

CentOS

Install Samba on CentOS 7

Samba is a free and open-source re-implementation of the [SMB/CIFS network file sharing protocol](#) that allows end users to access files, printers, and other shared resources.

In this tutorial, we will show how to install Samba on CentOS 7 and configure it as a standalone server to provide file sharing across different operating systems over a network.

We'll create the following Samba shares and users.

Users:

- **sadmin** - An administrative user with read and write access to all shares.
- **josh** - A regular user with its own private file share.

Shares:

- **users** - This share will be accessible with read/write permissions by all users.
- **josh** - This share will be accessible with read/write permissions only by users josh and sadmin.

The file shares will be accessible from all devices on your network. Later in the tutorial, we will also provide detailed instructions on how to connect to the Samba server from Linux, Windows and macOS clients.

Prerequisites

Before you begin, make sure you are logged in to your CentOS 7 system as a [user with sudo privileges](#).

Installing Samba on CentOS

Samba is available from the standard CentOS repositories. To install it on your CentOS system run the following command:

```
sudo yum install samba samba-client
```

Once the installation is completed, start the Samba services and enable them to start automatically on system boot:

```
sudo systemctl start smb.service  
sudo systemctl start nmb.service
```

```
sudo systemctl enable smb.service  
sudo systemctl enable nmb.service
```

SELinux Configuration

```
vim /etc/sysconfig/selinux
```

Set SELinux value to disabled.

The `smbd` service provides file sharing and printing services and listens on **TCP ports 139** and **445**. The `nmbd` service provides NetBIOS over IP naming services to clients and listens on **UDP port 137**.

Configuring Firewall

Now that Samba is installed and running on your CentOS machine, you'll need to [configure your firewall](<https://linuxize.com/post/how-to-setup-a-firewall-with-firewalld-on-centos-7/>) and open the necessary ports.

To do so, run the following commands:

```
firewall-cmd --permanent --zone=public --add-service=samba
```

```
firewall-cmd --zone=public --add-service=samba
```

```
firewall-cmd --reload
```

Creating Samba Users and Directory Structure

For easier maintainability and flexibility instead of using the standard home directories (`/home/user`) all Samba directories and data will be located in the `/samba` directory.

Start by creating the `/samba` directory:

```
sudo mkdir /samba
```

Create a new group named `sambashare`. Later we will add all Samba users to this group.

```
sudo groupadd sambashare
```

Set the `/samba` directory group ownership to `sambashare`:

```
sudo chgrp sambashare /samba
```

Samba uses Linux users and group permission system but it has its own authentication mechanism separate from the standard Linux authentication. We will create the users using the standard Linux useradd tool and then set the user password with the smbpasswd utility.

As we mentioned in the introduction, we'll [create a regular user](#) that will have access to its private file share and one administrative account with read and write access to all shares on the Samba server.

[Creating Samba Users](#)

To create a new user named josh, use the following command:

```
sudo useradd -M -d /samba/josh -s /usr/sbin/nologin -G sambashare josh
```

The useradd options have the following meanings:

- -M -do not create the user's home directory. We'll manually create this directory.
- -d /samba/josh - set the user's home directory to /samba/josh.
- -s /usr/sbin/nologin - disable shell access for this user.
- -G sambashare - add the user to the sambashare group.

[Create the user's home directory](#) and set the directory ownership to user josh and group sambashare:

```
sudo mkdir /samba/joshsudo chown josh:sambashare /samba/josh
```

The following command will add the setgid bit to the /samba/josh directory so the newly created files in this directory will inherit the group of the parent directory. This way, no matter which user creates a new file, the file will have group-owner of sambashare. For example, if you don't set the directory's permissions to 2770 and the sadmin user creates a new file the user josh will not be able to read/write to this file.

```
sudo chmod 2770 /samba/josh
```

Add the josh user account to the Samba database by setting the user password:

```
sudo smbpasswd -a josh
```

You will be prompted to enter and confirm the user password.

```
New SMB password:  
Retype new SMB password:  
Added user josh.
```

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Once the password is set, enable the Samba account by typing:

```
sudo smbpasswd -e josh
```

Enabled user josh.

To create another user repeat the same process as when creating the user josh.

Next, let's create a user and group sadmin. All members of this group will have administrative permissions. Later if you want to grant administrative permissions to another user simply [add that user to the sadmin group](#).

Create the administrative user by typing:

```
sudo useradd -M -d /samba/users -s /usr/sbin/nologin -G sambashare sadmin
```

The command above will also create a group sadmin and add the user to both sadmin and sambashare groups.

Set a password and enable the user:

```
sudo smbpasswd -a sadmin  
sudo smbpasswd -e sadmin
```

Next, create the Users share directory:

```
sudo mkdir /samba/users
```

[Set the directory ownership](#) to user sadmin and group sambashare:

```
sudo chown sadmin:sambashare /samba/users
```

This directory will be accessible by all authenticated users. The following command configures write/read access to members of the sambashare group in the /samba/users directory:

```
sudo chmod 2770 /samba/users
```

Configuring Samba Shares

Open the Samba configuration file and append the sections:

```
sudo vim /etc/samba/smb.conf
```

```
/etc/samba/smb.conf
```

```
[users]  
path = /samba/users  
browseable = yes  
read only = no  
force create mode = 0660  
force directory mode = 2770  
valid users = @sambashare @sadmin
```

```
[josh]  
path = /samba/josh  
browseable = no  
read only = no  
force create mode = 0660  
force directory mode = 2770  
valid users = josh @sadmin
```

The options have the following meanings:

[users] and **[josh]** - The names of the shares that you will use when logging in.

path - The path to the share.

browseable - Whether the share should be listed in the available shares list. By setting to no other users will not be able to see the share.

read only - Whether the users specified in the valid users list are able to write to this share.

force create mode - Sets the permissions for the newly created files in this share.

force directory mode - Sets the permissions for the newly created directories in this share.

valid users - A list of users and groups that are allowed to access the share. Groups are prefixed with the @ symbol.

For more information about available options see the Samba configuration file documentation page.

Once done, restart the Samba services with:

```
sudo systemctl restart smb.service
```

```
sudo systemctl restart nmb.service
```

Korte versie

```
create dir public
```

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```
chmod 777 public
```

```
yum install samba
```

```
cd /etc/samba
```

```
vim /etc/samba/smb.conf
```

```
[RestrictedAdmin]  
comment = Restricted access directory  
path = /public  
read only = No  
guest ok = No  
valid users = admin  
browseable = Yes
```

```
host allow = ip subnet invullen
```

```
chcon -R -t samba_share_t /public  
semanage fcontext -a -t samba_share_t " /public(/.*)?"
```

```
systemctl start smb
```

```
systemctl enable smb
```

```
systemctl status smb
```

```
smbpasswd -a admin
```

```
testparm
```

Bijgevoegde bestanden::

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