Samba Server in Linux System

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Source: Ubuntu Docs

Overview

A Samba file server enables file sharing across different operating systems over a network. It lets you access your desktop files from a laptop and share files with Windows and macOS users.

What you'll learn

- How to set up a Samba file server
- How to share files across a local network

What you'll need

- Linux Mint [Debian] -- LTS
- A Local Area Network (LAN) to share files over

Installing Samba Server

To install Samba, we run:

sudo apt update

sudo apt-get install samba

We can check if the installation was successful by running:

whereis samba

The following should be its output:

samba: /usr/sbin/samba /usr/lib/samba /etc/samba /usr/share/samba
/usr/share/man/man7/samba.7.gz /usr/share/man/man8/samba.8.gz

Setting up Samba

Now that Samba is installed, we need to create a directory for it to share:

mkdir /home/<username>/sambashare/

The command above creates a new folder **sambashare** in our home directory which we will share later.

The configuration file for Samba is located at /etc/samba/smb.conf. To add the new directory as a share, we edit the file by running:

sudo nano /etc/samba/smb.conf

```
ashwini@ashwini: ~
File Edit View Search Terminal Help
 GNU nano 4.8
                                   /etc/samba/smb.conf
                                                                               Modified
   write list = root, @lpadmin
sambashare]
   comment = Samba on Ubuntu
   path = /home/username/sambashare
   read only = no
   browsable = yes
             ^O Write Out ^W Where Is
  Get Help
                                           ^K Cut Text ^J Justify
                                                                            Cur Pos
                                            ^U Paste Text<mark>^T</mark> To Spell
              ^R Read File ^\ Replace
                                                                             Go To Line
  Exit
```

At the bottom of the file, add the following lines:

```
[sambashare]
    comment = Samba on Ubuntu

    path = /home/username/sambashare
    read only = no

    browsable = yes
```

Then press Ctrl-O to save and Ctrl-X to exit from the nano text editor.

What we've just added

- o comment: A brief description of the share.
- path: The directory of our share.
- read only: Permission to modify the contents of the share folder is only granted when the value of this directive is no.
- browsable: When set to yes, file managers such as Ubuntu's default file manager will list this share under "Network" (it could also appear as browseable).

Now that we have our new share configured, save it and restart Samba for it to take effect: sudo service smbd restart

Update the firewall rules to allow Samba traffic:

sudo ufw allow samba

Setting up User Accounts and Connecting to Share

Since Samba doesn't use the system account password, we need to set up a Samba password for our user account:

sudo smbpasswd -a username

Note

Username used must belong to a system account, else it won't save.

```
ashwini@ashwini:~$ sudo smbpasswd -a ashwini
New SMB password:
Retype new SMB password:
Added user ashwini.
```

ashwini@ashwini:~\$ useradd student
useradd: Permission denied.
useradd: cannot lock /etc/passwd; try again later.

ashwini@ashwini:~\$ sudo useradd student
ashwini@ashwini:~\$ sudo smbpasswd -a student

New SMB password:
Retype new SMB password:

Added user student. ashwini@ashwini:~\$

On Windows, open up File Manager and edit the file path to:
\\ip-address\sambashare
Note: ip-address is the Samba server IP address and sambashare is the name of the share.

Connecting to Share

On windows: Open up the default file manager and click *Connect to Server* then enter:

