



# Server Suite

Samba Integration Guide

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# Introduction to Samba and Adbindproxy

Server Suite centrally secures cross-platform data centers through Active Directory-based identity and access management for a wide range of heterogeneous systems, hypervisors and applications.

Built on an integrated architecture that leverages patented technology, the Server Suite of solutions help centralize ID, access privilege delegation and policy management to reduce the organization's IT expense and complexity, improve end-user productivity, strengthen security and enhance regulatory compliance initiatives. Key components of audit and monitoring service include integrated authentication, access control, role-based privilege management, user-level auditing and server protection solutions.

This book describes how to integrate the Samba open source file and print sharing program on a Linux or UNIX computer that has the DirectControl agent already installed.



Beginning in calendar year 2016, Centrify no longer supports the Centrify-enabled version of Samba that was available for use with earlier Server Suite releases. If you are currently using Centrify-enabled Samba with Server Suite 2013.3 or later, you must uninstall Centrify-enabled Samba, install open-source Samba, and install the latest version of the adbndproxy package. Those steps are described in [Installing the Centrify Samba integration components](#). After you perform those steps, Server Suite (2013.3 or later) is integrated with open-source Samba.

## Intended Audience

This book is written for an experienced system administrator familiar with the unpacking and installation of programs on Linux or UNIX computers. In addition, the instructions assume that you have a working knowledge of Samba and how to perform common administrative tasks for creating and maintaining Samba shares.

This book also requires you to have a working knowledge of Server Suite and how to perform common administrative tasks using the Access Manager console and the Active Directory Users and Computers administration tool. If you are unfamiliar with Server Suite, see the [Administrator's Guide for Linux and UNIX](#) and other documentation.

## Using this Guide

The book guides you through the installation and configuration of the components necessary to integrate Server Suite and Samba. It is organized as follows:

- [Using Server Suite Technology with Samba](#) provides a brief overview of Samba, and how Samba, Centrify Authentication Service, and Active Directory work together to provide a secure, integrated environment.
- [Installing the Centrify Samba Integration Components](#) describes how to unpack and install the Centrify adbndproxy package.
- [Migrating Existing Samba Users to Server Suite](#) describes how to migrate your existing Samba users to Active Directory for use with Server Suite.
- [Configuring the Samba Integration](#) describes how to use the Samba configuration file and test your integration of Samba, Centrify Authentication Service, and Active Directory.

- [Using adbindproxy.pl](#) describes the adbindproxy.pl utility, which enables you to configure Samba for interoperability with Centrify Authentication Service.

## Using Server Suite technology with Samba

These topics describe how Samba integrates with Server Suite, and highlights some integration issues that you might encounter.

### What is Samba?

Samba is an open source file and printer sharing program that allows a Linux or UNIX host to participate as an Active Directory services domain member. When Samba is installed, Windows users can share files and printers on the Linux or UNIX computers.

Samba.org distributes the Samba files and expects users to download and build their own packages. All major Linux and free UNIX distributions have Samba as a native package. For a native install of Samba on your system, see your distributor's package or port system.

Also, the <https://samba.plus> web site offers Samba packages for Red Hat Enterprise Linux (RHEL), SuSE Linux Enterprise Server (SLES), and Debian systems. The <http://en.opensuse.org/Samba> web site offers Samba packages for all SuSE Linux products, including SLES.

### What is Server Suite-enabled Samba?

Server Suite-enabled Samba is an adbindproxy module and PERL configuration script that enables Server Suite and Samba to work together without UID, GID, or Active Directory conflicts.

In previous releases, Server Suite would modify the Samba package and provide a unique, Server Suite version of Samba for different operating systems. In this release, Server Suite provides a couple of components that work with the stock Samba packages.

Server Suite is an integrated set of commercial identity management products that enable a Linux, UNIX, or Mac host to participate as an Active Directory domain member. When you install Server Suite products, you can manage the Server Suite-managed computer's user and group accounts and privileges entirely through Active Directory.

When open-source Samba is configured as an Active Directory domain member and the DirectControl agent is installed together with Samba on the same Linux or UNIX host, two problems can arise:

- Samba and the DirectControl agent both attempt to create and manage the same Active Directory computer account object, causing one of the products to stop working.
- Conflicting UIDs and GIDs are generated by Samba and the Server Suite Management Services tools for the same Active Directory users and groups. However, the two programs use different algorithms for generating these values. The result is file ownership conflicts and access control problems.

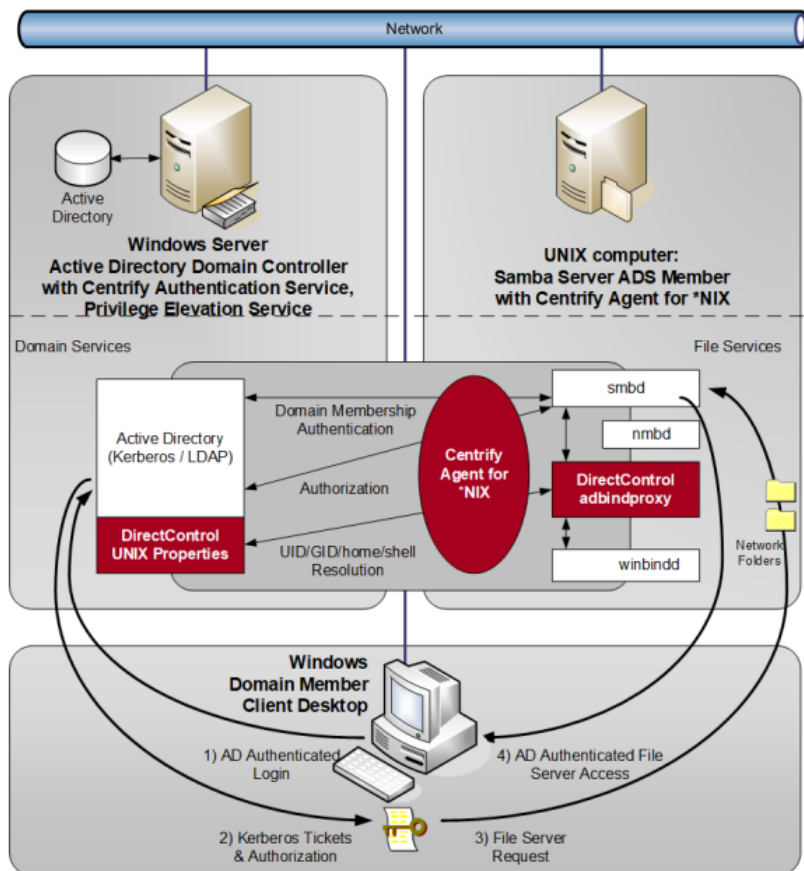
To resolve these issues, Server Suite provides the following components:

- **adbindproxy (adbindd) module:** The adbindproxy module uses the adbindd daemon. Unless otherwise noted, "adbindproxy" and "adbindd" are used interchangeably in the documentation. The adbindproxy (adbindd) module intercepts Samba UNIX ID mapping requests and reroutes them to the DirectControl agent for processing. This module ensures that Samba and DirectControl agent agree on the UNIX attribute values.

- **adbindproxy.pl PERL configuration script:** Automates most of the setup process and designates the DirectControl agent as the manager of the shared computer object.

## Server Suite-Enabled Samba Architecture

The following figure provides a conceptual view of the complete solution architecture using Active Directory, Samba, and Server Suite for Samba components.



If you have not been using Samba up to this point, or if you have been using an older Samba security method (such as user or server), the integration process makes it easy to configure Samba as an Active Directory member.

On the other hand, if you have already been using Samba as an Active Directory domain member and have assigned UIDs and GIDs to Active Directory users and groups, the PERL configuration script helps to resolve conflicts when Samba and Server Suite are integrated.

The integrated solution, composed of the DirectControl agent (installed separately), open-source Samba, and adbindproxy, provides the following:

- Samba and the DirectControl agent use the same Active Directory computer object without conflicts.
- Consistent user and group attributes are applied on files across Windows, Linux and UNIX computers.
- All UNIX user identity attributes, including the UID, GID, home directory, and login shell in UNIX profiles, are centrally stored and managed in Active Directory.

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- Both Kerberos and NTLM Samba authentication methods are supported.
- Standard Samba access-control features are implemented and augmented by the Server Suite zones technology.

## Installing the DelineaSamba Integration Components

This section explains how to install the Server Suite adbindproxy package. You install the adbindproxy package on your Linux and UNIX computers so that the DirectControl agent works with Samba.

### Installation Process Overview

Your Linux or UNIX computer can be in one of three main states regarding Samba and Server Suite:

- **New to both Server Suite and Samba:**  
Samba is not in use and the computer does not have the DirectControl agent installed. The Samba packages might already be installed but you haven't configured Samba yet. For details, see [Installation Overview for Computers New to both Server Suite and Samba](#).
- **Using Samba, new to Server Suite:**  
Samba is in use but the computer doesn't have the DirectControl agent installed. For details, see [Installation Overview for Computers New to Server Suite](#).
- **Using the previous Centrify-enabled version of Samba:**  
Samba is in use and the DirectControl agent is installed, and you're using the previous release of Centrify-enabled Samba. For details, see [Upgrade overview for Computers with Centrify-Enabled Samba](#).

The installation process varies slightly depending on what kind of environment you're currently using.

### Installation Overview for Computers New to both Server Suite and Samba

If you're configuring a computer that does not yet have either Samba working nor the DirectControl agent, here's an overview of what you need to do.

Software	Tasks
Make sure that you have the software you need.	Make sure that you have the latest version of the DirectControl agent, the Centrify adbindproxy package, and the open source Samba files.
Install the DirectControl agent.	Refer to the Server Suite documentation for instructions.

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Install open source Samba.	All major UNIX and Linux distributions have Samba as a native package. See your distributor's package or port system for a native install of Samba on your system. You can also visit <a href="https://samba.plus/">https://samba.plus/</a> which offers Samba packages for Red Hat Linux, SUSE Linux Enterprise Server, and Debian.
Install the Server Suite adbinderproxy package.	See <a href="#">Installing the adbinderproxy Components</a>
Run the adbinderproxy.pl script.	See <a href="#">Configuring the Samba Integration</a>
Modify the Samba configuration file, as needed.	See <a href="#">Modifying the Samba smb.conf Configuration File.</a>
Test and verify the configuration.	See <a href="#">Verifying the Samba Integration</a>

## Installation Overview for Computers New to Server Suite

If you're configuring a computer that has Samba configured but that does not yet have the DirectControl agent installed, here's an overview of what you need to do.

Software	Tasks
Make sure that you have the software you need.	Make sure that you have the latest version of the DirectControl agent, the Centrify adbinderproxy package, and the open source Samba files.
Install the DirectControl agent.	Refer to the Server Suite documentation for instructions.
Make a backup copy of your smb.conf file.	
Install the Centrify adbinderproxy package.	See <a href="#">Installing the adbinderproxy Components</a>
Migrate Samba users to Active Directory.	See <a href="#">Migrating Existing Samba Users to Server Suite</a> <b>Note:</b> If you're using Auto Zone or Server Suite Express, user migration is not supported.



## Introduction to Samba and Adbindproxy

Run the <code>adbindproxy.pl</code> script.	See <a href="#">Configuring the Samba Integration</a>
Modify the Samba configuration file, as needed.	See <a href="#">Modifying the Samba <code>smb.conf</code> Configuration File</a> .
Test and verify the configuration.	See <a href="#">Verifying the Samba Integration</a>

## Upgrade Overview for Computers with Server Suite-Enabled Samba

Beginning in calendar year 2016, we neither provide nor support the Server Suite-enabled version of Samba that was available earlier. Instead, we now provide a standalone `adbindproxy` package containing the components that are necessary for Server Suite to integrate with open-source Samba.

If you are currently using Server Suite-enabled Samba with Server Suite 2013.3 or later (Server Suite), not only do you need to upgrade to the latest DirectControl agent but there are some additional steps to migrate your users and settings. Below is an overview of what you need to do on each agent-controlled Linux and UNIX computer that was integrated with Samba.

Software	Tasks
Make sure that you have the software you need.	Make sure that you have the latest version of the DirectControl agent, the Centrify <code>adbindproxy</code> package, and the open source Samba files.
Make a backup copy of your <code>smb.conf</code> file.	
Uninstall Server Suite-enabled Samba.	For example, on most Linux variants you would issue the following command: <code>rpm -e centrifyDC-samba</code>
Upgrade the DirectControl agent so that it's either the latest version or a version later than 2013.3.	Refer to the Server Suite documentation for instructions.
Install open source Samba.	All major UNIX and Linux distributions have Samba as a native package. See your distributor's package or port system for a native install of Samba on your system. You can also visit <a href="https://samba.plus/">https://samba.plus/</a> which offers Samba packages for Red Hat Linux, SUSE Linux Enterprise Server, and Debian.
Install the Server Suite <code>adbindproxy</code> package.	See <a href="#">Installing the <code>adbindproxy</code> Components</a>

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Migrate Samba users to Active Directory.	See <a href="#">Migrating Existing Samba Users to Server Suite</a> <b>Note:</b> If you're using Auto Zone or Server Suite Express, user migration is not supported.
Run the adbindproxy.pl script.	See <a href="#">Configuring the Samba Integration</a>
Modify the Samba configuration file, as needed.	See <a href="#">Modifying the Samba smb.conf Configuration File</a> .
Test and verify the configuration.	See <a href="#">Verifying the Samba Integration</a> .

### What's in the adbindproxy Package

After you download and extract the Centrifly adbindproxy package, you'll see the following files: `./Centrifly-Adbindproxy-Release-Notes.html` `./CentriflyDC-adbindproxy-*release*-rhel5-x86_64.rpm`

The software bundle has a name in this format: `centrifly-adbindproxy-release-rhel5-x86_64.rpm` and it contains these components:

- **adbindproxy (adbindd) module:** The adbindproxy module uses the `adbindd` daemon. Unless otherwise noted, `adbindproxy` and `adbindd` are used interchangeably in the documentation. The adbindproxy (adbindd) module intercepts Samba UNIX ID mapping requests and reroutes them to the DirectControl agent for processing. This module ensures that Samba and the DirectControl agent agree on the UNIX attribute values.
- **adbindproxy.pl PERL configuration script:** This script automates most of the setup process and designates the DirectControl agent as the manager of the shared computer object.

### Installing the adbindproxy Components

Perform the following steps to install the integration components from the adbindproxy package. In these steps, the file name `CentriflyDC-adbindproxy-*.rpm` is used in place of the full file name. You can use the wildcard symbol (\*) to substitute for a portion of the file name if there are no conflicting files in the directory.



If you are upgrading from a previous version of Server Suite-enabled Samba, see Upgrade overview for computers with Centrifly-enabled Samba before proceeding.

Be sure to enter the full path name in the command line if multiple versions of the same file exist in the same directory.

#### To install the Centrifly Samba integration components

1. Run the appropriate command for your platform to install the `centriflydc-adbindproxy` package.

The following table shows sample commands using the common package installers for each platforms.

For This Platform	You Can Run
Linux-based computers Red Hat Enterprise Linux	For 64-bit systems: rpm -Uvh CentrifysDC-adbindproxy-*release*-rhel5.x86_64.rpm For PowerPC systems: rpm -Uvh CentrifysDC-adbindproxy-*release*-rhel5.ppc64.rpm For Little-endian PowerPC systems (PPCLE): rpm -Uvh CentrifysDC-adbindproxy-*release*-rhel7.ppc64le.rpm
Sun Solaris	On SPARC systems, for example: gunzip centrifysdc-adbindproxy-*release*-sol10-sparc-local.tgz tar -xf centrifysdc-adbindproxy-*release*-sol10-sparc-local.tar pkgadd -d CentrifysDC-adbindproxy For other Solaris versions and platforms, the commands are the same but the filenames are different. For example, on a 64-bit system: centrifysdc-adbindproxy-*release*-sol10-x86-local.tgz
HP-UX	For HP-UX 11.31 on PA-RISC: gunzip centrifysdc-adbindproxy-*release*-hp11.31-pa.depot.gz swinstall -s /path/centrifysdc-adbindproxy-*release*-hp11.31-pa.depot CentrifysDC-adbindproxy For other HP-UX versions and platforms the commands are the same but the file names are different. For example on HP-UX 11.31 Itanium 64-bit systems: centrifysdc-adbindproxy-*release*-hp11.31-ia64.depot.gz
IBM AIX	For AIX 7.1 or later: gunzip centrifysdc-adbindproxy-*release*-aix7.1-ppc-bff.gz inutoc installp -aY -d centrifysdc-adbindproxy-*release*-aix7.1-ppc-bff CentrifysDC.adbindproxy
Debian Linux Ubuntu Linux	Check that you have libcupsys2-gnutls10 (1.1.23-1 or later) installed If you have the required libraries, run the following command to install: dpkg -i centrifysdc-adbindproxy-*release*-deb8-x86_64.deb
SuSE Linux OpenSuSE Linux	For 64-bit systems: rpm -ivh CentrifysDC-adbindproxy-*release*-suse11.x86_64.rpm

- (Optional) Join the computer to a zone using the adjoin command.

This concludes the installation of the adbindproxy package.

If you have existing Samba users to migrate, go to [Migrating Existing Samba Users to Server Suite](#). Otherwise, go to [Configuring the Samba Integration](#) to continue.

## Updating the Samba Files

After you've installed the Server Suite adbindproxy package, you might need to update your version of Samba. When you update the Samba files, the update will replace smb.conf and also restart Samba with its own startup script instead of the adbindd script.

Before you update your version of Samba, it's a good practice to make a backup copy of your smb.conf file.

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After you update your version of Samba, perform the following tasks so that you can keep the Server Suite adbindproxy package working.

To keep the Server Suite adbindproxy package working after updating Samba:

- Do one of the following:
  - Run `adbindproxy.pl` to reconfigure the `centrifdc-samba` service (Recommended)

After `adbindproxy.pl` finishes the setup, you may want to add back the customized settings from the `smb.conf` backup to the new `smb.conf` file. Restart the `centrifdc-samba` service after the change. Note that the commands to restart the service are different on different platforms.
  - Manually replace the `smb.conf` with the backup.

After replacing the `smb.conf` file, restart the `centrifdc-samba` service. Note that the commands to restart the service are different on different platforms.

This method may not work because the Samba upgrade may affect the configurations of the `centrifdc-samba` service and the Samba service itself.

## Migrating Existing Samba Users to Server Suite

This section describes how to migrate an existing user population from Samba servers to the integrated Server Suite.



The information in this section is relevant to computers with the core Server Suite components installed and for which you created a Server Suite zone. These instructions do not apply to computers with Server Suite Express installed or computers that are joined through Auto Zone. If you are using Server Suite Express or if you have joined a computer using workstation mode, it is not possible to migrate existing Samba UID and GID settings.

## Migrating UNIX Profiles to Active Directory

If your current environment includes Samba servers that are joined to the Active Directory domain as member servers and existing Windows users access the data on those servers, you may want to migrate those existing users to Server Suite to rationalize UIDs and GIDs and manage all of your network's conflicting identities in a single, centralized ID repository.



Migrate your Samba users to Active Directory, as explained in this section, **before** integrating Samba and Authentication Service as explained in [Running the adbindproxy.pl Script](#).

There are two ways to migrate your UNIX profiles to Active Directory:

- If `winnbind` is currently configured in your `/etc/nsswitch.conf` file, you need to run the `getent` command to retrieve the user information.
- If you do not have `winnbind` configured in your `/etc/nsswitch.conf` file, then run the `adbindproxy.pl` script to migrate the users. See the instructions below.

### Migrating Users if Winbind is Configured in /etc/nsswitch.conf

To save the winbind information to a file:

1. If winbind is currently configured in your /etc/nsswitch.conf file, run the following commands to save the information to a file before installing the adbindproxy package:

```
getent passwd | grep -v -f /etc/passwd > /tmp/passwd.winbind
```

```
getent group | grep -v -f /etc/group > /tmp/group.winbind
```

2. Move the exported files to a computer where you have installed the Access Manager console.
3. In the Access Manager console, use the **Import from UNIX** wizard to import the users and groups (with their existing UID and GID mappings) into the zone.

For more information on importing existing user and group information and mapping information to Active Directory, see the “Importing existing users and groups” chapter in the *Administrator’s Guide for Linux and UNIX*.

### Migrating Users with the adbindproxy perl Script

If winbind is not currently configured in your /etc/nsswitch.conf file, follow the steps below after you’ve installed the adbindproxy package.

This script gets the UID and GID files from Samba. You then import them into Active Directory.

To migrate UNIX user profiles to Active Directory using the adbindproxy.pl script:

1. Identify the Samba servers you want to update to integrate with Server Suite.
2. On each of the Samba servers to be updated, locate the winbindd\_idmap.tdb file and create a backup copy of the file.

- a. To locate the winbindd\_idmap.tdb file, you can run a command similar to the following to view details about the Samba build:

```
/CurrentSambaBinaryPath/smbd -b |grep -i lockdir
```

- b. In the output, you should see a line similar to the following that indicates the location of the winbind\_idmap.tdb file:

```
LOCKDIR: /var/lib/samba
```

3. Make a backup copy of the winbindd\_idmap.tdb file.

For example:

```
cp /var/lib/samba/winbind_idmap.tdb /tmp/winbind_idmap.tdb.pre_adbindproxybackup
```

4. Run the adbindproxy.pl script with the following options to generate the export files.

```
perl /usr/share/centrifydc/bin/adbindproxy.pl --export --groupFile filename --userFile filename --tdbFile filename
```

See [Using adbindproxy.pl](#) for details about the command-line parameters for adbindproxy.pl.

When you run these adbindproxy.pl options it generates export files for the users and the groups that are currently known by the Samba server. By default, these files are created as:

```
/var/centrify/samba/passwd
```

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```
/var/centrify/samba/group
```

5. Move the exported files to a computer where you have installed the Access Manager console.
6. In the Access Manager console, use the **Import from UNIX** wizard to import the users and groups (with their existing UID and GID mappings) into the zone.

For more information on importing existing user and group information and mapping information to Active Directory, see the “Importing existing users and groups” chapter in the *Administrator’s Guide for Linux and UNIX*.

## Migrating Samba Servers to Server Suite Zones

Samba generates UIDs and GIDs based on a range of values that have been defined for a specific server. In most cases, a user who has accessed two different Samba servers is likely to have two different UIDs: for example, a user could have UID 6003 on the server mission and UID 9778 on the server dolores.

Therefore, in an initial migration of existing users, each Samba server must join the Active Directory domain in separate Server Suite Zones to accommodate the different UIDs and GIDs users and groups may have.

If you want users to have consistent GIDs and UIDs, then you need to put the Samba servers in the same zone.

## Configuring the Samba integration

This section describes how to configure the DirectControl agent and Samba to work together properly after you have installed the integration components from the adbindproxy package and joined agent-controlled computers to a zone.

### Running the adbindproxy.pl Script

This section describes how to configure Samba using the adbindproxy.pl script.



If your current environment has Windows users accessing data on Samba member servers that are joined to the Active Directory domain, you may want to migrate those users to Server Suite. This way, you can use Server Suite zones to manage conflicting identities and rationalize UIDs and GIDs. For details on how to migrate those users, see *Migrating existing Samba users to Server Suite Complete* the migration **before** integrating Samba and the Authentication Service.

The adbindproxy.pl script performs the following tasks:

- Determines the computer’s operating system and adjusts accordingly.
- Confirms that the DirectControl agent is installed.
- Confirms that open-source Samba has been installed.
- Determines if you are joined to an Active Directory domain and, if you are, displays the domain name and Server Suite Zone.
- Asks if you want to join Samba to the current Active Directory domain or another. If you choose another, the script guides you through the current domain leave and new domain join processes.



If you want to modify or set advanced join settings (for example, update PAM or NSS config, use DES for encryption, or use a computer alias), either run `adleave` before you run `adbindproxy.pl` or select a different domain when prompted in the script. Otherwise, the script does NOT prompt you to enter advanced join settings.

- If you have a previous Samba installation, asks if you want to keep the `smb.conf` settings or use new ones. `adbindproxy.pl` automatically saves the existing copy.



The script automatically looks for an existing `smb.conf` file using the `smbd -b` command. If your current version of `smbd` does not support the `-b` option or you have `smb.conf` in a custom directory the script will not find it. If you want to use your existing `smb.conf`, move it to `/etc/samba` before you run the script.

- Removes old state files from previous instances of Samba, including any existing winbind entries from the `/etc/nsswitch.conf` file.
- Restarts the necessary clients (`nmbd`, `winbindd`, `adbindd` and `smbd`).
- Installs scripts to automatically start the correct Samba and Server Suite services each time the computer boots.
- Optionally can pass additional options for `adjoin` and `adleave`.
- Can generate a response file so that you can run the `adbindproxy.pl` script without any user interaction.

Before you run `adbindproxy.pl`, read through the prompts described below to make sure you're prepared with the answers. For example, before you run the script be sure you know the path where Samba is installed.



**Note:** The `adbindproxy` script requires the `samba` (`smb`, `nmb`, and `winbind`) services on all platforms. On CentOS 7, users must manually install the `samba winbind` package, as it is not installed with the `samba` package

To begin, log on and switch to the root user and proceed with the following steps:

### To run the `adbindproxy.pl` script

1. To start the script, from root enter the following:  

```
perl /usr/share/centrifydc/bin/adbindproxy.pl
```
2. Specify the path to the Samba installation:
  - a. If Samba is not installed in the default location (`/usr`), enter the Samba path.
  - b. If Samba is installed in `/usr`, press **Enter** to accept the default. Otherwise, enter your path.
3. Specify the domain to join.

You proceed based on whether the computer is already joined to a domain or not:

- If you **are already joined** to a domain when you initiated the script, the script displays the domain name and zone and asks you the following:

```
Do you want to leave or join to another domain? [N]
```

To continue to join the current joined Active Directory domain press **Enter** and skip ahead to Step 6.

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If you want to leave the current domain and join another OR change any advanced options (see the list below) in your current domain enter Y and then continue to Step 4.

- If you **are not joined** to a domain, the script displays the following message:

```
Not joined to any domain. Make sure you enter the correct domain and zone information
in the next steps
```

This initiates a set of prompts that ask you for the Active Directory domain name, the Centrify Zone and advanced options.

Continue to Step 4.

### 4. Join the new Active Directory domain.

You arrive at this step if you are not joined to an Active Directory Domain when you started `adbindproxy.pl` or if you decided to leave that domain OR you decided to change advanced options in your current join. If none of these conditions apply to you, skip to Step 6.

- a. At this prompt, enter the domain name:

```
Enter the Active Directory domain to join:
```

- b. At the DNS health prompt, press **Enter** to verify that the domain exists.

```
Check DNS health for [domain]? Note: this may take several minutes [Y]:
```

- c. At the next prompt, enter the following domain properties:



If you are running Server Suite in Express Mode or need to join the domain through Auto Zone, enter `NULL_AUTO` for the zone name.

- i. Server Suite zone on the target Active Directory domain
- ii. Computer name on which the `adbindproxy` package is installed
- iii. Active Directory authorized user (default is Administrator)

### 5. (Optional) Specify advanced join options.

The script prompts you with the following message:

```
Do you wish to specify advanced join options? [N]:
```

The options are listed below. The defaults are in brackets.

- a. If do not need any advanced join options, enter N. Otherwise, enter Y and make your selections.

```
Canonical name of Active Directory Computer Container
```

```
Preferred Domain Server to use (press Enter for none)
```

```
Update PAM and NSS Config [Y]
```

```
Trust computer for delegation? [N]
```

```
Use DES encryption only? [N]
```

```
Run adjoin in verbose mode? [N]
```

```
Addition computer alias (press Enter for none)
```



## Introduction to Samba and Adbindproxy

The script then displays the selections you made and asks if you want to proceed.

- b. Enter Y to proceed or N to abort `adbindproxy.pl`.

If you were not joined to an Active Directory domain when you started the script, you are prompted to enter your password once.

- c. Enter the password for the Active Directory Domain, computer and authorized user specified in the prompts.



If you choose to proceed **AND** you are leaving the current Active Directory domain to join another, the script prompts you **twice** to enter your password.

- d. In response to the first prompt, enter the current Active Directory domain account password to leave that domain.

- e. In response to the second prompt, enter the password for the Active Directory Domain, computer and authorized user specified in the prompts to join the new domain.

6. Enter the Samba `winbindd` path.

At the next prompt, if the `samba winbindd` listen path is not in `/run/samba/winbindd`, enter the path or press **Enter** to accept the default.

7. If there is an existing `smb.conf` file, continue to Step 8.

Otherwise, if there is no existing `smb.conf` file (which is true for new installations of Samba), the `adbindproxy` script searches for existing `smb.conf` files. If it **does not** find an existing `smb.conf` file, it automatically creates a new one, stores it in `/etc/samba`, and displays the following message:

```
updating smb.conf with recommended settings ...
```

and finishes the script.

This new `smb.conf` file has minimal global settings and a `samba-test` share.



Regardless of whether you update an existing `smb.conf` or create a new one, you will need to modify the `/etc/samba/smb.conf` file to have the `[global]` section settings and the appropriate shares for your environment. See [Modifying the Samba `smb.conf` configuration file](#) for instructions. The file created by `adbindproxy.pl` should be used for verifying the Samba integration only.

If you do have at least one existing `smb.conf` file, continue to Step 8.

8. Specify existing or new `smb.conf` settings:

If you have an existing `smb.conf` file, you next specify whether to update the settings in the existing `smb.conf` file or create a new, skeletal `smb.conf` file. If you choose to use the existing settings, you can also choose to do a backup of the existing `smb.conf` file.

If the script **does** find an existing `smb.conf` file, the script copies the `smb.conf` file to `/etc/samba` and asks the following question:

```
do you want to keep the original samba settings? [Y]:
```



If the script finds more than one smb.conf, it displays the list and asks you to select one. After you make the selection, it copies that one to /etc/samba and continues.



Regardless of whether you update an existing smb.conf or create a new one, you will need to modify the /etc/samba/smb.conf file to have the [global] section settings and the appropriate shares for your environment. See [Modifying the Samba smb.conf configuration file](#) for instructions. The file created by adbindproxy.pl should be used for verifying the Samba integration only.

- **Don't keep the original Samba settings:** Enter N to not keep the original Samba settings and instead create the new, basic smb.conf.

The script creates a backup copy of your smb.conf in /etc/samba. The backup filename is in this format: smb.conf.yyyy-mm-dd-hh-mm. This new smb.conf file has minimal global settings and a samba-test share, if no shares exist.

Continue to [Finishing Up](#).

- **Keep the original Samba settings:** Enter Y to modify the existing file and continue to Step 9.

9. If you've chosen to keep the original Samba settings, the script displays the following prompt about backing up the existing settings:

```
Backup existing /etc/samba/smb.conf and add recommended settings? [Y]
```

- Enter Y to create a backup in the form, smb.conf.yyyy-mm-dd-hh-mm.
- Enter N to use the existing smb.conf without making a backup.



If the existing smb.conf has Security = ADS and the workgroup and realm are set, the script does NOT modify the existing file; the original is left unchanged.

10. For ubuntu and Suse computers where AppArmor exists, the script displays the following prompt about updating the AppArmor policy profiles:

```
update AppArmor policy profiles? [Y]
```

Use the default [Y], unless you don't want to update the AppArmor profiles now.

If you don't update the AppArmor profiles now, be sure to update them manually later. Otherwise, winbindd might fail to start and you won't be able to access the samba share. For ubuntu systems, the profiles aren't updated because the winbind policy profile doesn't exist.

11. If you're configuring a Linux system that has SELinux enabled and Samba supports your system's version of samba\_selinux, the script checks the configurations and, if needed, displays the following prompt:

```
update SELinux policy to allow r/w on non samba_share_t types? [Y]
```

Use the default [Y] unless you have labeled all the share folders with the type samba\_share\_t.

If you don't update the SELinux policy, Samba cannot read or write to the shared folder is not labeled with the samba\_share\_t type.

For more information about samba\_selinux, see the samba\_selinux man page.

12. If you've chosen to keep the original Samba settings, the script displays the following prompt about resetting the Samba cache for user and group IDs.

```
Reset the Samba User/Group ID Cache (Server Suite Samba may create conflicting mappings)
[Y]
```

Unless you have created custom mappings, use the default [Y]. This flushes the cache and displays the following message:

```
This prompt is only pertinent to the small set of Samba administrators who created custom
user and group ID mappings. If you do have custom mappings, use the default to flush the
cache and prevent potential conflicts. After adbndproxy.pl completes, re-add your
mappings as necessary.
```

If you entered Y, the script creates new mappings in the Samba User/Group ID cache, which may result in conflicts if there are any mappings in place already.

### Finishing Up

To complete the configuration, `adbndproxy.pl` stops any running versions of `smbd`, `adbindd`, `winbindd` and `nmbd`, starts the required Server Suite processes, and displays a set of progress and configuration messages. You should see the following messages:

```
Init Samba start script ...
Restarting Samba daemons ...
Reloading systemd: [ OK ]
Restarting centrifydc-samba (via systemctl): [ OK ]
Current DirectControl Configuration:
...
Current Samba Configuration:
...
```

The `adbndproxy` script displays the following:

```
Press ENTER to continue ...
Notes: If you need to join another domain, please re-run this script and enter the new domain
name!
Done.
```



If any service fails to start, you should run one of the following after the `adbndproxy.pl` script completes its execution.

On Linux or Solaris computers, run:

```
/etc/init.d/centrifydc-samba restart
```

On HP-UX computers, run:

```
/sbin/init.d/centrifydc-samba restart
```

On AIX computers, run:

```
stopsrc -g samba && startsrc -g samba
```

On Linux computers that support `systemd`, run:

```
systemctl restart centrifydc-samba
```

As a quick test, log off as the root user and log on with an Active Directory user account that has been granted access to the local computer's zone. If this is the first time that you are logging on with this user account, check that

the user's home directory is created, which is created automatically by the Authentication Service the first time you log on.

### Verifying the Samba Integration

To verify that Samba and Server Suite are working together correctly, you test if you can access Samba shares. If you upgraded existing shares, then you can test those; otherwise, you can verify the connection using the test share.

There are two key scenarios for testing whether Samba is configured properly for integration with the Authentication Service and Active Directory:

- [Accessing Samba from a UNIX Client Session](#)
- [Accessing Samba Shares from a Windows Desktop](#)

### Accessing Samba from a UNIX Client Session

To test access to Samba shares on a Linux or UNIX computer, users should do the following:

To access Samba from a UNIX client session:

1. Log on to the Linux or UNIX computer using the Active Directory account that has been granted access to the local computer's zone.
2. Run the following command:

```
smbclient -k -L host_name
```

The smbclient program displays information about Samba and the SMB shares that are available on the local computer. For example, you should see a listing similar to the following (where s.s.s is the Samba version):

```
OS=[unix] server=[Samba s.s.s]

Sharename Type Comment
-----
samba-test Disk
IPC\$$ IPC IPC Service (Samba-CDC)
sara Disk Home directories

OS=[Unix] server=[Samba s.s.s]

Server Comment
-----
workgroup Master
-----
ARCADE MAGNOLIA
```

If you are able to see the Samba shares as an Active Directory user logged on to the Linux or UNIX computer that is acting as the Samba server, you should next test accessing the Samba shares from a Windows desktop. For information about performing this test, see [Accessing Samba shares from a Windows desktop](#).

### Purging and Reissuing Kerberos Tickets on UNIX Computers

If you see an error such as NT\_STATUS\_LOGIN\_FAILURE instead of the expected results when you run the smbclient program, you may need to purge your existing Kerberos tickets and have them reissued. Try running the following command to remove all of your Kerberos tickets:

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```
/usr/share/centrifydc/kerberos/bin/kdestroy
```

Then run the following command to reissue tickets after you provide your Active Directory password:

```
/usr/share/centrifydc/kerberos/bin/kinit
```

You can then run the following command to list the Kerberos tickets that have been issued to you:

```
/usr/share/centrifydc/kerberos/bin/klint
```

After verifying the Kerberos tickets you have been issued, try running the `smbclient` program again.

### Verifying the Version of Samba You Are Using

If purging and reissuing tickets does not resolve the problem, confirm the version of the `smbstatus` that is currently running using the following command:

```
smbstatus | grep version
```

The command should display the Samba version you have installed. For example:

```
samba version s.s.s
```

(where `s.s.s` is the installed Samba version)

If the correct version of Samba is installed, run `smbstatus` again and note the names of any `*.tdb` files that do not exist, and try restoring them from your backup, then try running the `smbclient` program again.

### If You Don't See the Correct Samba Shares

If the `smbclient` program does not display the Samba shares you have defined in the configuration file, you should review the settings in the `smb.conf` file and then restart the DirectControl agent and run the `adflush` command.

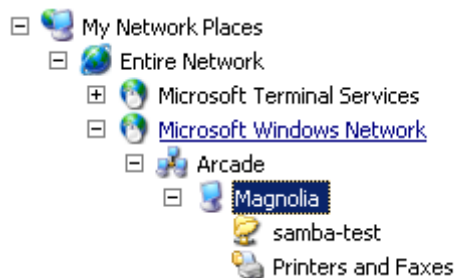
### Accessing Samba Shares from a Windows Desktop

To test access to Samba shares on a Linux or UNIX computer from a Windows desktop:

1. Log on to a Windows computer that is joined to the domain with an Active Directory user account.
2. Click **Start > Windows Explorer**, then navigate to the domain.

For example, open **My Network Places > Entire Network > Microsoft Windows Network > Arcade** to view the `Arcade.net` domain.

3. Select the Linux or UNIX computer that is integrated with Samba to view its Samba shares. For example:



4. Click `samba-test` or browse other available Samba shares to verify that you can open existing files and create new files.

5. Confirm from both Windows and the managed computer that the files in the share directories are owned by the correct users.

If you cannot browse the shares on the Linux or UNIX computer from the Windows desktop, you should:

- Verify that there is network connectivity between the two systems.
- Confirm that you do not have a firewall running on the managed computer that is blocking access to the SMB ports.
- Make sure there are no stale Kerberos tickets on your Windows system. The tools to remove stale Kerberos tickets may already be installed on your system—see this [site](#) for more information about `klist` and `kerbtray` programs.

### Modifying the Samba `smb.conf` Configuration File

The Samba configuration file, `/etc/samba/smb.conf`, defines important parameters for Samba-based file sharing. After you have verified the Samba integration with the Authentication Service and Active Directory using a sample configuration file and the test share, you need to modify the `smb.conf` file so that it accurately represents your environment.

This `smb.conf` file must include the `[global]` section that defines the Active Directory domain, authentication methods, and other parameters. The file should also include a section for each directory you are making accessible as a SMB share.

At the beginning of a line, both the hash symbol (`#`) and the semi-colon (`;`) indicate lines to ignore. By convention, in this file, the hash indicates a comment and the semi-colon indicates a parameter you may wish to enable.

If you specify multiple users in `valid users`, user names can be separated by a comma or by white space.

The settings in the `[global]` section are required whether you use the sample configuration file or create your own `smb.conf` file. The settings in the `[homes]` section indicate that you want to share home directories, and the `[samba-test]` section describes the `samba-test` share as a publicly-writable share mapped to the `/samba-test` directory. For more information about editing the Samba configuration file and the supported parameters, see the [Samba documentation](#).

### A sample Samba `smb.conf` Configuration File

The `adbindproxy` script tests to determine what operating system is running on the host and generates an `smb.conf` file appropriate to that platform.

In the following sample file, it runs on a CentOS computer in the `arcade.net` domain and the Samba share is called `MyShare`.

```
#
# This file was generated by ADBindProxy utility
#
[global]
    security = ADS
    realm = ARCADE.NET
    workgroup = ARCADE
    netbios name = centos-6
    auth methods = guest, sam, winbind, ntdomain
    machine password timeout = 0
    passdb backend = tdbsam:/var/lib/samba/private/passdb.tdb
#
```

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```
# Samba versions 3.4.0 and newer have replaced "use kerberos keytab"
# with "kerberos method". The directive "kerberos method = secrets and keytab"
# enables Samba to honor service tickets that are still valid but were
# created before the Samba server's password was changed.
#
kerberos method = secrets and keytab
#
# Setting "client use spnego principal" to true instructs SMB client to
# trust the service principal name returned by the SMB server. Otherwise,
# client cannot be authenticated via kerberos by the server in a different
# domain even though the two domains are mutually trusted.
#
# client use spnego principal = true
#
# Setting send spnego principal to yes .
# Otherwise, it will not send this principal between Samba and windows 2008
#
# send spnego principal = Yes
# If your Samba server only serves to windows systems, try server signing = mandatory.
server signing = auto
client ntlmv2 auth = yes
client use spnego = yes
template shell = /bin/bash
winbind use default domain = Yes
winbind enum users = No
winbind enum groups = No
winbind nested groups = Yes
idmap cache time = 0
# ignore syssetgroups error = No
idmap config * : backend = tdb
idmap config * : range = 1000 - 200000000
idmap config * : base_tdb = 0
enable core files = false
# Disable logging to syslog, and only write log to Samba standard log files.
#syslog = 0
[samba-test]
path = /samba-test
public = yes
# if set public = No, we should set parameter valid users .
# and when the user or group is in AD , the setting syntaxes is:
# valid users = CPUBS\username +CPUBS\group
writable = yes
[MyShare]
path = /samba-test
browsable = yes
writable = yes
guest ok = yes
read only = no
[homes]
comment = Home directories
read only = No
browseable = No
```

## SMB.conf File Variations for Different Platforms

Some platforms will have slight variations in the smb.conf file, as follows:

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- On HP-UX computers, the following line is added:

```
guest account = smbnull
```

- On SuSE computers, the following lines are added:

```
# Suse 11 CUPS printing appears to crash at start up
# So we disable printing on this platform for now
printing = BSD
```

- On AIX computers, the following comments are added:

```
#
# On AIX, the service NMBD may fail to start because Samba
# cannot determine the correct IP subnet mask.
# In this case, you can manually specify the correct subnet mask.
# For example if you have the following configuration:
#
# Interface      = eth0
# IP Address     = 192.168.97.199
# Subnet mask    = 255.255.252.0
#
# then set the interfaces keyword as follows:
#
# interfaces = eth0 192.168.97.199/255.255.252.0
#
```

## Testing Changes to the smb.conf File

When you make changes to the smb.conf file, you should run the Samba utility testparm to make sure there are no errors in your smb.conf file before putting it into production use. When you run the testparm utility, you should see output similar to the following:

```
Load smb config files from /etc/samba/smb.conf
Processing section "[homes]"
Processing section "[printers]"
Processing section "[samba-test]"
Loaded services file OK.
Server role: ROLE_DOMAIN_MEMBER
Press enter to see a dump of your service definitions

[global]
    workgroup = ARCADE
    realm = ARCADE.NET
        security = ADS
    auth methods = guest, sam, winbind, ntdomain
    passdb backend = tdbsam:/etc/samba/private/passdb.tdb
    syslog = 0
    enable core files = No
    server signing = auto
    machine password timeout = 0
    adbindproxy backend = cdc:/usr/share/centrifydc/lib/libcapi.so
    adbindproxy standard mappers = No
    template shell = /bin/bash
    winbind use default domain = Yes

[homes]
    comment = Home Directories
    read only = No
    browseable = No
```



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```
[printers]
comment = All Printers
path = /usr/spool/samba
printable = Yes
browseable = No
```

```
[samba-test]
path = /samba-test
read only = No
guest ok = Yes
```

## Using adbindproxy.pl

This section describes the options available for the `adbindproxy` command-line tool. The `adbindproxy.pl` utility is used to configure Samba and Authentication Service to work together and provides specific functions, such as exporting UIDs and GIDs, creating symbolic links to Samba binaries and libraries, and restoring backed-up Samba files.



For step-by-step instructions about running `adbindproxy.pl` to configure Samba and the Authentication Service to work together, see [Running the adbindproxy.pl Script](#).

## Synopsis

```
adbindproxy.pl [--help] [--info] [--restore] [--unconfig] [--adjoinExtraOptions] [--adleaveExtraOptions] [--version] [--verbose]
adbindproxy.pl [--export] [--groupFile filename] [--userFile filename] [--tdbfile filename]
adbindproxy.pl [--record] [--responseFile filename]
adbindproxy.pl [--nonInteractive] [--responseFile filename]
adbindproxy.pl [--service start|stop|restart|status]
```

## adbindroxy.pl Options

You can use the following options with this command:

Use this option	To Do This
<code>-c --test filename</code>	Generate a test target Samba configuration file.  With this option, the script generates a target Samba configuration file with the filename for review. This option is a review option and does not change any configuration or make any changes.

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<code>-E, --export</code>	<p>Export user IDs (UIDs) and group IDs (GIDs) that are stored in Samba's <code>winbindd_idmap.tdb</code> file.</p> <p>Use the <code>--groupFile</code> and <code>--userFile</code> options to specify the export files for the GIDs and UIDs. Use the <code>--tdbfile</code> option to specify the <code>.tdb</code> file that contains the GIDs and UIDs. After export, you can use the Access Manager Console to import the users and groups with their existing UID and GID mappings into a zone.</p>
<code>-f, --responseFile filename</code>	<p>The filename specifies the response file for recording with the <code>-x</code> option or for non-interactive mode with the <code>-n</code> option. If you don't specify a filename, the default is <code>/var/centrify/samba/adbindproxy.pl.rsp</code>.</p>
<code>-g, --groupFile filename</code>	<p>Specify the file in which to write the Samba-created Active Directory group to GID mappings. Use this option with the export option. By default, the file is:</p> <pre>/etc/group</pre>
<code>-h, --help</code>	<p>Display the <code>adbindproxy.pl</code> usage information.</p>
<code>-i, --info</code>	<p>Display Samba interoperability information.</p>
<code>-j, --adjoinExtraOptions adjoinoptions</code>	<p>The <code>adjoinoptions</code> are the additional options to be used for the <code>adjoin</code> command.</p> <p>Do not specify the domain or the following options with <code>adjoinExtraOptions</code>, because they're already handled in the response file:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"><li><code>-u / --user</code></li><li><code>-c / --container</code></li><li><code>-V / --verbose</code></li><li><code>-n / --name</code></li><li><code>-s / --server</code></li><li><code>-T / --trust</code></li><li><code>-k / --des</code></li></ul> <pre>adjoinoptions0 / adjoinoptions1 adjoinoptions2 / adjoinoptions3</pre>
<code>-l, --adleaveExtraOptions adleaveoptions</code>	<p>The <code>adleaveoptions</code> are the additional options to be used for the <code>adleave</code> command.</p> <p>Do not specify the domain or the following options with <code>adleaveExtraOptions</code>, because they're already handled in the response file:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"><li><code>-u / --user</code></li><li><code>-f / --force</code></li></ul>

<p><code>-n, --nonInteractive</code></p>	<p>Run <code>adbindproxy.pl</code> in non-interactive mode using the response file.</p> <p>It is recommended to have the machine joined to the Active Directory domain before running this script in non-interactive mode.</p> <p>Otherwise, <code>adbindproxy.pl</code> needs to obtain the Active Directory authorized user password from the command line with the <code>-j/-l</code> option, or interactively from the terminal.</p> <p><b>WARNING:</b> Typing the password in the command line NOT secure, do NOT do that unless you know what you are doing.</p>
<p><code>-r, --restore</code></p>	<p>Restore files backed up from the first time you configured Samba for interoperability with the Authentication Service. Typically, you run <code>adbindproxy.pl</code> with the <code>restore</code> option to restore Samba files before uninstalling the integration components that were provided in <code>adbindproxy</code>.</p>
<p><code>-S, --symbol</code></p>	<p>Force the creation of symbolic links to Server Suite for Samba binaries and libraries without asking for confirmation.</p>
<p><code>--s, --service</code>  <code>&lt;start stop restart status&gt;</code></p>	<p>Control the <code>centrifydc</code> Samba service. If you haven't configured the <code>centrifydc</code> Samba service yet, this option has no effect.</p> <p>If you specify <code>--service status</code>, there will be a return value of 0 if the service is running and a return value of 1 if the service isn't running.</p>
<p><code>-T, --noTestShare</code></p>	<p>Specify to not create the test folder <code>"/samba-test"</code> and not add the <code>"samba-test"</code> share when updating the <code>smb.conf</code> file.</p>
<p><code>-t, --tdbFile filename</code></p>	<p>Specify the location of the <code>winbindd_idmap.tdb</code> file that contains Samba UID and GID information. This option is used during the UID and GID export process.</p> <p>If you omit this option, the default file to export from is:  <code>/var/lib/samba/winbindd_idmap.tdb</code></p>
<p><code>-u, --userFile filename</code></p>	<p>Specify the file in which to write Samba-created Active Directory user to UID mappings. Use this option with the <code>-exports</code> option.</p> <p>By default, the file is <code>/etc/passwd</code>.</p>
<p><code>-v, --version</code></p>	<p>Display version information for the installed software.</p>
<p><code>-V, --verbose</code></p>	<p>Display detailed information for each operation.</p>
<p><code>-x, --record</code></p>	<p>Record the user input into the response file which can be used later in non-interactive mode.</p>

### Examples

To display basic information about the configuration of the Samba integration and interoperability with authentication service and Active Directory, you could type a command line similar to the following:

```
adbindproxy.pl --info
```

This command displays information similar to the following (where v.v.v is the Server Suite version number and s.s.s is the Samba number):

```
The Samba base path is: /usr
CentrifyDC version = CentrifyDC v.v.v
CentrifyDC Architecture = 64-bit
CentrifyDC Realm = ARCADE.NET
CentrifyDC NTLM Domain = ARCADE
CentrifyDC Host = magnolia.arcade.net
CentrifyDC Short Host = magnolia
```

```
Samba Version = s.s.s
Samba Architecture = 64-bit
Samba Realm = ARCADE.NET
Samba NetBIOS Name = MAGNOLIA
```

```
Samba Version Supported = yes
Samba and CDC in same Realm = yes
Samba and CDC share machine account = yes
Password sync using libtdb = <not specified>
```

To export existing Samba GID and UID information that you want to import into a Server Suite Zone, and to show details about the operation performed, type a command line similar to the following:

```
adbindproxy.pl --export --verbose
```

This command displays information similar to the following:

```
The existing UID mappings have been exported to
/var/centrify/samba/passwd.
```

```
The existing GID mappings have been exported to
/var/centrify/samba/group.
```

To record the user input to a response file:

```
# adbindproxy.pl -x
```

To run adbindproxy.pl in non-interactive mode with the response file that was generated previously at the default location:

```
# adbindproxy.pl -n
```