

104.2.8

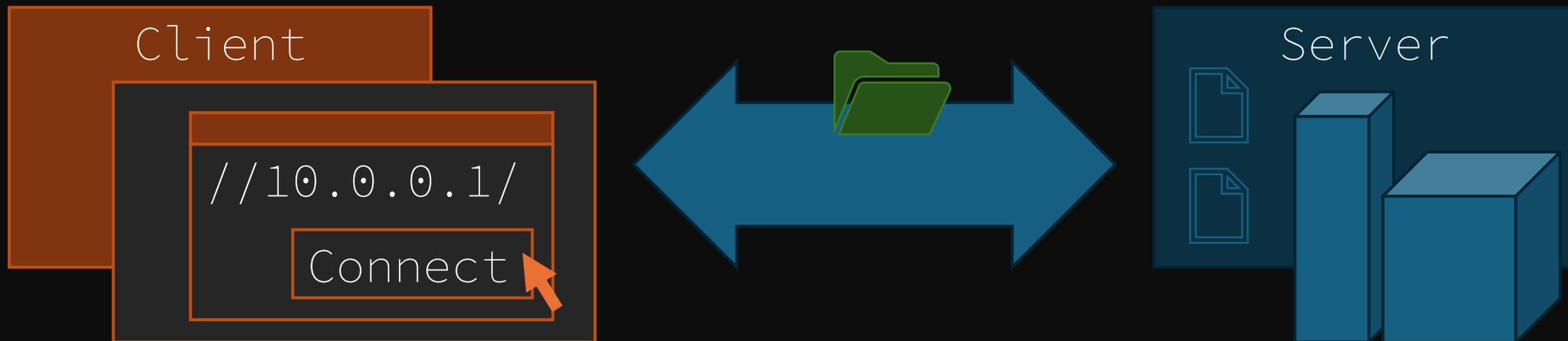
“no matter where you are, everyone is always connected”

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Samba Config

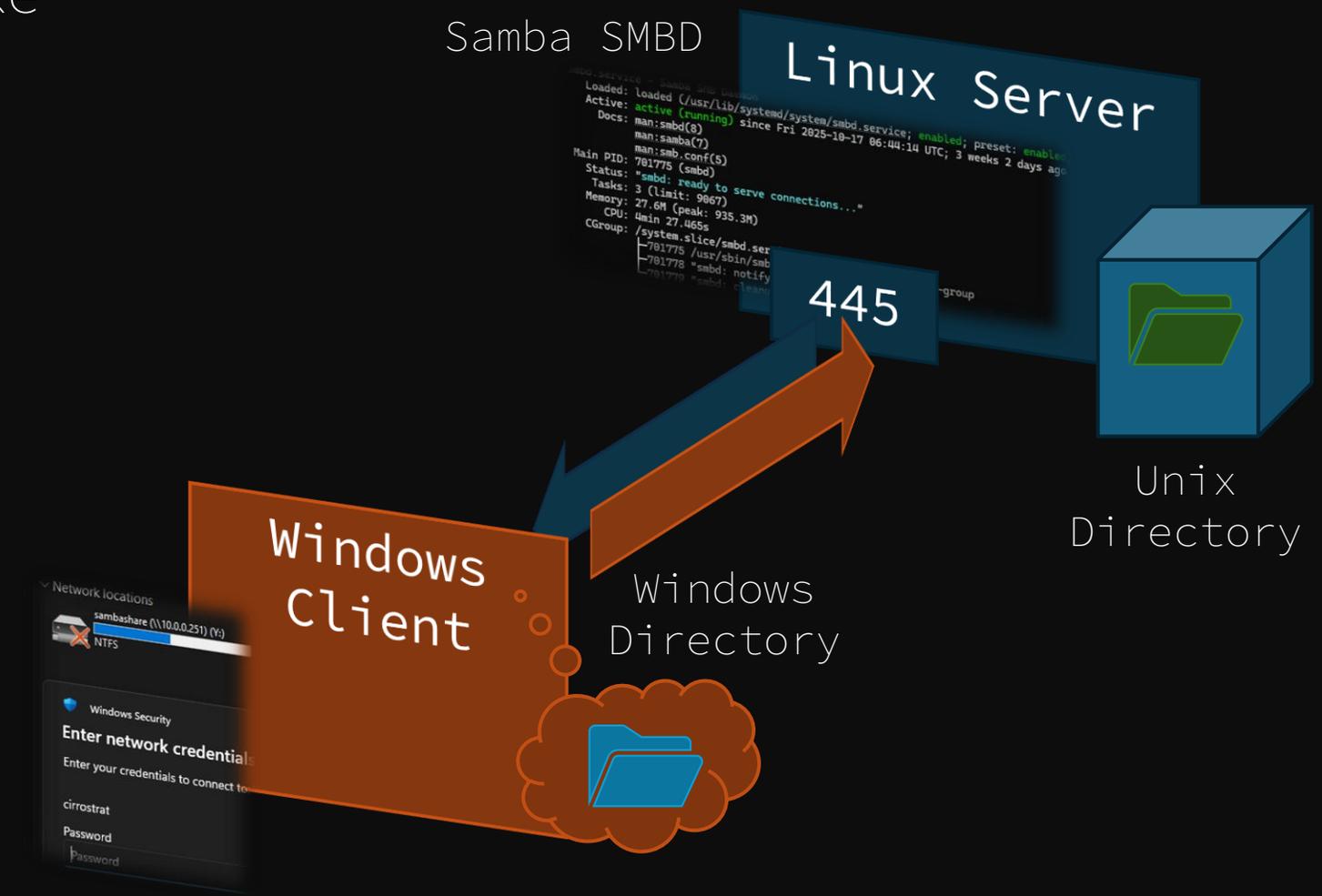
What is Samba?

Samba is a file and printer sharing service using the Server Message Block (SMB) protocol. It allows cross-platform file sharing between Windows and Unix-like systems.



Sharing with Windows?

Samba presents Unix-like directories to Windows systems over the network, and Windows systems view them as normal network-accessible Windows servers.



Samba Global Configuration

 in file `/etc/samba/smb.conf`

```
[global]
...
server role = standalone
security = user
map to guest = never
restrict anonymous = 2
smb encrypt = required
log level = 2
log file = /var/log/samba/log.%m
max log size = 50
min protocol = SMB3
client min protocol = SMB3
deadtime = 5
```

The file `/etc/samba/smb.conf` contains the settings for shared files.

This includes global configuration under `[global]` which we'll be configuring first.

Turning Off Printers

 in file `/etc/samba/smb.conf`

```
[global]
```

```
...
```

```
printing = bsd
```

```
printcap name = /dev/null
```

```
load printers = no
```

```
disable spools = yes
```

If printers aren't required, you can turn them off as well.

Specific File Shares

 in file `/etc/samba/smb.conf`

```
[share]
```

```
comment = This is my fileshare  
path = /srv/share  
read only = no  
browsable = yes  
guest ok = no  
valid users = username, @group  
create mask = 0664  
directory mask = 0775
```

Each file share is configured differently depending on ones needs.

Take a look at these common configurations and see what is required for your configuration.

Test of the Samba

 in terminal

```
# testparm
```

The *testparm* command tests the Samba configuration. Run this command before restarting the Samba service to check the syntax of the config.