Implementors and promote discussion. That anything these in public will give some useful ideas for other know about these extensions to inter-operate with Samba. Although other implementors don’t need to have put into Samba. Although other implementors don’t need to problems in other implementations. Samba is no exception. Doing their own little extensions to add features or work around the CIFS/SMB protocol has been notorious for each implementation.

Implementors and promote discussion.
Extensions in Samba/-CIFS

Cross-subnet browsing has always been difficult with SNMP. It can be

WINS and *DB
mechanisms.

Workgroups are scheduled for browse synchronization via the normal
BrowseSynchronization.

Requests used to determine the workgroup name. Resulting
requests IP which are unknown to the DMB. The node status
resulting IPs which are successful then a node status request is sent to any of the
query is successful then a node status request is sent to any of the
periodically send *IB queries to the WINS server (if present). If the
To use the *IB feature we modified our DMB implementation to

**Browse Synchronization**
Extensions in Samba/-CIFS/9/8/4/

Inter-/DMBsynchronization

Our/*/1Bbrowsesynchronizationsolvesthecross-subnetbrowsing issue when all DMBS are using the same WINS server, but does nothing to help the case where some DMBS use a different WINS server or use broadcast registration.

To solve this problem we added inter-DMB synchronization. Each Samba DMB will perform a workgroup browse sync with all currently known DMBS by choosing a random DMB to sync with at regular intervals. The frequency of these sync operations is fixed, regardless of the number of DMBS, thus preventing a N^2 explosion of network traffic.

Inter-DMB sync operations allow a Samba DMB to build a much more complete list of workgroups. The disadvantage is that „dead“ Samba sync operations allow a Samba DMB to build a much more complete list of workgroups. The disadvantage is that „dead“

These sync operations allow a Samba DMB to build a much more complete list of workgroups.
Extensions in Samba/-CIFS/'/9/8/5/'/

/ &
/
/
/
/
#25

workgroupscansurviveforlongaftertheyhavenomembers.Weare
thinkingaboutasolutiontothatproblem,whichiscasedbylackof
TTLinformationiftheNetServerEnumresponse.
Remote announce

When the above mechanisms fail, such as in very disjoint networks or when the local master browser is killed, you can use the announce option to force Samba to send host announcements to a remote subnet where they will be picked up without a WINS server. It is sometimes useful to tell Samba to send announce option. You can do this using a "remote announce" option.

This option allows you to force the appearance of a server in any workgroup listing you like as long as you know the broadcast address of the remote network. Even over an international link.
share level security print server.

one may be a user level security file server and another might be a user level security file server and another might be a user level security file server.

For example, you can configure each of the names to behave quite differently. For example, you can configure each name to behave quite differently. For example.

Associated with each name can be a Samba configuration file, so you can associate separate machines at a later date.

Separate machines at a later date.

The server has multiple roles which you may want to split onto separate machines at a later date. This can be useful when the server has multiple roles which you may want to split onto separate machines at a later date.

Samba can announce and register itself as any number of simultaneous netbios names on the network. This can be useful when Samba can announce and register itself as any number of simultaneous netbios names on the network. This can be useful when
A constant headache for Unix SMB server implementors is the synchronization with the standard Unix password systems. Encryption conversion allows you to convert from non-encrypted to encrypted databases as they log in. This allows you to convert from encryption database as they log in. This allows you to convert from non-encrypted to encrypted with a minimum of fuss. To try to reduce the pain a little, Samba can auto-add users to the encrypted database as they login.
Extensions in Samba/CIFS

Windows programmers don't seem to know the difference between sync and push. We see quite a few programs (Explorer being one) using O_SYNC when opening files in a quite inappropriate manner. This has an enormous performance penalty. For this reason we give the administrator the option of ignoring sync requests (this can be set on a per share basis).
Extensions in Samba/-CIFS

For Samba 2.0 we have implemented a library of POSIX-like system functions that can be preloaded by a Unix loader, allowing existing Unix binaries to see a virtual SMB filesystem and network.

This provides a SMB client filesystem on a wide range of Unix flavors which finally allows Unix systems to become true members of a SMB workgroup.

The system (called smbwrapper) also shows printer shares as directories, with printing via cp, print queue listing via ls and print queue deletion via rm.

smbwrapper
Extensions in Samba/-CIFS

Samba 2.0 has SSL support in both the client and server (contributed by Christian Starkjohann). This allows SMB sessions to be established over an underlying secure transport, providing a fully encrypted network filesystem.

This is particularly useful in conjunction with smbwrapper.
I hope that the description of some of these extensions will give ideas and useful without breaking access from clients that don’t have the extensions. Also implemented a number of extensions that make Samba more compatible with the SMB and CIFS specifications as they are currently known, as well as the specifications WinNT and Win95. Beyond that we have implemented quicks of WinNT and Win95. Beyond that we have