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Samba???DD-WRT??? ?????? ??? A network file system allows for sharing the contents of directories or entire drives across a network. In DD-WRT this can work both ways: You can run a Samba server on your main computer and run a client on your router (thus gaining writable storage for the router) or you can use Samba to share a drive connected (typically by USB) to the router among all the computers connected to your network.

Standard and larger versions of DD-WRT contain the Samba/CIFS client. Mini and Micro versions of DD-WRT do not contain Samba/CIFS. See the Wiki page [What is DD-WRT?#File Versions](#).

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? DD-WRT? ??? ? Samba???

1. Create a SMB network share on the host computer.
 - ◆ On Linux, use [Samba](#) to create a SMB network share. [HOWTO](#). Also you can find a tutorial specific for JFFS in [Configure Samba in Linux](#)
 - ◆ On Windows, this is the default file sharing system. Simply right click and select "Sharing and Security" to set up sharing.
 - ◆ On MacOS X, go to "Sharing" in the System Preferences and turn on "Windows Sharing" for [10.4](#) or in [10.5](#) ?Share files and folders using SMB.? from the File Sharing options.
2. Use the [Web Interface](#) and go to the **Administration** tab.
3. Enable the **Samba FS Automount** option (or **CIFS Automount**). If new options do not appear the "Save Changes" and go back to the page.
4. Enter the share location in the 'share' field. eg: //192.168.1.160/myshare
5. In 'user' and 'password' enter the user credentials of a user allowed to access the share.

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6. You may optionally enter a Startscript. For example if you have a script on your share `\\nserver\myshare\startup.sh` you enter `startup.sh` in the 'Startscript' box. This script (`/tmp/smbshare/startup.sh` on the router) will be executed when the router mounts your share on boot.

You can see sample of startup script on [Jffs](#) page.

??Mount

You can temporarily mount a share manually via a Telnet/SSH session:

First, insert a necessary kernel module:

```
insmod /lib/modules/`uname -r`/smbfs.o
```

Then enter these commands to mount:

```
mkdir /tmp/Path
smbmount //hostname/Share /tmp/Path/ -o username=<user>,password=<password_user>
```

Note: If using CIFS, the procedure is slightly different:

```
insmod cifs
nvramp set samba_user="username"
nvramp set samba_password="password"
mkdir /tmp/smbshare
mount.cifs //hostname/Share /tmp/smbshare -o username=$(nvramp get samba_user),password=$(nvramp ge
```

- `/tmp/Path/` is the path you want mounted
- Only `/tmp/`, `/dev/` and potentially `/jffs/` are writeable!

Receiving errors like the following seem normal:

```
load_client_codepage: filename /usr/lib/codepages/codepage.850 does not exist.
load_unicode_map: filename /usr/lib/codepages/unicode_map.850 does not exist.
session request to 192.168.1.99 failed
Can't get /etc/mstab~ lock filesmbmnt failed: 1
```

To unmount a share, enter this command in a shell prompt:

```
umount /tmp/Path/
rmdir /tmp/Path/
rmmod smbfs
```

???? Windows??????

On 4/23/09, DD-WRT User locketine advised: You have to mount the drives as rw for the user "nobody". By default drives are mounted read only for everyone but root. The following link told me what I needed to know. I think using "-o user" is the important part when mounting.

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<http://www.linuxforums.org/forum/debian-linux-help/79749-mount-fat32-shared-partition-write-permission.html>

Filesystem to use that works

I initially format my usb hard drive as Fat32 because I wanted to be able to use the drive on any computer. I couldn't get Slim_samba2 to run. Here is a link to the exact same issue I was having.

/opt/etc/init.d/S80samba: line 18: /opt/sbin/smbd: not found

I messed with this for a while and just decided to go with what was recommended in the Slim_samba2 tutorial i.e. etx3/swap/ext3 as defined here How to - Format and Partition External Storage Device. It works great.

Ericmagaha 15:12, 31 March 2010 (CEST)

?????????,Mac OSX,Windows

I used Slim_samba2 and formatted my drive as ext3/swap/ext3 i.e. Optware/Swapfile/Data as outlined How to - Format and Partition External Storage Device. Initially I had readonly access to the drive from Windows and Mac. Had to change the permissions of the Data partition i.e. /mnt/data. It defaulted to 700 i.e. rwx-----. I used chmod and changed it to 777 i.e. rwxrwxrwx. I could then write to the Data partition from Windows (Windows explorer) and Mac (Finder).

Ericmagaha 15:12, 31 March 2010 (CEST)

Windows XP??

Windows XP has what is called "simple file sharing" enabled by default. This forces guest access to the share and does not allow permissions (read, write, etc.) based on specific user accounts. If you run into problems getting CIFS to work, consider disabling simple file sharing.

To disable it, go to: My Computer -> Tools -> Folder Options -> View Under Advanced Settings: Uncheck "Use Simple File Sharing" Click Apply, OK

Optionally, run the Network Setup Wizard in Windows Control Panel in order to set up your share(s).

Password Note: Make sure the user account that you wish to access the share has a password. Windows XP will reject any logins over the network which don't use a password.

Windows Server 2003/ Vista/ ???

Especially on Windows Server 2003, assert that your server accepts NTLM v1.

1. Goto Start > Run
2. Type "gpedit.msc" and push enter.

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3. Goto Computer Configuration / Windows Settings / Security Settings / Local Policies / Security Options.
4. Verify that "Network security: LAN Manager authentication level" is **NOT** "Send NTLMv2 response only\refuse LM & NTLM" (on Vista Home Premium set HKEY_LOCAL_MACHINE\SYSTEM\CurrentControlSet\Control\Lsa\LmCompatibilityLevel to 1, because there is no gpedit.msc as in Ultimate)

? DD-WRT? ??? ? Samba???

If you have a powerfull Router like the Asus WL-500gP(remium) you might want to use the USB 2.0 Ports for HD sharing with Windows Clients.

Samba Server - ?? 1

The default way - using OpenWRT packages

- a) install the USB stuff according to [USB storage](#)
- b) activate [jffs](#)
- c) update the [ipkg](#) system with the following command

```
ipkg update
```

- d) install samba with the following command

```
ipkg install samba2
```

samba2 is not a current package.

the samba install requires a libgcc version that is not trivial to find.

Samba Server - ?? 2

The [optware](#) way - using Optware packages

A nice Howto for this is located here [Optware](#)

You should really try it the optware way because it works :)

Samba Server - ?? 3: ??????

See [Slim Samba2](#) - a stripped down version of Optware Samba2 for use on USB drives, just unpack a .tar.gz file, adjust a few settings in the web-GUI, and you are up and runnig.

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See [HDsamba2](#) - a fully automated install and boot script for installing Optware Samba2 with SWAT, and more... on a USB HD. Format you HD, adjust a few settings in the web-GUI, run the install script, and you are up and running.

Samba Server - ?? 4: Samba3

Since [samba2 has issues with files of size >2Gb and <4Gb](#) and has no unicode support, you may want to use [samba3](#).

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If you are having issues mounting your share, hopefully the following forum post will help:
[Problems mounting with cifs](#)

Also note that the error "Error 22: invalid argument" is a very misleading catch-all error; very often, your arguments are correct and the error actually is on the server side - things such as incorrect permissions can cause it, for instance. There are quite a few variations to the SMB protocol and authentication. In theory, CIFS and the server should be able to figure it out automatically, but it may not always work reliably. These variations include:

Protocol: Netbios over TCP (port 139) or SMB over TCP (port 445)

Authentication: Plain text password, Lanman authentication (obsolete), NTLM authentication (most common) or NTLM2 authentication

These are just some of the most common parameters.

Start by trying to mount a share on a non-existent IP address. It should take a while before you get a timeout error. That tells you that the arguments you passed to mount.cifs are actually valid.

Also, you can try the -v option to mount.cifs to get a better idea of what it does behind the scenes.

```
mount.cifs //192.168.0.15/myshare /tmp/sambashares -v -o user=xxxx,pass=xxxx
```

On the server side, see if you can enable guest access (on a Samba server, set guest OK = yes in your smb.conf file). If that helps, the problem is a matter of either user name resolution or passwords.