

Novell Open Enterprise Server

2

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LAB GUIDE FOR OES 2 LINUX AND
VIRTUALIZED NETWORK®

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Contents

About This Guide	9
1 Installing the OES 2 Linux Server in Your Lab	11
1.1 Lab Setup Requirements	11
1.2 Obtaining Installation Media	12
1.2.1 Identifying the Files to Download	12
1.2.2 Downloading the Files	13
1.2.3 Creating the Installation Media	13
1.3 Installing the Server Software	14
1.3.1 Prerequisites	14
1.3.2 Procedure	14
1.4 Setting the Root Password, Configuring the Network, and Updating the Server	17
1.5 Configuring eDirectory and OES Services	19
1.6 Setting Up the Graphical User Interface	21
1.7 Completing the EVMS Configuration	21
1.8 Setting Up the Server as an SLP Directory Agent	22
1.9 Accessing iManager	23
1.10 Configure the Browser for the eDirectory CA	24
1.10.1 Exporting the CA's Self-Signed Certificate	24
1.10.2 Importing the CA Certificate into Mozilla Firefox on Windows	25
1.11 Enabling Pop-Ups for iManager	25
2 Installing a NetWare Virtual Machine	27
2.1 Virtualization Host Server Requirements	27
2.2 Installing the Virtualization Host Server	28
2.2.1 Prerequisites	28
2.2.2 Starting the Installation	28
2.2.3 Setting the Root Password, Configuring the Network, and Updating the Server	31
2.2.4 Configuring LDAP and OES Services	33
2.2.5 Setting Up the Graphical User Interface	34
2.2.6 Booting with the Xen Kernel	35
2.3 Installing the OES 2 NetWare Virtual Machine	35
2.3.1 Disabling the Alt+Esc Shortcut on the VM Host Server	35
2.3.2 Downloading the NetWare ISO File	35
2.3.3 Creating a Virtual Machine and Installing NetWare	36
3 eDirectory, Users and Groups, and Identity Services	43
3.1 Using the eDirectory Information in This Guide	43
3.2 An Introduction to eDirectory Planning	44
3.2.1 Your Lab's eDirectory Tree	44
3.2.2 Your Current Lab Tree	45
3.2.3 Expanding Your Lab Tree	46
3.3 Setting Up Role-Based Services	47
3.4 Updating the iManager Plug-in Modules	47
3.5 Creating a Context for Your Users and Groups	48
3.6 Setting Up Universal Password for Users	48
3.7 Creating NCP and NSS Volumes for Home Directories	49

3.7.1	Home Directories on OES 2 Linux	49
3.7.2	Home Directories on OES 2 NetWare	51
3.7.3	Summary of Lab Home Directories and Purposes	52
3.8	Creating Users	52
3.9	A Note about Identity Manager 3.5 Bundle Edition	55
4	eDirectory Linux Access (LUM)	57
4.1	Overview of Linux User Management	57
4.2	Creating Group Objects	58
4.3	Enabling the LUMUsers Group for Linux User Management (LUM)	59
4.4	Allowing SSH Access	60
4.4.1	Allowing SSH Access Through the Firewall	60
4.4.2	Adding SSH as an Allowed Service in LUM	60
4.4.3	Verifying SSH Access	60
5	Novell Samba on OES 2	63
5.1	Overview of Novell Samba	63
5.2	Enabling Users for Samba	64
5.3	SSH Access Is Now Restricted	64
5.4	Creating a Samba Share for the HOME_NSS Volume	65
5.5	Creating a Home Directory for the linux* Users	65
5.6	Creating Corresponding Windows Users	66
6	NetWare CIFS on OES 2	69
6.1	Overview	69
6.2	Enabling NFAP Services on the LAB_NW Server	70
6.2.1	Creating a Share for the HOME_NW Volume	70
6.2.2	Specifying a Search Context	70
7	iFolder 3.6	73
7.1	Overview of iFolder	73
7.2	Installing the iFolder Client	74
7.3	Refreshing the List of iFolder Users	75
7.4	Configuring iFolder Accounts and Creating iFolders	76
7.5	What's Next	77
8	iPrint	79
8.1	Overview of iPrint	79
8.2	Creating an eDirectory Context for Printers	80
8.3	Creating a Print Driver Store	81
8.4	Creating a Print Manager Object	81
8.5	Adding Printer Drivers to the Driver Store from the Windows Platforms	81
8.6	Creating iPrint Printer Objects	83
8.7	What's Next	83
9	NetStorage	85
9.1	Overview of NetStorage	85
9.2	Making Directories Accessible Through NetStorage	86

9.2.1	NCP Users Have Automatic Access to Their Home Directories	86
9.2.2	Creating a Storage Location Object in iManager	86
9.2.3	Adding the Object to a Storage Location List	87
9.2.4	SSH and NetStorage Administration	88
9.3	What's Next	88
10	Getting Acquainted with OES	89
10.1	Preparing Files for the Lab Exercises	89
10.2	Exercises for linux2_lum-edir	90
10.2.1	What linux2_lum-edir Can Do	90
10.2.2	Using Samba File Services	90
10.2.3	Using NetStorage	91
10.2.4	Using iPrint	92
10.3	Exercises for linux1_lum-edir	92
10.3.1	What linux1_lum-edir Can Do	93
10.3.2	Using Samba File Services	93
10.4	Exercises for ncp_lum-edir	94
10.4.1	What ncp_lum-edir Can Do	94
10.4.2	Using Samba File Services	94
10.5	Exercises for ncp_edir	96
10.5.1	What ncp_edir Can Do	96
10.5.2	Using iFolder	96
10.5.3	Using NetStorage	98
10.6	Exercises for nss_edir	99
10.6.1	What nss_edir Can Do	99
10.6.2	Using NetStorage	99
10.7	Administrative Tasks Available in NetStorage	100
10.7.1	Recovering the junk.txt File	100
10.7.2	Setting Rights to TeamProjectReadOnly.txt	101
10.7.3	Setting Rights to TeamProjectWrite.txt	101
10.8	Exercises for nss_lum-edir	101
10.8.1	What nss_lum-edir Can Do	102
10.8.2	Using Samba File Services	102
10.9	Exercises for nw_edir	103
10.9.1	What nw_edir Can Do	103
10.9.2	Using NetWare CIFS File Services	104
10.10	What's Next	104
A	Supplementary Information	107
A.1	NSS Partitions, Pools, and Volumes	107
A.2	iManager Tomcat Error	109
B	Documentation Updates	111

About This Guide

Most organizations test new products in a lab setting prior to making them available for general use.

This guide is designed to help you set up Novell® Open Enterprise Server 2 Linux (OES 2 Linux) and Open Enterprise Server 2 NetWare® (OES 2 NetWare) servers in a lab environment, using a specific and simplified configuration. The configuration is limited in scope and is meant only to acquaint you with OES 2 and provide exposure to the Novell products it contains.

Guide Purposes

The instructions in this guide will help you do the following:

- ♦ Install an OES 2 Linux server into a new eDirectory™ tree named EXAMPLE_TREE
- ♦ Install selected OES 2 components on the server
- ♦ Install an OES 2 Linux virtual machine host server, create a virtual machine (VM) on the server and install OES 2 NetWare on the VM
- ♦ Create seven different user types, at least one of which should closely align with the users on your network
- ♦ Perform simple tasks to get acquainted with basic OES 2 services on a Windows® 2000/XP workstation

About the Information Flow in This Guide

The sections in this guide are designed to be accessed sequentially, guiding you through the main tasks of setting up an OES 2 exploration lab:

1. Installing OES 2 servers (both Linux® and virtualized NetWare).
2. Setting up the eDirectory infrastructure: User objects, Group objects, passwords, etc.
3. Reviewing the services featured in the guide and performing all additional setup tasks required for test driving and exploring the features.
4. Test driving and exploring the features.

Using This Guide as a Reference

If you want to install additional OES 2 servers, create a different tree structure than the one specified in this guide, or diverge from the instructions presented, you can still use these instructions as a basic outline for setting up OES 2 services in a lab environment. However, be aware that any divergence from the instructions presented or the order they are presented in, can cause ripple effects through the rest of the guide. If you need to diverge, refer to the information found in the following guides for assistance:

- ♦ *OES 2: Planning and Implementation Guide*
- ♦ *OES 2: Linux Installation Guide*
- ♦ *OES 2: NetWare Installation Guide*
- ♦ *Virtualization: Getting Started*
- ♦ *Virtualization: Guest Operating System Guide*

Feedback

We want to hear your comments and suggestions about this manual and the other documentation included with this product. Please use the User Comments feature at the bottom of each page of the online documentation.

Documentation Conventions

In this documentation, a greater-than symbol (>) is used to separate actions within a step and items within a cross-reference path.

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When a single pathname can be written with a backslash for some platforms, or a forward slash for other platforms, the pathname is presented with a forward slash to reflect the Linux convention. Users of platforms that require a backslash, such as NetWare, should use backslashes as required by the software.

Installing the OES 2 Linux Server in Your Lab

1

Use the instructions in this section to install Novell® Open Enterprise Server (OES) in your lab.

- ♦ Section 1.1, “Lab Setup Requirements,” on page 11
- ♦ Section 1.2, “Obtaining Installation Media,” on page 12
- ♦ Section 1.3, “Installing the Server Software,” on page 14
- ♦ Section 1.4, “Setting the Root Password, Configuring the Network, and Updating the Server,” on page 17
- ♦ Section 1.5, “Configuring eDirectory and OES Services,” on page 19
- ♦ Section 1.6, “Setting Up the Graphical User Interface,” on page 21
- ♦ Section 1.7, “Completing the EVMS Configuration,” on page 21
- ♦ Section 1.8, “Setting Up the Server as an SLP Directory Agent,” on page 22
- ♦ Section 1.9, “Accessing iManager,” on page 23
- ♦ Section 1.10, “Configure the Browser for the eDirectory CA,” on page 24
- ♦ Section 1.11, “Enabling Pop-Ups for iManager,” on page 25

1.1 Lab Setup Requirements

For the tasks and exercises described in this guide, you need the following:

- ❑ A server-class computer with the following:

Component	Minimum	Recommended
Processor	Pentium* II or AMD* K7 450 MHz	Pentium III, Pentium III Xeon*, Pentium 4, Intel* Xeon 700 MHz, AMD K8 CPUs (Athlon64 and Opteron*), Intel EM64T or higher processor
RAM	512 MB	1 GB on the OES 2 Linux server
Display adapter	Super VGA	VESA 1.2-compliant, high resolution
Display monitor	Compatible with adapter	
CD drive	Supports the EITorito specification	
Hard drive	20 GB	
(All data will be erased)		
Network card	Ethernet 100 Mbps	

Component	Minimum	Recommended
IP address	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ♦ IP address on lab subnet. For example, 192.168.1.100. ♦ Subnet mask. For example, 255.255.255.0. ♦ Default gateway. For example, 192.168.1.1. 	
Mouse	Not required	USB or PS/2*

- ❑ A server-class computer for the VM host server. See [Section 2.1, “Virtualization Host Server Requirements,” on page 27](#).
- ❑ A network printer with an assigned static IP address and a connection to your lab network.
- ❑ A Windows workstation with
 - ♦ One of the following platforms installed:
 - ♦ Windows XP
 - ♦ Windows 2000
 - ♦ An Ethernet 100 Mbps adapter
 - ♦ An IP address on the same subnet as the server
 - ♦ Mozilla* Firefox* browser installed. (This is optional, but Firefox is the assumed browser for most of the instructions in this guide)
 - ♦ Internet Explorer* (IE) 6 SP1 or later installed. (The Windows iPrint driver installation works only in IE.)
 - ♦ A print driver installed on the workstation for the network printer listed above.

1.2 Obtaining Installation Media

To complete the instructions in this guide, you need to download ISO files for the following CDs and/or DVDs, depending on your hardware.

- ♦ [Section 1.2.1, “Identifying the Files to Download,” on page 12](#)
- ♦ [Section 1.2.2, “Downloading the Files,” on page 13](#)
- ♦ [Section 1.2.3, “Creating the Installation Media,” on page 13](#)

1.2.1 Identifying the Files to Download

You need to download the set of files in [Table 1-1](#) that matches your OES 2 Linux server computers:

Table 1-1 Files to Download

Platform	Files needed
OES 2 Linux 32-bit server with CD drive	<ul style="list-style-type: none">◆ SLES-10-SP1-CD-i386-CD1.iso◆ SLES-10-SP1-CD-i386-CD2.iso◆ SLES-10-SP1-CD-i386-CD3.iso◆ SLES-10-SP1-CD-i386-CD4.iso◆ OES2-i386-CD1.iso
OES 2 Linux 32-bit server with CD/DVD drive	<ul style="list-style-type: none">◆ SLES-10-SP1-CD-i386-DVD1.iso◆ OES2-i386-CD1.iso
OES 2 Linux 64-bit server with CD drive	<ul style="list-style-type: none">◆ SLES-10-SP1-CD-x86_64-CD1.iso◆ SLES-10-SP1-CD-x86_64-CD2.iso◆ SLES-10-SP1-CD-x86_64-CD3.iso◆ SLES-10-SP1-CD-x86_64-CD4.iso◆ OES2-x86_64-CD1.iso
OES 2 Linux 64-bit server with CD/DVD drive	<ul style="list-style-type: none">◆ SLES-10-SP1-CD-x86_64-DVD1.iso◆ OES2-x86_64-CD1.iso

1.2.2 Downloading the Files

After identifying which files you need to download:

- 1 Go to “[Downloading OES 2 Software from the Novell Web Site](#)” in the *OES 2: Planning and Implementation Guide*.
- 2 Complete all the steps in the section, except the instructions on deciding which files to download. You should have already identified the files you need, using the list in [Section 1.2.1, “Identifying the Files to Download,”](#) on page 12.
- 3 Be sure to print the pages as instructed, record the two activation codes, print and check the MD5 verification checksums, and so on.
- 4 After you have downloaded all of the files you need, continue with [Creating the Installation Media](#).

1.2.3 Creating the Installation Media

To prepare physical installation media:

- 1 Go to “[Preparing Physical Media for a New Server Installation or Upgrade](#)” in the *OES 2: Linux Installation Guide* and use the instructions there to create media for installing your OES 2 Linux server.

If you have downloaded media for both 32-bit and 64-bit platforms, you should label the media with platform information as well. The official media labels do not indicate a platform.

Continue with [Installing the Server Software](#).

1.3 Installing the Server Software

Complete the instructions in the following sections.

- ♦ [Section 1.3.1, “Prerequisites,” on page 14](#)
- ♦ [Section 1.3.2, “Procedure,” on page 14](#)

1.3.1 Prerequisites

Before installing OES 2 Linux on your server, you must complete the following tasks:

- ❑ Ensure that the server computer meets the requirements outlined in [Section 1.1, “Lab Setup Requirements,” on page 11](#).
- ❑ Prepare the software for installation as explained in [Section 1.2, “Obtaining Installation Media,” on page 12](#).

1.3.2 Procedure

WARNING: This procedure permanently erases any data currently on your server’s hard drive.

- 1 Prepare the BIOS on your server machine so that it will boot from the CD-ROM drive first.
- 2 Insert the CD (or DVD) labeled *SLES 10 SP1 CD1 (or DVD1)* into your server and reboot the machine.
- 3 When the boot selection page appears, immediately press the Down-arrow key to select the *Installation* option, then press Enter.
If you don’t respond before the machine starts booting from the hard disk, you need to reboot and start over.
- 4 After the boot process completes, select an installation language, then click *Next*.
- 5 Read and then agree to the software license agreement, then click *Next*.
- 6 Select *New Installation*, select the *Include Add-On Products from Separate Menu* option, then click *Next*.
- 7 On the Add-on Product Installation page, click *Add*.
- 8 Select *CD*, then click *Next*.
- 9 Insert *OES 2 CD1* as prompted.
- 10 After the catalog is added, read and agree to the OES 2 license agreement, then click *Next > Next*.
- 11 Select the time zone for the server, then click *Next*.
- 12 On the Installation Settings page, scroll down the list and click *Partitioning*.
If your server has existing partitions, the OES install tries to add new SLES partitions to them.
- 13 To ensure a clean install, use the following table to navigate and configure the partitioning pages.

IMPORTANT: The steps in the following table prepare the system disk for management by the EVMS volume manager. This is only required if you want to have NSS volumes on the

system disk, and is not the default use case. We have included the process in the lab guide to provide exposure to installing NSS volumes on a single-drive server.

For more information, see “[Installing Linux with EVMS as the Volume Manager of the System Device](#)” in the *OES 2: Linux Installation Guide*.

Page Name	Action
Suggested Partitioning	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Select <i>Create Custom Partition Setup</i>. 2. Click <i>Next</i>.
Preparing Hard Disk—Step 1	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Select <i>Custom Partitioning (for experts)</i>. 2. Click <i>Next</i>.
Expert Partitioner	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Click <i>Expert > Delete partition table and disk label</i>.
Caution!	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Click <i>Yes</i>.
Expert Partitioner	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Click <i>Create</i>.
Which type of partition do you want to create?	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Select <i>Primary partition</i>. 2. Click <i>OK</i>.
Create a Primary Partition	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. In the <i>End</i> field, type 200M. 2. In the <i>Mount Point</i> drop-down list, select <i>/boot</i>. 3. Click <i>OK</i>.
Expert Partitioner	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Click <i>Create</i>.
Which type of partition do you want to create?	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Select <i>Primary partition</i>. 2. Click <i>OK</i>.
Create a Primary Partition	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Select <i>Do not format</i>. 2. In the <i>File system ID</i> drop-down list, select <i>0x8E Linux LVM</i>. 3. In the <i>End</i> field, type 10GB. 4. Click <i>OK</i>.
Expert Partitioner	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Click <i>EVMS</i>.
EVMS Configuration	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Click <i>Create Container</i>.
Create EVMS Container	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Select the 10 GB partition you just created. 2. Click <i>Add Volume</i>. 3. Click <i>OK</i>.
EVMS Configuration	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Click <i>Add</i>.
Create Logical Volume	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. In the <i>Volume Name</i> field, type <i>swap</i>. 2. In the <i>Size</i> field, type 512M. 3. In the <i>File System</i> drop-down list, select <i>Swap</i>. 4. Click <i>OK</i>.

Page Name	Action
EVMS Configuration	1. Click <i>Add</i> .
Create Logical Volume	1. In the <i>Volume Name</i> field, type <code>sys_linux</code> . 2. Click <i>Max</i> . 3. Make sure the Mount Point is set to <code>/</code> . 4. Click <i>OK</i> .
EVMS Configuration	1. Click <i>Next</i> .
Expert Partitioner	1. Click <i>Finish</i> .

- 14** On the Installation Settings page, scroll down and click *Software*.

Use the following table to navigate and configure the software pages:

Page Name	Action
Software Selection and System Tasks	1. Under <i>Primary Functions</i> , deselect <i>Print Server</i> by clicking it twice. 2. Under <i>OES Services</i> , select the following: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ♦ <i>Novell eDirectory</i> ♦ <i>Novell iFolder</i> ♦ <i>Novell iManager</i> ♦ <i>Novell iPrint</i> ♦ <i>Novell NCP Server</i> ♦ <i>Novell NetStorage</i> ♦ <i>Novell Samba</i> ♦ <i>Novell Storage Services</i> <p>Note that <i>Novell Backup/Storage Management Services (SMS)</i>, <i>Novell Linux User Management</i>, and <i>Novell Remote Manager</i> are all selected by default when any other selections are made. These are installed on every OES 2 Linux server.</p> 3. Click <i>Accept</i> .
agfa fonts	1. Click <i>Accept</i> .
Installation Settings	1. Click <i>Accept</i> .
Confirm Installation	1. Click <i>Install</i> .

- 15** If you are installing from DVD, insert the DVD when prompted for SLES 10 CD1. If you are installing from CDs, insert them in order as instructed.

After the files are copied, the system configuration takes a few minutes to complete.

- 16** Continue with [Setting the Root Password, Configuring the Network, and Updating the Server](#).

1.4 Setting the Root Password, Configuring the Network, and Updating the Server

After the initial system configuration and system reboot, the installation needs more information about the `root` user and the network.

- 1 Use the following table to navigate and complete the various configuration pages.

Page Name	Action
Password for the System Administrator “root”	1. Enter and confirm the <code>root</code> user password, then click <i>Next</i> .
Hostname and Domain Name	<ol style="list-style-type: none">1. In the <i>Host Name</i> field, type the DNS hostname for the IP address you are assigning to the server. For example, <code>myserver</code>.2. In the <i>Domain Name</i> field, type the <i>DNS Domain Name</i> for your network. For example, <code>mysite.company.example.com</code>.3. Deselect <i>Change Hostname via DHCP</i>.4. Click <i>Next</i>.
Network Configuration	1. Click <i>Network Interfaces</i> .
Network Card Configuration Overview	<ol style="list-style-type: none">1. If your server has multiple network cards, select the card the server will use.2. Click <i>Edit</i>.3. Select <i>Static Address Setup</i>.4. In the <i>IP Address</i> field, type the IP address for the server. For example, <code>192.168.1.100</code>5. Change the <i>Subnet Mask</i> if needed. For example, <code>255.255.255.0</code>.6. Click <i>Host Name and Name Server</i>.
Host Name and Name Server Configuration	<ol style="list-style-type: none">1. Type the IP address of at least one name server and type your DNS domain name in the <i>Domain Search</i> field. For example, <code>company.example.com</code>.2. Click <i>OK</i>.
Network Address Setup	1. Click <i>Routing</i> .
Routing Configuration	<ol style="list-style-type: none">1. Type the IP address of the default gateway for your lab subnet. For example, <code>192.168.1.1</code>.2. Click <i>OK</i>.
Network Address Setup	1. Click <i>Next</i> .
Network Card Configuration Overview	1. Click <i>Next</i> .
Network Configuration	1. Click <i>Next</i> .

Page Name	Action
Test Internet Connection	<p>You will need to register your server on the Internet to download the latest patches, so you should test the Internet connection at this point to make sure everything is configured correctly.</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Select <i>Yes, Test Connection to the Internet</i>. 2. Click <i>Next</i>.
Running Internet Connection Test	<p>After a few moments, the <i>Test Status</i> should indicate <i>Success</i>.</p> <p>If it does not, you need to click <i>Back</i> and fix your network configuration and the connection to the Internet. It is essential that OES 2 Linux servers always have the latest security and other critical patches downloaded and installed.</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Click <i>Next</i>.
Novell Customer Center Configuration	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Click <i>Next</i>. <p>The server will establish a connection with the Novell Customer Center.</p>
Manual Interaction Required	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Click <i>Continue</i>.
Novell Customer Center System Registration	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. In the fields indicated, type and confirm the e-mail address to which you want administrative notifications sent. <p>If you printed your activation codes, they are printed in reverse order for the next two steps. In other words, the SLES activation code is printed second on your paper but listed first on the registration page.</p> 2. In the <i>Activation code for SLES components</i> field, type the SLES activation code you noted or printed while downloading the image files. <p>If you don't enter this code, your evaluation period is limited to 15 days rather than 60 days.</p> 3. In the <i>Activation code for OES components</i> field, type the OES 2 activation code you noted or printed while downloading the image files. <p>The same 15-day limitation applies if this code is not entered.</p> 4. Click <i>Submit</i>. <p>Your registration information is sent to the Customer Center. This might take a couple of minutes to complete.</p> 5. Click <i>Continue</i>. <p>The update server is added to your system configuration. Again, this might take a few minutes.</p>

Page Name	Action
Novell Customer Center Configuration pop-up	1. Click <i>OK</i> .
Online Update	<p>You must run the update process twice. During the first run, patches to the update-related RPMs are downloaded and installed. The second run installs all critical and important patches.</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Select <i>Run Update</i>, then click <i>Next</i>. Although you might need to scroll down to see them, the correct patches are automatically selected. Do not change the selections. 2. Click <i>Accept</i>. The update patches are downloaded and installed. 3. When both status bars indicate <i>100%</i>, click <i>Next > OK</i>. The system refreshes and the patch dialog reappears with additional patches selected. 4. Click <i>Accept</i>. 5. If one or more notification dialogs appear, accept and continue through each one. Insert additional installation media as instructed. The security and other critical patches and updates are downloaded and installed. 6. When both status bars indicate <i>100%</i>, click <i>Next > OK</i>. The system restarts.
Installation Settings	<p>Notice the red text under CA Management. This is because the system restarted and the installation no longer has the <code>root</code> password in memory.</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Click <i>CA Management</i>.
Managing CAs and Certificates	1. Click <i>Edit Default Settings</i> .
Edit Default Settings	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Type the <code>root</code> password in the <i>Password</i> and <i>Confirm Password</i> fields, then click <i>Next</i>. There is no need to fill in the other fields because the default CA will be replaced with a secure eDirectory™ Organizational CA later in the installation process.
Managing CAs and Certificates	1. Click <i>Next</i> .
Installation Settings	1. Click <i>Next</i> .

1.5 Configuring eDirectory and OES Services

For the exercises in this guide, you need specific eDirectory, NTP, and SLP configurations.

- 1 Use the following table to navigate and complete the eDirectory pages:

Page Name	Action
eDirectory Configuration - New or Existing Tree	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. In the <i>Tree Name</i> field, type <code>EXAMPLE_TREE</code>. Notice that the <i>Use eDirectory Certificates for HTTPS Services</i> option is selected. This option configures all of the HTTPS services (OES 2 and SLES 10) to use the new eDirectory tree's Organizational CA for certificate management and encryption of HTTPS communications. For more information on the value this adds to your network, see "Certificate Management" in the <i>OES 2: Planning and Implementation Guide</i>. 2. Click <i>Next</i>.
eDirectory Configuration - New Tree Information	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. In the <i>FDN Admin Name with Context</i> field, type <code>CN=admin.O=COMPANY</code>. In this guide, the Admin User object is named admin (all lowercase) to differentiate the name from the object itself (Admin User), which is a standard eDirectory object and is always capitalized in the documentation by convention. The eDirectory Admin User object can have any name you choose, although most administrators use "admin." In this guide, all container objects, such as COMPANY, are created using uppercase so they are more easily distinguished in the illustrations and procedures. 2. In the <i>Admin Password</i> and <i>Verify Admin Password</i> fields, specify the same password as for the eDirectory Admin user. 3. Click <i>Next</i>. 4. Change the server context to <code>OU=SERVERS.OU=LAB.O=COMPANY</code>. 5. Click <i>Next</i>.
eDirectory Configuration - NTP and SLP	<p>Time synchronization is required for eDirectory.</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Type the IP address or DNS name of the reliable, external Network Time Protocol (NTP) server you want the servers in your tree to use for time synchronization. 2. Click <i>Next</i>.
SLP Configuration	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Click <i>Yes</i> to confirm that SLP is not being configured at this time. Later in this guide you will configure this server as the SLP Directory Agent. For more information on SLP, see "SLP" in the <i>OES 2: Planning and Implementation Guide</i>.

Page Name	Action
Novell Modular Authentication Services	1. Click <i>Next</i> .
Novell Open Enterprise Server Configuration	1. Click <i>Next</i> . The eDirectory configuration process can take a few minutes or much longer depending on the server processor speed, etc.
User Authentication Method	1. Click <i>Next</i> .
New Local User	The <code>root</code> user was created during the SLES install. On OES 2 Linux servers, we recommend that all users except <code>root</code> be defined in eDirectory. Therefore, you don't create additional local users. 1. Click <i>Next</i> .
Empty User Login	1. Click <i>Yes</i> .
Release Notes	1. Click <i>Next</i> . The official OES 2 Release Notes (http://www.novell.com/documentation/oes2/oes_readme/data/oes_readme.html) are published with the OES 2 Online Documentation (http://www.novell.com/documentation/oes2) .

1.6 Setting Up the Graphical User Interface

Although most Linux servers don't have a graphical user interface loaded, the lab server you are installing has the GNOME interface loaded by default.

When the Hardware Configuration page appears:

- 1 Review the Graphics Cards configuration to make sure your monitor was detected and that your color and resolution settings are the way you want them.

If the settings are correct, skip to **Step 3**.
- 2 If the configuration is incomplete or wrong, click the blue links to configure your monitor, color, resolution, etc.
- 3 Click *Next*.
- 4 When the *Installation Completed* page appears, deselect *Clone This System for Autoyast*, then click *Finish*.

When the login splash page appears, continue with **Completing the EVMS Configuration**.

1.7 Completing the EVMS Configuration

Because the lab exercises involve an NSS partition on the system hard disk, and because NSS requires EVMS for full functionality on the system hard disk, the instructions in **Section 1.3, "Installing the Server Software,"** on page 14 led you through setting up your lab server's hard disk to be managed by EVMS.

Now it's time to finish the EVMS configuration:

- 1 Log in to the server as the `root` user.
- 2 When the desktop loads, click *Computer > YaST Administrator Settings*.
- 3 In the YaST Control Center, click *System > System Services (Runlevel)*.
- 4 Select *Expert Mode*.
- 5 In the *Service* list, select *boot.evms*, click the *Set/Reset* drop-down list, then select *Enable the service*.
- 6 In the *Service* list, select *boot.lvm*, click the *Set/Reset* drop-down list, then select *Disable the service*.
- 7 In the *Service* list, select *boot.md*, click the *Set/Reset* drop-down list, then select *Disable the service*.
- 8 Click *Finish > Yes*.
- 9 Close the YaST Control Center.
- 10 Restart the computer by clicking *Computer > Log out > Log out*.
- 11 At the bottom of the Login splash screen, click *Reboot*, then type the `root` password and press Enter.

After the server restarts, continue with [Setting Up the Server as an SLP Directory Agent](#).

1.8 Setting Up the Server as an SLP Directory Agent

For OES 2 services to work on OES 2 Linux, the server must have one of the following:

- ♦ **An eDirectory replica installed.** This is not automatic after the third server installed in a tree; in addition, having more than three to five replicas on servers in the tree is not recommended. This means that in a large network, many servers won't have replicas installed.
- ♦ **eDirectory registered with the OpenSLP service running on the server.** This requires that you configure an SLP Directory Agent (DA) on the network. The logical choice for the SLP DA is the first server in the tree. Subsequent servers can then be configured to point to the DA server as they are installed.

For the lab setup, you won't actually need SLP services set up because there are only two servers and each has an eDirectory replica. However, it's important to understand the basics of setting up SLP on OES 2 Linux. For more information, see “SLP” in the [OES 2: Planning and Implementation Guide](#).

- 1 Log in to the server as `root`.
- 2 On the OES 2 Linux server, click *Computer > Home Folder*.
- 3 In the left panel, double-click *File System*, then double-click the `etc` directory.
- 4 Scroll down to the `slp.conf` file, right-click the file, and select *Open with gedit*.
- 5 In `slp.conf`, find the following line:

```
;net.slp.useScopes = myScope1, myScope2, myScope3
```
- 6 Remove the semicolon (;) and change the line as follows:

```
net.slp.useScopes = Directory
```

7 Find:

```
;net.slp.isDA = true
```

8 Remove the semicolon (;) so that it reads:

```
net.slp.isDA = true
```

9 Save and close the file.

10 Configure the firewall on the DA server to allow SLP daemon traffic:

10a Click *Computer > YaST Administrator Settings*, then click *Security and Users > Firewall*.

10b In the left navigation frame, click *Allowed Services*.

10c Click the *Services to Allow* drop-down list and select *SLP Daemon*.

10d Click *Add > Next*.

10e Click *Accept*.

11 Click *Computer > Gnome Terminal*.

12 At the command prompt, enter the following command to restart the SLP daemon with the changed configuration:

```
rcslpd restart
```

13 Restart eDirectory by entering the following command:

```
rcnds restart
```

This registers eDirectory as an SLP service.

14 After eDirectory restarts, enter the following command:

```
slptool findsrvs service:ndap.novell
```

After a moment or two, the system should respond with a line that indicates `EXAMPLE_TREE` is being advertised as a service in SLP.

15 Close the terminal by entering the following command:

```
exit
```

16 Continue with [Accessing iManager](#).

1.9 Accessing iManager

IMPORTANT: You must access iManager multiple times in this guide. If you get a Tomcat error in response to any launch requests, see [Section A.2, “iManager Tomcat Error,” on page 109](#).

Novell iManager is the main browser-based tool you use to manage eDirectory and your OES 2 services.

To start iManager and prepare your browser for future sessions:

1 On your lab workstation, in your Web browser, open the OES 2 Welcome page by entering the following URL:

```
http://IP_or_DNS
```

where *IP_or_DNS* is the IP address or DNS name of your OES server.

2 In the left navigation bar, click *Management Services*.

- 3 Under *Available Services*, click *iManager*.
You can also start iManager directly by including */nps* after *IP_or_DNS* in the access URL. For example, enter `http://192.168.1.100/nps`.
- 4 You should receive a certificate security alert. Accept the certificate temporarily.
We will eliminate this error in the next section
- 5 Log in as the eDirectory Admin user.
 - 5a In the *Username* field, type `admin`.
 - 5b In the *Password* field, type the eDirectory Admin user password.
 - 5c In the *Tree* field, type `example_tree`.
If SLP services are not working properly, you need to enter the IP address instead of the tree name.
 - 5d Click *Login*.
- 6 Do not close iManager. Continue with the next section, **Configure the Browser for the eDirectory CA**.


1.10 Configure the Browser for the eDirectory CA

The certificate error you received in the previous section was generated because Web browsers don't trust eDirectory-based certificate authorities by default.

To eliminate the errors, you must import the eDirectory CA certificate into your browser.

- ♦ **Section 1.10.1, "Exporting the CA's Self-Signed Certificate," on page 24**
- ♦ **Section 1.10.2, "Importing the CA Certificate into Mozilla Firefox on Windows," on page 25**

1.10.1 Exporting the CA's Self-Signed Certificate

- 1 In iManager, click the *Roles and Tasks* icon .
- 2 Click *Novell Certificate Server > Configure Certificate Authority*.
- 3 Click the *Certificates* tab, then select the checkbox for the *self-signed certificate*.
- 4 Click the *Export* sub-tab.
- 5 Deselect *Export Private Key*.
The *Export Format* changes to DER.
- 6 Click *Next*.
- 7 Click *Save the Exported Certificate* and save the file to disk, noting the file name and location if indicated.
- 8 Click *Close > OK*.
- 9 Find the file you just saved. By default it is usually on the desktop.
- 10 To configure Mozilla Firefox on Windows, continue with **Importing the CA Certificate into Mozilla Firefox on Windows**.

Instructions for configuring other browsers are in **"Eliminating Browser Certificate Errors"** in the *OES 2: Planning and Implementation Guide*.

1.10.2 Importing the CA Certificate into Mozilla Firefox on Windows

- 1 In Firefox, click *Tools > Options > Advanced*.
- 2 Select the *Encryption* tab.
- 3 Click *View Certificates*.
- 4 Select the *Authorities* tab, then click *Import*.
- 5 Browse to the certificate file you downloaded in “Exporting the CA’s Self-Signed Certificate” on page 24 and click *Open*.
- 6 Select *Trust this CA to identify Web sites*, then click *OK > OK > OK*.
Firefox will now trust certificates from the servers in your lab’s tree.
- 7 To verify success, close all instances of Firefox, then restart the browser and log in to iManager again.
The certificate warning doesn’t appear.

1.11 Enabling Pop-Ups for iManager

Some iManager plug-ins use pop-up dialog boxes that are blocked by most browsers. To use iManager, you must enable pop-ups that originate from the servers where iManager is running.

Because there are as many ways to enable pop-ups as there are browser versions, we are only including instructions for Firefox 2.0.x. If you are using a different browser, see the help included with your browser for instructions.

- 1 On the Firefox menu bar, click *Tools > Options > Content*.
- 2 Disable all pop-up blocking by deselecting the *Block Popup Windows* option and clicking *Close*.
or
Add the lab server to the list of exceptions by doing the following:
 - 2a Click the *Exceptions* button.
 - 2b In the *Address of Web Site* field, type the OES 2 Linux lab server’s IP address.
 - 2c Click *Allow > Close*.

Continue with [Chapter 2, “Installing a NetWare Virtual Machine,” on page 27](#).

Installing a NetWare Virtual Machine

2

Use the instructions in this chapter to install an Open Enterprise Server (OES) 2 Linux virtual machine host server in your lab, create a virtual machine on the server, and install OES 2 NetWare® on the virtual machine.

This section describes the following tasks:

- ♦ [Section 2.1, “Virtualization Host Server Requirements,” on page 27](#)
- ♦ [Section 2.2, “Installing the Virtualization Host Server,” on page 28](#)
- ♦ [Section 2.3, “Installing the OES 2 NetWare Virtual Machine,” on page 35](#)

2.1 Virtualization Host Server Requirements

For the tasks and exercises described in this guide, you need the following:

- ❑ A server-class computer with the following:

Component	Minimum	Recommended
Processor	Pentium II or AMD* K7 450 MHz	Pentium III, Pentium III Xeon, Pentium 4, Intel Xeon 700 MHz, AMD K8 CPUs (Athlon64 and Opteron), Intel EM64T or higher processor
RAM	1 GB	2 GB
Display adapter	Super VGA	VESA 1.2-compliant, high resolution
CD drive	Supports the EITorito Specification	
Hard drive	40 GB	
(All data will be erased)		
Network card	Ethernet 100 Mbps	
IP address	<ul style="list-style-type: none">♦ Two IP addresses on the lab subnet (one for the Linux VM host and one for the NetWare VM). For example, 192.168.1.120 and 192.168.1.130.♦ Subnet mask. For example, 255.255.255.0.♦ Default gateway. For example, 192.168.1.1.	

Component	Minimum	Recommended
Mouse	Not required	USB or PS/2

- ❑ Installation software to match the processor type and removable media support of your VM host server.

If you need to download and prepare different media than you used for the first server, go to [Section 1.2, “Obtaining Installation Media,” on page 12](#).

IMPORTANT: For installing the virtualized OES 2 NetWare guest server, you download the NetWare DVD ISO file to the VM host server desktop after the host server is installed and running.

2.2 Installing the Virtualization Host Server

Although it is possible to install OES 2 NetWare on a SUSE® Linux Enterprise Server (SLES) 10 SP1 server that has no OES 2 services installed, we recommend that you install the basic OES 2 services on the host server to provide backup services through SMS and management services through Novell Remote Manager.

IMPORTANT: Although OES 2 NetWare and NetWare 6.5 share the same code base and are the same in every way, virtualized NetWare in Xen* is an OES 2 product feature. Support of NetWare in a Xen virtual machine is available to only OES 2 registered customers.

Complete the instructions in the following sections.

- ♦ [Section 2.2.1, “Prerequisites,” on page 28](#)
- ♦ [Section 2.2.2, “Starting the Installation,” on page 28](#)
- ♦ [Section 2.2.3, “Setting the Root Password, Configuring the Network, and Updating the Server,” on page 31](#)
- ♦ [Section 2.2.4, “Configuring LDAP and OES Services,” on page 33](#)
- ♦ [Section 2.2.5, “Setting Up the Graphical User Interface,” on page 34](#)
- ♦ [Section 2.2.6, “Booting with the Xen Kernel,” on page 35](#)

2.2.1 Prerequisites

Before installing OES 2 Linux on your server, you must complete the following tasks:

- ❑ Ensure that the server computer meets the requirements outlined in [Section 2.1, “Virtualization Host Server Requirements,” on page 27](#).

2.2.2 Starting the Installation

WARNING: This procedure permanently erases any data currently on your server’s hard drive.

- 1 Prepare the BIOS on your server machine so that it will boot from the CD-ROM drive first.
- 2 Insert the CD (or DVD) labeled *SLES 10 SP1 CD1 (or DVD1)* into your server and reboot the machine.

- 3** When the boot selection page appears, immediately press the Down-arrow key to select the Installation option, then press Enter.

If you don't respond before the machine starts booting from the hard disk, you need to reboot and start over.

- 4** After the boot process completes, select an installation language, then click *Next*.

- 5** Read and then agree to the software license agreement, then click *Next*.

- 6** Select *New Installation*, select the *Include add-on product from separate menu* option, then click *Next*.

- 7** On the Add-on Product Installation page, click *Add*.

- 8** Select *CD*, then click *Next*.

- 9** Insert *OES 2 CDI* as prompted.

- 10** After the catalog is added, read and agree to the OES 2 license agreement, then click *Next > Next*.

- 11** Select the time zone for the server, then click *Next*.

- 12** On the Installation Settings page, scroll down the list and click *Partitioning*.

If your server has existing partitions, the OES install tries to add new SLES partitions to them.

- 13** To ensure a clean install, use the following table to navigate and configure the partitioning pages:

Page Name	Action
Suggested Partitioning	<ol style="list-style-type: none">1. Select <i>Create Custom Partition Setup</i>.2. Click <i>Next</i>.
Preparing Hard Disk—Step 1	<ol style="list-style-type: none">1. Select <i>Custom Partitioning (for experts)</i>.2. Click <i>Next</i>.
Expert Partitioner	<ol style="list-style-type: none">1. Click <i>Expert > Delete partition table and disk label</i>.
Caution!	<ol style="list-style-type: none">1. Click <i>Yes</i>.
Expert Partitioner	<ol style="list-style-type: none">1. Click <i>Create</i>.
Which type of partition do you want to create?	<ol style="list-style-type: none">1. Select <i>Primary partition</i>.2. Click <i>OK</i>.
Create a Primary Partition	<ol style="list-style-type: none">1. In the <i>File System</i> drop-down list, select <i>Swap</i>.2. In the <i>End</i> field, type 512M.3. Click <i>OK</i>.
Expert Partitioner	<ol style="list-style-type: none">1. Click <i>Create</i>.
Which type of partition do you want to create?	<ol style="list-style-type: none">1. Select <i>Primary partition</i>.2. Click <i>OK</i>.
Create a Primary Partition	<ol style="list-style-type: none">1. In the <i>End</i> field, type 10GB.2. Click <i>OK</i>.

Page Name	Action
Expert Partitioner	1. Click <i>Create</i> .
Which type of partition do you want to create?	1. Select <i>Primary partition</i> . 2. Click <i>OK</i> .
Create a Primary Partition	1. In the <i>File System</i> drop-down list, select <i>Ext2</i> . Operating systems running in paravirtual mode should run their kernels on non-journaled file systems, such as Ext2. For more information, see “ Paravirtual Mode and Journaled File Systems ” in the <i>Virtualization: Configuration Options and Settings</i> guide. 2. In the <i>End</i> field, type 25GB. 3. In the <i>Mount Point</i> field, type <i>/vm</i> . 4. Click <i>OK</i> .
Expert Partitioner	1. Click <i>Finish</i> .

- 14** On the Installation Settings page, scroll down and click *Software*.

Use the following table to navigate and configure the software pages.

Page Name	Action
Software Selection and System Tasks	1. Under OES Services, select <i>Novell Backup / Storage Management Services (SMS)</i> . Notice that <i>Novell Linux User Management</i> and <i>Novell Remote Manager</i> are also selected by default. These three are the only OES 2 services that are supported to run directly on a virtualization host server. All OES 2 services are supported to run on guest servers. 2. Under <i>Primary Functions</i> , deselect <i>Print Server</i> by clicking it twice. 3. Under <i>Primary Functions</i> , select <i>Xen Virtual Machine Host Server</i> . 4. Click <i>Accept</i> .
agfa fonts	1. Click <i>Accept</i> .
Installation Settings	1. Click <i>Accept</i> .
Confirm Installation	1. Click <i>Install</i> .

- 15** If you are installing from DVD, insert the DVD when prompted for CD1. Insert additional media as instructed.
- 16** After the files are copied, the system configuration takes a few minutes to complete.
- 17** If you are prompted for additional input during the configuration, accept the default actions.
- 18** Continue with [Setting the Root Password, Configuring the Network, and Updating the Server](#).

2.2.3 Setting the Root Password, Configuring the Network, and Updating the Server

After the initial system configuration and system reboot, the installation needs more information about the `root` user and the network.

- 1 Use the following table to navigate and complete the various configuration pages.

Page Name	Action
Password for the System Administrator "root"	1. Enter and confirm the <code>root</code> user password, then click <i>Next</i> .
Hostname and Domain Name	1. In the <i>Host Name</i> field, type the DNS hostname for the IP address you are assigning to the server. For example, <code>myserver</code> . 2. In the <i>Domain Name</i> field, type the <i>DNS Domain Name</i> for your network. For example, <code>mysite.company.example.com</code> . 3. Deselect <i>Change Hostname via DHCP</i> . 4. Click <i>Next</i> .
Network Configuration	1. Click <i>Network Interfaces</i> .
Network Card Configuration Overview	1. If your server has multiple network cards, select the card the server will use. 2. Click <i>Edit</i> . 3. Select <i>Static Address Setup</i> . 4. In the <i>IP Address</i> field, type the IP address for the server. For example, <code>192.168.1.120</code> . 5. Change the <i>Subnet Mask</i> if needed. For example, <code>255.255.255.0</code> . 6. Click <i>Host Name and Name Server</i> .
Host Name and Name Server Configuration	1. Type the IP address of at least one name server and type your DNS domain name in the <i>Domain Search</i> field. 2. Click <i>OK</i> .
Network Address Setup	1. Click <i>Routing</i> .
Routing Configuration	1. Type the IP address of the default gateway for your lab subnet. For example, <code>192.168.1.1</code> . 2. Click <i>OK</i> .
Network Address Setup	1. Click <i>Next</i> .
Network Card Configuration Overview	1. Click <i>Next</i> .
Network Configuration	1. Click <i>Next</i> .

Page Name	Action
Test Internet Connection	<p>You will need to register your server on the Internet to download the latest patches, so you should test the Internet connection at this point to make sure everything is configured correctly.</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Select <i>Yes, Test Connection to the Internet</i>. 2. Click <i>Next</i>.
Running Internet Connection Test	<p>After a few moments, the <i>Test Status</i> should indicate <i>Success</i>.</p> <p>If it does not, you need to click <i>Back</i> and fix your network configuration and the connection to the Internet. It is essential that OES 2 Linux servers always have the latest security and other critical patches downloaded and installed.</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Click <i>Next</i>.
Novell Customer Center Configuration	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Click <i>Next</i>. <p>The server establishes a connection with the Novell Customer Center.</p>
Manual Interaction Required	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Click <i>Continue</i>.
Novell Customer Center System Registration	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. In the fields indicated, type and confirm the e-mail address to which you want administrative notifications sent. <p>If you printed your activation codes, they are listed in reverse order for the next two steps. In other words, the SLES activation code is printed second on your paper but listed first on the registration page.</p> 2. In the <i>Activation code for SLES components</i> field, type the SLES activation code you noted or printed while downloading the image files. <p>If you don't enter this code, your evaluation period is limited to 15 days rather than 60 days.</p> 3. In the <i>Activation code for OES components</i> field, type the OES 2 activation code you noted or printed while downloading the image files. <p>The same 15-day limitation applies if this code is not entered.</p> 4. Click <i>Submit</i>. <p>Your registration information is sent to the Customer Center. This might take a couple of minutes to complete.</p> 5. Click <i>Continue</i>. <p>The update server is added to your system configuration.</p>
Novell Customer Center Configuration pop-up	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Click <i>OK</i>.

Page Name	Action
Online Update	<p>You must run the update process twice. During the first run, patches to the update-related RPMs are downloaded and installed. The second run installs all critical and important patches.</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Select <i>Run Update</i>, then click <i>Next</i>. Although you might need to scroll down to see them, the correct patches are automatically selected. Do not change the selections. 2. Click <i>Accept</i>. The update patches are downloaded and installed. 3. When both status bars indicate <i>100%</i>, click <i>Next > OK</i>. The system refreshes and the patch dialog reappears with additional patches selected. 4. Click <i>Accept</i>. 5. If one or more notification dialogs appear, accept or continue through each one. Insert additional installation media as instructed. The security and other critical patches and updates are downloaded and installed. 6. When both status bars indicate <i>100%</i>, click <i>Next > OK</i>. The system restarts.
Installation Settings	<p>Notice the red text under CA Management. This is because the system restarted and the installation no longer has the <code>root</code> password in memory.</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Click <i>CA Management</i>.
Managing CAs and Certificates	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Click <i>Edit Default Settings</i>.
Edit Default Settings	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Type the <code>root</code> password in the <i>Password</i> and <i>Confirm Password</i> fields, then click <i>Next</i>.
Managing CAs and Certificates	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Click <i>Next</i>.
Installation Settings	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Click <i>Next</i>.

2.2.4 Configuring LDAP and OES Services

The VM host server is not created as an object in eDirectory™, but it uses eDirectory LDAP for the OES 2 services installed on it.

- 1 Use the following table to navigate and complete the eDirectory pages:

Page Name	Action
Configured LDAP Servers	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. In the <i>eDirectory Tree Name</i> field, type <code>EXAMPLE_TREE</code>. 2. In the <i>Admin User and Context</i> field, type <code>cn=admin.o=company</code>. 3. In the <i>Admin Password</i> field, type the admin password. 4. Under the <i>Configured LDAP Servers</i> list, click <i>Add</i>. 5. Specify the IP address of the first lab server. 6. Click <i>Add > Next</i>. 7. Click <i>Next</i>.
Novell Open Enterprise Server Configuration	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Click <i>Next</i>. <p>The configuration settings are saved.</p>
User Authentication Method	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Click <i>Next</i>.
New Local User	<p>The <code>root</code> user was created during the SLES install. On OES 2 Linux servers (including virtualization host servers), we recommend that all users except <code>root</code> be defined in eDirectory. Therefore, you don't create additional local users.</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Click <i>Next</i>.
Empty User Login	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Click <i>Yes</i>.
Release Notes	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Click <i>Next</i>. <p>The official OES 2 Release Notes (http://www.novell.com/documentation/oes2/oes_readme/data/oes_readme.html) are published with the OES 2 Online Documentation (http://www.novell.com/documentation/oes2).</p>

2.2.5 Setting Up the Graphical User Interface

When the Hardware Configuration page appears:

- 1 Review the Graphics Cards configuration to make sure your monitor was detected and that your color and resolution settings are the way you want them.
If the settings are correct, skip to **Step 3**.
- 2 (Conditional) If the configuration is incomplete or wrong, click the blue links to configure your monitor, color, resolution, etc.
- 3 Click *Next*.
- 4 When the *Installation Completed* page appears, deselect *Clone This System for Autoyast* and click *Finish*.
- 5 Continue with **Booting with the Xen Kernel**.

2.2.6 Booting with the Xen Kernel

By default the OES 2 Linux server doesn't load the Xen kernel required for hosting virtual machines. To configure the server to boot the Xen kernel by default:

- 1 Log in to the server as `root`.
- 2 On the desktop, click *Computer > YaST*.
- 3 Click *System > Boot Loader*.
- 4 Select the *XEN* option and click *Set as Default*.
- 5 Click *Finish*.
- 6 Restart the server by clicking *Computer > Log Out > Log Out*. Then click *Reboot* and enter the `root` password.
- 7 Continue with **Installing the OES 2 NetWare Virtual Machine**.

2.3 Installing the OES 2 NetWare Virtual Machine

After preparing the virtualization host server, complete the following instructions. For complete information and instructions, see the [Novell Virtualization Technology documentation Web site](http://www.novell.com/documentation/vmserver/index.html) (<http://www.novell.com/documentation/vmserver/index.html>).

- ♦ **Section 2.3.1, “Disabling the Alt+Esc Shortcut on the VM Host Server,” on page 35**
- ♦ **Section 2.3.2, “Downloading the NetWare ISO File,” on page 35**
- ♦ **Section 2.3.3, “Creating a Virtual Machine and Installing NetWare,” on page 36**

2.3.1 Disabling the Alt+Esc Shortcut on the VM Host Server

Alt+Esc is used on a NetWare server to switch between console screens, but on SLES 10 it moves between open windows. To provide the expected behavior for the virtualized NetWare server, you must disable the shortcut for SLES 10.

- 1 On the host server as the `root` user, click *Computer > Control Center*.
- 2 Click *Personal > Shortcuts*.
- 3 Under the *Window Management* category, click *Move between windows immediately*, then press the Backspace key to disable the shortcut.
- 4 Click *Close*.
- 5 Close the Control Center.

2.3.2 Downloading the NetWare ISO File

You install NetWare from the DVD `.iso` file copied to the server's hard drive.

- 1 On the host server, click *Computer > Firefox* and access the Novell Download Web site.
- 2 The *Open Enterprise Server 2 60 Day Evaluation* might be listed as a *most popular* download. If so, click the link. If not, do a keyword search for it, then click the link.
- 3 On the evaluation page, click *Proceed to Download*.
- 4 Log in using your Novell Account information.

- 5 Click the *Download* button for the `NW65SP7_OVL_DVD.iso` file.
- 6 Select *Save to Disk* and click *OK*.
The file is saved to the desktop.
- 7 After the file downloads, verify its integrity.
 - 7a Click *Computer > Gnome Terminal*.
 - 7b At the command prompt, enter `cd Desktop`.
The terminal opens in the `root` user's home directory (`/root`). The desktop is contained in a subfolder of `/root` named `Desktop`.
 - 7c Check the MD5 checksum value of the downloaded image file by entering:

```
md5sum NW65SP7_OVL_DVD.iso
```
 - 7d Compare the displayed value against the value listed on the evaluation download page.
If the values don't match, you must download the file again until you get a matching checksum.
 - 7e Close the terminal by entering `exit`.
 - 7f You can also close the browser and the download dialog box.
- 8 Continue with [Creating a Virtual Machine and Installing NetWare](#).

2.3.3 Creating a Virtual Machine and Installing NetWare

- 1 On the desktop, click *Computer > YaST*.
- 2 Select *Virtualization > Virtual Machine Manager*.
Notice that one virtual machine, *Domain-0* (the OES 2 Linux virtual machine host server) is already running.
- 3 Use the information in the following table to create a second virtual machine and start the NetWare installation.

Page Name	Action
Virtual Machine Manager	1. Click <i>New</i> . The Create a Virtual Machine wizard launches.
Create a Virtual Machine	1. Click <i>Forward</i> .
Install an Operating System?	1. Click <i>Forward</i> .
Type of Operating System	1. Click the expand icon next to <i>NetWare</i> , then select <i>Novell Open Enterprise Server 2 (NetWare)</i> . 2. Click <i>Forward</i> .
Summary	1. Click <i>Name of Virtual Machine</i> .

Page Name	Action
Name of Virtual Machine	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. In the <i>Name</i> field, type LAB_NW_VM. It is easier to know which VM you are managing if it is named the same as the server it contains. 2. Click <i>Apply</i>.
Summary	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Click <i>Hardware</i>.
Hardware	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. If your server has more than 1 GB memory installed, increase the initial memory allocated to the VM by clicking the arrows. For example, if your server has 2 GB memory installed, you can easily increase the initial memory amount to 1024 MB. 2. Click <i>Apply</i>.
Summary	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Click <i>Disks</i>.
Disks	<p>Initially, a 10 GB file is specified for the partitions/volumes on the virtual server. By default, this is a sparse file, meaning that although 10 GB is allocated, the size of the file on the disk will only be as large as the actual data it contains. Sparse files conserve disk space, but they have a negative impact on performance.</p> <p>The NetWare install allocates 500 MB for a DOS partition and 4 GB for the SYS: volume. The default disk size of 10 GB leaves about 5.5 GB for other partitions.</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. With the default <i>Hard Disk</i> selected, click <i>Edit</i>. 2. Modify the path in the <i>Server</i> field to be <code>file:/vm/LAB_NW_VM/disk0</code> This creates the virtual machine files on the Ext2 /vm partition you created during the installation. 3. Deselect <i>Create Sparse Image File</i>. This dedicates 10 GB of physical disk space on the file system to the VM file and improves performance of the Virtual NetWare server. 4. Click <i>OK</i>. 5. Click <i>CD-ROM</i>. 6. Click <i>Browse</i>, then navigate to and select the NW65SP1_OVL_DVD.iso file you downloaded to the desktop. 7. Click <i>Open</i>. 8. Click <i>OK</i>. 9. Click <i>Apply</i>.

Page Name	Action
Summary	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> Click <i>OK</i>. <p>The virtual machine is created and the NetWare installation starts.</p> <p>This can take a few minutes, depending on processor speed, memory, etc.</p>

- 4 After the NetWare installation starts, use the following table to navigate the pages listed in the left column:

IMPORTANT: Some of the instructions that follow assume you have a mouse attached to the server. If not, as you install, use the Tab key to select the options indicated, then press Enter to continue.

Page Name	Action
NetWare Installation	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> Click inside the installation window to set the mouse pointer. The mouse is not used on the first few screens, but you must set it now. Otherwise, the mouse and the keyboard might not work as expected when the GUI pages appear. Use the arrow keys to select a language, then press Enter. Modify the Regional Settings if desired, then select <i>Continue</i> and press Enter. Press F10 twice to accept the license agreements. Press the Down-arrow key to select <i>Continue</i>, then press Enter. Press Enter to <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Create a 4 GB SYS: volume. Begin copying files for the installation. <p>As the files copy, notice the <i>Run</i>, <i>Pause</i>, and <i>Shutdown</i> options above the window displaying the installation. After the server is installed, they are activated, and you can then use them to manage the state of the virtual machine.</p>
Choose a Pattern	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> Click <i>Next</i>. At the start of the installation you locked the mouse pointer inside the window boundary. To free the mouse to move outside the window, press Ctrl+Alt. To start working in the window again, click inside it to lock the pointer.
Components	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> Select <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <i>Apache 2 Web Server and Tomcat 4 Servlet Container</i> <i>Tomcat 5 Servlet Container</i> <i>Novell iManager 2.7</i> Click <i>Next</i>.
Novell iManager 2.7	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> Click <i>Yes</i>.

Page Name	Action
Summary	1. Click <i>Copy Files</i> .
Server Properties	1. Type <code>LAB_NW</code> for the server name. 2. Click <i>Next</i> .
Protocols	1. Click <i>IP</i> . The installation process accesses the server. 2. Click the first <i>IP Address</i> field, then type the IP address of the server. For example, 192.168.1.130. 3. Type the subnet mask for the address. For example, 255.255.255.0. 4. Type the router (gateway) address for the subnet. For example, 192.168.1.1. 5. Click <i>Advanced</i> .
Advanced	1. Click the <i>SLP</i> tab. 2. In the <i>DA Server 1</i> field, type the IP address of the SLP Directory Agent (DA), which is the first OES 2 Linux server you installed in the lab. For example, 192.168.1.100. 3. In the <i>SLP Scope List</i> field, type <code>Directory</code> . 4. Click <i>OK</i> .
Protocols	1. Click <i>Next</i> .
Domain Name Service	1. Type the DNS Hostname associated with the IP address you just entered. In contrast to OES 2 Linux servers, this can be different than the name used in eDirectory. Of course you can choose to use the DNS name for NetWare servers in eDirectory in your production network. In this guide, however, the eDirectory server name is assumed to be <code>LAB_NW</code> . 2. Type the domain name. 3. Type at least one DNS name server IP address. For example, 192.168.1.50. 4. Click <i>Next</i>
Time Zone	1. Click the correct time zone for your area. 2. Click <i>Advanced</i> .
Time Synchronization	1. Select <i>NTPv3</i> . 2. In the <i>Time Source 1</i> field, type the IP address of the same reliable time source you specified for the OES 2 Linux lab server (not the VM host server). 3. Click <i>OK</i> . 4. Click <i>Next</i> .
eDirectory Installation	1. Click <i>Next</i> .

Page Name	Action
eDirectory Information	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Click the <i>Tree</i> icon. 2. Browse to and select <i>EXAMPLE_TREE</i>. 3. Click <i>OK</i>. 4. Click the browse icon to the right of the <i>Context for Server Object</i> field. 5. Browse to and select <i>SERVERS</i> (in <i>COMPANY > LAB</i>). 6. Click <i>OK</i>. 7. Click <i>Next</i>.
eDirectory Login	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Click the browse icon to the right of the <i>Name</i> field. 2. Browse to and select <i>admin</i> (in <i>COMPANY</i>). 3. Click <i>OK</i>. 4. Type the Admin user's password. 5. Click <i>OK</i>.
NDS/eDirectory Patch Detection	<p>The warning doesn't apply because you are installing into an eDirectory 8.8 tree.</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Click <i>OK</i>. <p>The system checks time synchronization, extends the eDirectory schema, and installs an eDirectory replica on the virtualized NetWare server.</p>
eDirectory Summary	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Click <i>Next</i>.
Licenses	<p>In this page you install the evaluation license included with OES 2 NetWare. This license expires 60 days after you install the server. For more information, see "Licensing" in the <i>OES 2: Planning and Implementation Guide</i>.</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Click the <i>Browse</i> icon to the right of the <i>License Location</i> field. 2. In the <i>Select a License</i> dialog box, click the expansion dots to the left of <i>NW65OS</i> and then the dot to the left of <i>LICENSE</i>. 3. Click the <i>NLF</i> file that appears in the right frame. 4. Click <i>OK</i>. 5. Click <i>Next</i>.
MLA License Certificate Context	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Change the <i>NDS Context</i> for the license file to <i>O=COMPANY</i>. This makes this license available to any additional OES NetWare servers you might choose to install in a different context in the tree, including any physical NetWare servers you install. 2. Click <i>Next</i>.

Page Name	Action
Novell Modular Authentication Service	<p>1. Click <i>Next</i>.</p> <p>It takes a few minutes for the installation to configure your OES 2 services. If you want to learn more about various OES 2 services (most of which we have not installed), you can read the information pages as the configuration process runs.</p> <p>You can install more services later if you want to experiment further.</p>
Reset Your Server Now?	1. Click <i>Yes</i> .

- 5 Close the Virtual Machine Manager windows by clicking the X on the upper right corner, or by right-clicking the title bar and selecting *Close*. The NetWare server continues to run.

IMPORTANT: It is wise to only keep Virtual Machine Manager open while you are actively using it to manage the virtual machines on your host server. Otherwise, the manager incrementally consumes domain 0 memory and eventually causes out-of-memory errors. For more information, see “**Virtual Machine Manager**” in the *Virtualization: Getting Started* guide.

- 6 Continue with **Chapter 3, “eDirectory, Users and Groups, and Identity Services,”** on page 43.

eDirectory, Users and Groups, and Identity Services

3

Novell® eDirectory™ is the central, key component of Novell Open Enterprise Server (OES). It provides the following:

- ♦ Centralized identity management
- ♦ The underlying infrastructure for managing your network servers and the services they provide
- ♦ Secure access to network services both within the firewall and from the Web

The installation steps presented in this guide thus far have created a new eDirectory tree named EXAMPLE_TREE that you are using to learn about OES 2. As you work with the tree and the objects it contains, you will begin to better understand the role eDirectory plays.

This section discusses the following:

- ♦ [Section 3.1, “Using the eDirectory Information in This Guide,” on page 43](#)
- ♦ [Section 3.2, “An Introduction to eDirectory Planning,” on page 44](#)
- ♦ [Section 3.3, “Setting Up Role-Based Services,” on page 47](#)
- ♦ [Section 3.4, “Updating the iManager Plug-in Modules,” on page 47](#)
- ♦ [Section 3.5, “Creating a Context for Your Users and Groups,” on page 48](#)
- ♦ [Section 3.6, “Setting Up Universal Password for Users,” on page 48](#)
- ♦ [Section 3.7, “Creating NCP and NSS Volumes for Home Directories,” on page 49](#)
- ♦ [Section 3.8, “Creating Users,” on page 52](#)
- ♦ [Section 3.9, “A Note about Identity Manager 3.5 Bundle Edition,” on page 55](#)

3.1 Using the eDirectory Information in This Guide

Before you install OES 2 in a production environment, it is critical that you and your organization take time to plan and design your tree.

However, the instructions in this guide require no planning on your part. In fact, most of the eDirectory objects needed for the exercises in this guide were created in [Chapter 1, “Installing the OES 2 Linux Server in Your Lab,” on page 11](#).

The information that follows introduces eDirectory.

If you are already familiar with eDirectory and want to skip the planning introduction, we recommend that you do the following:

1. View the eDirectory tree structure used in this guide ([Figure 3-1 on page 44](#)).
2. Then skip to [Section 3.5, “Creating a Context for Your Users and Groups,” on page 48](#).

3.2 An Introduction to eDirectory Planning

If you want an efficient and intuitive eDirectory design, you and your organization will need to base it on

- ♦ The layout of your network.
- ♦ The structure of your organization.

You and your team should carefully think through the issues and design considerations discussed in “[Designing Your Novell eDirectory Network](#)” in the *Novell eDirectory 8.8 Administration Guide*.

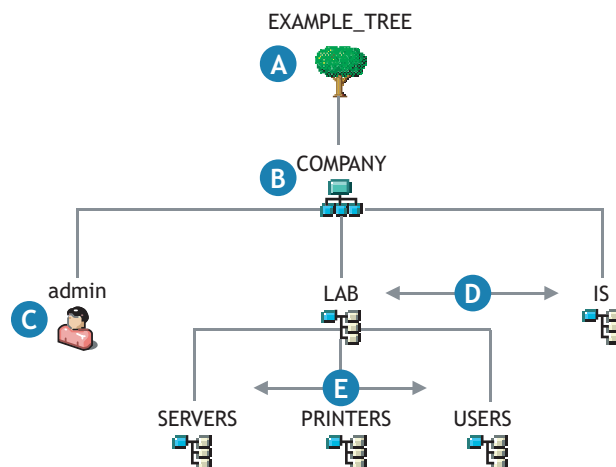
- ♦ [Section 3.2.1, “Your Lab’s eDirectory Tree,”](#) on page 44
- ♦ [Section 3.2.2, “Your Current Lab Tree,”](#) on page 45
- ♦ [Section 3.2.3, “Expanding Your Lab Tree,”](#) on page 46

3.2.1 Your Lab’s eDirectory Tree

Figure 3-1 illustrates an eDirectory tree like the one you will use in the lab exercises found in this guide. It also illustrates and explains the basic elements you should consider when designing an eDirectory tree.

NOTE: The IS Organizational Unit object is included for explanatory purposes and is not created in this guide.

Figure 3-1 Your Lab’s eDirectory Tree



Reference Letter	Explanation
------------------	-------------

- | | |
|----------|--|
| A | The Tree object is the top container object in the tree. It usually contains an Organization object (specified in the install using o=company) that represents your company or organization. |
|----------|--|

Reference Letter Explanation

- B** The Organization object is normally the first (and often the only) container object under the Tree object. It is typically named after your organization.

Small organizations keep object management simple by having all other objects, such as users, printers, and servers, directly under the Organization object.

Organizations that are large enough to have departments or other organizational units usually decide to have their tree structure reflect their organizational structure.

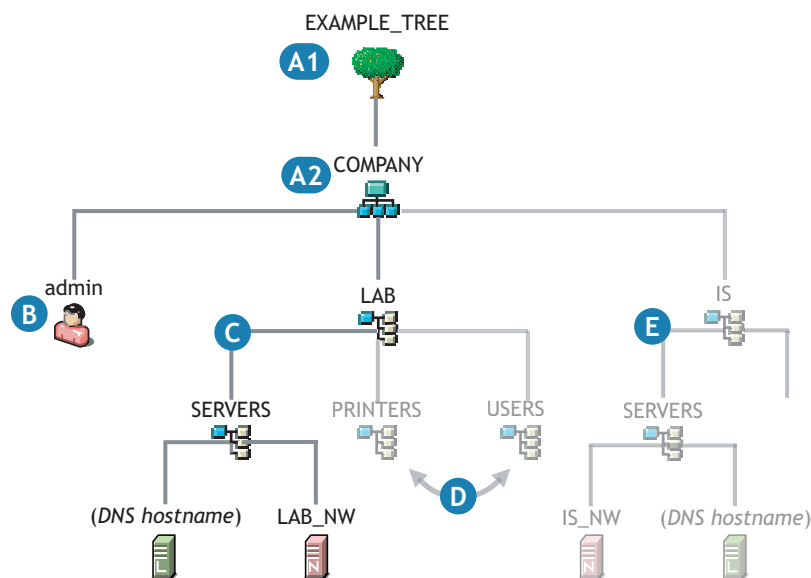
As shown in this lab example, these organizations create Organizational Unit objects (specified during the install using ou=name) that reflect their departments, divisions, geographical locations, etc., as is logical for their organization.

Sometimes large organizations create multiple Organization objects below the Tree object to represent separate business units or subsidiaries.
- C** Every tree requires an Admin User object. You will log in as Admin to create or import other User objects and to create the rest of your tree structure.
- D** This example shows two Organizational Unit objects at the department level (LAB and IS).
- E** This example also illustrates how Organizational Unit objects can be nested to provide a complex a hierarchy if it is necessary to manage the organization.

3.2.2 Your Current Lab Tree

The eDirectory tree you have created by installing OES 2 in your lab is illustrated by the darker objects in [Figure 3-2](#). The objects that are dimmed are for explanatory purposes and do not exist in your current tree. When you finish with this guide, the upper level organization of your tree will look more like [Figure 3-1](#), except that the IS Organizational Unit shown in that illustration will not be created.

Figure 3-2 Your Current Lab Tree



Reference Letter	Explanation
------------------	-------------

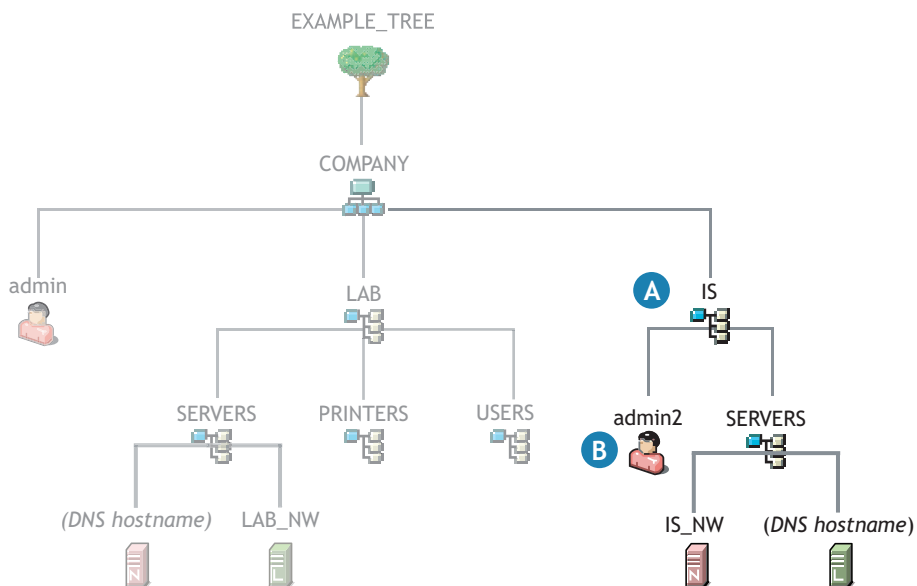
- | | |
|----------|--|
| A | <p>The OES installation process requires that you specify names for the following objects:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ♦ A1: A Tree object ♦ A2: An Organization object |
| B | One of the first objects you specify during an initial installation in the Admin user. |
| C | The OES installation process can also create Organizational Unit objects to define a context for the OES 2 Server object. |
| D | All other Organizational Unit objects that you have planned for your tree must be created after the installation completes. You will create the PRINTERS and USERS Organizational Unit objects in this guide. |
| E | The exception to D is that subsequent installations can create additional contexts (for example, SERVERS) to contain other OES servers (for example, IS_NW) that you install into the tree. |

3.2.3 Expanding Your Lab Tree

The instructions in this guide cover only the installation of an OES 2 Linux and a virtualized OES 2 NetWare server in the tree.

If you were to decide to install additional servers in the tree, the processes you would follow could involve some additional planning tasks, as illustrated in [Figure 3-3](#).

Figure 3-3 An Expanded Tree



Reference Letter	Explanation
------------------	-------------




- | | |
|----------|--|
| A | During subsequent installations into the same tree, you can create new Organizational Unit objects to provide a context for other OES 2 servers being installed. |
| B | If you want to specify other Admin users in the OES 2 installation parameters, you can do this during the installation. |

3.3 Setting Up Role-Based Services

When iManager is installed in connection with OES 2, the administrative tasks available through the *Roles and Tasks* icon are available to all users until you run the configuration wizard.

- 1 At your Windows workstation, log in to iManager on the OES 2 Linux lab server, using the eDirectory Admin user account and password. For more information, see the steps in [Section 1.9, “Accessing iManager,” on page 23](#).

If you receive a Tomcat error, see [Section A.2, “iManager Tomcat Error,” on page 109](#).

- 2 Click the *Configure* icon .
- 3 Select *Role Based Services > RBS Configuration*.
- 4 Select the *RBS Configuration Wizard* link in the Notice.
- 5 Click the *Browse* icon  next to the *Container* field.
- 6 Click *COMPANY*, then click *Next*.
- 7 Click the *Browse* icon  next to the *Scope* field.
- 8 Click *EXAMPLE_TREE*.
- 9 Click *Start*.

When the installation process completes, the eDirectory Admin user is the only user currently configured to perform the administrative tasks available through the Roles and Tasks icon. You can assign other roles to specific eDirectory users as your administrative needs dictate.

- 10 Do not close iManager. Continue with the next section, [Updating the iManager Plug-in Modules](#).

3.4 Updating the iManager Plug-in Modules

- 1 In the *Configure* pane, click *Plug-in Installation > Available Novell Plug-in Modules*.

A list shows the plug-ins on novell.com that have been updated or created since OES 2 was initially released.




- 2 Click the check box in the header row.
All of the available plug-in modules are selected.
- 3 Click *Install*.
- 4 When all plug-ins are installed, click *Close*.
- 5 Do not close iManager. Continue with the next section, [Creating a Context for Your Users and Groups](#).

3.5 Creating a Context for Your Users and Groups

All OES 2 products require that you create User objects to represent the users on your system. The Linux User Management component for OES 2 Linux servers requires that you also create a Group object that you can assign the users to.

If you reviewed [Section 3.2, “An Introduction to eDirectory Planning,” on page 44](#), you might have noticed an Organizational Unit object named USERS in [Figure 3-2](#) and [Figure 3-3](#). It is helpful to have at least one Organization Unit object to contain user-related objects, such as User objects and Group objects.

To create an Organizational Unit container object named USERS in the LAB Organizational Unit object:





- 1 In iManager, click the *View Objects* icon .
- 2 In the left pane, click the *Browse* tab.
- 3 Click the down-arrow  next to the *COMPANY* Organization object .
- 4 Click *LAB*, then select *Create Object* from the drop-down list.
- 5 From the *Available Object Classes* list, select *Organizational Unit*, then click *OK*.
- 6 In the *Organizational Unit name* field, type *USERS*.
- 7 Click *OK > OK*.
- 8 Do not close iManager. Continue with the next section, [Setting Up Universal Password for Users](#).

3.6 Setting Up Universal Password for Users

On networks where administrators plan to provide Samba (native Windows/CIFS) access to file services on an OES 2 server, the simplest password management method is to establish a Universal Password policy for all eDirectory users. This ensures that all OES 2 service passwords are synchronized.

The OES 2 Linux installation creates a Universal Password (UP) policy named Samba Default Password Policy.

To ensure that the users you create are assigned a Samba-qualified password policy, you must associate the Samba policy with the USERS container created in [Section 3.5, “Creating a Context for Your Users and Groups,” on page 48](#).

- 1 In iManager, click the *Roles and Tasks* icon .
- 2 Click *Passwords > Password Policies*.
On OES 2 NetWare, the task is *PwdPolicyManagement*.
- 3 Click the *Samba Default Password Policy* link.
- 4 Click the *Policy Assignment* tab.
- 5 Click the *Browse* icon  next to the *Assign To* field.
- 6 In the *Contents* pane, click the down-arrow  next to *COMPANY*, then click the down-arrow  next to *LAB*.

- 7 Select the *USERS* Organizational Unit object, then click *OK*.
- 8 Click *Apply* > *OK*.
- 9 Do not close iManager. Continue with the next section, [Creating NCP and NSS Volumes for Home Directories](#).

3.7 Creating NCP and NSS Volumes for Home Directories

For the exercises in the guide, you need home directories for the users you create.

When you create NCP™ and NSS volumes before creating users, you can then create home directories at the same time as you create the user objects. For that reason, it makes sense to set up the volumes prior to user object creation.

- ♦ [Section 3.7.1, “Home Directories on OES 2 Linux,” on page 49](#)
- ♦ [Section 3.7.2, “Home Directories on OES 2 NetWare,” on page 51](#)
- ♦ [Section 3.7.3, “Summary of Lab Home Directories and Purposes,” on page 52](#)

3.7.1 Home Directories on OES 2 Linux

On OES 2 Linux, home and other data directories can reside in three possible volume types, each of which is presented in this guide. The locations are:

- ♦ **Traditional Linux volumes:** Your lab server already contains a / (root) partition with a empty /home directory (the default location for home directories on Linux servers).
- ♦ **NCP volumes that point to traditional Linux volumes:** Your system has NCP Server installed so you can create NCP volumes that point to the traditional Linux file systems.
- ♦ **Novell Storage Services (NSS) volumes:** Your system is prepared with EVMS to support NSS volumes.

There are important differences between the home directories in each of these locations and in the configuration steps required to create them and set the needed file/directory trustee assignments, etc.

- ♦ [“The Traditional Linux /home Directory” on page 49](#)
- ♦ [“Creating an NCP Volume on the OES 2 Linux Server” on page 49](#)
- ♦ [“Creating an NSS Pool and Volume on the OES 2 Linux Server” on page 50](#)

The Traditional Linux /home Directory

For the exercises in this guide you create POSIX* home directories for two users. This lets you easily see the differences between directories created through POSIX and directories created through NCP. Both directory types exist on the same physical disk space and are displayed as POSIX home directories, but only the NCP directories appear in NCP interfaces.

Creating an NCP Volume on the OES 2 Linux Server

OES 2 Linux lets you create NCP volumes that point to directories on the traditional Linux partitions of your server. For the exercises in this guide, you create an NCP volume that points to the

/home directory on your server. NCP volumes support the Novell File and Directory Trustee Rights model when files are accessed through an NCP client.

NCP volumes on traditional Linux file systems differ from NSS volumes in that they do not support NSS file attributes, such as Delete Inhibit. For more information, see “[Directory and File Attributes](#)” in the *OES 2: NCP Server for Linux Administration Guide*.



- 1 Log into your server as `root` and click *Computer > Gnome Terminal*.
- 2 Create an NCP volume in NCPCON that points to the /home directory by entering the following commands:

```
ncpcon create volume home_ncp /home
exit
```

Creating an NSS Pool and Volume on the OES 2 Linux Server

OES 2 Linux supports NSS volumes. NSS is a fast-mounting, journaled file system for OES 2 Linux and NetWare. It is the only file system in the industry that is integrated with identity management. NSS volumes support the Novell File and Directory Trustee Rights model and also NSS file attributes. For more information, see “[The Traditional Novell Access Control Model](#)” in the *OES 2: Planning and Implementation Guide*.

NSS volumes can span partitions and even hard disks. For a graphical overview of NSS volumes, see [Section A.1, “NSS Partitions, Pools, and Volumes,”](#) on page 107.

- 1 On your lab workstation in iManager, click the *Roles and Tasks* icon .
- 2 Click *Storage > Pools*.
- 3 Click the *Browse* icon  next to the *Server* field,
- 4 Browse to and select your OES 2 Linux lab server object (in *COMPANY > LAB > SERVERS*).
- 5 Click *New*.
- 6 Name the pool `pool_lx` and click *Next*.
- 7 Click the box next to the system disk in your server (sda, hda, etc.).
- 8 By default, all of the free space on the disk should be automatically entered in the *Used Size* field, and the amount should match the *Free Size (MB)* displayed to the right of the system disk. If the *Used Size* field is blank, type the free space amount.
- 9 Click *Finish*.

POOL_LX is listed as an available pool. Notice that the NSS pool name is uppercase, even though you typed lowercase. All NCP and NSS volumes, are created and displayed in uppercase to give a visual distinction from the traditional Linux lowercase norm, to prevent visual confusion of letters and numbers (vol1 vs. VOL1), and because names are case insensitive on NSS.

- 10 After the pool appears in the list, continue in the *Storage* task by clicking *Volumes*.
- 11 Click *New*.
- 12 In the *Name* field, type `home_nss`, then click *Next*.
- 13 Click the box next to *POOL_LX*, then click *Next*.
- 14 Scroll down to *File Information > Lookup Namespace* and select *Long*.

This sets the default namespace for the volume to Long and avoids having the NCP server spend cycles doing Long namespace lookups.

- 15 Click *Finish*.

`HOME_NSS` is listed as an available volume.

- 16 Continue with the next section, [Home Directories on OES 2 NetWare](#).

3.7.2 Home Directories on OES 2 NetWare

The default file system for OES 2 NetWare is NSS, which is an NCP volume by definition. NetWare also supports the CIFS, AFP, and NFS protocols by default, but let's not get ahead of ourselves.


NetWare servers don't contain a HOME volume (partition) by default, but it is standard practice among NetWare administrators to create a HOME volume for their network users' private directories.

Creating a HOME_NW Volume on the OES 2 NetWare Server

Your NetWare virtual machine has approximately 5.5 GB of disk space still available for another NSS pool and volume on disk 0, which is the 10 GB file you created for the VM in [Section 2.3.3, "Creating a Virtual Machine and Installing NetWare,"](#) on page 36.

- 1 In iManager, click the *Roles and Tasks* icon .

You can manage storage on the NetWare LAB_NW server even though you are running iManager on your OES 2 Linux lab server. This demonstrates one advantage of the tight integration of OES 2 services with eDirectory.

- 2 Click *Storage > Pools*.
- 3 Click the *Browse* icon  next to the *Server* field,
- 4 Browse to and select the LAB_NW server object (in *COMPANY > LAB > SERVERS*).

Notice that a pool named *SYS* already exists. This pool contains the default volumes and files created with the NetWare server, including a volume that is also named *SYS*.

- 5 Click *New*.
- 6 Name the pool `pool_nw` and click *Next*.
- 7 Click the box next to the XenHD device in your virtual machine.

This is the 10 GB file that you created for the virtual machine. The file currently contains all the virtualized NetWare server's partitions and files.

- 8 By default, all of the free space on the disk should be automatically entered in the *Used Size* field, and the amount should match the *Free Size (MB)* displayed to the right of the system disk. If the *Used Size* field is blank, type in the free space amount.
 - 9 Click *Finish*.
- `POOL_NW` is listed as an available pool.
- 10 In the left frame, click *Volumes*.
 - 11 Click *New*.
 - 12 In the Name field, type `home_nw`, then click *Next*.
 - 13 Click the box next to *POOL_NW*, then click *Next*.

14 Click *Finish*.

3.7.3 Summary of Lab Home Directories and Purposes

Your lab servers now have four *home* directory access points in three physical locations (the first two share the same physical partition):

- ♦ **/home:** This is the default home directory on SLES 10 servers. The underlying file system is Reiser. On SLES 10 servers, home directories are normally created on `/home` by users logging in to the server for the first time.

Home directories on OES 2 servers are normally created on NCP or NSS volumes. However, they can be created manually on `/home`. User and Group ownership must be manually adjusted because the directories belong initially to the `root` user that creates them.

- ♦ **HOME_NCP:** This is an NCP volume mount point that points to and shares disk space with the `/home` directory mentioned above. It illustrates the functionality of the NCP server, the Novell File and Directory Trustee Model, and Novell Client™ access to a traditional Linux volume. (The underlying file system is Reiser.) Home directories on NCP volumes are easily created when users are created in iManager. POSIX permissions to home directories created in iManager must be adjusted before users can access the directories using non-NCP applications, such as Samba. This is because when the directories are created, the directory owner in POSIX is initially the eDirectory Admin User who created the users in eDirectory and their home directories on the Linux file system (NCP volume).
- ♦ **HOME_NSS:** This is an NSS volume. It illustrates the functionality of the NCP server, the Novell File and Directory Trustee Model, and NSS file attributes. Because NSS volumes are also NCP volumes by default, home directories are easily created at user-creation time in iManager. POSIX permissions do not apply to NSS volumes. However, NSS can interface with POSIX permissions for applications and access methods that require them. Trustee assignments (ownership) are automatically assigned to the eDirectory username or user when the home directory is created.
- ♦ **HOME_NW:** This is an NSS volume on your virtualized NetWare server. It illustrates the functionality of the NCP server, the Novell File and Directory Trustee Model, and NSS file attributes on a NetWare server. Trustee assignments (ownership) are automatically assigned to the eDirectory username or user when the home directory is created.

3.8 Creating Users

For the lab exercises, you will need to create the users shown in [Table 3-1](#).

IMPORTANT: There are seven users, each representing a different user type you might or might not have on your network.

Although the user names are unusual, they should help you track home directory locations and service access at a glance.

Every last name includes “edir” to indicate that eDirectory users have access to the traditional Novell services highlighted in this guide:

- ♦ Windows networking (NetWare CIFS)
- ♦ Novell iFolder® 3.6

♦ NetStorage




The steps for creating users begin after [Table 3-1](#).

Table 3-1 *Users to Create*

Username	First Name	Last Name	Home Directory Volume	What This User Demonstrates
linux1_lum-edir	Linux1	Lum-edir	/home	<p>You create this user's home directory manually in the server's /home directory.</p> <p>The user is LUM-enabled so that it can access Samba services.</p> <p>If LUM is configured to allow login or sshd access, this user can access the Linux server as though it is a local user.</p>
linux2_lum-edir	Linux2	Lum-edir	/home	<p>You create this user's home directory manually in the server's /home directory.</p> <p>The user is LUM-enabled so that it can access Samba services.</p> <p>If LUM is configured to allow login or sshd access, this user can access the Linux server as though it is a local user.</p> <p>The difference between this user and the linux1 user is that its home directory is not adjusted for privacy but has the default POSIX permissions.</p>
ncp_edir	Ncp	Edir	DNSname_HOME_NCP	<p>This user's home directory is created by specifying the HOME_NCP volume at user-creation time in iManager.</p> <p>When the instructions in this section are complete, it will have access to only the traditional Novell services mentioned in the Important note above this table. It will have neither Samba nor local server access.</p>

Username	First Name	Last Name	Home Directory Volume	What This User Demonstrates
ncp_lum-edir	Ncp	Lum-edir	<i>DNSname_HOME_NCP</i>	<p>This user's home directory is created by specifying the HOME_NCP volume at user-creation time in iManager.</p> <p>When the instructions in this section are complete, the user will have potential access to Samba and to the server as a local user, in addition to traditional Novell service access.</p>
nss_edir	Nss	Edir	<i>DNSname_HOME_NSS</i>	<p>This user's home directory is created by specifying the HOME_NSS volume at user-creation time in iManager.</p> <p>It has access to only the traditional Novell services mentioned in the Important note above this table.</p>
nss_lum-edir	Nss	Lum-edir	<i>DNSname_HOME_NSS</i>	<p>This user's home directory is created by specifying the HOME_NSS volume at user-creation time in iManager.</p> <p>In addition to traditional Novell services access, the user has potential access to Samba and to the server as a local user.</p>
nw_edir	Nw	Edir	LAB_NW_HOME_NW	<p>This user represents the traditional NetWare user in eDirectory.</p> <p>Its home directory is created by specifying the HOME_NW (NSS) volume at user-creation time in iManager.</p> <p>It has access to only the traditional Novell services mentioned in the Important note above this table. However, you could also LUM-enable the user (and the other non-LUM users as well) to verify that full OES 2 services are potentially available to all eDirectory users.</p>

- 1 In iManager, in the left pane, click *Users > Create User*.
- 2 In the *Username* field, type a username from [Table 3-1](#).
For the first user, this is linux1_lum-edir.
- 3 Type the first name and last name for the user as shown in [Table 3-1](#).

- 4 Click the *Browse* icon  next to the *Context* field.
- 5 For the first user, browse to the *USERS* object (*COMPANY > LAB > USERS*), then click the object.
For subsequent users, click the *Object History* icon  and select the *USERS* object's fully distinguished name (FDN).
- 6 Type the same password in both the *Password* and *Retype Password* fields.
- 7 Do not check *Set Simple Password*.
This is not required for OES because Universal Password is used.
- 8 If the Home Directory Volume cell in the table shows */home*, skip to **Step 9**.
For the other users, select the *Create Home Directory* option and browse  to the NCP volume indicated. (Volumes are in the *SERVERS* OU.)
The home directories for the *linux** users are created later.
- 9 Click *OK*.
- 10 Click *Repeat Task* to repeat the process until the other users listed in **Table 3-1 on page 53** are created.
- 11 Do not close iManager. Continue with the next section, **A Note about Identity Manager 3.5 Bundle Edition**.

3.9 A Note about Identity Manager 3.5 Bundle Edition

If your organization has more than one directory service that stores user information, you should consider implementing the Novell Identity Manager 3.5 Bundle Edition included with Novell Open Enterprise Server.

The Identity Manager 3.5 Bundle Edition provides licensed synchronization of information (including passwords) held in NT Domains, Active Directory* Domains, and eDirectory trees.

Not only can you import User objects into eDirectory rather than creating them as you have in this section, but you can use Identity Manager to keep all the user data (including passwords) that are stored in your different databases synchronized with each other.

When data from one system changes, Identity Manager detects and propagates these changes to other connected systems based on the business policies you define.

For more information, see “**Using the Identity Manager 3.5 Bundle Edition**” in the *OES 2: Planning and Implementation Guide*.

Continue with **Chapter 4, “eDirectory Linux Access (LUM),” on page 57**.

eDirectory Linux Access (LUM)

4

Novell® Linux User Management (LUM) is a key component of Novell Open Enterprise Server (OES) and provides two basic functions:

- ♦ It lets you create Linux User objects in eDirectory™ for Windows users who will access Samba file services on your OES server, as demonstrated earlier in this guide.
- ♦ It lets you require users who are accessing PAM-enabled services, such as FTP or SSH, on the OES 2 server to authenticate through eDirectory.

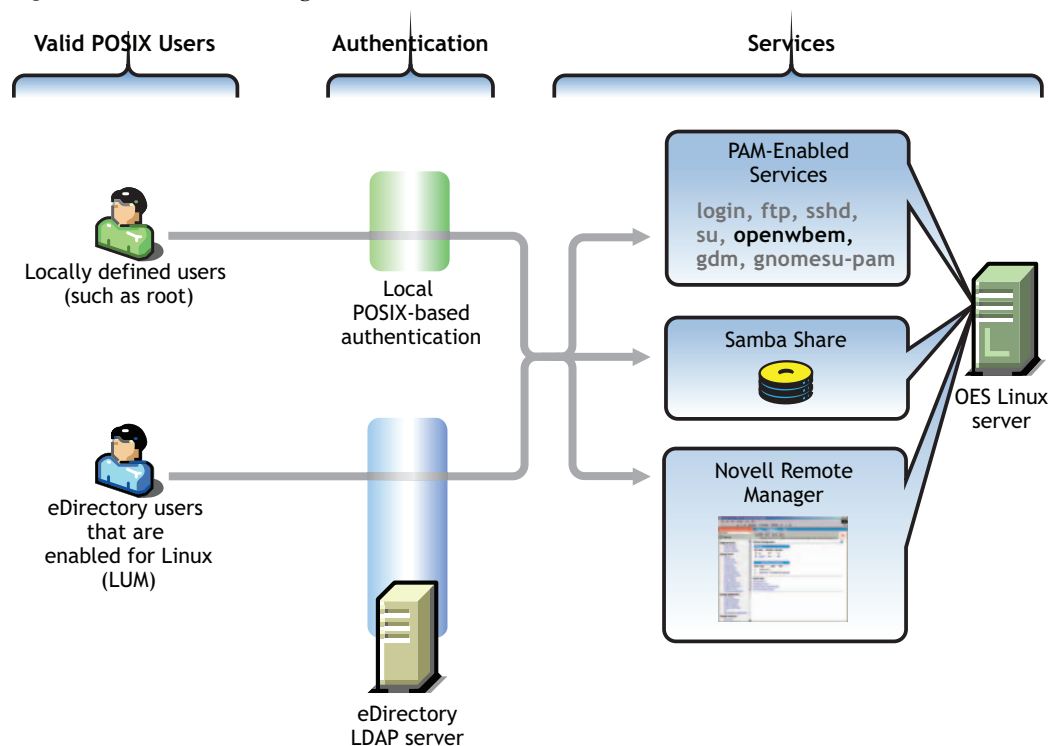
This section discusses the following:

- ♦ [Section 4.1, “Overview of Linux User Management,” on page 57](#)
- ♦ [Section 4.2, “Creating Group Objects,” on page 58](#)
- ♦ [Section 4.3, “Enabling the LUMUsers Group for Linux User Management \(LUM\),” on page 59](#)
- ♦ [Section 4.4, “Allowing SSH Access,” on page 60](#)

4.1 Overview of Linux User Management

Figure 4-1 illustrates how LUM works with PAM-enabled services. For more detailed information, see “[Linux User Management: Access to Linux for eDirectory Users](#)” in the *OES 2: Planning and Implementation Guide*. As illustrated, OpenWBEM is the only PAM-enabled service that is active by default.

Figure 4-1 Linux User Management on OES



The user-creation steps you completed earlier in this guide ([Section 3.8, “Creating Users,” on page 52](#)) created three LUM users with limited rights as local users on the OES 2 Linux server.

4.2 Creating Group Objects

To simplify user management, you should create one or more groups and associate users with those groups. Groups let you manage multiple users at the same time.

Some actions can only be performed at the group level. For example, enabling users for LUM requires making them members of a group that is enabled for LUM.

For the exercises in this guide you will create two groups:

- ♦ **LUMUsers:** This group is used to LUM-enable some of the users you have created. Having the group lets us explore how LUM works and directly experience the SSH security precautions that are built into OES 2.
- ♦ **AllUsers:** This group is for all of the eDirectory user objects, including those that are LUM-enabled and those that have only traditional Novell services access.

NOTE: In OES 1, Samba support required that you create a LUM-enabled group. In OES 2, Samba uses a system-created group for this purpose as you will see in [Chapter 5, “Novell Samba on OES 2,” on page 63](#).

IMPORTANT: Creating a group named users seems logical to many eDirectory administrators.




Unfortunately, all SLES 10 servers already have a system-created local group named users, and creating a duplicate group in eDirectory causes problems.



For more information, see “[Avoid POSIX and eDirectory Duplications](#)” in the *OES 2: Planning and Implementation Guide*.

To create the required group objects:

- 1 In iManager > *Roles and Tasks*, click *Groups > Create Group*.
- 2 In the *Group Name* field, type LUMUsers.

The name contains uppercase and lowercase letters simply to illustrate that case is preserved in object names. Some administrators use mixed case to improve readability.





- 3 Click the *Browse*  icon next to the *Context* field.
- 4 Browse to the USERS container object.
- 5 Click *OK > Modify*.
- 6 Click the *Members* tab.
- 7 Click the *Browse* icon  next to the *Members* field.
- 8 Browse to the USERS group and click the down-arrow  next to the group.
- 9 Select the following User objects:
 - ♦ linux1_lum-edir
 - ♦ linux2_lum-edir
 - ♦ ncp_lum-edir

- ♦ nss_lum-edir
- 10 Click *OK* > *Apply* > *OK*.
- 11 Click *Create Group*.
- 12 In the *Group Name* field, type `AllUsers`.
- 13 Click the *Object History* icon  and select the USERS object's fully distinguished name (FDN).
- 14 Click *OK* > *Modify*.
- 15 Click the *Members* tab.
- 16 Click the *Browse* icon  next to the *Members* field.
- 17 Shift-click `linux1_lum-edir`, drag the mouse down to select all the users, then click `nw_edir`.
All of the users are added to the list.
- 18 Click *OK* > *Apply* > *OK*.
- 19 Do not close iManager. Continue with the next section, [Enabling the LUMUsers Group for Linux User Management \(LUM\)](#).

4.3 Enabling the LUMUsers Group for Linux User Management (LUM)

IMPORTANT: LUM-enabling users is an important part of these lab exercises. However, in a production environment you should avoid LUM-enabling users until you fully understand the potential security issues. In contrast to OES 1, separate LUM-enabling of Samba users is not required in OES 2. For more information, see “[SSH Services on OES 2 Linux](#)” in the *OES 2: Planning and Implementation Guide*.

If you want eDirectory users to access PAM-enabled services such as login or sshd (SSH), on an OES 2 Linux server, you must LUM-enable the users.

- 1 In the *Roles and Tasks* list, click *Linux User Management* > *Enable Groups for Linux*.
- 2 Click the *Browse* icon  next to the *Group Name* field.
- 3 Click *LUMUsers* > *OK*.
- 4 Make sure the *Linux-Enable All Users in These Groups* option is selected, then click *Next* twice.
- 5 Click the *Browse* icon  next to the *Linux Workstation Name* field.
- 6 Click the up-arrow .
- 7 Click the down-arrow  next to *SERVERS*.
- 8 Click the *UNIX Workstation* object for the OES 2 Linux lab server, then click *OK*.

LUM-enabled access to OES 2 Linux servers is enabled on an individual server basis. If you install additional OES 2 Linux servers that require LUM access, they must also be added to a LUM-enabled group.

The LUMUsers group and its users are now recognized by the OES 2 Linux server as local users.

- 9 Click *Next* > *Finish* > *OK*.
- 10 Do not close iManager. Continue with the next section, [Allowing SSH Access](#).

4.4 Allowing SSH Access

To illustrate how LUM-enabled services work, we will briefly experiment with SSH access for eDirectory LUM-enabled users. In [Chapter 5, “Novell Samba on OES 2,” on page 63](#), you will see how Samba blocks SSH access for all Samba users. In [Section 9.2.4, “SSH and NetStorage Administration,” on page 88](#), you will see that SSH access is required for a key NetStorage administration feature.

Complete the steps in the following sections:

- ♦ [Section 4.4.1, “Allowing SSH Access Through the Firewall,” on page 60](#)
- ♦ [Section 4.4.2, “Adding SSH as an Allowed Service in LUM,” on page 60](#)
- ♦ [Section 4.4.3, “Verifying SSH Access,” on page 60](#)

4.4.1 Allowing SSH Access Through the Firewall

- 1 On the OES 2 Linux lab server, click *Computer > YaST Administrator Settings*, then click *Security and Users > Firewall*.
- 2 In the left navigation frame, click *Allowed Services*.
- 3 In the *Services to Allow* drop-down list, select *SSH*.
- 4 Click *Add > Next > Accept*.

The firewall is now configured to allow SSH connections with the server.

4.4.2 Adding SSH as an Allowed Service in LUM


- 1 In YaST in the *Open Enterprise Server* group, click *OES Install and Configuration*.
- 2 Click *Accept*.
- 3 When the Novell Open Enterprise Server Configuration page has loaded, click the *Disabled* link under *Linux User Management*.

The option changes to *Enabled* and the configuration settings appear.

- 4 Click *Linux User Management*.
- 5 Type the eDirectory Admin password in the appropriate field, then click *OK > Next*.
- 6 In the list of allowed services, click *sshd*.
- 7 Click *Next > Next > Finish*.

4.4.3 Verifying SSH Access

The LUMUsers group in eDirectory now has SSH as an allowed service. To verify this:

- 1 On the lab workstation, in the iManager *Roles and Tasks* list, click *Directory Administration > Modify Object*.
- 2 Click the *Browse* icon  next to the *Object Name* field.
- 3 Browse to and select the *LUMUsers* group object (in *COMPANY > LAB > USERS*), then click *OK*.
- 4 Click the *Linux Profile* tab, then click the *Linux Services* sub-tab.

- 5 Notice that `sshd` (the SSH daemon) is listed as a LUM-Enabled service, then click *OK*.
- 6 (Optional) If you want to verify that SSH access works, install an SSH client on the workstation and attach to the lab server using one of the LUM-enabled users. Be aware, however, that this will create a POSIX home directory for the user in `/home` and might require adjustments to procedures later in the guide.
- 7 Continue with [Chapter 5, “Novell Samba on OES 2,” on page 63](#).

Novell Samba on OES 2

5

Samba is an open source software suite (freely available under the GNU General Public License) that lets you use the Microsoft* SMB/CIFS networking protocol with Linux computers and other platforms. Samba lets Linux and Windows users access a Novell® Open Enterprise Server 2 Linux server exactly as they would access a Windows file server.

This section discusses the following:

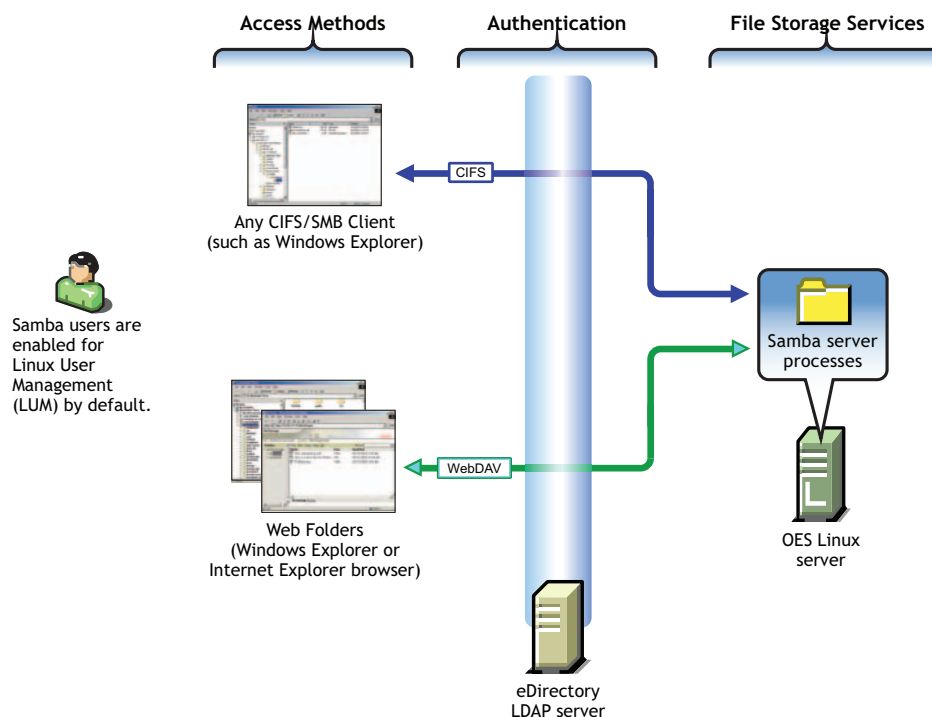
- ♦ Section 5.1, “Overview of Novell Samba,” on page 63
- ♦ Section 5.2, “Enabling Users for Samba,” on page 64
- ♦ Section 5.3, “SSH Access Is Now Restricted,” on page 64
- ♦ Section 5.4, “Creating a Samba Share for the HOME_NSS Volume,” on page 65
- ♦ Section 5.5, “Creating a Home Directory for the linux* Users,” on page 65
- ♦ Section 5.6, “Creating Corresponding Windows Users,” on page 66

5.1 Overview of Novell Samba

Figure 5-1 illustrates the file services available through Samba in OES 2 Linux.



More Information on Samba file services in OES 2 is found in “**Novell Samba**” in the *OES 2: Planning and Implementation Guide*.

Figure 5-1 Samba on OES



5.2 Enabling Users for Samba

Users who access Windows/CIFS file services on Linux servers must be enabled for Samba.

- 1 In the *Roles and Tasks* list, click *File Protocols > Samba*.
- 2 Click the *Browse* icon  next to the *Server* field.
- 3 Browse to and select your OES 2 Linux lab server.
- 4 Click the *Users* tab, then click the *Add* link.
- 5 Click the *Select Multiple Objects* link.
- 6 Click the *Browse* icon  next to the *Username* field.
- 7 Browse to and select the LUM-enabled User objects:
 - ♦ linux1_lum-edir
 - ♦ linux2_lum-edir
 - ♦ ncp_lum-edir
 - ♦ nss_lum-edir
- 8 Click *OK* twice.

Notice that in addition to their membership in the LUMUsers group, the three users have been added to a system-created group named *servername-W-SambaUserGroup*.


Membership in the Samba group would have LUM-enabled the selected users if they were not already LUM-enabled. However, we created a separate LUMUsers group to show how SSH access to the server is now restricted by the Samba-enabling process.

- 9 To see this restriction, click *Close* and continue with the next section, **SSH Access Is Now Restricted**.

5.3 SSH Access Is Now Restricted

In [Section 4.4.3, “Verifying SSH Access,” on page 60](#) you saw that SSH access was enabled for all the members of the LUMUsers group. That access has now been restricted by enabling those same users for Samba.

To verify this:

- 1 In the *Roles and Tasks* list, click *Directory Administration > Modify Object*.
- 2 Click the *Browse* icon  next to the *Object Name* field, then browse to and select the *servername-W-SambaUserGroup* object under *COMPANY*.
- 3 Click *OK*.
- 4 Click the *Other* sub-tab.
- 5 In the *Valued Attributes* list, click *uamPosixPAMServiceExcludeList*, then click *Edit*.
- 6 Notice that *sshd* is listed, then click *Cancel*.

As long as the SSH daemon is listed as an excluded service for any group, members of that group will not have SSH access to the server.

- 7 Click *OK*.

IMPORTANT: In the initial OES 2 release, a known defect prevents *sshd* from being deselected as a LUM-enabled service for the LUMUsers group in the iManager interfaces.

Service access is nevertheless restricted as described, and you can verify this by using an SSH client if so desired.

- 8 Continue with the next section, [Creating a Samba Share for the HOME_NSS Volume](#).

5.4 Creating a Samba Share for the HOME_NSS Volume

The default Samba configuration on an OES 2 Linux server includes a users share that points to the /home directory. Because we have specified that the NCP volume, HOME_NCP, is hosted on /home, this share provides home directory access for both the linux* and ncp* users.

On the other hand, those with home directories on the NSS volume don't have a default share to use.

- 1 In iManager > *Roles and Tasks*, click *File Protocols* > *Samba*.
- 2 Click the *Browse* icon next to the *Server* field, then browse to and select the OES 2 Linux lab server.
- 3 Click the *Shares* tab.
- 4 Click the *New* sub-tab.
- 5 In the *Share Name* field, type home_nss.
- 6 In the *Path* field, type /media/nss/HOME_NSS.
This is the mount point for the HOME_NSS volume on the Linux file system.
- 7 Click *OK*.

Continue with the next section, [Creating a Home Directory for the linux* Users](#).

5.5 Creating a Home Directory for the linux* Users

The Samba exercises in this guide involve users' home directories and specific files they will copy to those directories. However, neither of the linux* users currently has a home directory.

There are two standard ways to create home directories on a Linux server. The first way is for a user to log in to the server as either a local or a LUM-enabled user. For example, opening an SSH session creates a home directory.

Because it is unlikely that you want your users to have direct physical access to a production server, we will use the second way, which is to create the directory manually, assign the user and group to the directory, and then modify access permissions.

IMPORTANT: Linux administrators who have used Samba services on Linux servers expect that users will be able to log in to Samba and have their home directories created automatically. Unfortunately, this functionality does not work with the Novell Samba service in OES 2 Linux.

- 1 As the root user on the server's desktop, click *Computer* > *Home Folder*.
- 2 In the left panel, double-click *File System*, then double-click the home folder.
- 3 If you see home directories for only the ncp_* users that were created in iManager on the HOME_NCP volume, continue with [Step 4](#).

If you see a home directory for one of the LUM users, that means you used the user to experiment with SSH access in [Step 6 on page 61](#), thus creating a home directory for the user. In that case, adjust the steps that follow as required.

- 4 Right-click the white space in the right panel and select *Create Folder*.
- 5 Type `linux1_lum-edir` as the folder name, then right-click the folder and select *Properties*.
- 6 Click the *Permissions* tab.
- 7 Click the *File Owner* drop-down list, then use the Up-arrow and Down-arrow keys to navigate to and select the `linux1_lum-edir` user.

Notice that the users who are not enabled for LUM are not listed.

- 8 With the `linux_lum` user selected, press Enter.
- 9 Click the *File Group* drop-down list, then navigate to and select `LUMUsers`, then press Enter.

Neither this group nor the user you selected exist locally. However, because they are LUM-enabled, the server recognizes them as though they did.

The next three lines (Owner, Group, Others) indicate access permissions for the directory owner (`linux_lum`), the assigned group (`LUMUsers`), and everyone else (others).

Notice that both Group and Others have permission to *Read* (open) the contents of the folder and *Execute* (browse its contents). This is not what NetWare® administrators and users expect because home directories are private on NetWare servers.

- 10 Make this directory private by deselecting all of the access permissions for Group and Others.

For more information about directory privacy and aligning access on Linux servers to match what NetWare administrators are accustomed to, see “[Aligning NCP and POSIX File Access Rights](#)” in the *OES 2: Planning and Implementation Guide*.

- 11 Click *Close*.
- 12 Right-click the white space in the right panel and select *Create Folder*.
- 13 Type `linux2_lum-edir` as the folder name, then right-click the folder and select *Properties*.
- 14 Click the *Permissions* tab.
- 15 Change the file owner to `linux2_lum-edir` and the file group to `LUMUsers` by using the drop-down lists.
- 16 Do not adjust the permissions for this directory. Later in the guide we will use this to contrast default POSIX file permissions with the Novell File and Directory Security Model.
- 17 Click *Close*.
- 18 Continue with the next section, [Creating Corresponding Windows Users](#).

5.6 Creating Corresponding Windows Users

Some OES services, such as Samba and Novell iFolder®, interact seamlessly with Windows users that have the same username and password as the eDirectory users.

For the exercises in this guide, you must now create Windows user accounts for the users listed in [Table 3-1 on page 53](#) and assign each user the same password you specified for the corresponding eDirectory account.

- 1 On the Windows workstation, log in as an Administrator user.

- 2** Access the Control Panel and select *User Accounts* (Windows XP) or *Users and Passwords* (Windows 2000).

On Windows 2000, you specify the password before the account type.

- 3** Create a user account for each user in **Table 3-1 on page 53**, specifying that the account is *Limited* (Windows XP) or *Standard* (Windows 2000).
- 4** On Windows XP, select the user after creating it, and then create the same password for the user that you specified in **Step 6 on page 55**.
- 5** Repeat from **Step 3** for each additional user.
- 6** Continue with **Chapter 6, “NetWare CIFS on OES 2,” on page 69**.

NetWare CIFS on OES 2

6

OES 2 NetWare includes support for the native file access methods on Linux, Macintosh*, UNIX*, and Windows workstations.

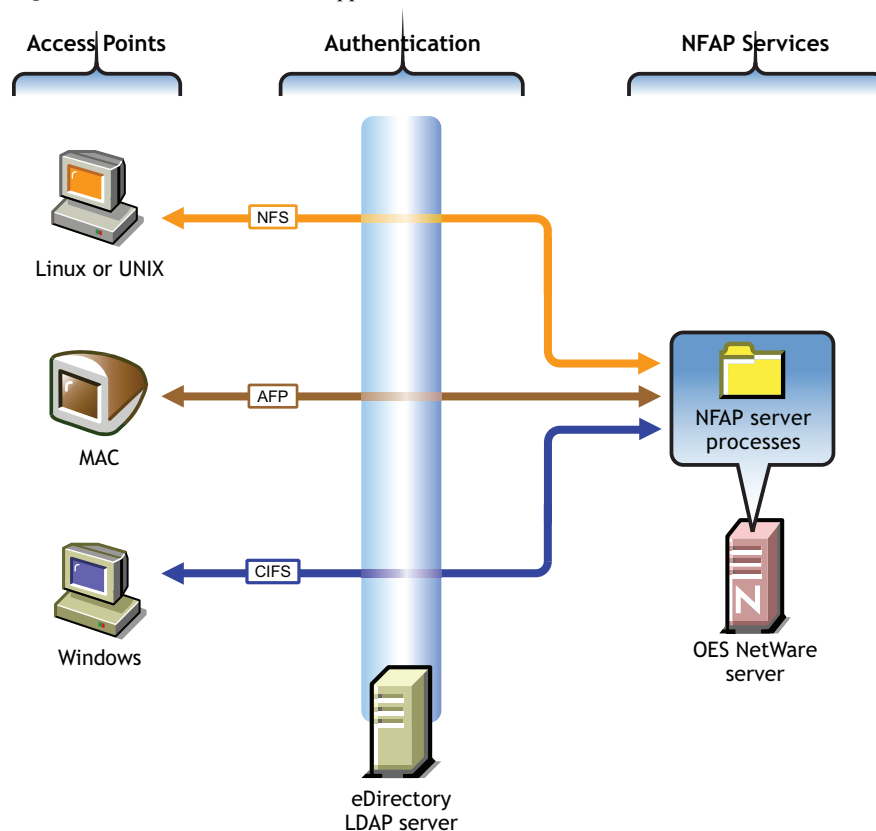
This section discusses the following:

- ♦ Section 6.1, “Overview,” on page 69
- ♦ Section 6.2, “Enabling NFAP Services on the LAB_NW Server,” on page 70

6.1 Overview

Figure 5-1 illustrates the native File Access Protocol (NFAP) support services that are enabled by installing OES NetWare. A more detailed overview of NFAP file services on OES is found in “Native File Access Protocols” in the *OES 2: Planning and Implementation Guide*.

Figure 6-1 Native File Access Support on OES NetWare



The exercises in this guide have you access the NetWare server using native Windows functionality.

If you want to also experiment with Linux, UNIX, or Macintosh workstations, refer to the information in “Native File Access Protocols Implementation and Maintenance” in the *OES 2: Planning and Implementation Guide* after completing all the sections in this guide.

6.2 Enabling NFAP Services on the LAB_NW Server

When you created the `nw_dir` user in iManager, you also created a home directory for the user on the HOME_NW NSS volume on the virtualized NetWare server LAB_NW.

By default, all NSS volumes on NetWare servers are available for CIFS and AFP access. To configure CIFS access, you must complete two tasks:

- ♦ [Section 6.2.1, “Creating a Share for the HOME_NW Volume,” on page 70](#)
- ♦ [Section 6.2.2, “Specifying a Search Context,” on page 70](#)

6.2.1 Creating a Share for the HOME_NW Volume

As with Samba, NetWare CIFS requires that you specify the share points users can access.

- 1 In iManager > *Roles and Tasks*, click *File Protocols* > *NetWare CIFS*.
- 2 Click the *Browse* icon next to the *Server* field, then browse to and select the LAB_NW server.
- 3 Click the *New* sub-tab.
- 4 In the *Share Name* field, type `home_nw`.
This is the name used to attach to the share.
- 5 In the *Path* field, type `home_nw/`.
This indicates the path on the NetWare server, starting at the volume and ending with a forward slash (/). The share points to the root of the HOME_NW volume. Because the volume is on a NetWare server, the path is not case-sensitive.
- 6 Click *OK*.

6.2.2 Specifying a Search Context

You must specify a search context that NetWare can use to find users needing CIFS access.

- 1 Log into your VM host server as `root` and click *Computer* > *YaST* > *Virtualization* > *Virtual Machine Manager*.
- 2 Double-click the *LAB_NW_VM* virtual machine.
- 3 On the NetWare GUI, click the File Browser (folder) icon once to grab the mouse pointer and once to select the browser.
- 4 Double-click the *SYS:* volume.
- 5 Double-click the *ETC* folder.
- 6 Scroll down and double-click the `cifscctxs.cfg` file.
Notice that the search context is set to the SERVERS container. User searches occur only in the contexts specified in this file. Subcontainers are not searched.
- 7 Edit the file, replacing *SERVERS* with *USERS*, so that the line reads
`OU=USERS.OU=LAB.O=COMPANY`
- 8 Save the file and close the editor.
- 9 Click the *Server Console* (computer) icon.

- 10** Stop and then start the CIFS service by entering the following commands:

CIFSSTOP

CIFSSTRT

- 11** Press Ctrl+Alt to release the mouse, then close both of the Virtual Machine Manager windows.
- 12** Continue with [Chapter 7, “iFolder 3.6,” on page 73](#).

iFolder 3.6

7

As a key file service component of Novell® Open Enterprise Server (OES), Novell iFolder® 3.6 provides a repository on one or more OES 2 Linux servers that stores master copies of locally accessible files.

This section discusses the following:

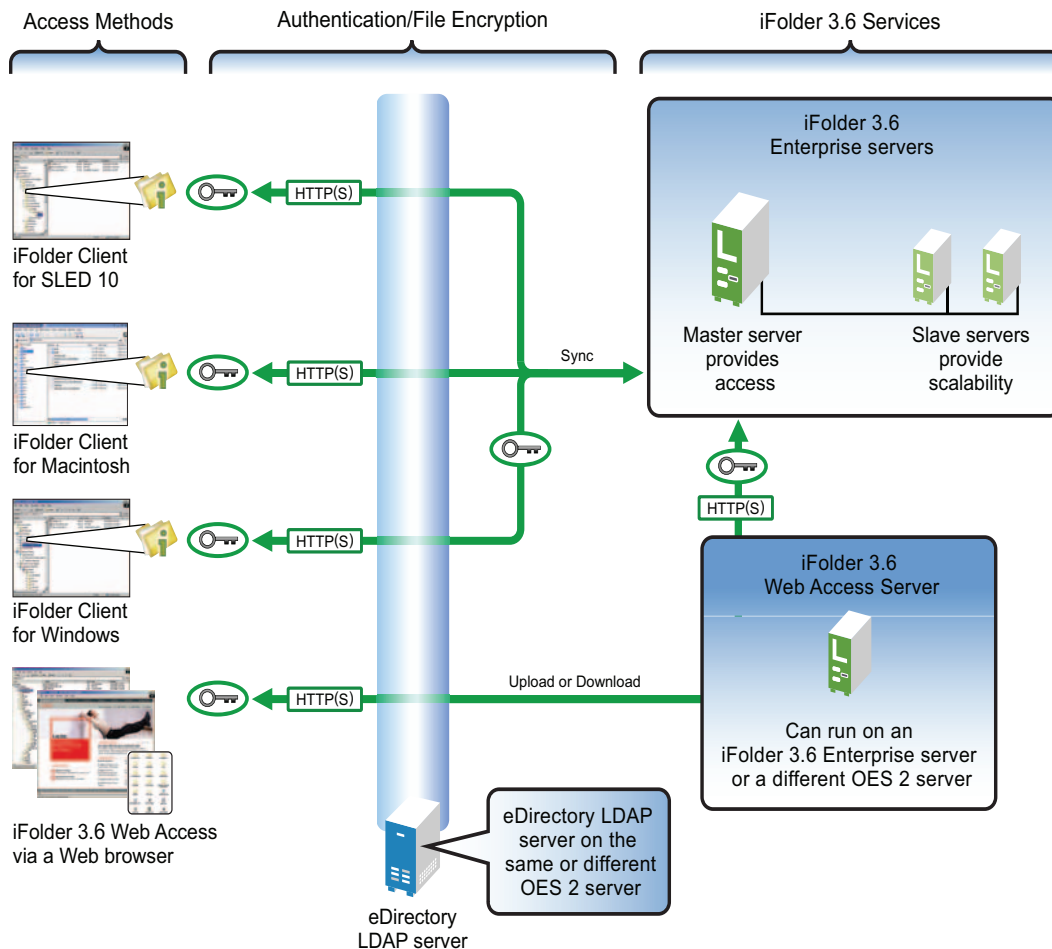
- ♦ [Section 7.1, “Overview of iFolder,” on page 73](#)
- ♦ [Section 7.2, “Installing the iFolder Client,” on page 74](#)
- ♦ [Section 7.3, “Refreshing the List of iFolder Users,” on page 75](#)
- ♦ [Section 7.4, “Configuring iFolder Accounts and Creating iFolders,” on page 76](#)
- ♦ [Section 7.5, “What’s Next,” on page 77](#)

7.1 Overview of iFolder

Figure 7-1 illustrates the file services that are enabled by completing the steps in the sections that follow.

More detailed information on iFolder 3.6 file services on OES 2 is found in “**Novell iFolder 3.6**” in the *OES 2: Planning and Implementation Guide*.

Figure 7-1 iFolder File Services on OES



7.2 Installing the iFolder Client

NOTE: Although the exercises in this guide focus on Windows, the iFolder client is also available for Linux, and a Macintosh version is being developed. For more information, see the *OES 2: Novell iFolder 3.6 User Guide*.

The iFolder client is required for

- ♦ Automatically synchronizing local iFolder files with the files on the iFolder 3.6 enterprise server.
- ♦ Sharing iFolders with other users.

IMPORTANT: To install the client, the workstation must have an active Internet connection.

To install the iFolder client:

- 1 Log in to the workstation as a Windows administrative user.
- 2 In your browser, access your OES 2 Linux server's welcome pages by entering the following URL:

`http://IP_or_DNS`

where *IP_or_DNS* is the IP address of full DNS name of your lab server.

For example: `myserver.company.example.com`

- 3 On the OES 2 Welcome Page in the left panel, click the *Client Software* link.
- 4 Under *Available Downloads*, click *iFolder Client for Windows*.
- 5 Save the file.
- 6 Open the downloaded file and install the client.

The installation process includes several steps. For the installation to succeed, you must agree, accept, and answer Yes to the various prompts, including the Microsoft .NET installation if prompted. Accept all the defaults.
- 7 If you install Microsoft .NET, you might be prompted to restart the workstation. If prompted, click the *Restart* button, then after the workstation restarts, log in as the Windows administrative user.
- 8 Click through the dialog boxes, accepting the defaults, until the process is finished. Then click *Finish > Yes* to restart the workstation.
- 9 After the workstation restarts, log in as an administrative user.
- 10 Cancel the iFolder Account Creation Wizard, then continue with [Refreshing the List of iFolder Users](#).

7.3 Refreshing the List of iFolder Users

All eDirectory™ users are enabled for access to iFolder 3.6 by default. However, the iFolder 3.6 Administration utility must be synchronized with eDirectory. By default this happens every 24 hours.

- 1 Open your browser and log in to iManager as admin.

If you receive a Tomcat error, see [Section A.2, “iManager Tomcat Error,” on page 109](#).

- 2 Click *iFolder 3.6 > Launch iFolder Admin Console*.
- 3 In the *iFolder Server* field, type the IP address of the OES 2 Linux lab server.
- 4 Select the *Authenticate Using Current iManager Credentials* option.
- 5 Click *OK*.

The *Users* tab shows the users that are recognized by the iFolder server as having iFolder service access. Unless a period of time has elapsed since you created the users in this guide, they are not displayed in the list. If they do appear, you can skip the rest of this section, but it still might be good to familiarize yourself with the refresh process.

- 6 Click the *Servers* tab.
- 7 Click the blue link for the OES 2 Linux lab server.
- 8 In the *LDAP Details* section, click the *Sync Now* button.

Notice that the default synchronization interval is 1440 minutes (24 hours).

- 9 Click the *Users* tab.

Notice that the users you have created are added to the list.

7.4 Configuring iFolder Accounts and Creating iFolders

Before users can create iFolders, they must set up an iFolder account on the workstation.

You should have already created a Windows user account for each eDirectory user as instructed in [Section 5.6, “Creating Corresponding Windows Users,” on page 66](#). You will now configure an iFolder for linux1_lum-edir and invite the ncp_edir and nw_edir users to share the iFolder. Although you can create accounts for the other users, there are no exercises in this guide that involve them having iFolder accounts.

- 1** Log off as the administrative user, then log in to the Windows workstation as the linux1_lum-edir user that you created in [Section 5.6, “Creating Corresponding Windows Users,” on page 66](#).
- 2** After the login process completes, you should be prompted to set up an iFolder account. Click *Next*.
If you are not prompted to set up an account, right-click the iFolder icon on the toolbar, select *Accounts*, then click *New*.
- 3** In the *Server Address* field, type the IP address or DNS hostname of your OES 2 Linux server, then click *Next*.
- 4** Type the linux1_lum-edir for the username, then type the password you assigned to the user.
- 5** Select *Remember Password*, then click *Next > Connect*.
- 6** If prompted, accept the certificate by clicking *Yes*.
- 7** When prompted to create a default iFolder, click *Cancel*, click *Finish*, then close the window that warns about no iFolders being on the server.
- 8** Right-click the desktop, then click *New* and create a new folder named linux1_lum-edir_IF3.
- 9** After creating the folder, right-click it, then click *Convert to an iFolder*.
- 10** Click *OK*.
- 11** In the message that points out how iFolder folder icons look different, select *Do Not Show This Message Again*, then click *Close*.
- 12** Right-click the iFolder, then select *iFolder > Share with*.
- 13** In the iFolder Properties dialog box, click *Add*.
- 14** In the *iFolder Users* column, click *Ncp Edir*, then click *Add>>*.
Ncp Edir is added to the *Selected Users* column.
- 15** Add *Nw Edir* to the *Selected Users* column as well.
- 16** Click *OK*.
- 17** Change the access rights for *Nw Edir* from *Read/Write* to *Read Only* by doing the following:
 - 17a** Click *Nw Edir*.
 - 17b** Click *Access*.
 - 17c** Select *Read Only*.
 - 17d** Click *OK*.
- 18** Click *Apply > OK*.

The two users are configured to access the iFolder.

19 Log out of the workstation.

7.5 What's Next

Continue with [Chapter 8, “iPrint,”](#) on page 79.

As the print services component of Novell® Open Enterprise Server (OES), Novell iPrint provides a powerful and easy-to-implement printing solution that lets your network users print from any Linux, Macintosh, or Windows workstation to any network printer.

This section discusses the following:

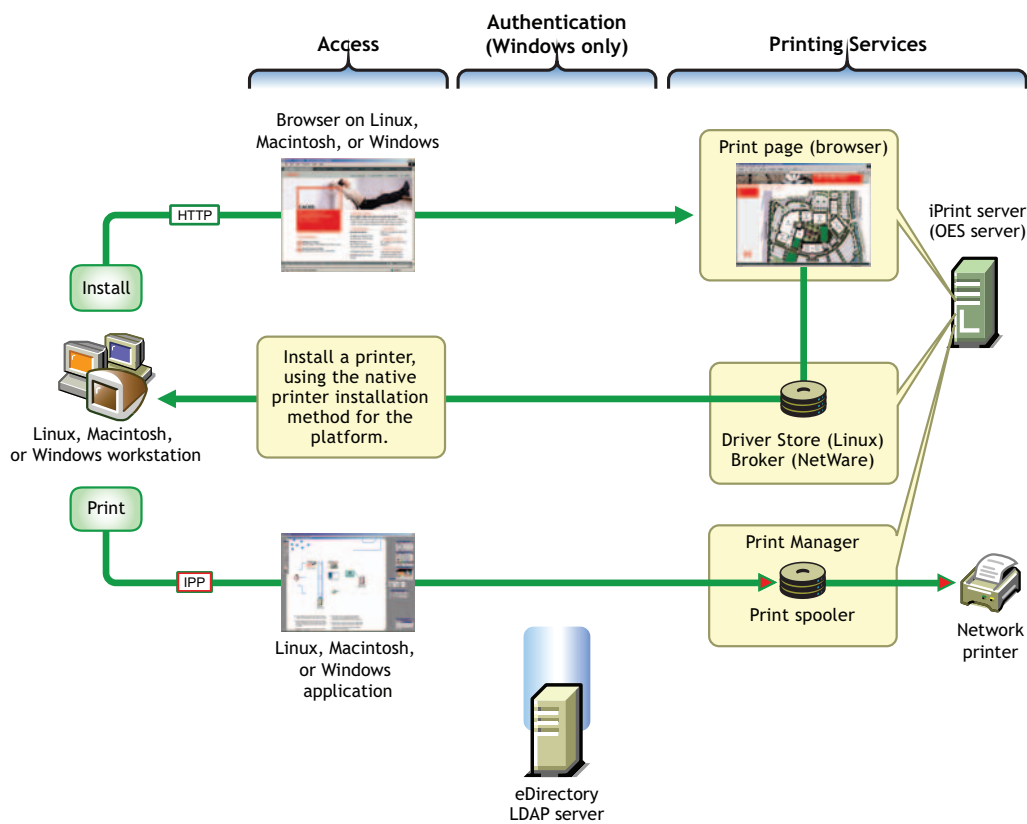
- ♦ Section 8.1, “Overview of iPrint,” on page 79
- ♦ Section 8.2, “Creating an eDirectory Context for Printers,” on page 80
- ♦ Section 8.3, “Creating a Print Driver Store,” on page 81
- ♦ Section 8.4, “Creating a Print Manager Object,” on page 81
- ♦ Section 8.5, “Adding Printer Drivers to the Driver Store from the Windows Platforms,” on page 81
- ♦ Section 8.6, “Creating iPrint Printer Objects,” on page 83
- ♦ Section 8.7, “What’s Next,” on page 83

8.1 Overview of iPrint

Figure 8-1 illustrates the printing services that are enabled by completing the steps in the sections that follow.



More detailed information on iPrint services in OES 2 is found in “iPrint Functionality” in the *OES 2: Planning and Implementation Guide*.

Figure 8-1 iPrint on OES









8.2 Creating an eDirectory Context for Printers

System administrators often create one or more container objects just for network printers. Obviously, this is an optional organizational preference issue. The printers themselves can be placed in the most convenient and accessible locations for your network users.

- 1 Log in to the lab Windows workstation as a Windows user with Administrator privileges.
- 2 Cancel the iFolder wizard.
- 3 Start iManager and log in as the Admin user.
If you receive a Tomcat error, see [Section A.2, “iManager Tomcat Error,”](#) on page 109.
- 4 Click the *View Objects* icon .
- 5 Click the *Browse* tab.
- 6 In the left pane, click the down-arrow  next to the COMPANY Organization object.
- 7 Click *LAB*, then select *Create Object* from the drop-down list.
- 8 From the *Available Object Classes* list, select *Organizational Unit*, then click *OK*.
- 9 In the *Organizational Unit Name* field, type PRINTERS.
- 10 Click *OK* twice.









8.3 Creating a Print Driver Store

iPrint stores print driver files by workstation type for each of your network printers in a driver store in eDirectory™.

- 1 In iManager, click the *Roles and Tasks* icon .
- 2 Click *iPrint > Create Driver Store*.
- 3 In the *Driver Store Name* field, type `Print_Drivers`.
- 4 Click the *Browse* icon  next to the *Container Name* field.
- 5 Click the down-arrow  next to LAB, then click the PRINTERS Organizational Unit object.
- 6 Click the *Browse* icon  next to the *eDir Server* field.
- 7 Click the down-arrow  next to LAB, click the down-arrow  next to SERVERS, then click your OES 2 Linux lab server.
- 8 Click *OK* twice.

8.4 Creating a Print Manager Object

The iPrint Manager is represented by and managed through a Print Manager object in eDirectory. It is a daemon that runs on the OES server, and it must be running when you create Print objects. After printing is set up, the iPrint Manager receives print job requests and forwards them to printers when the printers are ready.

- 1 Continuing from **Step 8** in the previous section, click *iPrint > Create Print Manager*.
- 2 In the *Manager Name* field, type the following:
`iPrint_Manager`
- 3 Click the *Browse* icon  next to the *Container Name* field.
- 4 Click the down-arrow  next to LAB, then click PRINTERS.
- 5 Click the *Browse* icon  next to the *eDir Server* field.
- 6 Click the down-arrow  next to LAB, click the down-arrow  next to SERVERS, then click your OES 2 Linux lab server.
- 7 Click the *Browse* icon  next to the *Driver Store* field.
- 8 Click the down-arrow  next to LAB, click the down-arrow  next to PRINTERS, then click *Print_Drivers*.
- 9 In one of the *iPrint Service* fields, type either the full DNS name of your lab server or its IP address, depending on the option you select.
- 10 Click *OK* twice.

8.5 Adding Printer Drivers to the Driver Store from the Windows Platforms

You can load printer drivers to the Driver Store by using driver files. However, because most Windows workstations have an extensive list of printer drivers available on the system, the simplest way to add drivers for a Windows workstation is to upload them directly.


You can upload Windows XP drivers from a Windows XP workstation, Windows 2000 drivers from a Windows 2000 workstation, etc.

Complete the following steps once for each of the Windows platforms (XP, 2000, etc.) that you have in your lab:

IMPORTANT: This procedure requires Internet Explorer 6 or later.

- 1 Open Internet Explorer 6 or later on the workstation and enter the following URL in the Address field:







`http://IP_or_DNS/ipp`

where *IP_or_DNS* is the IP address or DNS name of your OES server.
- 2 Click the *Install iPrint Client* link just below the banner.
- 3 Click either *Open* (Windows 2000) or *Run* (Windows XP).
- 4 Click *Next* and follow any prompts.
- 5 After the client installs, click *Finish*.
- 6 Close the browser, then open it again.
- 7 Start iManager (`http://server/nps`) and log in as the Admin user.
If you receive a Tomcat error, see [Section A.2, “iManager Tomcat Error,” on page 109](#).
- 8 If you are running Internet Explorer 6, skip to [Step 12](#).
For Internet Explorer 7, you must configure the pop-up blocker. Continue with [Step 9](#).
- 9 Right-click above the iManager panel and make sure the *Menu Bar* option is selected.
- 10 In the Menu Bar, click *Tools > Pop-Up Blocker > Pop-Up Blocker Settings*.
- 11 In the *Address of Website to Allow* field, type the IP address of the OES 2 Linux lab server, then click *Add > Close*.
- 12 Click *iPrint > Manage Driver Store*.
- 13 Click the *Browse* icon  next to the *iPrint Driver Store Name* field.
- 14 Browse to the Printers container (*COMPANY > LAB > PRINTERS*), then click the *Print_Drivers* object.
- 15 Click *OK*.
- 16 Click the *Drivers* tab.
- 17 If you are running Internet Explorer 6, skip to [Step 21](#).
If you are running Internet Explorer 7 and have not previously approved the iPrint ActiveX* plug-in to run, an Information Bar appears directly above the iManager pane.
- 18 If no Information Bar appears directly above the iManager pane, skip to [Step 21](#).
- 19 Click the Information Bar and select *Run ActiveX Control*, then click *Run > Retry*.
- 20 Repeat from [Step 12](#).
- 21 Select the sub-tab for the workstation type you are running.
You can only add drivers from the system for the workstation type you are running.
- 22 Click *Add from System*.

- 23** In the Add Resource dialog box, select the correct driver for the printer you plan to use for the lab test.
- 24** Click *OK*.
- 25** (Optional) To test multiple printers, repeat **Step 22** through **Step 24** for each printer you want to test.
- 26** When finished, click *Apply > OK*.

8.6 Creating iPrint Printer Objects

You can create iPrint Printer objects for all your printers that have drivers in the Driver Store and an IP address or DNS name.

- 1** In iManager, click the *Roles and Tasks* icon .
- 2** Click *iPrint > Create Printer*.
- 3** In the *Printer Name* field, type a name for your printer.
- 4** Click the *Browse* icon  next to the *Container Name* field.
- 5** Click the down-arrow  next to LAB, then click PRINTERS.
- 6** Click the *Browse* icon  next to the *Print Manager Name* field.
- 7** Click the down-arrow  next to LAB, click the down-arrow  next to PRINTERS, then click *iPrint_Manager*.
- 8** Type the DNS name or IP address of the printer in the field indicated.
- 9** Type a location so users know where to find the printer.
- 10** (Optional) Type a description.
- 11** Click *Next*.
- 12** Select the printer driver by using the drop-down list for the Windows platform of your lab workstation.
- 13** Click *Next > OK*.
- 14** Close iManager.

8.7 What's Next

Continue with **Chapter 9, “NetStorage,”** on page 85.

As a versatile file services component of Novell® Open Enterprise Server (OES), NetStorage provides Web-based access to and management of any files on OES 2 servers, except the iFolder 3 files, which are accessed through the iFolder Web Access Server instead.

This section discusses the following:

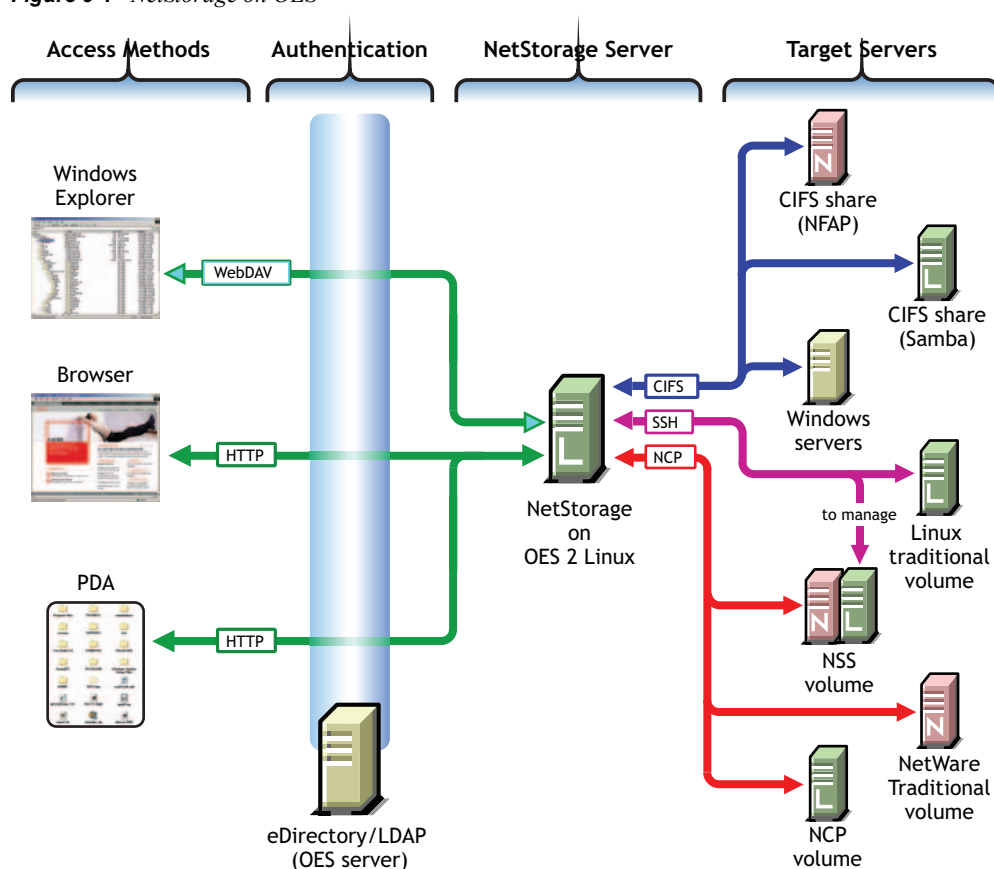
- ♦ Section 9.1, “Overview of NetStorage,” on page 85
- ♦ Section 9.2, “Making Directories Accessible Through NetStorage,” on page 86
- ♦ Section 9.3, “What’s Next,” on page 88

9.1 Overview of NetStorage

Figure 9-1 on page 85 illustrates the NetStorage file services that are enabled by default.

More detailed information on NetStorage file services on OES is found in “NetStorage” in the *OES 2: Planning and Implementation Guide*.

Figure 9-1 NetStorage on OES



9.2 Making Directories Accessible Through NetStorage

NetStorage makes files on OES 2 servers available on the Internet. Directories can be made available as organizational needs dictate. For the exercises in this guide, we will focus on user home directories.

- [Section 9.2.1, “NCP Users Have Automatic Access to Their Home Directories,” on page 86](#)
- [Section 9.2.2, “Creating a Storage Location Object in iManager,” on page 86](#)
- [Section 9.2.3, “Adding the Object to a Storage Location List,” on page 87](#)
- [Section 9.2.4, “SSH and NetStorage Administration,” on page 88](#)

9.2.1 NCP Users Have Automatic Access to Their Home Directories

For users who have a home directory specified in eDirectory (on an NCP or NSS volume), access to that home directory is automatic.

By default, when they log in to NetStorage, they see a storage location named `Home@TREE_NAME`. This means that the `ncp_*`, the `nss_*` users and the `nw_edir` user each see their home directories when they log into NetStorage.

The label that users see is configurable in the *File Access (NetStorage)* iManager plug-in by using the *NetWare Storage Provider* task. You can also specify home directories in additional trees if users log in to multiple trees. For more information, see “[NetWare Storage Provider](#)” in the *OES 2: NetStorage for Linux Administration Guide*.

TIP: The first time you access the *NetWare Storage Provider* task in iManager, the configuration is blank and the column headings are collapsed. To display the configuration, click *Set Defaults*, click another task, then click *NetWare Storage Provider* again. All of the columns are then displayed.

To make other directories on an OES 2 Linux server available through NetStorage, including non-NCP/NSS home directories, you must create a Storage Location Object that points to the directory and then add the object to a Storage Location List as explained in the following sections.

9.2.2 Creating a Storage Location Object in iManager

A Storage Location object specifies an access protocol and points to a directory on either the NetStorage server itself or another accessible server. After object creation, users with rights to the directory can access storage location objects through NetStorage.

Because the `linux*_lum-edir` users do not have home directories on NCP/NSS volumes, you must create a Storage Location Object for them to use.

NetStorage supports both CIFS and SSH as alternatives to NCP™ (the default NetStorage protocol). SSH storage locations should only be used after certain security issues are understood and dealt with. And you’ll remember that the users you have configured for Samba access are specifically prohibited from accessing directories and files using SSH by their membership in the default Samba group. (For more information, see “[SSH Security Considerations](#)” in the *OES 2: Planning and*

Implementation Guide.) Therefore, we recommend that you leverage Samba (CIFS) shares as much as possible.

To create a CIFS storage location object, we need to identify an accessible CIFS share. The Homes share in your Novell Samba installation is not configured by default, but the Users share points to the /home directory on the OES 2 Linux server. Therefore, you can now create a Storage Location Object that leverages the Samba Users share on the OES 2 Linux lab server.

- 1 Start iManager by entering the following URL in a browser Address field:


`http://IP_or_DNS/nps`

where *IP_or_DNS* is the IP address or DNS name of your OES server.

If you receive a Tomcat error, see [Section A.2, “iManager Tomcat Error,” on page 109](#).

- 2 Log in to iManager as the Admin user.

If you receive a Tomcat error, see [Section A.2, “iManager Tomcat Error,” on page 109](#).

- 3 Click the *Roles and Tasks* icon .

- 4 Click *File Access (NetStorage) > New Storage Location*.

- 5 In the *Object Name* field, type

`StorLoc_hostname`

where *hostname* is the name of your lab server. This is the name of the Storage Location object in eDirectory™ (for example, `StorLoc_myserver`).

- 6 In the *Display Name* field, type

`Linux_Home_Directories`

This is the name that users see in the NetStorage directory access list.

- 7 In the *Directory Location* field, type

`cifs://IP_or_DNS_Name/users`

where *IP_or_DNS_Name* is the IP address or full DNS name of your lab server (for example, `cifs://myserver.mysite.company.example.com/users`).

This points to the Samba Users share.

IMPORTANT: Protocol designators, such as `cifs`, are case-sensitive on OES 2 Linux servers. Make sure you don't type the common uppercase (CIFS) out of habit.

- 8 Click the *Browse* icon  next to the *Context* field.

- 9 Browse to and select the SERVERS Organizational Unit object.

The new Storage Location Object will be created in the SERVERS organizational unit object.

- 10 Click *Create > OK*.

9.2.3 Adding the Object to a Storage Location List


Storage Location Lists are required for granting access for users, groups, or containers (Organizational Unit objects) to Storage Location Objects (SLO).

- 1 In the list of tasks below File Access (NetStorage), click *Assign Storage Location to Object*.

- 2 Click the *Browse* icon  next to the *Object* field.

This field contains the user, group, or OU object that is granted access to the SLO.

3 Click *USERS* > *OK*.

4 Click the *Browse* icon  next to the *Storage Location Objects* field.

5 Click the down-arrow  next to *SERVERS*.

6 Click the *StorLoc_hostname* object for your lab server, then click *OK*.

You could add multiple SLOs to the list if needed, but we are only adding one.

7 Click *OK* twice.

9.2.4 SSH and NetStorage Administration

Many network administrators prefer to use SSH for remote server administration. NetStorage includes a special SSH-based Storage Location Object named *NSS_Volumes* that lets eDirectory Admin users administer NSS volumes on OES 2 Linux through NetStorage. Admin users can assign trustees, administer NSS file and directory attributes, restrict directory size, and so on.

As a general security precaution, SSH services are not enabled by default on OES 2 Linux servers.

However, you enabled SSH services in [Section 4.4, “Allowing SSH Access,” on page 60](#), and then you temporarily enabled the LUM-enabled users for access. Finally, you enabled those same users for Samba, thus preventing them from using SSH to attach to the server.

In contrast to the users you created and enabled for Samba access, the eDirectory Admin user has SSH access because it is a LUM-enabled user by default and it is not enabled for Samba access.

This means that the Admin user can use SSH for remote server administration and it can administer the server’s NSS volumes through NetStorage.

NOTE: Unlike home directory access, which automatically connects all users in the tree with their NCP or NSS home directories no matter which server the directories are on, default administrative access is limited to the *nssvolumes* Storage Location Object located in *COMPANY*. To provide administrative access to the *HOME_NW* volume on the *LAB_NW* NetWare® server, you would need to create an NCP Storage Location Object that points to that volume.

9.3 What’s Next

Continue with [Chapter 10, “Getting Acquainted with OES,” on page 89](#).

Getting Acquainted with OES

10

After you have installed Novell® Open Enterprise Server (OES) and completed the configuration instructions located in the preceding sections, your OES server is ready for lab use.

The instructions and information in this section will acquaint you with the basic services available in OES. More detailed service overviews are available in the *OES 2: Planning and Implementation Guide*. For comprehensive documentation for each service, see the administration guides and other documentation listed on the [OES documentation Web site \(http://www.novell.com/documentation/oes\)](http://www.novell.com/documentation/oes).

This section guides you through the following tasks:

- ♦ [Section 10.1, “Preparing Files for the Lab Exercises,” on page 89](#)
- ♦ [Section 10.2, “Exercises for linux2_lum-edir,” on page 90](#)
- ♦ [Section 10.3, “Exercises for linux1_lum-edir,” on page 92](#)
- ♦ [Section 10.4, “Exercises for ncp_lum-edir,” on page 94](#)
- ♦ [Section 10.5, “Exercises for ncp_edir,” on page 96](#)
- ♦ [Section 10.6, “Exercises for nss_edir,” on page 99](#)
- ♦ [Section 10.7, “Administrative Tasks Available in NetStorage,” on page 100](#)
- ♦ [Section 10.8, “Exercises for nss_lum-edir,” on page 101](#)
- ♦ [Section 10.9, “Exercises for nw_edir,” on page 103](#)
- ♦ [Section 10.10, “What’s Next,” on page 104](#)

10.1 Preparing Files for the Lab Exercises

You will use four small text files in the exercises that follow.

- 1 Log in to the Windows workstation as a Windows user with Administrator privileges.
- 2 Access this page in the online documentation.
- 3 Right-click each of the following links, select *Save Link As*, and save the file to the desktop.
 - ♦ [MyPrivateFile.txt \(http://www.novell.com/documentation/oes2/download/MyPrivateFile.txt\)](http://www.novell.com/documentation/oes2/download/MyPrivateFile.txt)
 - ♦ [PublicInformation.txt \(http://www.novell.com/documentation/oes2/download/PublicInformation.txt\)](http://www.novell.com/documentation/oes2/download/PublicInformation.txt)
 - ♦ [TeamProjectReadOnly.txt \(http://www.novell.com/documentation/oes2/download/TeamProjectReadOnly.txt\)](http://www.novell.com/documentation/oes2/download/TeamProjectReadOnly.txt)
 - ♦ [TeamProjectWrite.txt \(http://www.novell.com/documentation/oes2/download/TeamProjectWrite.txt\)](http://www.novell.com/documentation/oes2/download/TeamProjectWrite.txt)
- 4 If you are working on Windows XP, move the downloaded files to the *My Computer > Shared Documents* folder on the workstation.

If you are working on Windows 2000, do the following:

 - 4a On the desktop, right-click the *My Documents* folder, then select *Properties*.

- 4b** Click the *Sharing* tab.
- 4c** Select *Share This Folder*.
- 4d** Change *My Documents* to *Shared Documents*.
- 4e** Click *OK*.
- 4f** Move the downloaded files to the *My Documents* folder.
- 5** Log out of Windows.

10.2 Exercises for linux2_lum-edir

- ♦ [Section 10.2.1, “What linux2_lum-edir Can Do,” on page 90](#)
- ♦ [Section 10.2.2, “Using Samba File Services,” on page 90](#)
- ♦ [Section 10.2.3, “Using NetStorage,” on page 91](#)
- ♦ [Section 10.2.4, “Using iPrint,” on page 92](#)

10.2.1 What linux2_lum-edir Can Do

This user has the following service access:

Table 10-1 *linux2_lum-edir Service Access*

Service	Details	Explored in This Guide
iFolder® 3.6	Can create and share its own iFolders and accept invitations from others to share their iFolders.	No
Samba	Can map a drive to the <code>/home</code> directory (users share) on the OES 2 Linux server.	Yes
NetStorage	Can access NetStorage because of the Storage Location Object created in Section 9.2.2, “Creating a Storage Location Object in iManager,” on page 86 . Otherwise, this user would not have access to its home directory because it was created manually as a POSIX directory rather than being specified in iManager.	Yes
iPrint	Can install and use the printer made available in Chapter 8, “iPrint,” on page 79 .	Yes

10.2.2 Using Samba File Services

- 1** Log in to the Windows workstation as the linux2_lum-edir user.
- 2** When the iFolder wizard launches, click *Cancel*.

3 Open Windows Explorer or My Computer and click *Tools > Map Network Drive*.

4 Click the *Drive* drop-down list and select an unused drive letter.

5 In the *Folder* field, type the following:

`\\IP_or_DNS\users`

where *IP_or_DNS* is the IP address or full DNS name of the OES server.

6 Click *Finish*.

The system maps the drive and opens the `/home` folder on the OES 2 Linux server.

Entering a password is not required because the Windows and Samba usernames and passwords match.

7 Double-click the home folders for `linux1_lum-edir` and both of the `ncp*` users.

Access is denied to the NCP™ users' folders because under the Novell Trustee Model, directories and files are private by default. Access is denied to the `linux1_lum-edir` folder because you modified the POSIX permissions for Group and Other when you created the folder in [Step 10 on page 66](#).

8 Locate the `Shared Documents` folder with the four files you downloaded as the administrative user.

On Windows XP, open *My Computer > Shared Documents*.

On Windows 2000, open *My Network Places > Computers Near Me*, then open the lab workstation and the *Shared Documents* folder.

9 Drag and copy the four files from the `Shared Documents` folder to the `linux2_lum-edir` folder on the drive you mapped in [Step 6](#).

10 Log in to the OES 2 Linux server as the `root` user and click *Computer > Home Folder*.

11 Double-click *File System > home > linux2_lum-edir*.

12 Verify that the files you placed in the Samba folder are on the server.

13 Right-click a file, select *Properties*, then click the *Permissions* tab and observe the following:

- ♦ The *File Owner* is `linux2_lum-edir`.
- ♦ The *File Group* is `LUMUsers`.
- ♦ *Group* and *Others* have Read rights to the file (the POSIX default permissions).

By default, this drive mapping is available each time that `linux2_lum-edir` logs in to the Windows workstation.

14 Continue with the next section, [Using NetStorage](#).

10.2.3 Using NetStorage

1 On the Windows workstation in your browser, log into NetStorage by using the following URL:

`http://IP or DNS/netstorage`

where *IP or DNS* is your OES 2 Linux server's IP address or DNS name.

2 Type `linux2_lum-edir` as the *User Name* and the associated password in the *Password* field, click the *Use Password Manager to Remember This Password* option, then click *OK*.

- 3 Click the `Linux_Home_Directories` storage location you created in [Section 9.2.2, “Creating a Storage Location Object in iManager,”](#) on page 86.

Notice that the same home directories are available here as when you mapped the Samba drive, and that the same access restrictions are enforced.

- 4 In the left navigation frame, click `linux2_lum-edir`.
- 5 Right-click one of the files in the right frame and notice that you can move, copy, download, delete, and rename the file through the NetStorage interface.
- 6 Select `MyPrivateFile.txt`, then click *File > Delete*.
- 7 Click *OK*.

The file is deleted.

- 8 Click *View > Show Deleted Files*.

The deleted file is not listed because this feature relies on the Salvage and Purge functionality that is available only on NSS volumes, but the underlying file system for the `/home` directory we are working with is Reiser.

For more information on using NetStorage, see the [OES 2: NetStorage for Linux Administration Guide](#).

10.2.4 Using iPrint

- 1 In the browser, access the iPrint page by using the following URL:

```
http://IP or DNS/ipp
```

where *IP or DNS* is your OES 2 Linux server's IP address or DNS name.

- 2 (Conditional) If you have not previously installed the iPrint client on the workstation, click the *Install iPrint Client* link and install the client now.
- 3 After the client is installed, click the link for the printer you created in [Section 8.6, “Creating iPrint Printer Objects,”](#) on page 83.

You might need to click the *Refresh* button to see the printers.

- 4 Answer the prompts to install the printer on the workstation.
- 5 Access the Printers property page by clicking *Start > Settings > Printers*.
- 6 Right-click the printer, then click *Properties*.
- 7 Click *Print Test Page > OK > OK*.

A test page should print at your printer.

For more information on various iPrint capabilities, see “Customizing iPrint” in the [OES 2: iPrint for Linux Administration Guide](#).

- 8 Continue with the next section, [Section 10.3, “Exercises for linux1_lum-edir,”](#) on page 92.

10.3 Exercises for linux1_lum-edir

- [Section 10.3.1, “What linux1_lum-edir Can Do,”](#) on page 93
- [Section 10.3.2, “Using Samba File Services,”](#) on page 93

10.3.1 What linux1_lum-edir Can Do

This user has the following service access:

Table 10-2 *linux1_lum-edir Service Access*

Service	Details	Explored in This Guide
iFolder 3.6	Can create and share its own iFolders and accept invitations from others to share their iFolders.	Yes. This was done previously in Section 7.4, “Configuring iFolder Accounts and Creating iFolders,” on page 76.
Samba	Can map a drive to the /home directory (users share) on the OES 2 Linux server.	Yes, to verify that the files in the linux2_lum-edir directory are publicly available, and not private as a NetWare® administrator would expect them to be.
NetStorage	Can access NetStorage because of the Storage Location Object created in Section 9.2.2, “Creating a Storage Location Object in iManager,” on page 86. Otherwise, this user would not have access to its home directory because it was created manually as a POSIX directory rather than being specified in iManager.	No
iPrint	Can install and use the printer made available in Chapter 8, “iPrint,” on page 79.	No

10.3.2 Using Samba File Services

- 1 Log in to the Windows workstation as the linux1_lum-edir user.
- 2 Open Windows Explorer or My Computer and click *Tools > Map Network Drive*.
- 3 Click the *Drive* drop-down list and select an unused drive letter.
- 4 In the *Folder* field, type the following:

\\IP_or_DNS\users

where *IP_or_DNS* is the IP address or full DNS name of the OES server.

- 5 Click *Finish*.

The system maps the drive and opens the /home folder on the OES 2 Linux server.

Entering a password is not required because the Windows and Samba usernames and passwords match.

- 6 Double-click the home folders for the linux2_lum-edir user.

Access is not denied because you didn’t modify the POSIX permissions for Group and Other when you created the folder in [Step 16 on page 66](#).

By default, this drive mapping is available each time that linux2_lum-edir logs in to the Windows workstation.

7 Continue with the next section, [Exercises for ncp_lum-edir](#).

10.4 Exercises for ncp_lum-edir

- [Section 10.4.1, “What ncp_lum-edir Can Do,” on page 94](#)
- [Section 10.4.2, “Using Samba File Services,” on page 94](#)

10.4.1 What ncp_lum-edir Can Do

This user has the following service access:

Table 10-3 *ncp_lum-edir Service Access*

Service	Details	Explored in This Guide
iFolder 3.6	Can create and share its own iFolders and accept invitations from others to share their iFolders.	No
Samba	Can map a drive to the /home directory (users share) on the OES 2 Linux server. Access rights to directories through Samba are handled through POSIX. Therefore, because the NCP volume resides on a traditional Linux file system (Reiser), ownership is initially assigned to the eDirectory Admin user, and this must be changed before the user can access its home directory.	Yes
NetStorage	Can access its home directory through NetStorage because all home directories created through iManager and stored as attributes in eDirectory are exposed through the HOME@EXAMPLE_TREE default storage location.	No
iPrint	Can install and use the printer made available in Chapter 8, “iPrint,” on page 79 .	No

10.4.2 Using Samba File Services

1 Log in to the Windows workstation as the ncp_lum-edir user.

2 When the iFolder wizard launches, click *Cancel*.

3 Open Windows Explorer or My Computer and click *Tools > Map Network Drive*.

4 Click the *Drive* drop-down list and select an unused drive letter.

5 In the *Folder* field, type the following:

`\\IP_or_DNS\users`

where *IP_or_DNS* is the IP address or full DNS name of the OES server.

6 Click *Finish*.

The system maps the drive and opens the `/home` folder on the OES 2 Linux server.

Entering a password is not required because the Windows and Samba usernames and passwords match.

7 Double-click the home folders for the `linux2_lum-edir` user.

Access is not denied because you didn't modify the POSIX permissions for Group and Other when you created the folder in [Step 16 on page 66](#).

8 Click the up-arrow to go back to the mapped root, then double-click the home folder for `ncp_lum-edir`.

Access is unexpectedly denied.

This is because the `HOME_NCP` volume is hosted on a POSIX file system and Samba access to files is controlled through POSIX.

9 On the OES 2 Linux lab server, log in as the `root` user, then click *Computer > Home Folder*.

10 Double-click *File System > home*.

11 Right-click the `ncp_lum-edir` folder and select *Properties*.

12 Click *Permissions* and notice that the file owner is *admin*.

This is because the home directory was created on the NCP volume by the admin user logged into and running iManager. As you will see a little later, iManager set the NCP permissions correctly. But on the POSIX side, the LUM-enabled user that created the home directory was the eDirectory Admin user (admin) acting as a member of the `root` group.

13 Using the drop-down lists, change the file owner to `ncp_lum-edir` and the file group to `LUMUsers`.

Notice that Group and Others have no POSIX access permissions. This is because NCP volumes align the POSIX permissions to the Novell Trustee Model where possible.

14 Click *Close*.

15 Return to the Windows workstation and double-click the `ncp_lum-edir` folder. Access is granted.

16 Navigate to the `Shared Documents` folder, then drag and copy the four files to the `ncp_lum-edir` folder.

17 On the OES 2 Linux server as the `root` user, click *Computer > Home Folder*.

18 Double-click *File System > home > ncp_lum-edir*.

19 Verify that the files you placed in the Samba folder are on the server.

20 Right-click a file, select *Properties*, then click the *Permissions* tab and observe that the file owner and file group are correct.

This is because Samba is a LUM-enabled service and POSIX permissions are tracked as you would expect.

21 Continue with the next section, [Exercises for ncp_edir](#).

10.5 Exercises for ncp_edir

- ♦ [Section 10.5.1, “What ncp_edir Can Do,” on page 96](#)
- ♦ [Section 10.5.2, “Using iFolder,” on page 96](#)
- ♦ [Section 10.5.3, “Using NetStorage,” on page 98](#)

10.5.1 What ncp_edir Can Do

This user has the following service access:

Table 10-4 *ncp_edir Service Access*

Service	Details	Explored in This Guide
iFolder 3.6	Can create and share its own iFolders and accept invitations from others to share their iFolders.	No
Samba	The user is not enabled for Samba access.	No
NetStorage	Can access its home directory through NetStorage because all home directories created through iManager and stored as attributes in eDirectory are exposed through the HOME@EXAMPLE_TREE default storage location.	Yes
iPrint	Can install and use the printer made available in Chapter 8, “iPrint,” on page 79 .	No

10.5.2 Using iFolder

- ♦ [“Setting Up iFolder” on page 96](#)
- ♦ [“Observing File Synchronization” on page 97](#)
- ♦ [“Using iFolder Web Access” on page 97](#)

Setting Up iFolder

linux2_lum-edir has full access to all iFolder user functionality, but for the purposes of this guide we will only accept the invitation that was extended by linux1_lum-edir and briefly explore what is available through that invitation.

- 1** At the Windows workstation, log in as ncp_edir.

- 2 After the iFolder Account Creation Wizard launches, click *Next*.
- 3 In the *Server Address* field, type the IP address or DNS name of the OES 2 Linux lab server, then click *Next*.
- 4 Type the username and password for ncp_edir, select *Remember password on This Computer*, then click *Next*.
- 5 Click *Connect*.
- 6 Deselect *Create Default iFolder*, then click *Next*.
- 7 Click *Finish*.
- 8 In the iFolder dialog box, click *linux1_lum-edir_IF3*. You will remember that this is the iFolder that linux1_lum-edir shared with the ncp_edir user.
- 9 On the left under *iFolder Actions*, click *Download*.
- 10 Click *OK*.

The iFolder is created on the desktop.
- 11 Open the iFolder.
- 12 Navigate to the *Shared Documents* folder, then drag and copy the four files to the *ncp_lum-edir* folder.

You can do this because ncp_edir has default Read/Write permissions to the shared iFolder.
- 13 Continue with the next section, “**Observing File Synchronization.**”

Observing File Synchronization

To understand more about how iFolder works, it is helpful to observe the file synchronization processes in action.

- 1 On the desktop in the taskbar, right-click the iFolder icon and select *Synchronization Log*.

The iFolder Synchronization Log opens.
- 2 Right-click the iFolder icon in the taskbar and select *Preferences*.
- 3 Change the *Synchronization* interval to 1 minute.

Normally you would not want to synchronize this often, but for our current purposes it will help to expedite log activity.
- 4 Delete the *MyPrivateFile.txt* file.

Within a couple of minutes the change is synchronized with the iFolder server. Notice that there are various synchronization operations involved to ensure that all changes are tracked in order and coordinated among the various iFolders on the server and affected workstations.
- 5 Continue with the next section, “**Using iFolder Web Access.**”

Using iFolder Web Access

NOTE: By default, interaction with an iFolder 3.6 server is encrypted through SSL 3.0.

Users can access their iFolders through most browsers that support SSL 3.0.

- 1 Open your browser and enter the following URL:

`https://IP_or_DNS_name/ifolder`

where *IP_or_DNS_name* is the IP address or complete DNS name of your OES Linux server.

- 2 Log in as *ncp_edir*.
- 3 Click the *linux1_lum-edir_IF3* link and observe the following:
 - ♦ The files you copied to the iFolder are available in the browser.
 - ♦ By clicking a file link, you can automatically download and open the file, or you can save it to your desktop. After downloading and modifying a file, you can upload it and replace the original on the iFolder server.
 - ♦ Using the links above the files, you can create new folders, upload files, and when a file is selected, you can delete it from the server.

Changes made to iFolders on the server through browser connections are synchronized with the corresponding iFolders on workstation desktops the next time users log in.
- 4 Close the browser.
- 5 Continue with the next section, “**Using NetStorage.**”

10.5.3 Using NetStorage

- 1 Using your browser, log into NetStorage by using the following URL:

`http://IP_or_DNS/netstorage`

where *IP or DNS* is your OES 2 Linux server’s IP address or DNS name.

- 2 Type *ncp_edir* as the *User Name* and the associated password in the *Password* field, click the *Use Password Manager to Remember This Password* option, then click *OK*.
- 3 In the left navigation frame, click *Home@EXAMPLE_TREE*.

This share point links directly to the NCP home directory specified in eDirectory for the user.

Unlike Samba, NetStorage doesn’t support dragging and copying files. Instead you upload files you want to store from the workstation to the server, and you download files you want to work with from the server to the workstation.
- 4 Click *File > Upload*.

If you are prompted, enable pop-ups and repeat this step.
- 5 Click the Browse button and navigate to the *Shared Documents* folder, then select the first file and click *Open*.
- 6 Click the Plug sign (+) by the Browse button to add another field. Then click Browse, select the next file, and repeat this step until all four files are selected.
- 7 Click *Upload*.
- 8 Log in to the OES 2 Linux server as the *root* user and click *Computer > Home Folder*.
- 9 Double-click *File System > home > ncp_edir*.
- 10 Verify that the files you copied in NetStorage are on the server.
- 11 Right-click a file, select *Properties*, then click the *Permissions* tab and observe the following:
 - ♦ The *File Owner* is *root*.
 - ♦ The *File Group* is *root*.
 - ♦ *Group* and *Others* have no rights, reflecting the fact that the file is on an NCP volume.

Generally speaking, these POSIX permissions do not cause any problems. They do not affect NetStorage functionality for the user in this configuration because `Home@EXAMPLE_TREE` is an NCP storage location object; NCP file and directory trustee assignments govern access, not POSIX permissions. By the same token, if the user accesses the files through a Novell Client™, NCP assignments govern.

Rights problems only occur if at some point in the future the user is Samba-enabled. At that point, ownership must be reassigned because POSIX will prevent the user from doing anything with the files in Samba.

12 Continue with the next section, [Exercises for nss_lum-edir](#).

10.6 Exercises for nss_edir

- ♦ [Section 10.6.1, “What nss_edir Can Do,” on page 99](#)
- ♦ [Section 10.6.2, “Using NetStorage,” on page 99](#)

10.6.1 What nss_edir Can Do

This user has the following service access:

Table 10-5 *nss_edir Service Access*

Service	Details	Explored in This Guide
iFolder 3.6	Can create and share its own iFolders and accept invitations from others to share their iFolders.	No
Samba	The user is not enabled for Samba access.	No
NetStorage	Can access its home directory through NetStorage because all home directories created through iManager and stored as attributes in eDirectory are exposed through the <code>HOME@EXAMPLE_TREE</code> default storage location.	Yes
iPrint	Can install and use the printer made available in Chapter 8, “iPrint,” on page 79 .	No

10.6.2 Using NetStorage

- 1** Log in to the Windows workstation as the `nss_edir` user.
- 2** When the iFolder wizard launches, click *Cancel*.
- 3** On the Windows workstation in your browser, log into NetStorage by using the following URL:

`http://IP or DNS/netstorage`

where *IP or DNS* is your OES 2 Linux server's IP address or DNS name.

- 4 Type `nss_edir` as the *User Name*, type the associated password in the *Password* field, click the *Use Password Manager to Remember This Password* option, then click *OK*.
- 5 In the left navigation frame, click *Home@EXAMPLE_TREE*.
This share point links directly to the NSS home directory for the user that is specified in eDirectory.
- 6 Click *File > Upload*.
If needed, allow the pop-up and repeat this step.
- 7 Click the *Browse* button and navigate to the *Shared Documents* folder, then select the first file and click *OK*.
- 8 Click the *Plus* sign (+) by the *Browse* button to add another field. Then click *Browse*, select the next file, and repeat this step until all four files are selected.
- 9 Click *Upload*.
- 10 Select `MyPrivateFile.txt`, then click *File > Rename* and rename the file to `junk.txt`.
- 11 Upload `MyPrivateFile.txt` again.
- 12 Right-click `junk.txt` and select *Delete*, then click *OK*.
The file is removed from the list, but because this is an NSS volume with Salvage enabled, the file is not gone from the NSS file system.
- 13 Click *View > Show Deleted Files*.
- 14 Select `junk.txt`, then click *File > Undelete*.
- 15 Click *OK*.

Notice that the file is still displayed as a deleted file.

This is because NSS cannot track POSIX ownership of files for users that are not LUM-enabled. For more information, see “[Services That Do Not Require LUM-Enabled Access But Have Some LUM Requirements](#)” in the *OES 2: Planning and Implementation Guide*.

If `nss_edir` were using the Novell Client, the file could be salvaged through the client, but because we are not exploring the Novell Client in this version of the Lab Guide, this is a good place to look at a few of the administrative features for NSS volumes that are available to eDirectory Admin users through NetStorage.

- 16 Continue with the next section, [Administrative Tasks Available in NetStorage](#).

10.7 Administrative Tasks Available in NetStorage

- ♦ [Section 10.7.1, “Recovering the junk.txt File,” on page 100](#)
- ♦ [Section 10.7.2, “Setting Rights to TeamProjectReadOnly.txt,” on page 101](#)
- ♦ [Section 10.7.3, “Setting Rights to TeamProjectWrite.txt,” on page 101](#)

10.7.1 Recovering the junk.txt File

- 1 Log in to NetStorage as the eDirectory Admin user and browse to the `nss_edir` home directory.
- 2 Click *View > Show Deleted Files*.

- 3 Select `junk.txt`.
- 4 Click *File > Undelete*, then click *OK*.
- 5 Click *View > Refresh*.

The file has been fully recovered.

10.7.2 Setting Rights to `TeamProjectReadOnly.txt`

- 1 Right-click `TeamProjectReadOnly.txt` and select *Properties*.
- 2 Click *NetWare Rights*.

This displays the Novell File Trustee assignments for the file.

- 3 Click the *Browse* icon next to the blank field under the *Trustees* list.
- 4 Click `EXAMPLE_TREE > COMPANY > LAB > USERS > AllUsers`.
- 5 Click the Plus sign, then click the *NetWare Rights* tab again.

The `AllUsers` group members are now trustees of the `TeamProjectReadOnly.txt` file in the `nss_edir` home directory.

- 6 Click *Apply > Close*.

10.7.3 Setting Rights to `TeamProjectWrite.txt`

- 1 If the previous file is still selected, deselect it. Right-click options are only available on single files and are prevented if multiple files are selected.
- 2 Right-click `TeamProjectWrite.txt` and select *Properties*.
- 3 Select *Rename Inhibit*, select *Delete Inhibit*, then click *Apply*.

The NSS file system is now set to prevent the file from being renamed or deleted by anyone, including `nss_edir`.

- 4 Click *NetWare Rights*.
- 5 Click the *Browse* icon next to the blank field.
- 6 Click `EXAMPLE_TREE > COMPANY > LAB > USERS > LUMUsers`.
- 7 Click the Plus sign, then click the *NetWare Rights* tab again.

The `LUMUsers` group members are now trustees of the `TeamProjectWrite.txt` file in the `nss_edir` home directory.

Notice the check boxes to the right of the `LUMUsers` group, indicating that the group has Read and File Scan rights to the file.

- 8 Assign the group the Write right by selecting the check box to the right of the first one that is checked (the Read check box).
- 9 Click *Apply > Close*.
- 10 Continue with the next section, [Exercises for `nss_lum-edir`](#).

10.8 Exercises for `nss_lum-edir`

- ♦ [Section 10.8.1, “What `nss_lum-edir` Can Do,” on page 102](#)
- ♦ [Section 10.8.2, “Using Samba File Services,” on page 102](#)

10.8.1 What nss_lum-edir Can Do

This user has the following service access:

Table 10-6 *nss_lum-edir Service Access*

Service	Details	Explored in This Guide
iFolder 3.6	Can create and share its own iFolders and accept invitations from others to share their iFolders.	No
Samba	Can map a drive to the <code>/home</code> directory on the OES 2 Linux server. Access rights to directories through Samba are actually governed by the NSS file system, but they are communicated as POSIX attributes because Samba requires POSIX.	Yes
NetStorage	Can access its home directory through NetStorage because all home directories created through iManager are stored as attributes in eDirectory are made available through the <code>HOME@EXAMPLE_TREE</code> default storage location.	No
iPrint	Can install and use the printer made available in Chapter 8 , “iPrint,” on page 79.	No

10.8.2 Using Samba File Services

- 1 Log in to the Windows workstation as the `nss_lum-edir` user.
- 2 When the iFolder wizard launches, click *Cancel*.
- 3 Open Windows Explorer or My Computer and click *Tools > Map Network Drive*.
- 4 Click the *Drive* drop-down list and select an unused drive letter.
- 5 In the *Folder* field, type the following:

`\\IP_or_DNS\home_nss.`

where *IP_or_DNS* is the IP address or full DNS name of the OES server.

- 6 Click *Finish*.

The system maps the drive and opens at the root of the `HOME_NSS` volume.

Normally, only the `nss_lum-edir` home directory would appear. However, because we granted rights to two files in the `nss_edir` home directory, it appears as well.

- 7 Open the `nss_edir` home directory and notice that the two files are displayed, but the other files are not.

This illustrates the granular access capabilities of NCP file services.

- 8 Open the `TeamProjectReadOnly.txt` file in a text editor, such as Notepad. Then change the file contents and try to save the changes.

You are prevented from doing anything except reading the file.

- 9 Open the `TeamProjectWrite.txt` file in the text editor. Then change the file contents and save the file.

- 10 Close the file and reopen it in the editor.

Your changes were saved because of the rights you have to the file.

- 11 Close the file and try to delete it.

Both Windows XP and Windows 2000 wrongly report that the file has been deleted. However, if you close the drive and reopen it, you will see that it is still there. See “[Windows XP SP2 Wrongly Reports File Deletion](#).”

- 12 Continue with the next section, [Exercises for nw_edir](#).

10.9 Exercises for nw_edir

- ♦ [Section 10.9.1, “What nw_edir Can Do,” on page 103](#)
- ♦ [Section 10.9.2, “Using NetWare CIFS File Services,” on page 104](#)

10.9.1 What nw_edir Can Do

This user has the following service access:

Table 10-7 *nw_edir Service Access*

Service	Details	Explored in This Guide
iFolder 3.6	Can create and share its own iFolders and accept invitations from others to share their iFolders.	No
Samba	The user is not enabled for Samba access.	No
NetWare CIFS	Because its home directory is on the virtualized NetWare server, this user has automatic CIFS/ SMB access to the directory (assuming the configuration steps in Section 6.2, “Enabling NFAP Services on the LAB_NW Server,” on page 70 are completed.)	Yes

Service	Details	Explored in This Guide
NetStorage	Can access its home directory through NetStorage because all home directories created through iManager are stored as attributes in eDirectory are made available through the HOME@EXAMPLE_TREE default storage location.	No
iPrint	Can install and use the printer made available in Chapter 8 , “iPrint,” on page 79.	No

10.9.2 Using NetWare CIFS File Services

- 1 Log in to the Windows workstation as the nw_edir user.
- 2 When the iFolder wizard launches, click *Cancel*.
- 3 Open Windows Explorer or My Computer and click *Tools > Map Network Drive*.
- 4 Click the *Drive* drop-down list and select an unused drive letter.
- 5 In the *Folder* field, type the following:
`\\IP_or_DNS\home_nw`
where *IP_or_DNS* is the IP address or full DNS name of the LAB_NW server.
- 6 Click *Finish*.
The system maps the drive and opens at the root of the HOME_NW volume.
- 7 Navigate to the Shared Documents folder, then drag and copy the four files to the nw_edir folder.

Continue with the next section, [What’s Next](#).

10.10 What’s Next

Your lab is now set up and ready to use for building your experience with OES 2.

The exercises in this guide have highlighted only a few major points and features. There are numerous additional things worth exploration.

After you complete the exercises in this guide, we recommend you do the following:

1. Think about the needs of your organization and how the various OES 2 product components can help you address those needs.
2. Think about your network users and their file and print service needs. Match them against the different user types created in this guide. Then take the opportunity to do some hands-on exploring of the access capabilities and limitations for the matching users. For example, set up and experiment with the privacy and collaboration capabilities for each user through both NCP and POSIX.
3. Begin planning your organization’s eDirectory tree and the rollout of OES 2 services to your organization.

As you plan for, work with, and install OES 2, be sure to consult the other OES 2 product documentation mentioned in [“Using This Guide as a Reference” on page 9](#).

A

- ◆ Section A.1, “NSS Partitions, Pools, and Volumes,” on page 107
- ◆ Section A.2, “iManager Tomcat Error,” on page 109

For a complete discussion about NSS, refer to the *OES 2: NSS File System Administration Guide*.

- ◆ A quick overview of the three Linux partitions on your lab server
- ◆ A general overview of NSS partitions and the mechanisms that let you create NSS volumes on them

The diagram illustrates the NSS architecture for OES 2 Linux, organized into three main sections:

- Hard Disks Contain Partitions:** This section shows the physical storage layout. It includes a server icon labeled "OES 2 Linux" connected to two disk partitions. The partitions are labeled with letters A through F:
 - A:** The server icon.
 - B:** boot partition.
 - C:** swap partition.
 - D:** (root) partition.
 - E:** NSS partition.
 - F:** Another partition.
- NSS Abstracts NSS Partitions into Pools:** This section shows the logical abstraction. The NSS partition (E) and another partition (F) are combined into a single pool labeled **POOL_LX**. This pool is represented by a large cylinder with a red top and bottom. A bracket labeled **G** encompasses the pool, and a bracket labeled **H** encompasses the pool and the subsequent volume.
- Users See a Cohesive Volume As Though on a Single Disk:** This section shows the final user-visible state. The pool is abstracted into a cohesive volume labeled **HOME_NSS** (a red cylinder). Below it is a cylinder labeled **NSS Free Space**. A red arrow labeled **I** points from **HOME_NSS** to **NSS Free Space**. A red arrow labeled **J** points from **Another NSS Volume** (a red cylinder) to **NSS Free Space**. A purple arrow labeled **K** points from **Additional Device** (a cylinder) to the **POOL_LX** pool.

A Partitions are physical sections on a hard disk that are managed by a file system. The most common file systems on Linux servers today are Ext3 and Reiser.

Reference Letter	Explanation
B	The boot partition on your lab server is managed by the Reiser file system. The files and configuration data it contains start the server.
C	The swap partition is managed by a file system that swaps information between memory and the disk, thus augmenting the RAM installed in the server.
D	The / (root) partition on your server is managed by Reiser and stores all the lab server's system and data files, including OES services, eDirectory, and so on.
E	<p>OES 2 Linux servers can also include NSS partitions. These are similar to Linux partitions in that they occupy physical disk space, but they are also significantly different in a number of ways.</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. You create the Linux partitions shown in this illustration during OES 2 installation. <p>You always create NSS partitions after the OES installation is completed.</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 2. You create Linux partitions by allocating an amount of disk space to the partition and assigning it a mount point, such as /boot, /home, or / (root). <p>You create NSS partitions by creating an NSS pool (see G) and assigning space on the server's storage devices (physical or logical disks) to the pool. The space you assign to a given pool from a specific disk is designated on that disk as an NSS partition.</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 3. On Linux, files are stored on a partition. <p>On NSS, files are stored in an NSS volume—a logical mechanism that can span multiple NSS partitions and also the devices that contain them.</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 4. On Linux, a partition is allocated a set amount of disk space on a single device. The amount of disk space that can be used is limited by the size of the partition. <p>NSS volumes are not bound by individual partition or device sizes. Rather, they take disk space from their assigned NSS pool as needed.</p>
F	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Additional disk space can be dynamically added to NSS pools as needed, and NSS volumes can grow dynamically in return as long as there is free space available in the pool, unless the volume size has been restricted by an eDirectory Admin user. <p>IMPORTANT: The illustration shows the NSS pool spanning NSS partitions on both the server's primary hard disk and a second hard disk, which could be added later. The NSS pool contains an NSS volume (HOME_NSS in this case) that contains the NSS volume data (illustrated in red). The NSS pool also has free space that is not yet allocated to a volume (illustrated in white).</p> <p>Free space and volume data aren't necessarily even distributed accross all partitions, let alone distributed evenly as the graphic would seem to imply. The NSS file system manages what each partition contains independent of any administrative controls.</p>

Reference Letter	Explanation
G	<p>The NSS file system logically combines multiple partitions to form pools of space (up to 8TB in size) that can span multiple devices.</p> <p>In the illustration, POOL_LX contains two NSS partitions that are created from the unformatted space on both hard disks when the pool is created.</p> <p>In some ways, NSS pools are like pools of water. The space from each partition is logically “poured” into an NSS pool and made available to the pool’s assigned volumes, such as HOME_NSS. Neither the volume nor the users with rights to access it know which physical partitions contain the disk space actually being used.</p> <p>Of course, the NSS file system continues to track each partition below the surface, but from a logical standpoint, all of the disk space assigned to a pool is one continuous source of disk space.</p>
H	<p>The sole purpose of NSS pools is to provide storage space from which you can form one or more NSS volumes.</p> <p>Your lab server contains a single NSS pool named POOL_LX with a single NSS volume named HOME_NSS. The pool’s free space is unallocated until used.</p>
I	<p>The instructions for creating the HOME_NSS volume leave the option set to have the volume grow to the pool size. As additional space is needed, the HOME_NSS volume automatically expands into the free space shown.</p>
J	<p>Free space in the pool is not reserved for the HOME_NSS volume, rather space is allocated to HOME_NSS as needed. Thus, you can optionally add other volumes to the same pool and, in a sense, “overbook” the pool’s free space.</p>
K	<p>You can also grow the pool as needed by adding more NSS partitions to the pool.</p>

A.2 iManager Tomcat Error

If you experience a Tomcat error when attempting to access iManager 2.7, the likely cause is a corrupted browser cookie. Clearing the browser cookies should solve the problem.

- 1 In Firefox click *Tools > Clear Private Data*.
- 2 Select *Cookies*.
- 3 Deselect the other options.
- 4 Click *Clear Private Data Now*.

Documentation Updates

B

This appendix summarizes the changes made to this lab guide since the initial release of Novell® Open Enterprise Server 2.

February 19, 2008

Chapter or Section Changed	Summary of Changes
"Licenses" on page 40.	Corrected the statement regarding the evaluation period for NetWare, which is now 60 days rather than 90.