







Projeto de Migração de Servidores Microsoft Windows para GNU/Linux Ubuntu Server

Ubuntu Server v16.04 LTS Módulo - II

versão: 2.1 - 30/05/2016

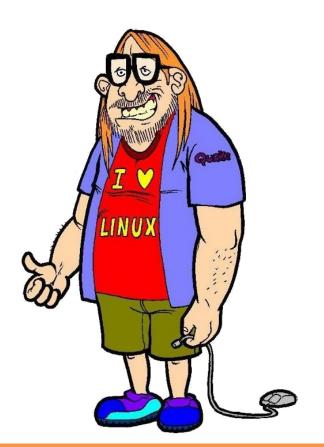








Professor do Curso de GNU/Linux Ubuntu Server



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http://www.youtube.com/user/BoraParaPratica

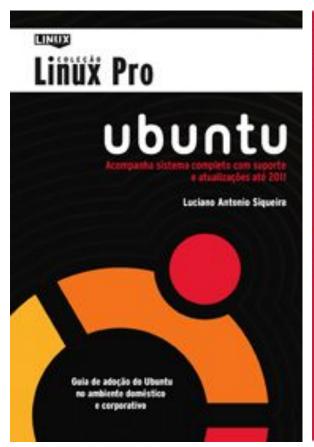








Bibliografia Sugerida















Bibliografia Sugerida







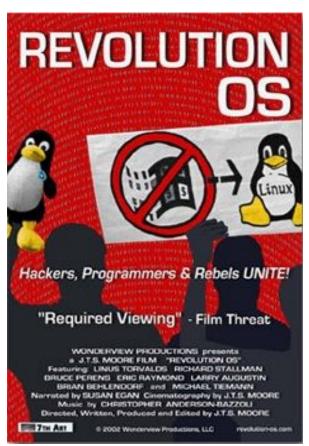


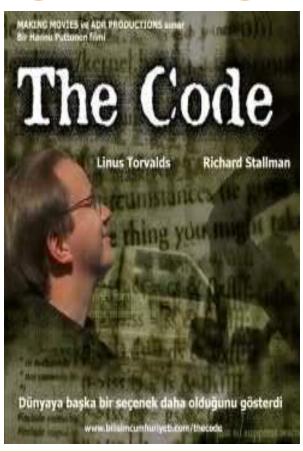


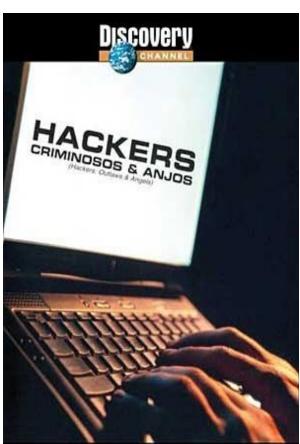




Filmografias Sugeridas















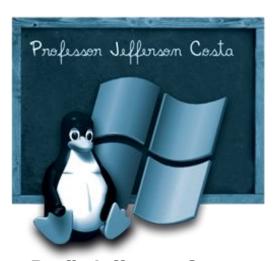
Parceiros



Prof^o. Isleide Wilson Profissional da área de Tl. atuando em desenvolvimento de softwares, banco de dados hardware, redes, cabeamento e Pacotes office.



Profo. Leandro Ramos Profissional da área de Tl. atuando em e soluções Microsoft.



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www.jeffersoncosta.com.br

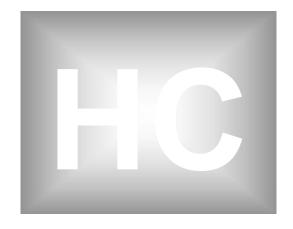




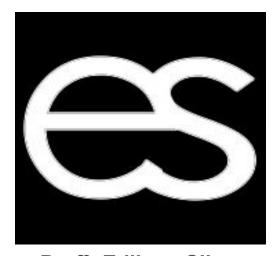




Parceiros

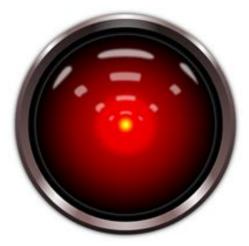


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ubuntu[®]manuals

http://manpages.ubuntu.com/

ubuntu® documentation

https://help.ubuntu.com/16.04/ubuntu-help/index.html

ubuntu[®] wiki

http://wiki.ubuntu-br.org/Documentacao/









Webgrafia Sugerida

Ubuntu	http://www.ubuntu.com/	
Ubuntu Brasil	http://www.ubuntu-br.org/	
Ubuntu Dicas	http://www.ubuntudicas.com.br/	
Ubuntu BR-SP	http://ubuntubrsp.com/	
Ubuntu BR-SC	http://www.ubuntubrsc.com/	
Ubuntu ED	http://ubuntued.info/	
Ubuntu Games	http://www.ubuntugames.org/	
Ubuntu Wikipédia	http://wiki.ubuntu-br.org/	
Ubuntu Fórum	http://ubuntuforum-br.org/	
Ubuntu Planeta-BR	http://planeta.ubuntu-br.org/	
Ubuntutero	http://www.ubuntero.com.br/	
Mundo Ubuntu	http://www.mundoubuntu.com.br/	









Cursos On-Line - AulaEAD.com



















Curso SAMBA 4 Server Level



UEM SOMOS | CURSOS | PROFESSORES | CONTATO | VIDEO FAQ







LINUX SERVER

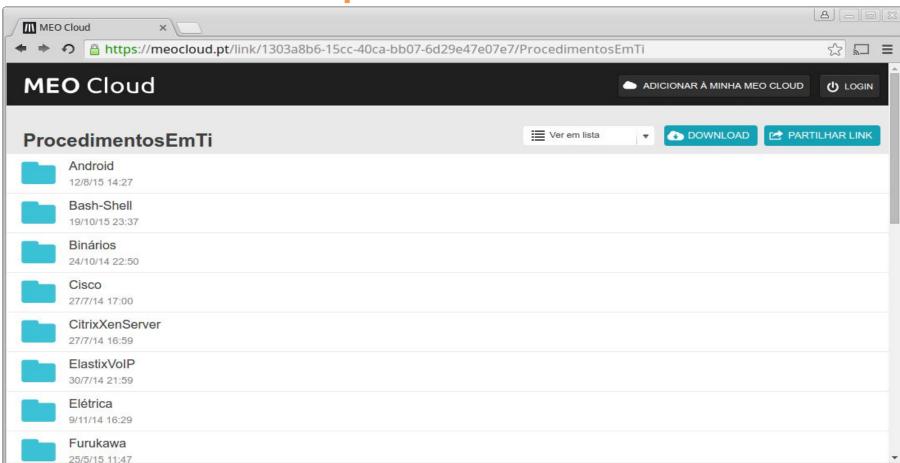








Material On-Line - procedimentosemti meo cloud





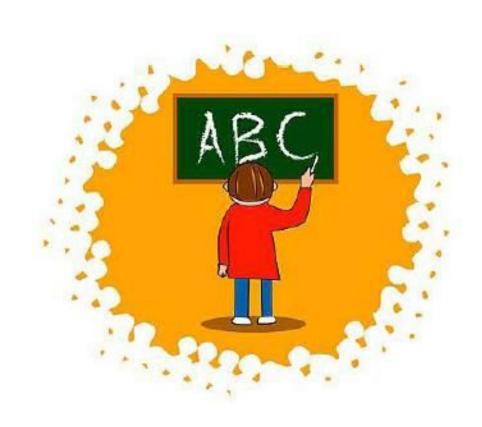






Projeto - Cenário

- Empresa: Bora para Prática!!!;
- Cenário proposto GNU/Linux;
- Instalação do SAMBA4;
- Recursos do Storage;
- Recursos do SAMBA4;
- Recursos de Pastas de Usuários;
- Serviços e Integrações.











Projeto - Cenário

Empresa: Bora para Prática!!!

Cenário proposto GNU/Linux

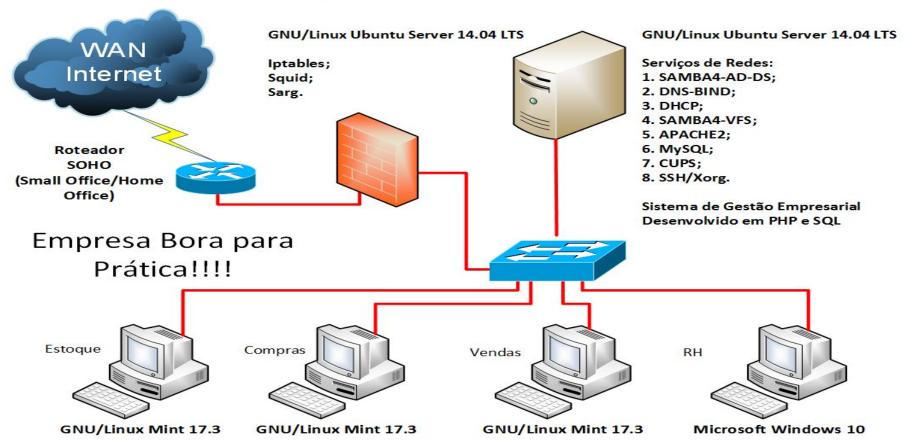








Cenário proposto GNU/Linux Ubuntu











Tipos de Instalação do SAMBA-4 e Recursos de Storage









Instalação do SAMBA4 Server

Descrição	Apt-Get/Yum	Source	PPA	GitHub
Instalação	Fácil	Difícil	Médio	Difícil
Atualização	Fácil	Difícil	Médio	Difícil
Desinstalação	Fácil	Difícíl	Médio	Difícil
Dependências	Fácil	Díficil	Fácil	Difícil
Última Versão	Não***	Sim	Não***	Sim
Inicialização de Serviços	Fácil	Script Init.d	Fácil	Script Init.d

- 1. https://www.samba.org/samba/download/
- 2. https://www.sernet.de/en/samba/
- 3. https://portal.enterprisesamba.com/
- 4. https://git.samba.org/









Papel do Servidor SAMBA4 na Rede

- Server Standalone
- Membro de Domínio
- Controlador de Domínio DC
- DC Adicional ao Domínio Existente
- DC Filho
- DC numa Floresta/Árvore Existente
- DC RDOC (Read-Only-DC)
- Storage Server









Tipos de Integração do SAMBA4 com DNS

SAMBA_INTERNAL: O serviço interno de DNS do Samba é utilizado, todo o controle do DNS fica a cargo do Samba.

BIND9_FLATFILE: O controle do DNS fica a cargo do Bind através de arquivos de configuração que o Samba gera (modo não recomendado mais por causa da outra forma descrita abaixo).

BIND9_DLZ: O controle do DNS fica a cargo do serviço Bind utilizando a interface DLZ (Dynamically Loadable Zones) onde sempre que o Bind precisar ele irá pedir ao Samba as informações sobre aquele registro de DNS.

A interface DLZ está disponível a partir das versões 9.8.0, 9.9.0 e 9.10.0 do Bind. O Debian Squeeze vem empacotado com a versão 9.7.3 do Bind, o que torna necessário a sua atualização.

Site: https://wiki.samba.org/index.php/DNS

Site: https://wiki.samba.org/index.php/DNS_administration

Site: https://wiki.samba.org/index.php/Configure_BIND_as_backend_for_Samba_AD









File System (Sistema de Arquivos)

Descrição	EXT4	XFS	ZFS	BTRFS
Posix ACLs	SIM	SIM	NÃO	SIM
Cota de Disco	SIM	SIM	SIM	SIM
Online Shrink	NÃO	NÃO	SIM	SIM
Compressão	NÃO	NÃO	SIM	SIM
Deduplicação	NÃO	NÃO	SIM	NÃO
Snapshots	NÃO	NÃO	SIM	SIM
Redundância	NÃO	NÃO	SIM	SIM
Sistema Distribuido	NÃO	NÃO	NÃO	NÃO
Tamanho	1.0EiB	16.0EiB	16.0EiB	16.0EiB

1. https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Comparison_of_file_systems

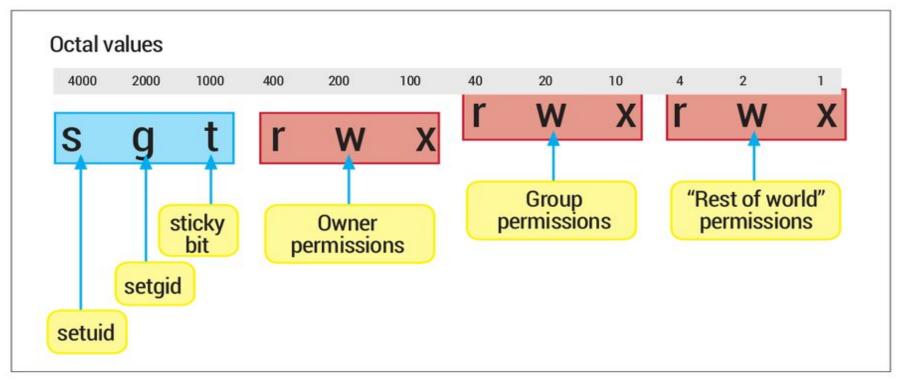








Posix ACL, ATTR, Sticky Bit



- 1. https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/File_system_permissions
- 2. https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Extended_file_attributes

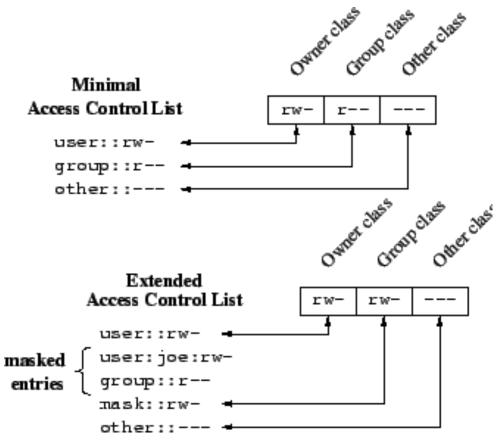








Posix ACL, ATTR e Sticky Bit



Classes: Files, Folder and Block Device;

Control List: Owner, Group and Other

Permissions: Read, Write and Execute:

Changing Permission: SUID, SGID and Sticky Bit;

ACL's: Owner, User, Group, Other and Mask.









Disk Quota (Cota de Disco - FSTAB)

root@debian:/home/linux# setquota -u linux 100 100 10 15 /

root@debian:/home/linux# repquota /

*** Report for user quotas on device /dev/disk/by-uuid/4d6976c2-3058-4bb8-9f31-

B1b73fd0c32

Block grace time: 7days; Inode grace time: 7days

			Block l	imits		F.	ile li	mits	
Jser		used	soft	hard	grace	used	soft	hard	grace
root	35	513212	0	Θ		157946	0	0	
daemon		60	0	0		4	0	0	
man	H. 1	1732	0	0		177	0	0	
libuuid	+ -	4	Θ	0		1	0	0	
Debian-go	mb	276	Θ	0	ß.	25	0	0	
colord		12	Θ	0		3	0	0	
Debian-ex	<im< td=""><td>48</td><td>Θ</td><td></td><td>Θ</td><td>12</td><td>G</td><td>(</td><td>9</td></im<>	48	Θ		Θ	12	G	(9
statd		12	Θ	0		3	0	0	
avahi-aut	toipd		4	0	0		1	Θ	0
speech-di		ner	4	0	0		1	. (9 0
linux	++	31980	100	100	6days	324	10	15	6days
						-			









Shrinking (Redimensionamento)

ext3	swap	
LogVol00 (62,88 GB)	LogVol01 (1 GB)	
VolGroup00	200	
PV	j	

ext3	swap
LogVol00 (16 GB)	LogVol01 (1 GB)
VolGro	up00
P۱	/

sda1 (107 MB) sda2 (63,88 GB) sda (64 GB)

sda1 (107 MB) sda2 (18,3 GB) sda (19 GB)

```
[root@redhat7 ~]# btrfs filesystem resize -500m /data/simple
Resize '/data/simple' of '-500m'
[root@redhat7 ~]# df -hT
/dev/sdd btrfs 524M 6.1M 388M 2% /data/simple
```









Encrypted File System (Criptografia de Dados)

```
root@poison:~# mount -t ecryptfs /home/nikesh/private/ /encrypted
Passphrase:
Select cipher:

    aes: blocksize = 16; min keysize = 16; max keysize = 32 (not loaded)

2) blowfish: blocksize = 16; min keysize = 16; max keysize = 56 (not loaded)
3) des3 ede: blocksize = 8; min keysize = 24; max keysize = 24 (not loaded)
4) twofish: blocksize = 16; min keysize = 16; max keysize = 32 (not loaded)
5) cast6: blocksize = 16; min keysize = 16; max keysize = 32 (not loaded)
6) cast5: blocksize = 8; min keysize = 5; max keysize = 16 (not loaded)
Selection [aes]:
Select key bytes:
1) 16
2) 32
3) 24
Selection [16]:
Enable plaintext passthrough (y/n) [n]:
Enable filename encryption (y/n) [n]:
Attempting to mount with the following options:
 ecryptfs unlink sigs
 ecryptfs key bytes=16
 ecryptfs cipher=aes
 ecryptfs sig=0b1460fdbe4ce020
WARNING: Based on the contents of [/root/.ecryptfs/sig-cache.txt],
it looks like you have never mounted with this key
```



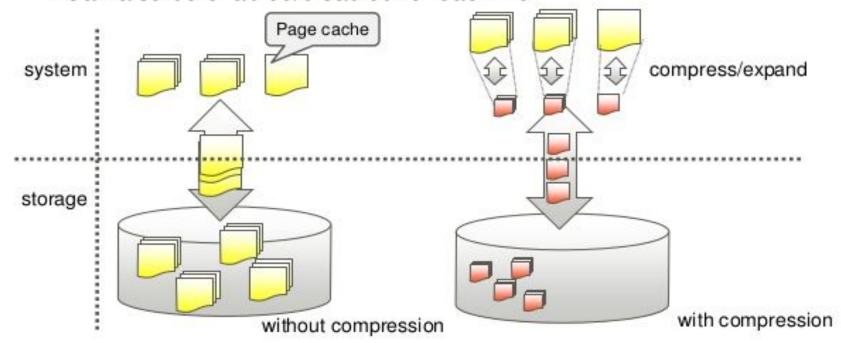






Data Compression (Compressão de Dados)

- Usage: mount -o compress={Izo,zlib} <device> <mnt point>
 - Can also be enabled/disabled for each file



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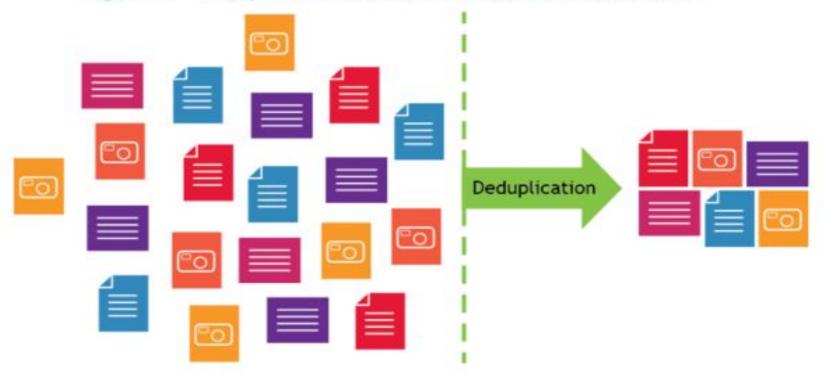






Deduplication (Deduplicação)

Figure 1. Deduplication reduces the amount of stored data.



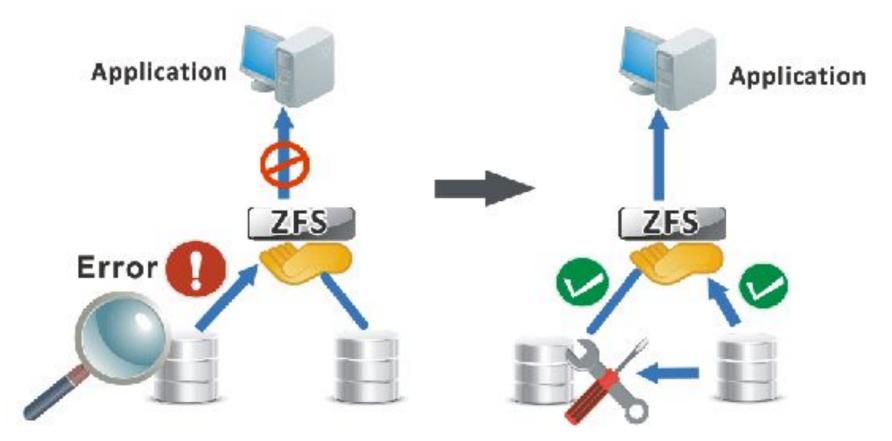








Replication File System (Replicação de Sistema de Arquivos)



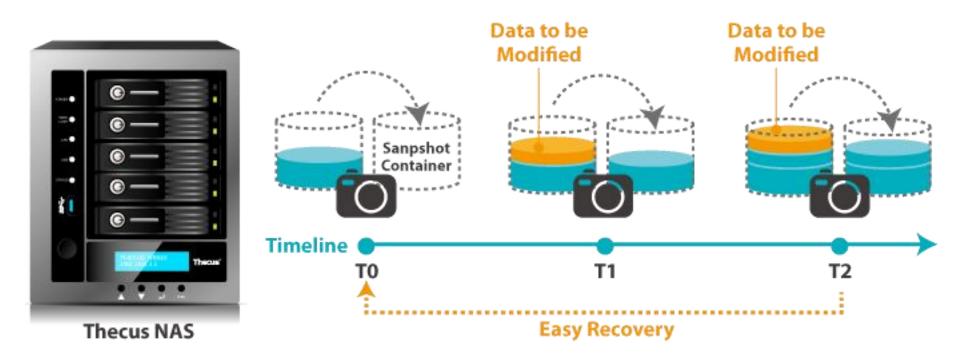








Snapshots (Instantâneo do Sistema de Arquivos)



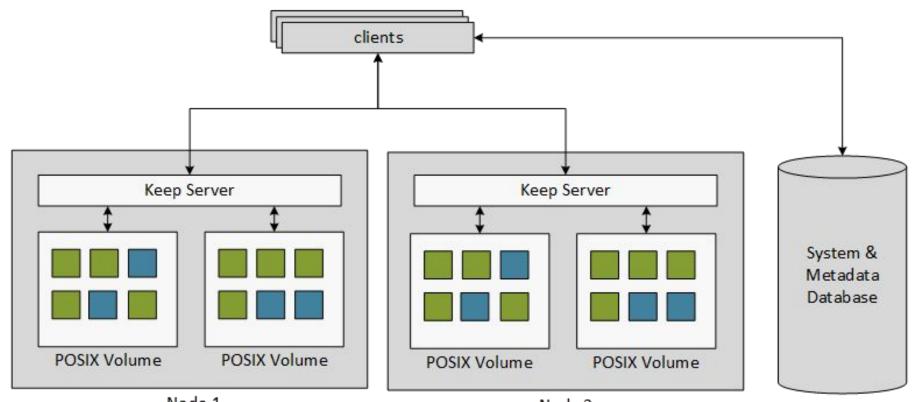








Redundant File System (Sistema de Arquivos Redundante)



Node 1 Node 2

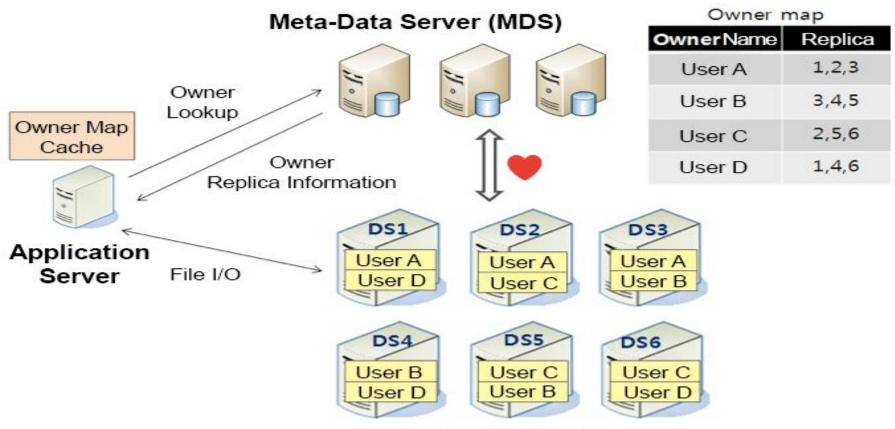








Distributed File System (Sistema de Arquivos Distribuídos)



Data Server (DS)

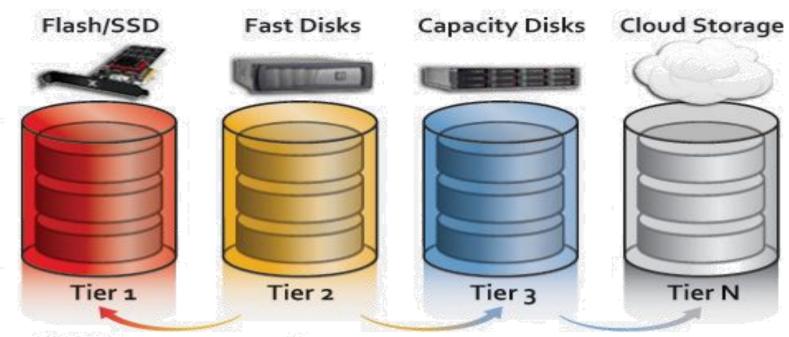








Storage Tiering / Tier (Hierarquização de Armazenamento) AUTO TIERING – HOW IT WORKS



ABOVE average moves UP a tier



BELOW average moves DOWN a tier









Recursos do Servidor de Arquivos SAMBA-4









VFS Full Audit (Auditoria de Acesso - Syslog-NG)

Name: vfs_full_audit record Samba VFS operations in the system log - Sylog-NG

Synopsis: vfs objects = full_audit

Description: Full Audit is able to record the complete set of Samba VFS operations:

chdir, chflags, chmod, chmod_acl, chown, etc (vários)

Options: vfs_full_audit:prefix = STRING

Examples:

[records]

path = /data/records

vfs objects = full_audit

full_audit:prefix = %u|%l

full_audit:success = open opendir

full_audit:failure = all !open

full_audit:facility = LOCAL7

full_audit:priority = ALERT

Site: https://www.samba.org/samba/docs/man/manpages-3/vfs_full_audit.8.html









VFS Recycle (Lixeira no Compartilhamento)

Name: vfs_recycle — Samba VFS recycle bin

Synopsis: vfs objects = recycle

Description: The VFS Recycle intercepts file deletion requests and moves the affected files to a temporary repository rather than deleting them immediately.

Options: recycle:repository = PATH

Examples:

[share]

path = /data/share

vfs objects = recycle

recycle:repository = .recycle

recycle:keeptree = yes

recycle:versions = yes

recycle:touch = yes

Site: https://www.samba.org/samba/docs/man/manpages-3/vfs_recycle.8.html









Access-Based Enumeration - Hiding (Ocultando Arquivos e Pastas)

Name: hide files — Keeping a user from accessing a file at all

Synopsis: hide files = /\$*/

Description: One of the biggest issues for which Samba has to correct is the

difference between Unix and Microsoft filesystems.

Options: hide dot files = yes

Examples:

[share]

path = /data/share

hide dot files = yes

hide files = /\$*/

hide special files = yes

hide unreadable = yes

hide unwriteable files = yes

access based shared enum = yes

Site: https://www.samba.org/samba/docs/using_samba/ch08.html









Screening Files - Veto Files (Triagem de Arquivos)

Name: veto files — This is a list of files and directories that are neither visible nor

accessible

Synopsis: veto files = /*Security*/*.tmp/*root*/

Description: One feature of the veto files parameter that it is important to be aware

of is Samba's behaviour when trying to delete a directory.

Options: veto oplock files = /.*SEM/

Examples:

[share]

path = /data/share veto files = /*.mp3/*.avi/*.mp4/*.exe/*.msi/ veto oplock files = /*.mp3/*.avi/*.mp4/*.exe/*.msi/

Site: https://www.samba.org/samba/docs/man/manpages-3/smb.conf.5.html









Spool Share Print Server (Compartilhamento de Impressoras)

Name: [printers] — This share defines general information about your printing

backend.

Synopsis: [printers] or [print\$]

Description: A print server accepts print jobs from network computers, queues

them locally and then sends them to the appropriate printers.

Options: path = /var/spool/samba/

Examples:

[printers]

path = /var/spool/samba/
comment = Print Depto
browseable = yes
printable = yes
printer name = Printername_in_backend

Site: https://wiki.samba.org/index.php/Configuring_Point%27n%27Print_automatic_printer_driver_deployment









Script de Logon (Arquivos de Configuração de Logon)

Name: [netlogon] — The netlogon share is required for functioning as the primary

domain controller...

Synopsis: [netlogon]

Description: This parameter specifies the batch file (.bat) or NT command file (.cmd) to be downloaded and run on a machine when a user successfully logs in.

Options: path = /var/spool/samba/

Examples: [netlogon]

path = /usr/local/samba/lib/netlogon

comment = NetLOGON

writable = no

browsable = no

logon script = logon.bat

Site: https://www.samba.org/samba/docs/using_samba/appa.html









Connection Scripts (Conexões de Script)

Name: preexec/postexec — Samba supports a mechanism called connection

scripts

Synopsis: preexec = /bin/echo %u

Description: By which commands can be executed on the server as clients

connect to a share or later disconnect from it

Options: root preexec = admin_checks %S

Examples:

[global]

preexec = /bin/echo %u at %m connected to //%L/%S on %T >>/tmp/smblog

[homes]

root preexec = admin_checks %S
root preexec close = yes
preexec = echo "%u connected from %m (%l)\" >>/tmp/.log

Site: https://www.samba.org/samba/docs/using_samba/ch08.html









Include Options (Incluir opções de Configurações)

Name: include — The include option here causes a separate configuration

Synopsis: include = /usr/local/samba/lib/smb.conf.%m

Description: This option, discussed in greater detail earlier, copies the target file

into the current configuration file at the point specified **Options:** include = /usr/local/samba/lib/smb.conf.%m

Examples:

[global]

include = /usr/local/samba/lib/smb.conf.%m config file = /usr/local/samba/lib/smb.conf.%m

[homes]

copy = template include = /etc/samba/smb.conf.%u

Site: https://www.samba.org/samba/docs/using_samba/ch06.html









File Classification Infrastructure (Arquivo de classificação de Infrastructure)

Dynamic Access Control (Controle de acesso dinâmico)

O Windows Server 2008 R2 oferece um novo recurso muito útil chamado FCI, que permite classificar arquivos, definindo as propriedades de classificação, como classificar com base na sua localização e conteúdo.

O FCi utiliza ainda tecnologia OCR (Optical Character Recognition ou Reconhecimento Ótico de Caracteres) e desta forma consegue reconhecer palavras em arquivos de imagens, porém para isso, você deve instalar o Windows Ifilter TIFF, que é uma feature do Windows Server 2008 R2.

Site: https://technet.microsoft.com/en-us/library/dn408191(v=ws.11).aspx

Site: https://technet.microsoft.com/en-us/library/ee344836(v=ws.10).aspx

Site: https://technet.microsoft.com/en-us/library/hh831672.aspx

Site: http://www.mcsesolution.com/Windows-Server-League/dynamic-access-control-passo-a-passo.html

Site: https://fabiozibiani.wordpress.com/2011/10/06/classificando-arquivos-no-windows-server-2008-r2-o-novo-recurso-fci-file-

classification-infrastructure/









File Classification Infrastructure (Arquivo de classificação de Infrastructure) Dynamic Access Control (Controle de acesso dinâmico)

Identificar dados usando classificação automática e manual dos arquivos. Por exemplo, você pode marcar os dados nos servidores de arquivos em toda a organização.

Controlar o acesso a arquivos aplicando políticas de rede de segurança que usam políticas de acesso central. Por exemplo, é possível definir quem pode acessar informações sobre saúde na organização.

Auditar o acesso aos arquivos usando políticas de auditoria central para relatórios de conformidade e análise forense. Por exemplo, é possível identificar quem acessou informações altamente confidenciais.

Site: https://technet.microsoft.com/en-us/library/dn408191(v=ws.11).aspx Site: https://technet.microsoft.com/en-us/library/ee344836(v=ws.10).aspx

Site: https://technet.microsoft.com/en-us/library/hh831672.aspx

Site: http://www.mcsesolution.com/Windows-Server-League/dynamic-access-control-passo-a-passo.html

Site: https://fabiozibiani.wordpress.com/2011/10/06/classificando-arquivos-no-windows-server-2008-r2-o-novo-recurso-fci-file-

classification-infrastructure/









Shadown Copy LVM (Cópia de Sombra)

Name: fs_shadow_copy2 — Expose snapshots to Windows clients as shadow

copies.

Synopsis: vfs objects = shadow_copy2

Description: The vfs_shadow_copy2 VFS module functionality that is similar to

Microsoft Shadow Copy services. When setup properly, this module allows

Microsoft Shadow Copy clients to browse "shadow copies" on Samba shares.

Options: shadow:snapdir = SNAPDIR

Examples:

[homes]

vfs objects = shadow_copy2

shadow:snapdir = /data/snapshots

shadow:basedir = /data/home

shadow:sort = desc

Site: https://www.samba.org/samba/docs/man/manpages/vfs_shadow_copy2.8.html









Store Default Quota LVM/Quota/Fstab (Cópia de Sombra)

Name: vfs_default_quota — store default quota records for Windows clients

Synopsis: vfs objects = default_quota

Description: Many common quota implementations only store quotas for users and groups, but do not store a default quota. The vfs_default_quota module allows Samba to store default quota values which can be examined using the Windows Explorer interface.

Options: default_quota:uid = UID

Examples:

[global]

vfs objects = default_quota default_quota:uid = 65535

default_quota:uid nolimit = yes

Site: https://www.samba.org/samba/docs/man/manpages/vfs_default_quota.8.html









Antivirus Scan (Análise Antivírus - ClamAV)

Name: vfs_scannedonly — Ensures that only files that have been scanned for

viruses are visible and accessible to the end user.

Synopsis: vfs objects = scannedonly

Description: The vfs_scannedonly VFS module ensures that only files that have been scanned for viruses are visible and accessible to the end user. If non-scanned files are found an anti-virus scanning daemon is notified. The anti-virus scanning daemon is not part of the Samba suite.

Options: scannedonly:domain_socket = True

Examples:

[homes]

vfs objects = scannedonly

scannedonly:hide_nonscanned_files = False

scannedonly: scanhost = localhost

Site: https://www.samba.org/samba/docs/man/manpages/vfs_scannedonly.8.html









Recursos de Pastas para o Usuários









Home Folder (Pasta Base do Usuário)

[home]

path = /srv/samba/home/
read only = No

Administrator: Full Control

Authenticated Users: Read & Execute, List Folder Contents, Read

Creator Owner: Full Control
Domain Admins: Full Control
System: Full Control

ADUC: Profile, Home Folder, Connect: H: to \\srv\home\%USERNAME%

Site: https://wiki.samba.org/index.php/User_home_drives

Site: https://wiki.samba.org/index.php/The_different_Windows_profile_types

Site: https://wiki.samba.org/index.php/Samba4/FAQ









Roaming User Profile (Perfil de usuário móvel)

[Profiles]

path = /srv/samba/Profiles/
read only = no
store dos attributes = Yes
create mask = 0600
directory mask = 0700
profile acls = yes
csc policy = disable

Administrator: Full Control

Authenticated Users: Read & Execute, List Folder Contents, Read

Creator Owner: Full Control
Domain Admins: Full Control
System: Full Control
Creator Owner Full contro

ADUC: Profile, User Profile, Profile path: \\srv\profile\%USERNAME%

Site: https://wiki.samba.org/index.php/Implementing_roaming_profiles

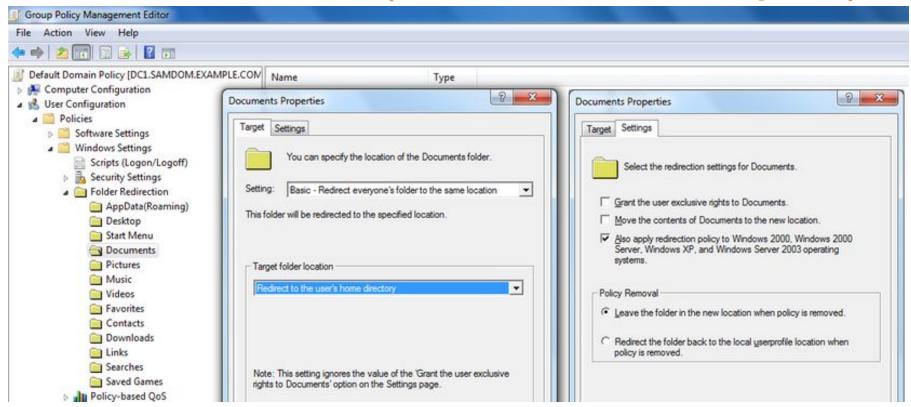








Folder Redirection (Redirecionamento de pasta)



Site: https://wiki.samba.org/index.php/Windows_folder_redirection

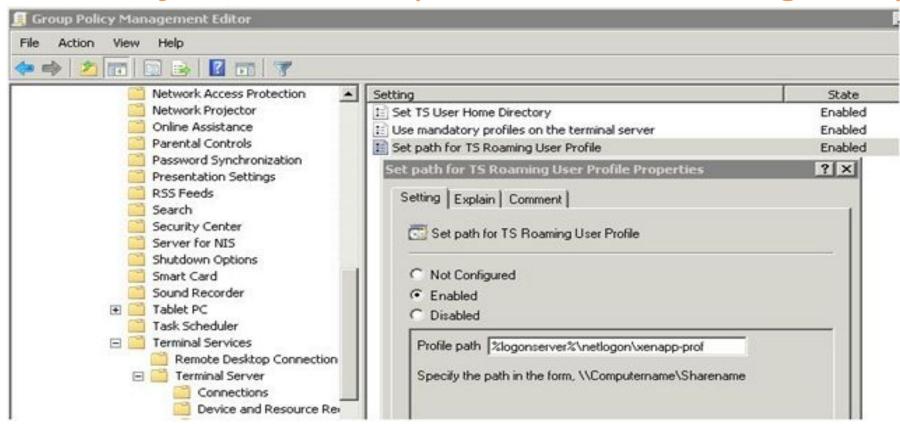








Mandatory User Profiles (Perfis de usuário obrigatório)



Site: https://wiki.samba.org/index.php/Implementing_roaming_profiles

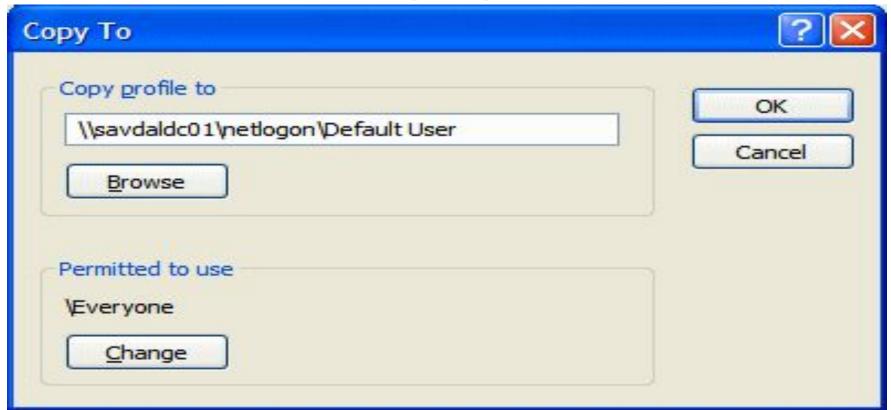








Default User Profile Netlogon (Perfis de usuário padrão)



Site: https://wiki.samba.org/index.php/The_different_Windows_profile_types









Offline Files and Folders (Arquivos Offine)

```
path = /srv/samba/Profiles/
read only = no
oplocks = yes
level2 oplocks = yes
kernel oplocks = no
```

[Depto]

create mask = 777

map archive = yes

map system = yes

map hidden = yes

Site: https://blogs.technet.microsoft.com/filecab/2007/03/16/using-offline-files-with-samba-emc-servers-ampamp-nas-devices/









GPO, GPP e RSOP (Diretiva de Grupo)

[root@storage ~]# samba-tool gpo listall

GPO : {31B2F340-016D-11D2-945F-00C04FB984F9}

display name: Default Domain Policy

path: \meudominio.com.br\sysvol\meudominio.com.br\Policies\{31B2F340-016D-11D2-945F-00C04FB984F9}

dn : CN={31B2F340-016D-11D2-945F-

00C04FB984F9},CN=Policies,CN=System,DC=meudominio,DC=com,DC=br

version : 0 flags : NONE

GPO : {6AC1786C-016F-11D2-945F-00C04FB984F9}

display name: Default Domain Controllers Policy

path: \\meudominio.com.br\\sysvol\meudominio.com.br\\Policies\\{6AC1786C-016F-11D2-945F-00C04FB984F9\}

dn : CN={6AC1786C-016F-11D2-945F-

00C04FB984F9},CN=Policies,CN=System,DC=meudominio,DC=com,DC=br

version : 0 flags : NONE

Site: https://wiki.samba.org/index.php/GSOC_GPO

Site: https://wiki.samba.org/index.php/Managing local groups on domain members via GPO restricted groups

Site: http://andrespadini.com.br/category/linux/samba-linux/

Site: https://www.samba.org/samba/docs/man/manpages/samba-tool.8.html

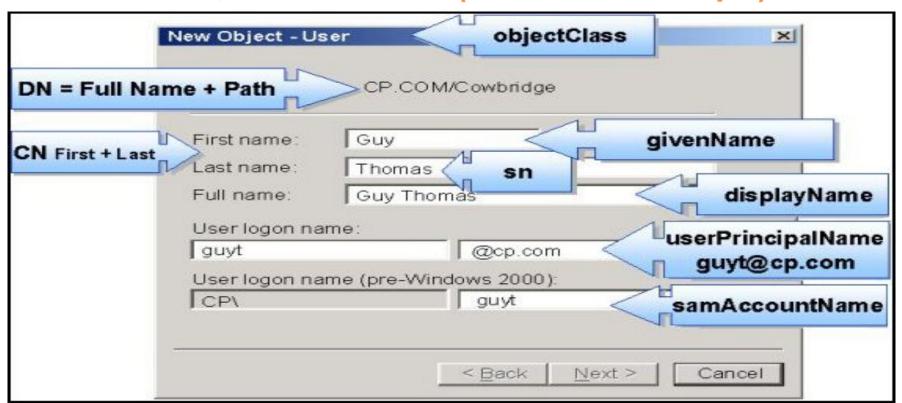








GPO, GPP e RSOP (Diretiva de Grupo)



Site: https://msdn.microsoft.com/en-us/library/ms677980(v=vs.85).aspx

Site: http://www.kouti.com/tables/userattributes.htm









SAMBA4 Backup (Backup do SAMBA4)

cp .../source4/scripting/bin/samba_backup /usr/sbin # chown root:root /usr/sbin/samba_backup # chmod 750 /usr/sbin/samba_backup

FROMWHERE=/usr/local/samba WHERE=/usr/local/backups DAYS=90

mkdir /usr/local/backups
chmod 750 /usr/local/backups

/usr/sbin/samba_backup

Site: https://wiki.samba.org/index.php/Backup_and_restore_an_Samba_AD_DC









Integrações de Serviços de Rede com o SAMBA-4









Ufw and Iptables (Regras de Firewall no SAMBA4)

sudo ufw status verbose sudo ufw disable

sudo iptables -L -n

sudo iptables -X

sudo iptables -t nat -F

sudo iptables -t nat -X

sudo iptables -t mangle -F

sudo iptables -t mangle -X

sudo iptables -P INPUT ACCEPT

sudo iptables -P FORWARD ACCEPT

sudo iptables -P OUTPUT ACCEPT

Service	Port	protocol
DNS*	53	tcp/udp
Kerberos	88	tcp/udp
End Point Mapper (DCE/RPC Locator Service)	135	tcp
NetBIOS Name Service	137	udp
NetBIOS Datagram	138	udp
NetBIOS Session	139	tcp
LDAP	389	tcp/udp
SMB over TCP	445	tcp
Kerberos kpasswd	464	tcp/udp
LDAPS (only if "tis enabled = yes")	636	tcp
Dynamic RPC Ports**	1024-5000	tcp
Global Cataloge	3268	tcp
Global Cataloge SSL (only if "tls enabled = yes")	3269	tcp
Multicast DNS	5353	tcp/udp

Site: https://wiki.samba.org/index.php/Samba_AD_DC_port_usage

Site: https://wiki.samba.org/index.php/Samba_Domain_Member_port_usage









ISC Bind9 and SAMBA4 (Integração DNS Bind com SAMBA4)

```
named.conf
  Provided by Red Hat bind package to configure the ISC BIND named(8) DNS
  server as a caching only nameserver (as a localhost DNS resolver only).
  See /usr/share/doc/bind*/sample/ for example named configuration files.
ptions [
        listen-on port 53 { 127.0.0.1; };
        listen-on-v6 port 53 ( ::1; );
        directory
                        "/var/named/data/cache dump.db";
        statistics-file "/var/named/data/named_stats.txt";
       memstatistics-file "/var/named/data/named mem stats.txt";
        allow-query
                        [ localhost: );
        recursion yes;
        dnssec-enable yes;
        dnssec-validation yes;
        dnssec-lookaside auto;
        /* Path to ISC DLV key */
        bindkeys-file "/etc/named.iscdlv.key";
       managed-keys-directory "/var/named/dynamic";
logging (
        channel default debug {
                file "data/named.run";
                severity dynamic;
```

Site: https://wiki.samba.org/index.php/Configure_BIND_as_backend_for_Samba_AD

Site: https://wiki.samba.org/index.php/Setup_a_basic_BIND_installation

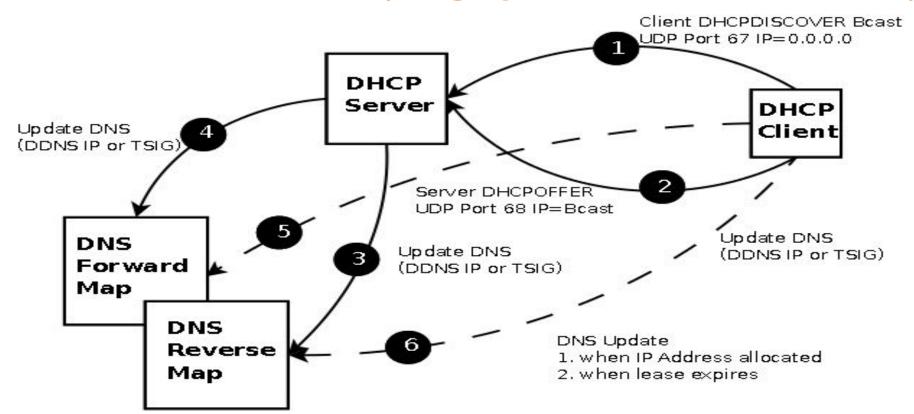








DNS, DHCP and SAMBA4(Integração DNS, DHCP e SAMBA4)



Site: https://www.samba.org/samba/docs/man/Samba-HOWTO-Collection/DNSDHCP.html









All Services (Integração de vários serviços com o SAMBA4)



















Piratear é ilegal. Usar Linux é legal



""O Windows é
REALMENTE um sistema
operacional multitarefa.

É o único que consegue formatar um disquete e travar o micro ao mesmo tempo!"".

Google - Frase de Fórum