## centos7配置samba以及samba使用教程

## 2015年12月9日

1.samba 安装

step1:键入以下命令后,系统会自动下载安装:

\$ yum install samba samba-client samba-swat

step2:键入以下命令:

\$ rpm -qa|grey samba

如果安装成功,则有以下显示:



2.samba 配置

step1:键入以下命令,备份配置文件:

step2:键入以下命令,打开配置文件:

\$ vim /etc/samba/smb.conf

step3:按如下步骤修改配置文件:

- (a).将图1中的"workgroup = "修改为"workgroup = WORKGROUP", 其中WOEKGROUP为用户window主机所在的工作组名称, 右击"我的电脑"->"属性"可查看。
- (b).如图2所示,在配置文件末尾添加代码:

```
Iglobal]

# Workgroup = the Windows NT domain name or workgroup name, for example, NYGROUP.

# workgroup = the Windows NT domain name or workgroup name, for example, NYGROUP.

# server string = the equivalent of the Windows NT Description field.

# netbios name = used to specify a server name that is not tied to the hostname.

# interfaces = used to configure Samba to listen on multiple network interfaces.

# If you have multiple interfaces, you can use the #Interfaces — option to configure which of those interfaces Samba listens on. Never omit the localhost interface (lo).

# hosts allow = the hosts allowed to connect. This option can also be used on a per-share basis.

# hosts deny = the hosts not allowed to connect. This option can also be used on a a per-share basis.

# max protocol = used to define the supported protocol. The default is NT1. You can set it to SMB2 if you want experimental SMB2 support.

# workgroup = WORKGROUP Server String = Samba Server Version &v
```

图 1: 修改workgroup

```
[share]
Comment = Public Sutff
path = /home/samba
public = yes
writable = yes
printable = no
```

图 2: 在文件末尾添加share

(c).修改文件夹权限:

 $\$  chmod 777 /home/samba

(d). 关闭selinux:

\$ setenforce 0

3.启动 samba

step1:关闭防火墙

 $\$  systemctl stop firewalld.service

step2:开启samba

\$ systemctl start smb.service

step3:检查samba是否开启

 $\$  systemctl status smb.service

若开启成功,则会有图3显示:

```
[root@localhost ~]# systemctl status smb.service
smb.service - Samha SVB Chaemon
Loaded: loaded (/usr/Lib/systemd/system/smb.service: enabled)
Active: active (running) since Sat 2015-11-21 17:30:55 CST: 14min ago
Hain PID: 12188 (smbd)
Status: "smbd: ready to serve connections..."
(Group: /system.slice/smb.service
—[12188 /usr/sbin/smbd
—[12188 /usr/sbin/smbd
—[12189 /usr/sbin/smbd]
Nov 21 17:30:55 localhost.localdomain smbd[4101]: Starting Samba SMB Daemon...
Nov 21 17:30:55 localhost.localdomain smbd[4101]: STARUS-daemon 'smbd' finished star...y
Nov 21 17:30:55 localhost.localdomain smbd[4101]: STARUS-daemon 'smbd' finished star...y
Nov 21 17:30:55 localhost.localdomain smbd[4101]: Starting Samba SMB Daemon...
Nov 21 17:30:55 localhost.localdomain smbd[12187]: tandard input is not a socket, a...n
Nov 21 17:30:55 localhost.localdomain systemd[11: smb.service: Supervising process 1....
Nov 21 17:30:55 localhost.localdomain systemd[11: started Samba SMB Daemon.
Nov 21 17:44:12 localhost.localdomain systemd[11: Started Samba SMB Daemon.
Nov 21 17:44:12 localhost.localdomain systemd[11: Started Samba SMB Daemon.
Hint: Some lines were ellipsized, use -! to show in full.
```

图 3: 开启成功

step4:关闭samba

\$ systemctl stop smb.service

step5:检查samba是否关闭

\$ systemctl status smb.service

若关闭成功,则会有图4显示:

图 4: 关闭, 未启动

## 4.在window7上连接samba

step1:添加samba账号(注意,此处为samba登录账号,不同于linux用户账号,但Samba账号名称必须与已有的linux用户账号名称相同。例如linux用户fanxin,yg,hyx,那samba账号也只能起这三个,否则会报错。)

\$ smbpasswd -a fanxin

\$ useradd fanxin

即添加了用户fanxin

step2:回到windows7界面,摁"win + R",输入centos主机的ip地址,如图5所示,即可进入共享界面。其中"share"为共享文件夹,对应 centos7下的path(本例中为/home/samba文件夹).

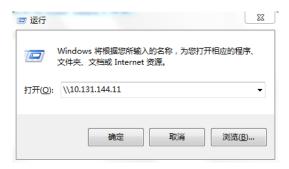


图 5: win7连接示例图