

Samba AD DC Troubleshooting

From SambaWiki

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Introduction

This page will help to find & cure common problems that may occur when setting up or running a Samba AD Domain Controller.

Making sure samba is running

Use the following command to check if Samba is running:

```
# ps axf | egrep "samba|smbd|nmbd|winbindd"
```

The output should look similar to the following:

```
1577 ?      Ss      0:00 samba
1578 ?      S       0:00 \_  samba
1581 ?      Ss      0:00 |    \_ /usr/local/samba/sbin/smbd -D --option=server role check:inhibit=yes --foreground
1594 ?      S       0:00 |    \_ /usr/local/samba/sbin/smbd -D --option=server role check:inhibit=yes --foreground
1579 ?      S       0:00 \_  samba
1580 ?      S       0:00 \_  samba
1582 ?      S       0:00 \_  samba
...
```

„samba“ or child processes do not start

Check out the Samba port usage for a Domain Controller documentation and compare it with the output of

```
# netstat -tulpn | egrep "samba|smbd|nmbd|winbind"
```

If Samba isn't listening on all the ports it should, check your Samba logs for further debugging.

Samba Internal DNS does not start

The Samba logfile shows

```
[2014/07/05 22:46:07.334864, 0] ../source4/smbd/service_stream.c:346(stream_setup_socket)
Failed to listen on 127.0.0.1:53 - NT_STATUS_ADDRESS_ALREADY_ASSOCIATED
```

Make sure that no other service is listening on port 53/udp and 53/tcp. Typically this is caused by another DNS server listening on the port e. g. Dnsmasq. Check by using

```
# netstat -tulpn | grep ":53"
```

If you are using the Internal DNS, it should only return the "samba" processes bound to this port.

kinit/klist does not exist on your system

See OS Requirements.

DNS Replication from Windows AD DC fails

Steps provided by xdexter. Some users report that their windows AD DC DNS record don't replicate back to Samba DC.

```
# samba-tool drs showrepl
```

Will not show DC=ForestDnsZones and DC=DomainDnsZones ON "OUTBOUND NEIGHBORS"

Below are some steps on windows 2003, 2008 might be different.

1. Logon to a Windows domain controller with an Enterprise admin account (Prefer to logon to the replication partner of the problematic DC)
2. Run ntdsutil in a Domain Controller
3. Run "domain management" command in ntdsutil
4. Run "Connections" command and then connect to local server by "Connect to server localdcname" command. (Replace localdcname with local DC's hostname)
5. Hit Q and enter.
6. Run the following command and you will see that your problematic server is not listed in the output, although it should, since it has DNS server installed.

```
If you are replicating a DNS zone to the forest then run "List NC Replicas DC=ForestDnsZones,DC=domain,DC=com"
If you are replicating a DNS zone to the domain then run "List NC Replicas DC=DomainDnsZones,DC=domain,DC=com"
Before continuing to the next step make sure that there is no object under "LostAndFoundConfig" (serves as a container)
You can check this with ADSIEDIT.msc under Configuration Partition. If there is an object first check its "lastKnownParent"
If you decide this is an orphaned object then delete it.
```

7. Now add your problematic Domain Controller with DNS server install to the NC's you are replicating. By running following commands.

8. For Forest wide DNS partition:

```
"Add NC Replica DC=ForestDnsZones,DC=domain,DC=com problemdcname.domain.com" (problematic DC name must be in full DN)
For Domain wide DNS partition:
"Add NC Replica DC=DomainDnsZones,DC=domain,DC=com problemdcname.domain.com" (problematic DC name must be in full DN)
```

9. Force replication on problematic DC from its partner (where follow the steps from 1 to 8).

Some thoughts on SELinux and discretionary access control permissions that can prevent login using AD users are on the Samba AD DC Access Control Settings page.

Installing Python 2.6.5 for Samba

If you encounter issues with your distribution version of Python, you can install Python 2.6.5 from this install script, included with the tarball or git files:

```
sh install_with_python.sh /usr/local/samba --enable-debug --enable-selftest
```

You will also need to add export

`PATH=/usr/local/samba/python/bin:/usr/local/samba/bin:/usr/local/samba/sbin:$PATH` to the end of your `~/.bashrc` file before things will work properly.

Checking the logs

If you installed Samba from source and didn't specify a prefix during configure, your logs should be located in `/usr/local/samba/var/`, unless you have specified a `log file =` directive in your `smb.conf`. This can be checked by using either `testparm -v` (for the samba 3.X series) or `samba-tool testparm -v` (for the samba 4.X series), this will provide a lot of output so you can also add a `| grep "log file"`

- Note: If you add `grep` to the command it will silently prompt you to press enter.

Sometimes the log file will not have the info you need, if so, you can turn up the amount of logging by adding the following line to the `[global]` section of your `smb.conf`:

```
log level = 3
```

by default samba only logs at level 0, so start low and turn it up slowly, you will need to restart samba after making this change.

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