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## ANSWERS TO EVEN-NUMBERED EXERCISES

2. What steps are required for mapping a Windows user to a Linux user?

Set the **username map** parameter in **smb.conf** to point to the map file, frequently **/etc/samba/smbusers**, add the user to **/etc/samba/smbusers**, and use **smbpasswd** with the **-a** option to create and assign a Samba password to the user.

4. What is the purpose of the **[homes]** share? Should this share be browseable? Why?

The **[homes]** share implicitly shares the home directory of each user without having to define specific shares. It should not be browseable because being browseable exposes usernames (names of the directories in **[homes]**), making it easier for a malicious user to break into the system.

6. Which configuration changes would you need to apply to routers if you wanted to allow SMB/CIFS browsing across multiple subnets without configuring master browsers?

Routers do not usually allow broadcast packets to propagate between subnets. Browsing, which uses broadcasts, is blocked by a router. Configuring the router to forward broadcast packets between subnets would allow browsing across subnets.

8. WINS resolution allows hosts to define their own names. Suggest a way to use Samba to assign names from a centralized list.

Configure a Samba server to act as a WINS server, enable DNS proxy mode, keep the centralized list in DNS, and configure each of the client machines to use WINS.

The preceding setup works because when it is in DNS proxy mode and NetBIOS name resolution fails, the Samba server uses DNS to resolve

system names. By maintaining a list of Samba servers in DNS, you can ensure that the correct name/system correspondence is maintained at all times.