Comp 3980 - Lab #3

Configuring NFS and Samba on Linux Systems

Objective: To learn how configure and use **NFS** and **Samba**.

- The NFS implementation under Red Hat Linux is similar to that of any Unix OS.
 - File systems to be exported via NFS are listed in /etc/exports.
 - Shared directories are accessed through the *mount* command.
 - NFS uses the client/server model.
- Samba is an Open Source tool compatible with SMB, the Server Message Block protocol.
- Configured by editing /etc/smb.conf

Concepts and Background

NFS Concepts

- Client Side
 - Must have the *portmap* daemon running.
 - Performs the mount. For example:

mount -t nfs servername:/home/ftp/pub/mnt/directory

- **mount** associates a shared directory on the network with a mount point in your local filesystem.
- The above command will mount an exported directory from an NFS server and access it as if it were local to your machine.
- *linuxconf* can also be used to define an NFS mount.

Server Side

• The server must have three daemons running:

portmap: maps calls made from other machines to the correct NFS daemon. **rpc.nfsd**: translates NFS requests into requests on the local filesystems. **rpc.mountd**: mounts and unmounts filesystems.

To verify that these services are running, use:

rpcinfo -p nfsserver

File systems to be exported via NFS are defined in /etc/exports. Here is an example:

/home/ftp/pub *.milliways.bcit.ca(ro) beetelgeuse.bcit.ca(rw)
/home/nfstest/documents zaphod.magrathea.com(rw)
/data 192.168.66.105/255.255.255.0

- Each entry specifies one exported directory and its access permissions.
- Hostnames can contain wildcards, as shown above.
- IP addresses of hosts can be specified individually or using a network/netmask specification.

Samba

- An open source implementation of the SMB protocol used in Windows networking.
- It can be used to provide Windows users with "network neighborhood" access to Linux filesystems and printers.
- smbd is the daemon that provides SMB file sharing and print services.
- nmbd is the daemon that provides name resolution for NetBIOS clients.
- /etc/smb.conf is Samba's configuration file. It defines global options such as naming conventions, access permissions, log files and authentication rules.
- It also defines filesystem shares and the access permissions granted to users.
- smbclient lists shares on a running Samba server.

Getting Started

Configure NFS

Create a test user:

adduser nfstest

- The *adduser* command automatically created /home/nfstest. We can use this directory and user id to share files.
- Create a test file in that directory.
- Add a line similar to the one below to /etc/exports:

/home/nfstest 192.168.0.0/255.255.255.0

Make sure that the files are being exported:

/usr/sbin/exportfs -v

- Restart the NFS daemon in /etc/rc.d/init.d.
- Check with rpcinfo -p localhost; this should list nfsd, mountd, rpcbind.
- Have your neighbor try to mount /home/nfstest and access the test file.

Configure Samba

- The idea is to share the files in the /home/nfstest directory with other Windows users.
- Add the following lines to the "Share Definitions" of /etc/smb.conf.

[NFSHARE] comment = Windows Share to the NFS challenged, poor souls path = /home/nfstest public = yes writable = yes guest ok = yes printable = no

• In the **[GLOBALS]** section enter your workgroup:

Workgroup=CST323

- Restart Samba.
- Explore your own Samba shares:

/etc/rc.d/init.d/smb status

Check the mount:

smbclient -L localhost

- When prompted for a password, simply hit Enter. You should see everything your machine is offering as a SMB share.
- Have someone on a Windows machine mount your shared directory from "network neighborhood".

Deliverables:

Demonstrate that you have NFS and Samba configured properly and functioning. Run NFS and Samba on one machine and then access files on your shares from a Windows XP machine.

Due Date: You must complete this lab and demonstrate it by **October 5 - 1120 hrs**.