

SAMBA and the CREO DPC in Prinergy Workflow

Installation and Configuration and Useful Tips

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Revision History

Revision	Date	Author	Comments
.5	Feb 21, 2002	Dave Bradshaw	Original tech note
.7	Feb 22, 2002	Mark Anderson	Appended Mark's note
1.0	March 12,2002	DJ Dunkerley	Poured into official CREO template, updated screensnaps, added comments
1.2	March 19th	DJ Dunkerley	Made editing changes suggested by Dave B. and Mark A.
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1. INTRODUCTION

1.1 WARNING!

Creo has not tested SAMBA in every conceivable client scenario. Depending on the configuration of your UNIX server SAMBA may not work for you. If you are using other programs to provide UNIX connectivity install SAMBA at your own risk. This technical document only deals with installing SAMBA on a CREO DPC, and not with any other CREO products that use the AIX operating system.

1.2 Overview

Samba is an smb client and server for unix and other operating systems. This allows it to share resources with windows machines. It is a replacement for Hummingbird NFS. SMB stands for Server Message Block, which is basically a Microsoft file system server. NFS is a server for primarily Unix file system. It is assumed that while we shall pre-install SAMBA on all CREO DPCs, we shall only activate and configure SAMBA when placed in a Prinergy workflow. Samba should not be installed in a Brisque or PSM workflow.

1.3 Macintosh Considerations in a Prinergy workflow

The D:\Prinergy2.X\Creoaraxi\etc\Otherhosts must be edited to include entries for the unix host and any shares.

Machines (hosts) that make one or more directories visible over the network to both Mac and NT machines are listed in the [/etc/otherhosts] section.

The format of each entry in the [/etc/otherhosts] section is: "MacZoneName: MacServerName"="NtServerName"

The [shares] section contains lists of network-visible directories. Each host's list is preceded by a line providing the host's NT server name in this format:

NtHost="NtServerName"

The format of each directory entry listed for a host is:
"MacVolumeName"="NtShareName"

2. SAMBA INSTALLATION

2.1 Getting the latest version

- Go to www.samba.org
- Select the download site for your country.
- Choose the Binary_Packages folder
- Choose the AIX folder

- Choose the newest version present. At the time this document was written that would be: SAMBA_aix432-2.0.7.0.exe.

2.2 Transferring the Binary to the server

Use a windows based workstation and FTP to transfer the file. To do this, follow these steps on the windows machine after downloading the file.

- Open a command prompt.
- Type ***FTP XXX.XXX.XXX.XXX*** replace the X with the appropriate IP address.
- Type in the username password combination for Root.
- Type CD /path to where you want the file to go to on the AIX machine. Normally this will be /dataVolumes/BrisqueXX.XX X will be a number.
- Type ***bin***
- Type ***hash***
- Type ***lcd <path to where you downloaded the file to on your local machine>***
- Type ***put SAMBA_aix432-2.0.7.0.exe***
- Type ***quit***

2.3 Installing the Binaries

Logon to the Brisque as cdesci.

Click on the arrow above SciSmit double click on Terminal. Type in the username/password for root.

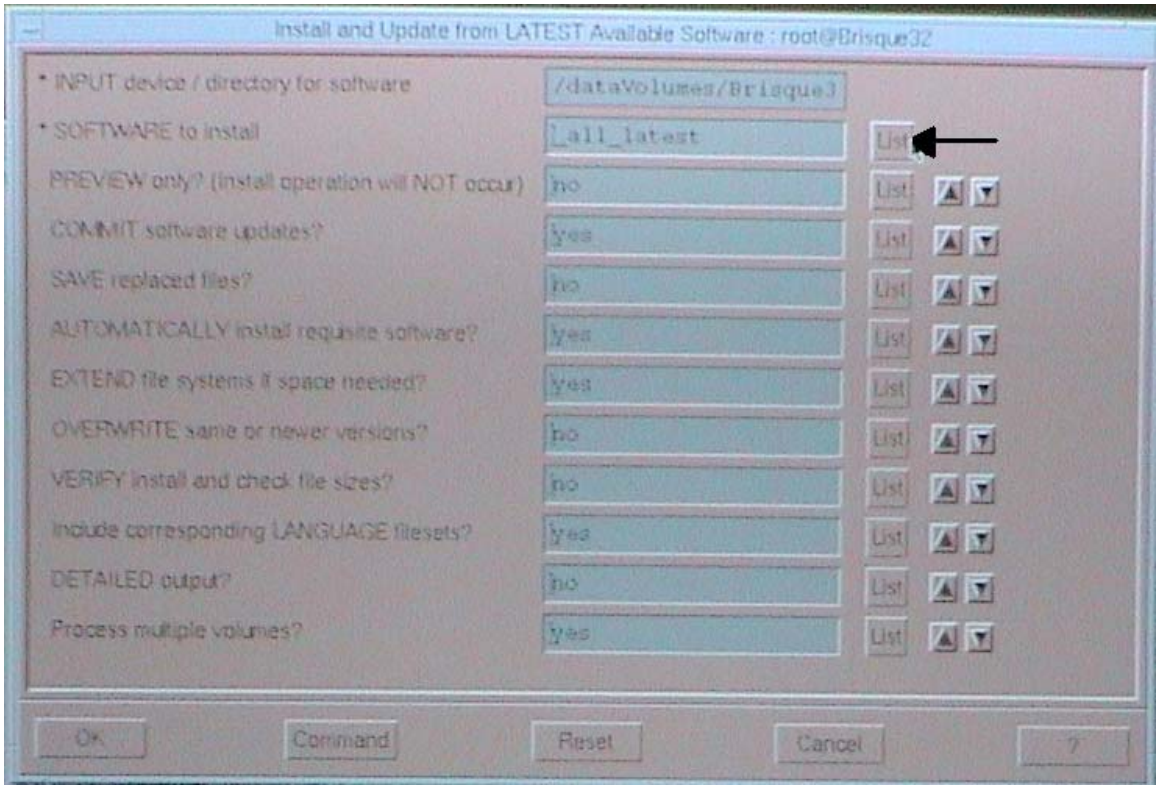
- ***cd /<path to where you put the binary. Normally /dataVolumes/BrisqueXX.XX.X)***
- ***mkdir samba***
- ***mv SAMBA_aix432-2.0.7.0.exe samba***
- ***cd samba***
- ***chmod 777 SAMBA_aix432-2.0.7.0.exe***
- ***./ SAMBA_aix432-2.0.7.0.exe***

This will uncompress the file and result in the creation of SAMBA_aix432-2.0.7.0.bff *and a* SAMBA_aix432-2.0.7.0.bff.asc. (The .asc file is an ASCII text file the .bff file is an install package.)

Now type:

- ***smit install_latest*** a new window will popup asking for an installation path.

- Enter a period for the current dir (no need to type the whole thing)
- Click OK



- Click List (the one beside Software to install)
- Select *Freeware.Samba*
- Click OK the list window will close
- Click OK a window will come up asking if you are sure. Click OK

3. CONFIGURING SAMBA IN PRODUCTION

The following procedure will enable SWAT, the GUI interface to SAMBA.

Change to the /etc directory and type:

cat services | grep swat

You should see a line that looks like this:

```
swat            901/tcp                         # Samba GUI - swat
```

If you do not see the above line, use an editor and add the line. Type:

cat inetd.conf | grep swat

You should see a line that looks like this:

```
#swat   stream  tcp     nowait.400      root    /usr/local/bin/swat swat
```

You now need to remove the # from the front of the line. To do this type:

- ***vi inetd.conf***
- Press the down arrow until you see the line. Position the cursor over the #
- Press ***x*** once.
- Press ***<esc>***
- ***:wq! <enter>***

You now need to restart the inetd service on the server. To do this type:

ps –A | grep inetd

You should see something like this:

```
  161 ?         0:00 inetd
```

To restart the service type the following:

kill –HUP XXX

Note: Replace 161 with the number you saw as a result of the ps command.

ps –A | grep nmbd

You should see something like this:

```
29930      -  0:01 nmbd
```

Type ***kill xxx*** replace xxx with the number you see. In the case above you would replace the xxx with 29910.

Now you should be able to use SWAT. To do this go to any machine that can ping your CREO DPC and launch a web browser. Type

http://<unix machines IP#>:901 In the URL box and press Enter. Then enter the username/password combination for root.

If the SAMBA web page does not appear, check that the swat binary is really located in /usr/local/bin. The easiest way to check is to type:

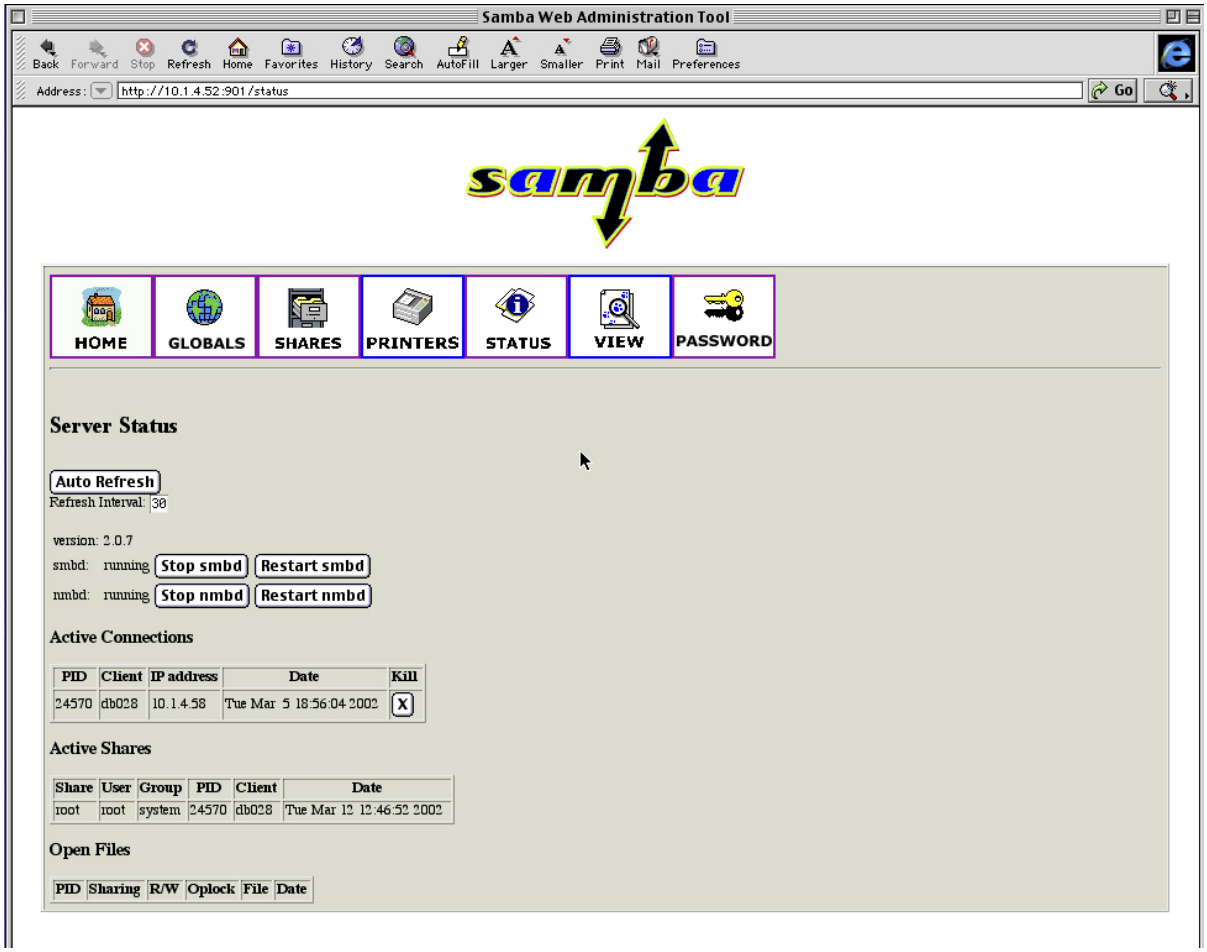
find / -name swat

if this shows that the swat binary is stored elsewhere modify the directory in the inetd.conf file as necessary. Then restart the inetd service again.

4. CONFIGURING SAMBA AT THE CUSTOMER SITE USING SWAT

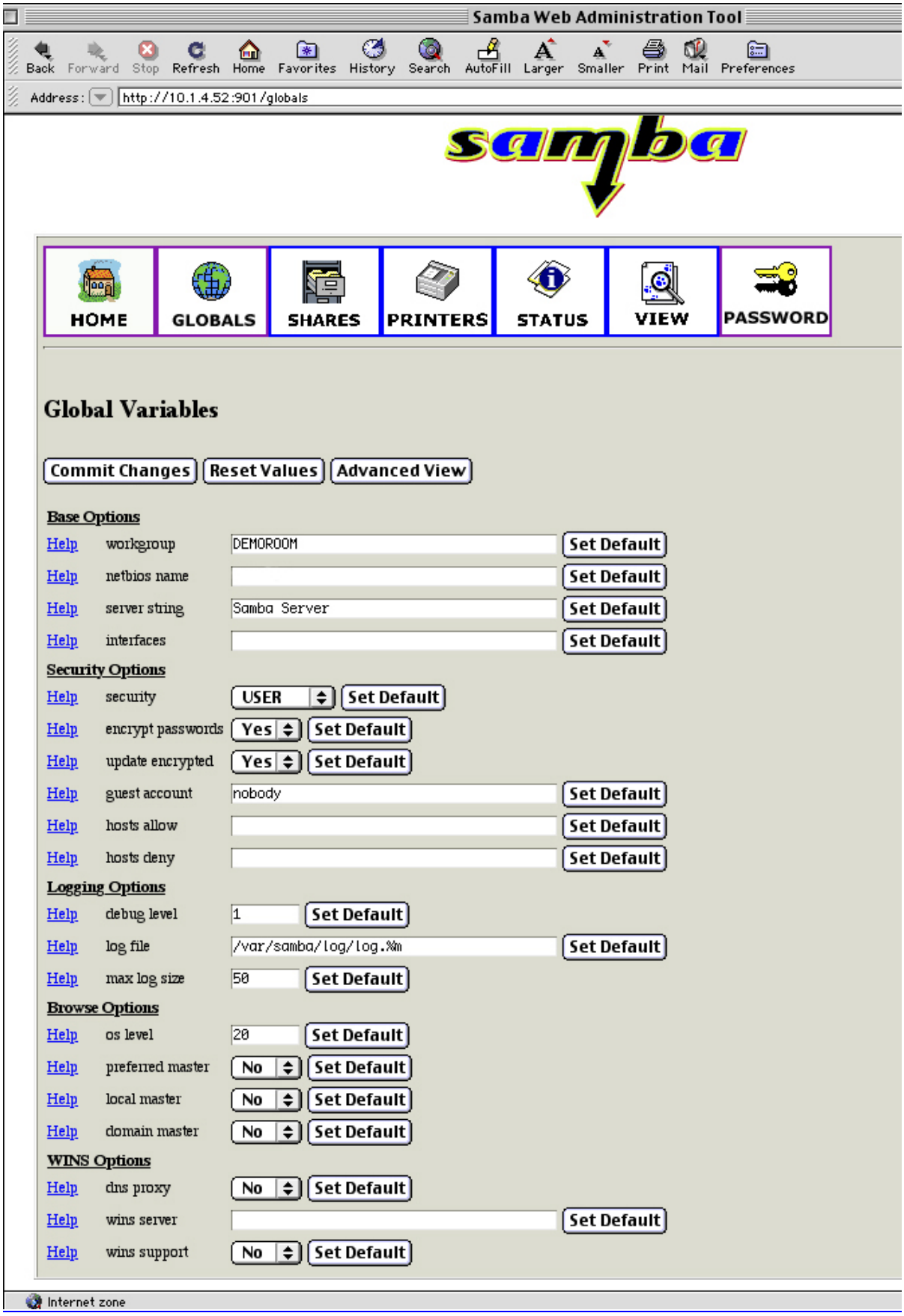
Boot up the CREO DPC. Using SMIT, assign a TCP/IP address to the DPC. Note that when booting, the nmbd daemon may delay boot for a number of minutes as it searches the subnet While it may seem that the looping is endless, it does end. Log on as cdesci.

Go to any Macintosh or Windows machine that can ping your CREO DPC and launch a web browser. Type: ***http://<unix machines IP#>:901*** In the URL box and press Enter. Then enter the username/password combination for root (which is usually ripro).



4.1 Global Settings

Click the Globals box and you will see the following screen. This screen image is an example of what the screen looks like. Read the text describing each section for more information on how to configure the settings!


Samba Web Administration Tool
Back Forward Stop Refresh Home Favorites History Search AutoFill Larger Smaller Print Mail Preferences
Address: http://10.1.4.52:901/globals
samba
HOME GLOBALS SHARES PRINTERS STATUS VIEW PASSWORD
Global Variables
Commit Changes Reset Values Advanced View
Base Options
Help workgroup DEMOROOM Set Default
Help netbios name Set Default
Help server string Samba Server Set Default
Help interfaces Set Default
Security Options
Help security USER Set Default
Help encrypt passwords Yes Set Default
Help update encrypted Yes Set Default
Help guest account nobody Set Default
Help hosts allow Set Default
Help hosts deny Set Default
Logging Options
Help debug level 1 Set Default
Help log file /var/samba/log/log.%m Set Default
Help max log size 50 Set Default
Browse Options
Help os level 20 Set Default
Help preferred master No Set Default
Help local master No Set Default
Help domain master No Set Default
WINS Options
Help dns proxy No Set Default
Help wins server Set Default
Help wins support No Set Default
Internet zone

Base Options:

You should **never** type in the netbios name but force SAMBA to retrieve the host name by leaving it blank. Security Options:

You need to ensure that security is set to USER and that encrypt passwords is set to yes. Windows will not communicate with any network resource that attempts to use unencrypted passwords over the network.

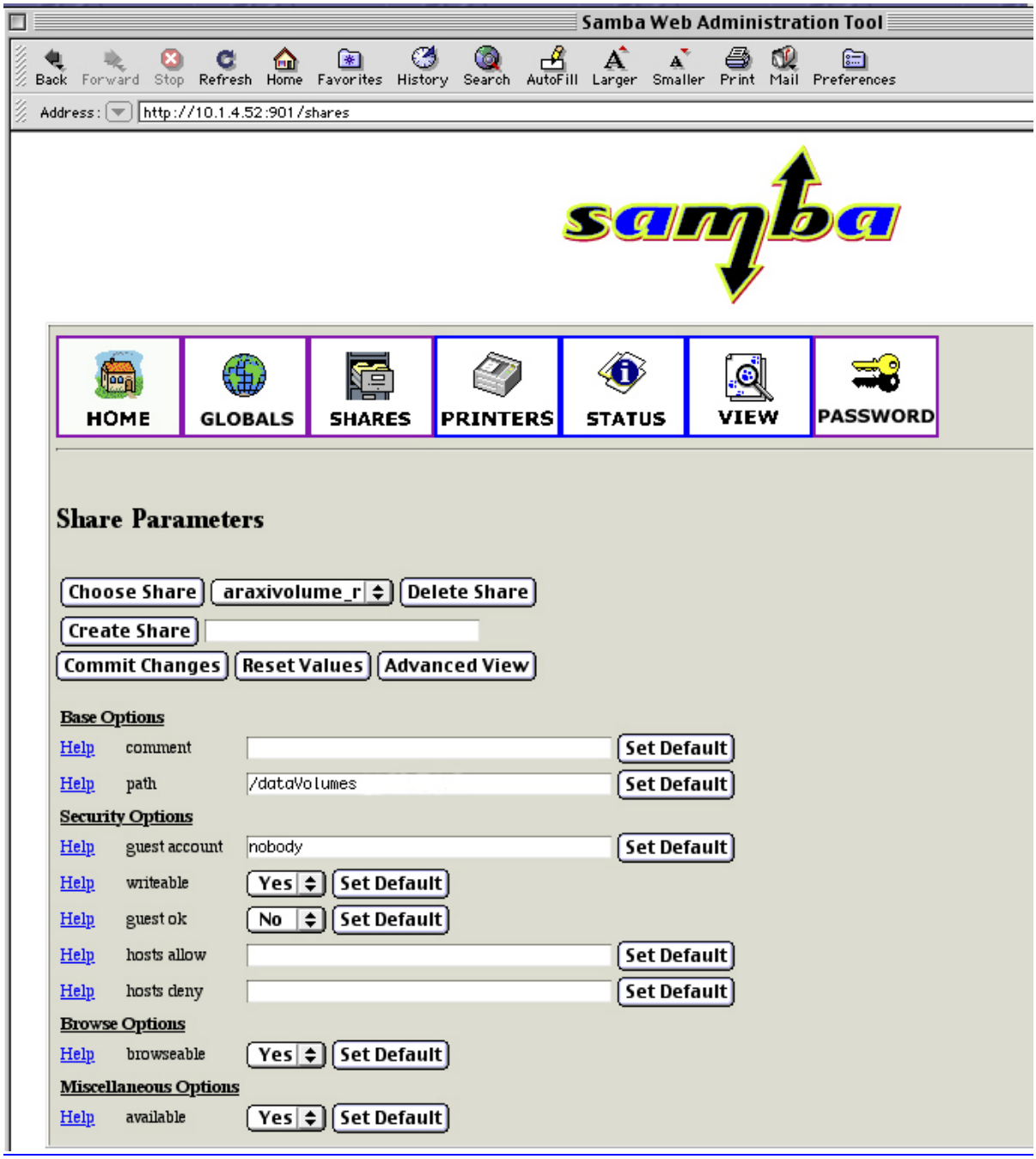
Browse Options:

You need to ensure that preferred master, local master and domain master are set to false or no as appropriate. If a samba machine where promoted to master browser you run the risk of some windows machines being unable to browse the network. This is because we don't setup ALL users in our password files.

This is all you need to do in the Globals section. Now click Commit changes.

4.2 Shares

Click Shares you will see the following screen: **NOTE:** This screen image is an example of what the screen looks like. Read the text describing each section for more information on how to configure the settings!



Base Options:

The comment field can be whatever would be descriptive for you. This will be the text that appears next to the share in the windows explorer view.

The path always needs to be /dataVolumes. You should never write to this share but to the subdirectories that are listed in this share.

Security Options:

Writeable must be set to Yes

Click the Commit Changes button.

5. PASSWORD CONFIGURATION

Prinergy uses the ARAXI account to log in to other servers. Before adding the ARAXI account to the SAMBA configuration, the ARAXI account must have been already added to the CREO DPC server. The account ARAXI with the default password should be added at the factory. You do not need to change the password unless the customer changes the default password of the ARAXI account on-site. Do not use the graphical interface SWAT to try to change the password. Instead, use the procedure below.

NOTE: the username entered on the unix side must be all lower case. If you make a mistake and add it to smbpasswd using upper-case you must delete /var/samba/private/smbpasswd and re-enter it.

Open up a terminal session.

- ***find / -name smbpasswd***

verify the file exists in the /var/samba/private directory.

If it does not use any text editor to create it type:

vi smbpasswd then press ***:w <enter>*** then ***:q <enter>***

- ***cd*** /usr/local/bin directory and type

./smbpasswd –a <the username the araxi service uses ~~as found in figure 1~~ [DB1] ***> <enter> <the password> <enter> <the password again> <enter>***

You must repeat this step for the username password combination for any windows user you want to be able to browse the samba share.

5.1 Configuration Changes and Refreshing

By default, Samba checks the configuration file every 60 seconds for changes

If it finds any, the changes are immediately put into effect. If you don't wish to wait that long, you can force a reload by either sending a HUP signal to the smbd and nmbd processes, or simply restarting the daemons.

For example, if the smbd process was 893, you could force it to reread the configuration file with the following command:

```
# kill -HUP 893
```