

Roaming profiles with NFS and NIS

The following HOWTO describes the configuration of roaming profiles using Slackware Linux. Roaming profiles come in handy in setups like SOHO networks, schools, town halls or more generally any network where many users have to work on many different desktop clients.

- All the users' data and preferences are stored centrally on the server.
- Authentication is also centralized, so a new user is only created once on the server.
- Any user can connect to any desktop client and immediately retrieve his files, desktop preferences, personal wallpaper, bookmarks, etc.

Prerequisites

Centralized authentication requires all machines - server and desktop clients - to be perfectly synchronized. Take a look at the [NTP HOWTO](#) to see how this can be done.

Configure the server

Define static ports for NFS and NIS

We want to use NFS and NIS with a firewall, so the first thing we do is assign static ports to their respective services. The step below is not strictly necessary, but in order to do things properly, we will note down all chosen ports in `/etc/services`, at the end of the file:

```
...
# Static ports for NIS
ypserv    834/tcp    # NIS server
ypserv    834/udp    # NIS server

# Static ports for NFS
statd     32765/tcp  # NFS statd (in)
statd     32765/udp  # NFS statd (in)
statd     32766/tcp  # NFS statd (out)
statd     32766/udp  # NFS statd (out)
mountd    32767/tcp  # NFS mountd
mountd    32767/udp  # NFS mountd
lockd     32768/tcp  # NFS lockd
lockd     32768/udp  # NFS lockd
rquotad   32769/tcp  # NFS mountd
rquotad   32769/udp  # NFS mountd
```

Don't forget to open these ports in the firewall. This is a more common mistake than you would think.

Edit `/etc/rc.d/rc.rpc` to assign static ports for `statd`:

```
...
  if ! ps axc | grep -q rpc.statd ; then
    echo "Starting RPC NSM (Network Status Monitor): /sbin/rpc.statd"
    /sbin/rpc.statd --port 32765 --outgoing-port 32766
  fi
...
```

Ports for rquotad and mountd can be defined in /etc/rc.d/rc.nfsd:

```
...
  if [ -x /usr/sbin/rpc.rquotad ]; then
    echo " /usr/sbin/rpc.rquotad"
    /usr/sbin/rpc.rquotad --port 32769
  fi
...
  if [ -x /usr/sbin/rpc.mountd ]; then
    echo " /usr/sbin/rpc.mountd"
    /usr/sbin/rpc.mountd --port 32767
  fi
...
```

Last but not least, create /etc/sysctl.conf to assign ports to lockd:

```
fs.nfs.nlm_tcpport=32768
fs.nfs.nlm_udpport=32768
```

This last option will only be effective after rebooting the server.

Share users' home directories with NFS

Edit /etc/exports to define your NFS shares. In the example below, /home is shared for the whole 192.168.2.0/255.255.255.0 subnet:

```
/home 192.168.2.0/24(rw,async,no_subtree_check)
```

Activate the shares:

```
# exportfs -a
# chmod 0755 /etc/rc.d/rc.rpc
# chmod 0755 /etc/rc.d/rc.nfsd
```

Reboot the server and check if all services are activated and use the right ports:

```
# pmap_dump
100000 2 tcp 111 portmapper
100000 2 udp 111 portmapper
100024 1 udp 32765 status
100024 1 tcp 32765 status
```

```
100011 1 udp 32769 rquotad
100011 2 udp 32769 rquotad
100011 1 tcp 32769 rquotad
100011 2 tcp 32769 rquotad
100003 2 tcp 2049 nfs
100003 3 tcp 2049 nfs
100003 4 tcp 2049 nfs
100003 2 udp 2049 nfs
100003 3 udp 2049 nfs
100003 4 udp 2049 nfs
100021 1 udp 32768 nlockmgr
100021 3 udp 32768 nlockmgr
100021 4 udp 32768 nlockmgr
100021 1 tcp 32768 nlockmgr
100021 3 tcp 32768 nlockmgr
100021 4 tcp 32768 nlockmgr
100005 1 udp 32767 mountd
100005 1 tcp 32767 mountd
100005 2 udp 32767 mountd
100005 2 tcp 32767 mountd
100005 3 udp 32767 mountd
100005 3 tcp 32767 mountd
```

Setup centralized authentication with NIS

Slackware64 has a bug in `yptools`, that can be corrected like this:

```
# cd /usr/lib
# ln -s /usr/lib64/yp .
```

This bug has been fixed in Slackware64 14.0

Define a NIS domain by creating and/or editing `/etc/defaultdomain`. Finding an appropriate domain name is a mere convention. In the example below, this is my company's NIS server ("Montpezat" is a small town in South France):

```
microlinux.montpezat
```

Edit `/etc/yp.conf` so the server becomes its own NIS client:

```
domain microlinux.montpezat server localhost
```

Uncomment the relevant lines in `/etc/rc.d/rc.yp`, the NIS startup script, and define the use of static ports for `ypserv`:

```
if [ -r /etc/defaultdomain ]; then
    nisdomainname `cat /etc/defaultdomain`
fi

if [ -x /usr/sbin/ypserv ]; then
```

```
echo "Starting NIS server: /usr/sbin/ypserv"  
/usr/sbin/ypserv --port 834  
fi  
  
if [ -x /usr/sbin/rpc.yppasswdd ]; then  
echo "Starting NIS master password server: /usr/sbin/rpc.yppasswdd"  
/usr/sbin/rpc.yppasswdd  
fi  
  
if [ -d /var/yp ]; then  
echo "Starting NIS services: /usr/sbin/ypbind -broadcast"  
/usr/sbin/ypbind -broadcast  
fi
```

On a default Slackware installation, this script is already activated. Note that it needs `/etc/rc.d/rc.rpc` to be started previously.

```
# /etc/rc.d/rc.yip start
```

Proceed to a few adjustments in `/var/yp/Makefile`:

- the value of `MINGID` must be altered from `500` to `1`.
- values for `MERGE_PASSWD` and `MERGE_GROUP` flip from `true` to `false`.
- the `publickey` option has to be deactivated.

Here's how the file is edited accordingly:

```
...  
MINGID=1  
...  
MERGE_PASSWD=false  
MERGE_GROUP=false  
...  
all: passwd group hosts rpc services netid protocols netgrp mail \  
shadow # publickey networks ethers bootparams printcap \  
# amd.home auto.master auto.home auto.local passwd.adjunct \  
# timezone locale netmasks  
...
```

Initialize the NIS domain:

```
# /usr/lib/yp/ypinit -m
```

From now on, adding one or more new users can be done as usual with the `adduser` or `useradd` commands, but there's an additional step involved. For new users to be taken into account, issue the following commands:

```
# cd /var/yp  
# make
```

Configure the client(s)

Mount the shared user home directories

On the client side, we will cleanup /home, which will be our mountpoint for the servers' NFS shares. A vanilla Slackware install contains a /home/ftp directory, which we will get rid of:

```
# rmdir /home/ftp
```

Start /etc/rc.d/rc.rpc and try to mount the shares manually. In the example below, nestor is my company's server. Replace this value with either your server's hostname or IP address:

```
# chmod 0755 /etc/rc.d/rc.rpc
# /etc/rc.d/rc.rpc start
# mount -t nfs nestor:/home /home
# ls /home
# umount /home
```

Once this step has been successful, define a permanent NFS mount in /etc/fstab. Again, replace nestor by your servers' hostname or IP address:

```
...
nestor:/home /home nfs rsize=8192,wsiz=8192,timeo=14,intr 0 0
```

Configure the client to use the NIS server for authentication

As noted above, Slackware64 versions prior to 14.0 contain a bug in yptools, which can be fixed like this:

```
# cd /usr/lib
# ln -s /usr/lib64/yp .
```

Define the NIS domain like you did on the server, by creating and/or editing /etc/defaultdomain:

```
microlinux.montpezat
```

Define the NIS server by editing /etc/yp.conf:

```
domain microlinux.montpezat server nestor
```

Modify /etc/nsswitch.conf so it looks like this:

```
passwd:      files nis
shadow:      files nis
group:       files nis
hosts:       files dns nis
networks:    files
```

```
services:  files
protocols: files
rpc:       files
ethers:    files
netmasks: files
netgroup:  files
bootparams: files
automount: files
aliases:   files
```

To startup NIS on the client, uncomment the relevant lines in the `/etc/rc.d/rc.y` startup script:

```
...
if [ -r /etc/defaultdomain ]; then
    nisdomainname `cat /etc/defaultdomain`
fi
...
if [ -d /var/yp ]; then
    echo "Starting NIS services: /usr/sbin/yppbind -broadcast"
    /usr/sbin/yppbind -broadcast
fi
...
```

On a vanilla install, there's no activation (`chmod 0755 /etc/rc.d/rc.y`) to be done, since the script is already activated.

Reboot the client and check if users defined on the server can connect.

Default the clients to `init 3` until all testing and debugging is done. Once everything works fine, switch to `init 4`.

Sources

- Originally written by [Niki Kovacs](#)

[howtos](#), [nis](#), [nfs](#), [roaming profiles](#), [centralized authentication](#), author [kikinovak](#)

From:
<https://docs.slackware.com/> - **SlackDocs**

Permanent link:
https://docs.slackware.com/howtos:network_services:roaming_profiles

Last update: **2012/10/09 06:55 (UTC)**

