

47.4. SWAT and GUI SMB Browsers

Modern versions of Samba come bundled with a web administration tool called *swat*. *swat* doesn't need any web server to run, but you will need to configure your system's *inetd*. As with any new service, you'll need to define a name and a port for it in */etc/services*. For instance:

```
swat      901/tcp
```

You are now ready to make *inetd* serve *swat*. Add the following to */etc/inetd.conf*:

```
swat stream tcp nowait.400 root /path/to/samba/bin/swat swat
```

Now, restart *inetd* and point your web browser to <http://localhost:901>. You will be asked for the root username and password. If all is successful, you will see a screen that has seven navigation icons: home, globals, shares, printers, status, view, and password, as shown in [Figure 47-1](#).



Figure 47-1. SWAT's globals page

swat will be on the *globals* page first. Here you can set the global directives, such as workgroup name and security type. There is online help, should an option not be immediately clear. Clicking on the *shares* icon shows you the services you are currently advertising and allows you to add more. Clicking on *printers* allows you to configure which printers you share with the SMB network. You can even restart the server from *swat*.

Third-party browsing tools are also available for Samba. Some of these, like *smb2www*, are web applications that show you the local SMB neighborhood. Others, like *gsnhood* and *xSMBrowser*, are X11 programs that work somewhat like the Windows Network Neighborhood application. One of the advantages of the X11 browsers is that they can be configured to allow users to mount SMB drives (if your Unix supports the *smbfs* filesystem). You will certainly be rewarded by searching the web for third-party SMB tools.