



Cornell University STARS Project

Set Up For and Use the
Samba Share



Table of Contents

Instructions for Setting Up and Using the Samba Share	1
Complete One-time Setup Steps.....	1
Connect to the Folder(s) You Need.....	3
Connect by Mapping the Drive	3
Connect via the "Run" command.....	3
Use the Folder in Your PeopleSoft Batch Processes.....	4

Instructions for Setting Up and Using the Samba Share

Complete One-time Setup Steps

1. When you have completed training for a process that requires you to use the Samba Share server, the Samba Share administrator will set up your access and will give you a Samba logon and password. For example, if you are an Admissions staff member who will be using the CU Communication Load Process, your access to the CUIF0006A folder on the ftptransferprod server will be arranged after you have attended the CU Comm Load demonstration.

If the process you will be using requires that a new folder be created on the server, you also need to ask for the folder to be created.

2. *Work with your IT Support person* to set up your workstation so you can use short names for the servers rather than IP addresses.

Find and open your lmhosts file using notepad or wordpad.

- a. For Windows XP, NT, or 2000, the lmhosts file will be in C:\WINDOWS\system32\drivers\etc.

- b. If there's a file named "lmhosts" there without any extension, that's the one you want to open. If documentation exists, rename this file to .sam and then create a new one. (If you do not see file extensions when you view files on your computer, you may need to unhide them. To do so, open Windows Explorer, choose Tools/Folder Options/View. Scroll down to the Hidden files and folders listing, and make sure the radio button for Show hidden files and folders *is* activated. Then move to the Hide extensions for known file types listing and make sure that box is *not* checked.)

If the only lmhosts file you have is named "lmhosts.sam," you need to:

- i. Make a copy of lmhosts.sam and save it without the .sam extension. (lmhosts.sam is a sample file containing nothing but comments for documentation. The .sam extension causes it to be ignored by windows.)
- ii. Edit lmhosts (without .sam), deleting the many comment lines of documentation.
- iii. Add lines to indicate the ip addresses for the server(s) you want to access and the short name(s) you want to use for them. Your IT Support person will give you these addresses and names when your access to the Samba Share server has been granted.

Example:

You have been given access to server 132.236.229.173; its short name is ftptransfer-dev. The line below already exists in your lmhosts file. Add the information for the new server immediately below that line, as shown. Note that the white spaces

between the parts are *single tabs*, not spaces.

```
132.236.217.197      ftptransferprod      #PRE #DOM:CU.P2K.DIST
132.236.217.128      ftptransfertest      #PRE #DOM:CU.P2K.DIST
132.236.229.173      ftptransferdev        #PRE #DOM:CU.P2K.DIST
```

As you are given access to additional servers, just add more lines with their ip addresses and short names.

Example:

```
128.253.64.200      citfs
```

iv. Save and close your lmhosts file.

3. Either reboot, or open a DOS command prompt and issue the following command to reload your remote host cache table. Note that there is a space before the hyphen.

```
nbtstat -R
```

4. Check your lmhosts settings and make sure the following addresses are included in your Start/Connect To/Show All Connections/Local Area Connection/Properties/Internet Protocol(TCP/IP) Properties/Advanced/DNS/Append these DNS suffixes (in order) list.

★ cornell.edu

★ cit.cornell.edu

★ dataserver.cornell.edu

★ citstaff.cornell.edu

If your Start menu does not include the Connect To option:

- a. Choose Start/Settings/Control Panel/Network and Internet Connections.
- b. Right click on Local Area Connections and choose Properties from the list of options.
- c. Scroll through the next list and find Internet Protocol {TCP/IP}; highlight that entry and then click on the Properties button in the lower right corner of the box.
- d. Click on the Advanced button, and then click on the DNS page tab. Click on the radio button next to "Append these DNS suffixes (in order)."
- e. Enter the four items listed above. If some of the items are already listed, move them as necessary to get them in the prescribed order.
- f. Click on the WINS page tab.

- g. Check the “Enable lmhosts lookup” check box.
- h. Click OK to save the information and close out of the WINS page.
- i. Click OK to close the Internet Protocol and {TCP/IP} Properties page.
- j. Click Close to exit the Local Area Connections Properties page.
- k. Close the Network Connections page.

Connect to the Folder(s) You Need

Here are two methods by which you can connect to the folder you want on the server. Whichever method you choose, this connection step must be performed *each time* you want to use a file on the Samba Share.

Connect by Mapping the Drive

1. Get to a Map Network Drive dialog. (One way is from any Windows Explorer window, select Tools->Map Network Drive.)
2. In the Folderfield, enter the server or server\folder you’re interested in. Use the format: \\servername\foldername.

Example:

\\ftptransferprod\CUIF0006A

3. Click the OK button to close the Connect as window.
4. Click Finish in the Map Network Drive dialog.
5. The system will prompt you for your Samba logon and password. If you enter them and it doesn’t work, you may need to connect using a different user name.

To connect using a different user name,

- a. Repeat steps 1 and 2.
- b. Click on the Connect using a different user name hyperlink.
- c. Enter your netid and password for that server/folder.
- d. Click the OK button to close the Connect as window.
- e. Click Finish in the Map Network Drive dialog.

Connect via the “Run” command

1. Click Start > Run to open the run window.

2. Enter the server\folder you want to connect to. In the format: `\\servername\folder-name`.

Example:

`\\ftptransferprod\adif0001`

3. Enter your Samba login and password, if prompted.

Use the Folder in Your PeopleSoft Batch Processes

When you set up your process in PeopleSoft, the path name you'll use must be the complete path name, in the proper case (it's case sensitive), with forward slashes (/) denoting the folder path. For example, for folder "my_folder" inside folder "ftp" which is at the root level, you would specify path /ftp/my_folder/ for your PeopleSoft process.