - Password controls
 - Access time and/or machine controls
 - etc.
- All considered as happening at the Backend!

- Control is via the *smb.conf* parameter in *[global]* known as *passdb backend*

- Recommended options:

smbpasswd (default)

- permits only basic security settings

tdbsam (permits extended Domain Settings)

ldapsam (permits greatest control flexibility)

- POSIX Only
 - Can be */etc/passwd* based, or through NSS
 - If NSS, can be in LDAP, NIS, etc.
 - POSIX is NOT a Samba backend
 - It is THE UNIX default database
- Plain Text *smbpasswd* file based
 - One of the following:
 - /etc/samba/smbpasswd*
 - /usr/local/samba/lib/private/smbpasswd*

- *tdbsam*

- Stores Security Account Manager (SAM) information in a binary file:

/etc/samba/passdb.tdb OR
/usr/local/samba/lib/private/passdb.tdb

- *ldapsam*

- Stores POSIX and SAM data in LDAP
- Previously Samba-2.2.x had to be compiled for either smbpasswd OR LDAP
 - Now it is natively capable of any backend

- Experimental / Special Interest Backends
 - XML
 - SQL

- Scripts provide glue between Windows network management environment and Samba host OS
 - Called by Samba (smbd)
- Three Classes of Scripts (see next slide)
 - Identity
 - Resource
 - Control

- Identity management
 - ◆ add/delete/modify user scripts
 - ◆ add/delete/modify group scripts
 - ◆ add machine script
 - ◆ change password

- POSIX Backend means accounts in:
/etc/passwd, /etc/shadow, /etc/group
- SMB Passwords in:
 - ♦ */etc/samba/smbpasswd* (*passdb backend = smbpasswd*)
 - ♦ */etc/samba/passdb.tdb* (*passdb backend = tdbsam*)
 - ♦ SMB passwords are maintained by Samba

```
add user script = /usr/useradd -m %u
delete user script = /usr/userdel -r %u
add group script = /usr/groupadd %g
delete group script = /usr/groupdel %g
add user to group script = /usr/usermod -G %g %u
add machine script = /usr/useradd -s /bin/false -d /dev/null %u
```

- Samba-3 is NOT an Active Directory replacement
- Samba-3 is a unique entity that has emerged from years of wrestling with Windows networking issues
 - It is scalable and flexible
 - Requires appropriate backend

- Samba-3 scales beyond MS Windows NT4
 - Can have LDAP directory behind it
 - NT4 can NOT have an LDAP directory behind it
 - ◆ For that you need Windows 200x Active Directory

- First and foremost:
 - Network clients can get uninterrupted services
 - ◆ Network logon service
 - ◆ File and Print service
 - ◆ etc.
 - ◆ This means:
 - The right service in the right place at all times
 - Load distribution
 - Replication
 - Upset/disaster recovery

- Achieved by:
 - Sufficient network bandwidth
 - ♦ Either local or WAN
 - Distribution of servers
 - ♦ Network Logon services
 - ♦ File and Print services
 - ♦ Other hosted services
 - Web, Mail, Proxy, SQL, etc. (Not Samba issues)

- Domain Control
 - The core of Network Logon provision (3A's):
 - ◆ Authentication
 - ◆ Authorization
 - ◆ Access Control

Enable Domain Control by:
`domain logons = Yes`

On DMS machines: Use Winbind for IDMAP support

- NT4 Style uses one PDC and BDCs
 - Not structured
 - Active Directory has LDAP based hierarchy
 - Rule of thumb is on DC per 30-50 workstations
 - This is an *unreliable rule*, some sites operate well with one DC for hundreds of workstations
 - Good advice:
 - network segment that has the PDC should have a BDC also

- Must store both POSIX account information as well as Samba SAM information in LDAP
 - Does not work if only SAM info is stored in LDAP
- Requires LDAP Server (OpenLDAP is a good one)
- Requires LDAP Client tools:
 - pam_ldap (for UNIX/Linux login only)
 - nss_ldap (for ID resolution)

```
add user script = /opt/IDEALX/sbin/smbldap-useradd -a -m '%u'
delete user script = /opt/IDEALX/sbin/smbldap-userdel '%u'
add group script = /opt/IDEALX/sbin/smbldap-groupadd -p '%g'
delete group script = /opt/IDEALX/sbin/smbldap-groupdel '%g'
add user to group script = /opt/IDEALX/sbin/smbldap-groupmod -m '%u' '%g'
delete user from group script = /opt/IDEALX/sbin/smbldap-groupmod -x '%u' '%g'
set primary group script = /opt/IDEALX/sbin/smbldap-usermod -g '%g' '%u'
add machine script = /opt/IDEALX/sbin/smbldap-useradd -w '%u'
```

Note: Macros need to be quoted

Configuration control file is in:

/etc/smbldap_tools/smbldap.conf

- Resource management
 - ◆ add/delete share
 - ◆ add/delete printer

- System Control
 - ◆ shutdown
 - ◆ abort shutdown
 - ◆ etc.

Cross Domain Identity Management

- IDMAP Backend
 - ◆ Local storage OR LDAP based
- Used to store mappings of foreign domain / machine SIDs to local UID/GIDs
- If stored in LDAP can provide consistent UID/GIDs for each NT SID encountered
 - ◆ Needed for foreign machine SIDs and foreign domain SIDs

- Local IDMAP file

- Must run *winbindd*

- Usually located in:

`/var/spool/samba/winbindd_idmap.tdb`

or

`/var/cache/samba/winbindd_idmap.tdb`

or

`/usr/local/samba/var/locks/winbindd_idmap.tdb`

```
[global]
```

```
...
```

```
    idmap uid = 15000-20000
```

```
    idmap gid = 15000-20000
```

```
...
```

- Using LDAP backend
 - Must run winbindd
 - Stores mapping data in LDAP
 - Must have same UID/GID range on all clients

```
ldap suffix = dc=abmas,dc=biz  
ldap admin dn = cn=Manager,dc=abmas,dc=biz  
ldap idmap suffix = ou=Idmap  
Idmap backend = ldap:ldap://frodo.abmas.biz:389
```

- Provides authentication integration
 - User logs onto machine (workstation or server) once
 - ◆ Has transparent access to resources
- Provides file and print sharing
- Samba can integrate into both old and new Windows network designs:
 - NT4
 - ADS

- Native support is built into Samba
- Requires use of *winbindd*
 - Use *NSS* for passwd, group resolution
 - Stores mapping table locally in *winbindd_idmap.tdb* file

NT4 Domain Member (DMS)

- Can be (same configuration):

Domain Member Server (DMS)

Domain Member Client (DMC)

- Note: Must join the Domain

```
net rpc join -W 'domain_name' -U 'admin_name'
```

```
# Global parameters  
[global]
```

```
    workgroup = BILLMORE
```

```
# The following means be a DMS  
    security = DOMAIN
```

- Requires compilation with ADS option
 - Requires Kerberos libraries
 - ◆ MIT 1.3.1 or later (current 1.4)
 - ◆ Heimdal 0.61 or later (current 0.63)
- Windows 2003 ADS requires the latest KRB versions

NOTE:

- Some UNIX and Linux vendors do NOT include ADS support in the Samba they ship!
 - Sun
 - Slackware
 - Others?

- Uses Kerberos authentication protocols
- Requires correct configuration
 - Example DC: *london.abmas.biz*

```
security = ADS
```

```
workgroup = LONDON
```

```
realm = abmas.biz
```

- Requires joining the Domain by:

```
net ads join -Uadministrator%password
```

- Use default *krb5.conf* file
- Do NOT specify the encryption types!
 - If you do, be forewarned that you may break interoperability with Windows 200x
- Must use latest versions of MIT Kerberos or Heimdal
 - If using Heimdal, you must have an */etc/krb5.conf* file to satisfy library needs

/etc/nsswitch.conf

```
# /etc/nsswitch.conf

passwd:          files winbind
group:           files winbind

hosts:           files dns wins
```

Example: /etc/pam.d/login

```
#%PAM-1.0
auth sufficient      pam_unix2.so      nullok
auth sufficient      pam_winbind.so use_first_pass use_authtok
auth required        pam_securetty.so
auth required        pam_nologin.so
auth required        pam_env.so
auth required        pam_mail.so
account sufficient    pam_unix2.so
account sufficient    pam_winbind.so user_first_pass use_authtok
password required     pam_pwcheck.so nullok
password sufficient    pam_unix2.so nullok use_first_pass use_authtok
password sufficient    pam_winbind.so use_first_pass use_authtok
session sufficient    pam_unix2.so      none
session sufficient    pam_winbind.so use_first_pass use_authtok
session required      pam_limits.so
```


- Control file is */etc/samba/smbusers*

```
# This file allows you to map usernames from the
clients to the server.
# Unix_name = SMB_name1 SMB_name2 ...
#
# Cf. section 'username map' in the manual page of
# smb.conf for more information.
```

```
root = administrator admin
;nobody = guest pcguest smbguest
billp = "William Porter"
maryo = mobrien
horris = "WIZARDS\Horri Sams"
```

- Makes use of the *net groupmap* tool:

```
frodo:~ # net groupmap list
```

```
Domain Admins (S-1-5-21-726309263-4128913605-1168186429-512)
```

```
-> Domain Admins
```

```
Domain Users (S-1-5-21-726309263-4128913605-1168186429-513)
```

```
-> Domain Users
```

```
Domain Guests (S-1-5-21-726309263-4128913605-1168186429-514)
```

```
-> Domain Guests
```

```
Print Operators (S-1-5-21-726309263-4128913605-1168186429-550)
```

```
-> Print Operators
```

```
Backup Operators (S-1-5-21-726309263-4128913605-1168186429-551)
```

```
-> Backup Operators
```

```
Replicator (S-1-5-21-726309263-4128913605-1168186429-552)
```

```
-> Replicator
```

```
Domain Computers (S-1-5-21-726309263-4128913605-1168186429-553)
```

```
-> Domain Computers
```

- Share Definition
 - In share stanza in *smb.conf*
- File System Permissions
- Share Permissions
 - Set using MMC or NT4 Domain Server Manager
- Windows NT/2K ACLs
 - Warning Will Robinson! Danger!

- Access Control Lists

- ◆ Much abused

- Need to understand HOW ACLs will be backed up and copied to other servers
 - Satisfy yourself that there is no other solution before using ACLs

- Set using the *net rpc rights grant* facility:

```
frodo: net -S MASSIVE -U root%not24get rpc rights grant \  
        "MEGANET2\Domain Admins" SeMachineAccountPrivilege \  
        SePrintOperatorPrivilege SeAddUsersPrivilege \  
        SeDiskOperatorPrivilege SeRemoteShutdownPrivilege
```

Successfully granted rights.

Verify Rights & Privileges

```
frodo # net rpc rights list accounts -Uroot%not24get
```

```
MEGANET2\bobj  
SeMachineAccountPrivilege
```

```
...
```

```
BUILTIN\Backup Operators  
No privileges assigned
```

```
BUILTIN\Server Operators  
No privileges assigned
```

```
BUILTIN\Administrators  
No privileges assigned
```

```
Everyone  
No privileges assigned
```

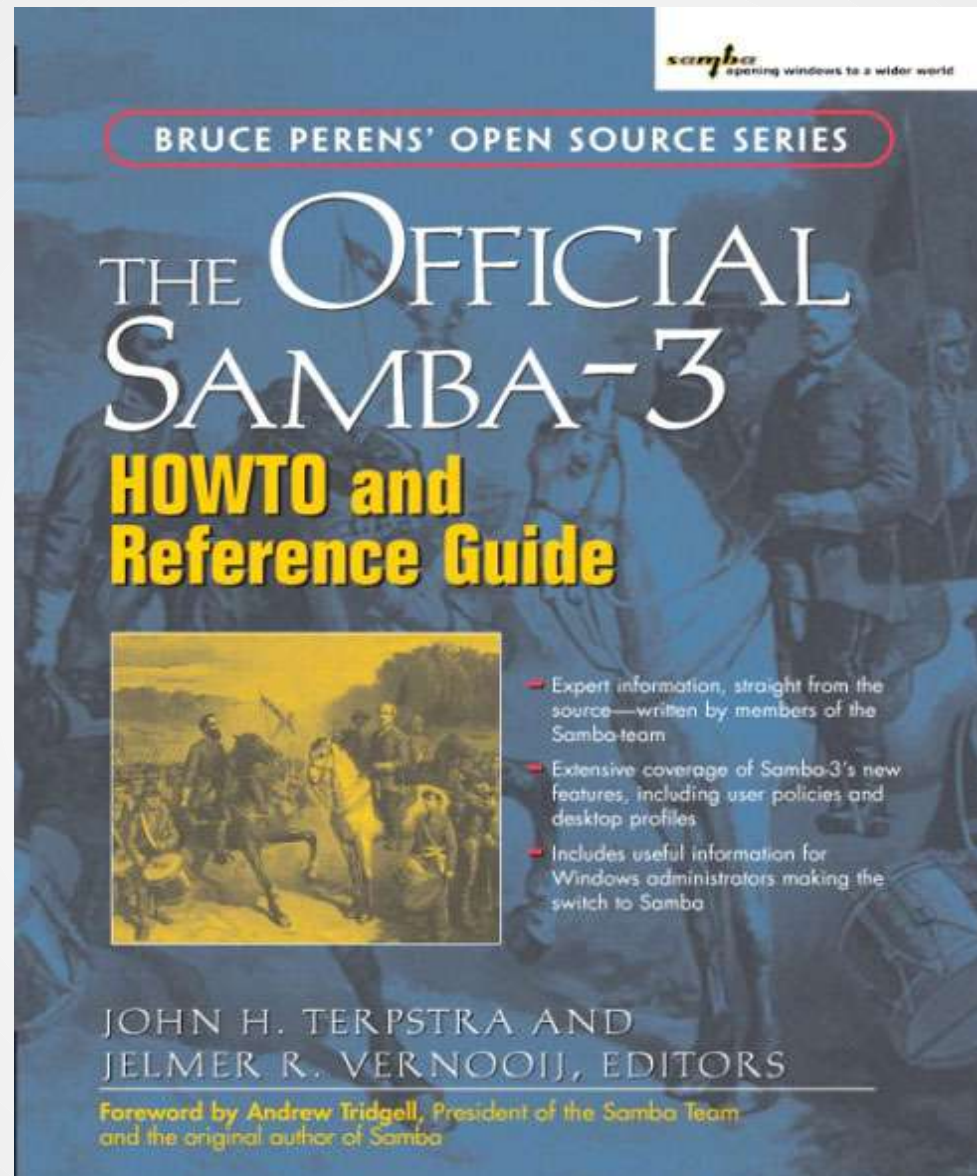
```
MEGANET2\Domain Admins  
SeMachineAccountPrivilege  
SePrintOperatorPrivilege  
SeAddUsersPrivilege  
SeRemoteShutdownPrivilege  
SeDiskOperatorPrivilege
```

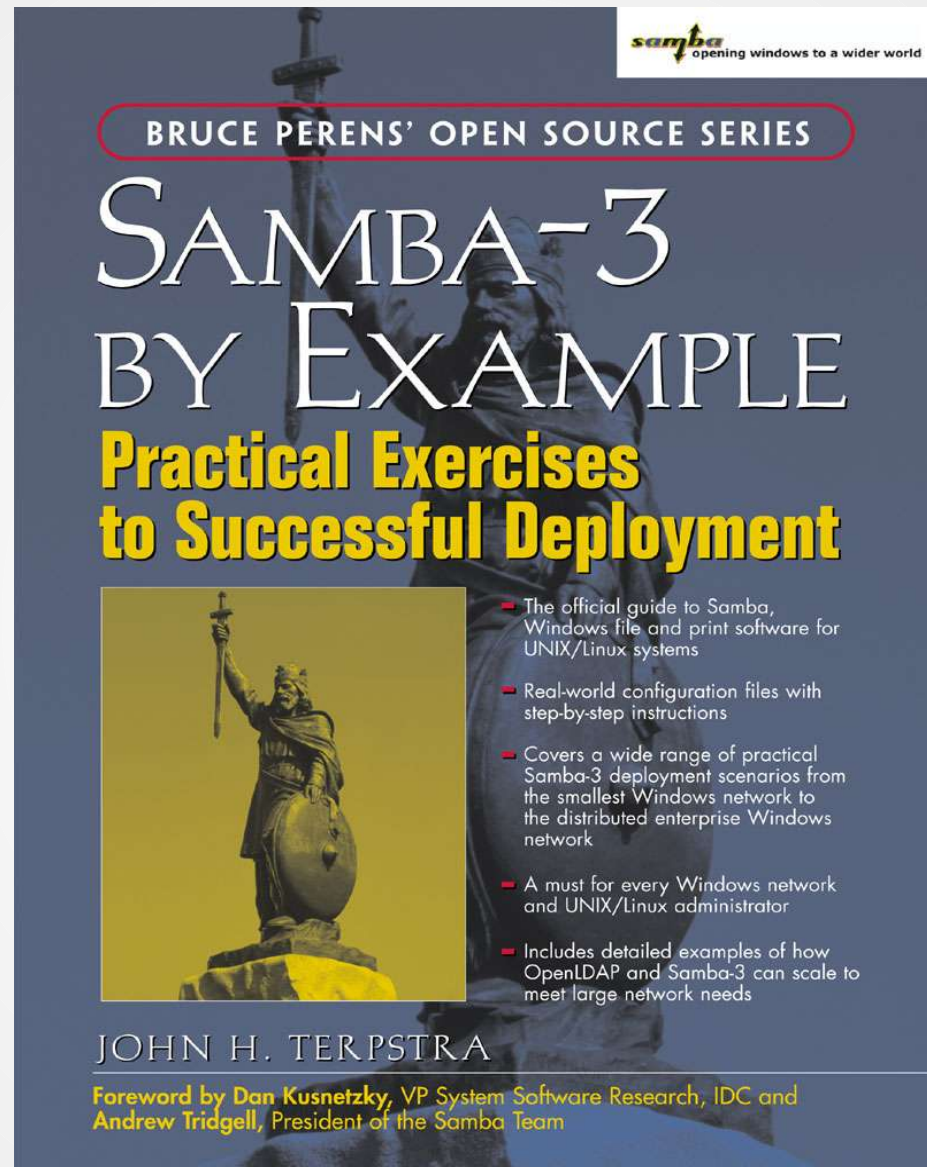
- Samba-3 Development will continue
 - Life Cycle - at least 2 years
 - Major improvements planned
 - ◆ Winbind scalability
 - ◆ Management
 - UNIX processes via Windows MMC
 - Accounts
 - Samba-4 development advancing rapidly
 - Will be given major attention at SambaXP 2005
- See: <http://www.sambaxp.org>

- ALWAYS Visit the Source!
 - <http://www.samba.org/samba/>
 - Documentation
 - ◆ Man pages & Official Books
 - ◆ Listing of published books
 - Mailing Lists
 - ◆ General, Technical
 - Bug Tracking System
 - ◆ <http://bugzilla.samba.org/>
 - Other Sources

- Official (means part of Samba sources)
 - The Official Samba-3 HOWTO and Reference Guide
 - ♦ ISBN: 0131453556
 - ♦ Open source version:
Samba-HOWTO-Collection (PDF and HTML)
 - Samba-3 by Example
 - ♦ ISBN: 0131472216
 - ♦ Open Source version: Samba-Guide (PDF and HTML)
 - Man Pages
 - Contributed Presentations, etc. on Samba.Org

The Official Samba-3 HOWTO





- Unofficial
 - There is a lot of it
 - Most is of high quality
 - Much is out of date
 - ◆ It is time consuming to keep documentation up to date

- Many books
 - See: <http://www.samba.org/samba/books.html>
- Samba-Team encourage unofficial source work!
 - There is nothing exclusive in the title:
“Official Documentation”

Q&A / Feedback

END ->> FINISHED ->> DONE ->> Questions