

## Readme

# Novell® Open Enterprise Server

**2 SP1**

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# About This Readme

The information in this Readme applies to Open Enterprise Server (OES) 2 SP1 and contains the following sections:

- ♦ “Getting Started with OES 2 SP1” on page 11
- ♦ “Linux Issues” on page 13
- ♦ “NetWare Issues” on page 33
- ♦ “OES 2 Migration Tool” on page 43
- ♦ “Domain Services for Windows Issues” on page 47
- ♦ “Coordinating Password Policies Among Multiple File Services” on page 51



# Getting Started with OES 2 SP1

# 1

The information in this section helps you get started with Open Enterprise Server (OES) 2 SP1.

- ♦ [Section 1.1, “Installing OES 2 SP1,” on page 11](#)
- ♦ [Section 1.2, “Xen Virtualization,” on page 12](#)
- ♦ [Section 1.3, “Documentation,” on page 12](#)

## 1.1 Installing OES 2 SP1

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**NOTE:** For installation issues, see the section for the platform you are installing.

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- ♦ [Section 1.1.1, “Before Installing a Migration Target Server,” on page 11](#)
- ♦ [Section 1.1.2, “Installation Instructions,” on page 11](#)
- ♦ [Section 1.1.3, “Upgrading to eDirectory 8.8 Separately Is Not Supported,” on page 11](#)
- ♦ [Section 1.1.4, “64-Bit eDirectory,” on page 11](#)
- ♦ [Section 1.1.5, “64-Bit NCP Server,” on page 11](#)

### 1.1.1 Before Installing a Migration Target Server

Before you install or prepare any migration target servers, be sure to read the information and directions in [Section 4.1, “ID Transfer Migration Requires a Pre-Migration Server,” on page 43](#).

### 1.1.2 Installation Instructions

Hardware and installation requirements remain unchanged from OES 2 (see the [OES 2 Online Documentation \(http://www.novell.com/documentation/oes2/install-update-upgrade.html#instl-oes\)](http://www.novell.com/documentation/oes2/install-update-upgrade.html#instl-oes)).

### 1.1.3 Upgrading to eDirectory 8.8 Separately Is Not Supported

If you are running OES 1 SP2, do not upgrade to eDirectory 8.8 independently of upgrading to OES 2 SP1.

For example, do not upgrade from eDirectory 8.7.3 to eDirectory 8.8.2 through the oes-edir88 patch channel prior to upgrading to OES 2 SP1. Doing so causes configuration problems that the OES 2 SP1 install is not designed to address.

### 1.1.4 64-Bit eDirectory

Selecting *Novell eDirectory* as part of a 64-bit installation automatically installs 64-bit eDirectory.

### 1.1.5 64-Bit NCP Server

Selecting *NCP Server* as part of a 64-bit installation automatically installs 64-bit NCP™ server.

## 1.2 Xen Virtualization

In the YaST Create a Virtual Machine wizard on the “Type of Operating System” page under *NetWare* is an option named *Novell NetWare 6.5 SP6 and older*. Novell did not authorize the inclusion of this option. Such installations have not been tested and are not supported.

Only installations of NetWare 6.5 SP7 and later are tested and supported by Novell.

## 1.3 Documentation

This Readme lists the issues specific to the OES 2 SP1 release.

For all other OES 2 SP1 documentation, see the [OES 2 SP1 documentation on the Web \(http://www.novell.com/documentation/oes2\)](http://www.novell.com/documentation/oes2).

This section contains most of the issues for Open Enterprise Server (OES) 2 Linux. The remaining issues are documented in [Chapter 4, “OES 2 Migration Tool,” on page 43](#) and [Chapter 5, “Domain Services for Windows Issues,” on page 47](#).

- ♦ [Section 2.1, “Installation/Upgrade Issues,” on page 13](#)
- ♦ [Section 2.2, “Apple Filing Protocol \(AFP\) Issues,” on page 22](#)
- ♦ [Section 2.3, “CIFS Issues,” on page 23](#)
- ♦ [Section 2.4, “Distributed File Services \(DFS\) Issues,” on page 26](#)
- ♦ [Section 2.5, “DNS/DHCP Issues,” on page 26](#)
- ♦ [Section 2.6, “eDirectory Issues,” on page 27](#)
- ♦ [Section 2.7, “iFolder Issues,” on page 27](#)
- ♦ [Section 2.8, “iPrint Issues,” on page 28](#)
- ♦ [Section 2.9, “LDAP Issues,” on page 29](#)
- ♦ [Section 2.10, “NSS Startup Conflict with McAfee LinuxShield,” on page 29](#)
- ♦ [Section 2.11, “Samba Issues,” on page 30](#)
- ♦ [Section 2.12, “Storage Management System \(SMS\) Issues,” on page 31](#)
- ♦ [Section 2.13, “TSANDS Limitations,” on page 31](#)
- ♦ [Section 2.14, “Xen Virtualization Issues,” on page 32](#)

## 2.1 Installation/Upgrade Issues

- ♦ [Section 2.1.1, “64-Bit SecretStore Not Included,” on page 14](#)
- ♦ [Section 2.1.2, “Admin Password Must Be Entered Correctly or the Upgrade Fails,” on page 14](#)
- ♦ [Section 2.1.3, “Apply the Latest Patches Before Upgrading,” on page 14](#)
- ♦ [Section 2.1.4, “EVMS-Managed System Devices Require Special Handling or the Upgrade Will Fail,” on page 14](#)
- ♦ [Section 2.1.5, “If Apache Fails to Start After You Upgrade,” on page 19](#)
- ♦ [Section 2.1.6, “Incompatible TLS Configurations Give No Warning,” on page 20](#)
- ♦ [Section 2.1.7, “Installing from the IPP Page Fails After Upgrading,” on page 20](#)
- ♦ [Section 2.1.8, “Java and Other Conflicts Displayed During an Upgrade from OES 2 Linux,” on page 20](#)
- ♦ [Section 2.1.9, “Storage-Related Plug-Ins Must Be Uninstalled,” on page 20](#)
- ♦ [Section 2.1.10, “Tree Admin Is Not Automatically Granted Rights for Server Administration,” on page 21](#)
- ♦ [Section 2.1.11, “Upgrading a 64-Bit Installation Breaks Some Novell Products,” on page 21](#)
- ♦ [Section 2.1.12, “VNC Install Fails to Set the IP Address in /etc/hosts,” on page 22](#)

### 2.1.1 64-Bit SecretStore Not Included

Novell SecretStore is not included with 64-bit OES 2 SP1 and cannot, therefore, be configured.

### 2.1.2 Admin Password Must Be Entered Correctly or the Upgrade Fails

When doing a down-server upgrade to OES 2 SP1, it is critical that you enter the correct password for the eDirectory Admin user. Password validity is not checked, and if the password is incorrect, eDirectory is damaged and the upgrade fails.

### 2.1.3 Apply the Latest Patches Before Upgrading

Before you can upgrade an OES 1 Linux or OES 2 Linux server to OES 2 SP1 Linux, ensure that you have patched the server to the latest patch level and that the server and OES services are running as desired.

You should also ensure that you meet the other upgrade requirements. For more information, see [“Updating an OES 2 SP1 Linux Server”](#) in the *OES2 SP1: Linux Installation Guide*.

### 2.1.4 EVMS-Managed System Devices Require Special Handling or the Upgrade Will Fail

If you have a server that has an NSS volume on the system device (this is usually a single-drive server), then you must change the NSS partition type (hide the partition) prior to upgrading the server. Otherwise, the upgrade will fail and the server will be left in an unbootable state.

- ♦ [“You Need the Path to Your System Disk”](#) on page 14
- ♦ [“A Brief Explanation of the Issue”](#) on page 15
- ♦ [“Solution 1: Using the parted Command”](#) on page 15
- ♦ [“Solution 2: Using the nwset Utility”](#) on page 17
- ♦ [“What if I Failed to Prepare the Server and Now It Won’t Boot?”](#) on page 18

#### You Need the Path to Your System Disk

The procedures in this section require that you know the path to your system disk as reported by the server’s disk driver.

Most disk drivers report internal drives as either “hd” (hard disk) or “sd” (SCSI disk) devices, with each disk assigned a letter, starting with “a”. For example, the first hard disk is usually reported as hda or sda. Each disk partition is assigned a number (starting with 1). For example, hda1 is hard disk “a” partition “1”, and hda2 is hard disk “a” partition “2”, etc.

On Linux servers, disks and partitions are each represented by an entry in the /dev (device) directory.

For example, if a server has a single SCSI disk with three partitions, the paths to the entries would be

```
/dev/sda  
/dev/sda1
```

`/dev/sda2`

`/dev/sda3`

The first path points to the disk and the second through fourth paths point to the three partitions on the first disk.

If you don't know the path to your system disk, do the following:

- 1 Start YaST on your server.

If you have GUI support loaded, click *Computer > YaST*.

If you are working at a terminal prompt, type `yast` and press Enter.

- 2 In the YaST Control Center, select *System > Partitioner*.

- 3 Select Yes to continue past the Warning message.

- 4 Find the entry in the list of devices that points to your system disk.

If your server has a single disk, this is the first entry in the list and is almost always `/dev/hda` or `/dev/sda`.

If your server has multiple disks, find the disk that has the `/boot` mount point in one of the entries below it.

- 5 Note the path to the disk.

## A Brief Explanation of the Issue

The SLES 10 SP2 release includes some defective EVMS plugins that prevent EVMS from presenting an EVMS-managed disk during the boot process. Patches to correct this problem are in the SLES 10 SP2 update channel. However, during a down-server upgrade (the only upgrade supported for OES 2 SP1) the server automatically reboots before the patches can be applied. As a result, the server fails to reboot midway through the upgrade, leaving the server in an unbootable state.

The solution is to hide the NSS partition (change to type 6b) prior to the upgrade and then expose it again (change back to type 65) after the upgrade completes. These solutions are explained in the following sections:

- ♦ [“Solution 1: Using the parted Command” on page 15](#)
- ♦ [“Solution 2: Using the nwset Utility” on page 17](#)

### Solution 1: Using the parted Command

- ♦ [“Hiding the NSS Partition Using parted” on page 15](#)
- ♦ [“Unhiding and Activating the NSS Partition Using parted” on page 17](#)

#### Hiding the NSS Partition Using parted

Before you start the upgrade process, do the following:

- 1 Open a terminal on your server, then log in as the `root` user.
- 2 At the terminal prompt, enter

```
parted path
```

Where *path* is the path to the system disk as determined in [Step 4 on page 15](#). If you enter `parted` without specifying a path, it automatically selects the first drive. If you need another drive, you must specify the path. For example, enter

```
parted /dev/sda
```

This opens the `parted` command in interactive mode, as shown in [Figure 2-1 on page 16](#). Commands are entered one at a time at the (*parted*) prompt and immediately modify the information for the disk that you specified.

**Figure 2-1** System Disk Path

```
myserver:/ # parted /dev/sda
GNU Parted 1.6.25.1
Copyright (C) 1998 - 2005 Free Software Foundation, Inc.
This program is free software, covered by the GNU General Public License.

This program is distributed in the hope that it will be useful, but WITHOUT ANY
WARRANTY; without even the implied warranty of MERCHANTABILITY or FITNESS FOR A
PARTICULAR PURPOSE. See the GNU General Public License for more details.

Using /dev/sda
(parted)
```

- 3 At the (*parted*) prompt, find the numbers assigned to the NSS partitions on the system disk by entering

```
print
```

Partition information for the system disk is displayed.

**Figure 2-2** System Disk Partition Information

```
Using /dev/sda
(parted) print
Disk geometry for /dev/sda: 0kB - 250GB
Disk label type: msdos
Number  Start   End     Size    Type    File system  Flags
1       32kB    526MB   526MB   primary ext2          boot, type=83
2       526MB   11GB    11GB    primary                lvm, type=8e
3       11GB    250GB   239GB   primary                type=65
(parted) █
```

- 4 Note all of the partition numbers of the NSS partitions (type=65 in the *Flags* column) on the system disk.

In [Figure 2-2](#) there is one NSS partition of type=65 and its number is 3.

- 5 For each of the NSS partitions on the system disk that you identified in [Step 4](#), enter the following command at the (*parted*) prompt to modify the type value for the NSS partition so that it is hidden during the install:

```
set number type 0x6b
```

where *number* is the NSS partition number that you found in [Step 4](#), and *0x6b* is the type value that you are temporarily assigning to the NSS partition.

Continuing with the example, you would enter the following command at the (*parted*) prompt:

```
set 3 type 0x6b
```

- 6 Enter `print` at the (*parted*) prompt, and verify that the NSS partitions now have a value of type=6b in the *Flags* column.
- 7 Enter the following command to quit `parted`:



quit

- 8 Upgrade the server, registering the server with the Novell Customer Center, and completing an online update of all patches in the OES 2 SP1 and SLES 10 SP2 channels as explained in the *OES2 SP1: Linux Installation Guide*.
- 9 After the server is upgraded and all available patches are installed, continue with **Unhiding and Activating the NSS Partition Using parted**.

## Unhiding and Activating the NSS Partition Using parted

After upgrading your server to OES 2 SP1 and installing all of the available patches, do the following:

- 1 Open a terminal on your server, then log in as the `root` user.
- 2 For each of the NSS partitions that you modified in “**Hiding the NSS Partition Using parted**” on [page 15](#), enter the following at the terminal prompt:

```
parted path set number type 0x65
```

using the same *path* and *number* that you entered when you hid the partition in [Step 5 on page 16](#).

Continuing with the example, you would enter the following command:

```
parted /dev/sda set 3 type 0x65
```

- 3 Enter the following command to activate the NSS partition:

```
evms_activate
```

This concludes the server upgrade process.

## Solution 2: Using the nwset Utility

If you aren't comfortable with using parted, Novell has created a utility that you can download and use to hide the NSS pools and partitions during the upgrade. You can then use the same utility to change the partition type back to its original value after the upgrade completes, thus exposing NSS again.

- ♦ “[Downloading the nwset Utility](#)” on [page 17](#)
- ♦ “[Preparing the Drive for the Upgrade](#)” on [page 18](#)
- ♦ “[Unhiding and Activating NSS After Upgrading the Server](#)” on [page 18](#)

## Downloading the nwset Utility

The nwset utility lets you hide your NSS pools and partitions during an upgrade and then expose them again after the upgrade is completed.

- 1 While logged in as `root`, use a Web browser to access the [OES2\\_nwset.zip file \(http://download.novell.com/Download?buildid=H1hS5bW6ph0~\)](http://download.novell.com/Download?buildid=H1hS5bW6ph0~) and download the nwset utility to the `/sbin` directory on your server.
- 2 Make sure that you have Read, Write, and Execute permissions to the utility by either setting the file properties using the GUI interface, or by entering the following commands at a terminal prompt:

```
cd /sbin
```

```
chmod 766 nwset
```

## Preparing the Drive for the Upgrade

---

**IMPORTANT:** Completing the steps in this section hides the NSS pools and partitions on the system disk, making them inaccessible while the server is upgraded.

---

At a terminal prompt, enter the command that applies to your disk configuration.

- 1 If your disk driver displayed the system disk device type as either hda or sda, enter the following command:  

```
nwset upgrade
```
- 2 If your disk driver displayed the system disk device type as something other than hda or sda, enter the following command:  

```
nwset upgrade path
```

where *path* is the directory path to the system disk assigned by your disk driver as explained in [Step 4 on page 15](#).

The NSS pools and partitions on your system disk are now hidden.
- 3 Upgrade the server, register with the Novell Customer Center, and complete an online update of all patches in the OES 2 SP1 and SLES 10 SP2 channels as explained in the [OES2 SP1: Linux Installation Guide](#).
- 4 After the server is upgraded and all available patches are installed, continue with [“Unhiding and Activating NSS After Upgrading the Server” on page 18](#).

## Unhiding and Activating NSS After Upgrading the Server

- 1 At a terminal prompt, enter the command that applies to your disk configuration:
  - 1a If your disk driver displayed the system disk device type as either hda or sda, enter the following command:  

```
nwset restore
```
  - 1b If your disk driver displayed the system disk device type as something other than hda or sda, enter the following command:  

```
nwset restore path
```

where *path* is the directory path to the system disk.
- 2 Enter the following command to activate the NSS partition:  

```
evms_activate
```

This concludes the server upgrade process.

## What if I Failed to Prepare the Server and Now It Won't Boot?

If you attempted to upgrade your server without hiding NSS, you must prepare either a Linux or DOS boot disk or CD, run the nwset utility to prepare the server for upgrading, and then start the upgrade process again.

Complete the instructions in the section that applies to the boot method you want to use.

- ♦ [“Workaround 1: A Linux Solution” on page 19](#)
- ♦ [“Workaround 2: A DOS Solution” on page 19](#)

## Workaround 1: A Linux Solution

- 1 Using a Web browser, access [TID \(Link to the TID\)](#) and download the nwset utility.
- 2 Prepare a Linux boot disk (diskette or CD) for your server and copy the nwset utility to the disk.
- 3 Boot the server, then continue with “[Solution 2: Using the nwset Utility](#)” on page 17 and follow the instructions there, modifying them as necessary for having booted from a boot disk rather than from the server’s system device.

## Workaround 2: A DOS Solution

- 1 Using a Web browser, access [TID \(Link to the TID\)](#) and download the nwset.exe utility..
- 2 Prepare a DOS boot disk (diskette or CD) for your server and copy the nwset.exe utility to the disk.
- 3 After booting the server with DOS, at the DOS prompt enter the following command:

```
nwset upgrade BIOS_name_for_device
```

The nwset utility automatically selects the BIOS boot device (80). So if the device you want to use is a BIOS boot device, you can simply enter

```
nwset upgrade
```

If the device you want to use is not the BIOS boot device, then you must specify the device by its BIOS name, such as 81, 82, and so on. For example, enter:

```
nwset upgrade 81
```

---

**TIP:** If you don’t know the BIOS name for your device, you can use the `nwset read` command with different device numbers until you find the device. For example, enter

```
nwset read 81
```

The `read` option only reads the partitions; it does not change anything.

---

- 4 Start the upgrade again, upgrade the server, register with the Novell Customer Center, and complete an online update of all patches in the OES 2 SP1 and SLES 10 SP2 channels as explained in the [OES2 SP1: Linux Installation Guide](#).
- 5 After the server is upgraded, unhide the NSS partition by completing the instructions in either:
  - ♦ “[Unhiding and Activating the NSS Partition Using parted](#)” on page 17
  - or
  - ♦ “[Unhiding and Activating NSS After Upgrading the Server](#)” on page 18

## 2.1.5 If Apache Fails to Start After You Upgrade

If you installed QuickFinder Server as part of the original OES 1 release, the RPM doesn’t get upgraded properly and Apache fails to start.

The workaround is to manually update the quickfinder-server RPM after the upgrade by entering the following commands at a terminal prompt after upgrading to OES 2 SP1:

```
rug install quickfinder-server
```

```
rcapache2 restart
```

## 2.1.6 Incompatible TLS Configurations Give No Warning

When you install a new eDirectory tree, the eDirectory Configuration - New or Existing Tree screen has the *Require TLS for Simple Binds with Password* option selected by default. If you keep this configuration setting, then the eDirectory LDAP server requires that all communications come through the secure LDAP port that you specified on the eDirectory Configuration - Local Server Configuration screen. By default, this is port 636.

Unfortunately, the OES install doesn't display a warning if you subsequently configure OES services to use non-TLS (non-secure) LDAP communications (port 389). The installation proceeds normally but the service configuration fails.

For example, if you accept the TLS default, then configure Novell DHCP to use non-secure communications (by deselecting the *Use secure channel for configuration* option), the OES install doesn't warn that you have created an incompatible configuration.

After eDirectory and the iManager plug-ins install successfully, the Novell DHCP configuration fails. You must then use iManager to change either the LDAP server configuration or the Novell DHCP configuration to support your preferred communication protocol.

Simply enabling non-TLS LDAP communications doesn't disable TLS. It merely adds support for non-secure communications with the LDAP server.

## 2.1.7 Installing from the IPP Page Fails After Upgrading

After upgrading a server from OES 1 SP2 to OES 2 SP1, attempting to install printers from the IPP page results in errors, such as `error 1345` and `error 1285`.

To resolve the issues based on the errors shown, see the following TIDs:

- ♦ 3484700 ([http://www.novell.com/support/search.do?cmd=displayKC&sliceId=SAL\\_Public&externalId=3484700](http://www.novell.com/support/search.do?cmd=displayKC&sliceId=SAL_Public&externalId=3484700))
- ♦ 3790999 ([http://www.novell.com/support/search.do?cmd=displayKC&sliceId=SAL\\_Public&externalId=3790999](http://www.novell.com/support/search.do?cmd=displayKC&sliceId=SAL_Public&externalId=3790999))

## 2.1.8 Java and Other Conflicts Displayed During an Upgrade from OES 2 Linux

If you get package conflict errors during an upgrade to OES 2 SP1, you can either choose to ignore the conflicts (if that option is available), or you can delete the packages. Patches that have been deleted are still in the patch channel in case you need to add them later.

Testing has revealed no service differences or problems with taking either course of action.

## 2.1.9 Storage-Related Plug-Ins Must Be Uninstalled

You must uninstall all of the old storage-related plug-ins before installing new ones.

The File Protocols plug-in for the Native File Access Protocols for NetWare service has been replaced in OES 2 by three plug-ins: Novell AFP (afpmgmt.npm), Novell CIFS (cifsmgmt.npm), and NFS for NetWare (nfsmgmt.npm). In OES 2 SP1, the Novell AFP and Novell CIFS plug-ins support AFP and CIFS services for NSS volumes on both Linux and NetWare.

The three protocols' plug-ins also require the NSS Management (nssmgmt.npm) and Storage Management (storagemgmt.npm) plug-ins. Other storage-related plug-ins include Archive Versioning (arkmgmt.npm), Cluster Services (ncsmgmt.npm), and Distributed File Services (dfsmgmt.npm). All storage-related plug-ins share code in common with the Storage Management plug-in.

You must uninstall the existing storage-related plug-ins, then install the new plug-ins at the same time to make sure that the common code works for all plug-ins.

### 2.1.10 Tree Admin Is Not Automatically Granted Rights for Server Administration

The only administrator who is granted rights to the services on a server is the administrator who installs the server. For example, if a container admin installs a DSfW server, the tree admin cannot manage the DSfW services on that server after the install.

The administrator credentials that you entered during the install are automatically configured to allow the admin who did the install to manage services on the server. After the install, you can add another administrator.

For more information regarding this issue, see “[eDirectory Rights Required to Install OES Linux](#)” in the *OES2 SP1: Linux Installation Guide*.

### 2.1.11 Upgrading a 64-Bit Installation Breaks Some Novell Products

As OES 2 SP1 releases, all versions of the following Novell products run only with 32-bit eDirectory and cannot run on 64-bit OES Linux after upgrading to OES 2 SP1:

- ♦ Novell Identity Manager
- ♦ Novell Access Manager
- ♦ Novell SecureLogin

When you upgrade an installation of 64-bit OES 2 to OES 2 SP1, the 32-bit installation of eDirectory that was installed with 64-bit OES 2, is upgrade to 64-bit eDirectory 8.8.

Until Novell releases a 64-bit version of the products listed above, you cannot run them on a 64-bit OES 2 SP1 server.

---

**NOTE:** If you are running 32-bit OES 2 on 64-bit server hardware, you can upgrade the server to 32-bit OES 2 SP1 without affecting the listed products.

Upgrading from 32-bit OES 2 to 64-bit OES 2 SP1 is not supported.

---

### 2.1.12 VNC Install Fails to Set the IP Address in /etc/hosts

If you install through a VNC connection, the `/etc/hosts` file is configured with a loopback address assigned to the hostname. This can cause problems with services.

Using a text editor, modify `/etc/hosts` so that the hostname is associated with its actual IP address.

## 2.2 Apple Filing Protocol (AFP) Issues

- ♦ [Section 2.2.1, “Anti-Virus Solutions and AFP,” on page 22](#)
- ♦ [Section 2.2.2, “Migrating Novell AFP to a Different Tree,” on page 22](#)
- ♦ [Section 2.2.3, “Password Policy Name Length Limitation,” on page 22](#)
- ♦ [Section 2.2.4, “User Credential Synchronization with eDirectory,” on page 22](#)

### 2.2.1 Anti-Virus Solutions and AFP

The Apple Filing Protocol (AFP) support for NSS files on OES 2 SP1 Linux is implemented via a technology that bypasses the real-time scanning employed by most OES 2 anti-virus solutions. NSS files shared through an AFP connection might be protected by on-demand scanning on the OES 2 server or by real-time and on-demand scanning on the Apple client.

### 2.2.2 Migrating Novell AFP to a Different Tree

Migrating Novell AFP to a different tree is not supported by the Migration Tool, but it can be done by using the following workaround:

- 1 Migrate the File System from the source server to the target server by using the different tree scenario described in “[Consolidating Data to a Server in the Different Tree](#)” in the *OES 2 SP1: Migration Tool Administration Guide*.
- 2 Use YaST to reconfigure AFP on the target server. See “[Installing and Setting Up AFP](#)” in the *OES 2 SP1: Novell AFP For Linux Administration Guide*.

### 2.2.3 Password Policy Name Length Limitation

If the Password policy associated with Novell AFP users is longer than 75 characters and if you associate the policy with the AFP proxy users as part of the YaST configuration, an unwarranted space is inserted in the FDN of the password and your AFP services fail to configure.

The workarounds are to either limit the policy name to less than 75 characters or use iManager to associate the policy with the proxy user.

### 2.2.4 User Credential Synchronization with eDirectory

Proxy user password modification requires you to use YaST to reconfigure AFP for the new password.

## 2.3 CIFS Issues

The following is the list of known Novell CIFS issues:

- ♦ [Section 2.3.1, “Changing the Server IP Address,” on page 23](#)
- ♦ [Section 2.3.2, “CIFS Server Can’t Co-exist with Samba Daemons and DSfW,” on page 23](#)
- ♦ [Section 2.3.3, “Configuring LDAP with Secure Channel Disabled,” on page 23](#)
- ♦ [Section 2.3.4, “Cross-Protocol Locking Support,” on page 24](#)
- ♦ [Section 2.3.5, “Truncated DOS-Compatible Short Filenames Are Not Supported,” on page 24](#)
- ♦ [Section 2.3.6, “High Utilization Can Cause Random Disconnects,” on page 24](#)
- ♦ [Section 2.3.7, “Invalid Context Name with Special Characters,” on page 24](#)
- ♦ [Section 2.3.8, “Migrating CIFS to a Different Tree,” on page 24](#)
- ♦ [Section 2.3.9, “NTLMv2 Authentication Mode Is Not Supported,” on page 24](#)
- ♦ [Section 2.3.10, “Number of Shares Hosted on the Server,” on page 25](#)
- ♦ [Section 2.3.11, “Password Policy Name Length Limitation,” on page 25](#)
- ♦ [Section 2.3.12, “Proxy User Creation Depends on the Existing Password Policy,” on page 25](#)
- ♦ [Section 2.3.13, “Trustee Assignments for Files/Folders,” on page 25](#)
- ♦ [Section 2.3.14, “Proxy User Credential Synchronization with eDirectory,” on page 25](#)
- ♦ [Section 2.3.15, “Using a Pre-existing Cluster Pool for CIFS,” on page 25](#)

### 2.3.1 Changing the Server IP Address

Reconfiguring CIFS might not take effect if the server IP address is changed and is not being populated in YaST. The workaround is to reconfigure the LDAP server IP address for the changes to be populated in YaST and eventually in the CIFS configuration.

### 2.3.2 CIFS Server Can’t Co-exist with Samba Daemons and DSfW

The CIFS server does not come up if the Samba server or DSfW is running.

For Samba, the workaround is to login as `root` and stop all the running Samba daemons, then restart the CIFS server. Use the following commands to stop the running Samba daemons:

- ♦ `/etc/init.d/smb stop`
- ♦ `/etc/init.d/nmb stop`

### 2.3.3 Configuring LDAP with Secure Channel Disabled

CIFS is not configured if the default settings for the secure LDAP port number, the server IP address, and Secure Channel are changed. You should not change these default settings during a new installation of the tree or first-time YaST configuration of CIFS.

### 2.3.4 Cross–Protocol Locking Support

Cross–protocol locking is not supported between CIFS and the following protocols:

- ♦ AFP
- ♦ NCP™
- ♦ NFS

### 2.3.5 Truncated DOS-Compatible Short Filenames Are Not Supported

Use the actual filenames instead of names such as `filena~1.txt` during file operations from the command prompt.

### 2.3.6 High Utilization Can Cause Random Disconnects

There is a known problem with the Novell CIFS server which causes client connections to randomly disconnect while the server is in high utilization. This is infrequent and being analyzed by Novell."

### 2.3.7 Invalid Context Name with Special Characters

CIFS does not handle special characters in the context name. Using dots and other special characters within the context name is invalid.

### 2.3.8 Migrating CIFS to a Different Tree

Migrating Novell CIFS to a different tree is not supported by the Migration Tool, but it can be done by using the following workaround:

- 1 Migrate the File System from the source server to the target server by using the different tree scenario described in “[Consolidating Data to a Server in the Different Tree](#)” in the *OES 2 SP1: Migration Tool Administration Guide*.
- 2 Use YaST to reconfigure CIFS on the target server. See “[Installing and Configuring a CIFS Server through YaST](#)” in the *OES 2 SP1: Novell CIFS for Linux Administration Guide*.

### 2.3.9 NTLMv2 Authentication Mode Is Not Supported

CIFS on OES 2 SP1 supports only NTLMv1. NTLMv2 is enabled by default in Windows Vista and is optionally enabled in Windows XP.

To disable NTLMv2 if are a Windows user and your NTLMv2 is enabled:

- 1 Open the *Control Panel*.
- 2 Go to *Administrative Tools > Local Security Policies > Local Policies > Security Options > Network Security: LAN Manager authentication level*.
- 3 Select the *Send LM & NTLM - use NTLMV2 session security if negotiated* setting.
- 4 Click *OK* or *Apply* to save the settings.



### 2.3.10 Number of Shares Hosted on the Server

There is a limitation on the number of shares a CIFS server can host. For most configurations this limit is between 300 to 500 shares.

### 2.3.11 Password Policy Name Length Limitation

If the Password policy associated with Novell CIFS users is longer than 75 characters and if you associate the policy with the CIFS proxy users as part of the YaST configuration, an unwarranted space is inserted in the FDN of the password and your CIFS services fail to configure.

The name of the Password policy assigned to CIFS users should not exceed 75 characters.

### 2.3.12 Proxy User Creation Depends on the Existing Password Policy

Proxy user creation fails if the default generated password does not adhere to the Password policy assigned to the container.

The workaround is to create a password that conforms to the password restrictions in the existing Password policy. For more information, see “[CIFS not coming up after installation](#)” in the *OES 2 SPI: Novell CIFS for Linux Administration Guide*.

### 2.3.13 Trustee Assignments for Files/Folders

A file or folder loses its explicit trustee assignments if Rename/Move operations are performed on it. An administrator must re-assign trustee rights to the renamed or moved folder or file.

### 2.3.14 Proxy User Credential Synchronization with eDirectory

If the proxy user password is changed, the Admin user must reconfigure CIFS using YaST and change the password. Use the procedure in “[CIFS not coming up after installation](#)” in the *OES 2 SPI: Novell CIFS for Linux Administration Guide*.

### 2.3.15 Using a Pre-existing Cluster Pool for CIFS

Enabling CIFS on a pre-existing cluster pool requires the following manual steps to be done by the administrator:

---

**IMPORTANT:** Ensure that Python\* is installed on SUSE Linux Enterprise Server.

---

- 1 Enable CIFS for POOL\_SERVER through iManager.
- 2 Offline the POOL\_SERVER.
- 3 Run the following command:

```
python cifsPool.py Resource_DN CIFS_Server_Name ldaps://  
ldapserv:636 Admin_DN Admin_password
```

For example, `python cifsPool.py cn=POOL_SERVER,cn=clus1,o=novell  
CIFS_POOL ldaps://192.168.1.1:636 cn=admin,o=novell xxxxxx`

---

**NOTE:** The length of the CIFS server name should not exceed 15 characters.

---

## 2.4 Distributed File Services (DFS) Issues

- ♦ [Section 2.4.1, “Failure Creating a Management Context with Two Replicas,” on page 26](#)
- ♦ [Section 2.4.2, “Hard Links Are Not Supported in a DFS Move/Split Volume Operation,” on page 26](#)
- ♦ [Section 2.4.3, “Specifying Non-Default VLDB Database Paths on Replica Sites,” on page 26](#)

### 2.4.1 Failure Creating a Management Context with Two Replicas

Random failures might occur if you attempt to specify two VLDB replica sites when you create the DFS management context. The second replica site is not created, causing the DFS creation process to fail.

To avoid or resolve this problem, specify only a single VLDB replica site when you create the DFS management. After the management context has been successfully created, go to *Distributed File Services > Manage Replicas*, then click the *New* link to add the second replica site for the management context.

### 2.4.2 Hard Links Are Not Supported in a DFS Move/Split Volume Operation

DFS does not support move or split operations on volumes containing hard links. The hard links on the volume do not move correctly for either operation.

### 2.4.3 Specifying Non-Default VLDB Database Paths on Replica Sites

If you specify two replica sites when you create a DFS management context, it is not possible to specify non-default VLDB paths that are different for each of the replica sites. By default, each replica site uses the default VLDB path appropriate for its platform. If you specify a non-default VLDB path when two sites are selected, that path applies to both selected replica sites.

For example, you typically specify a non-default VLDB path when you cluster the VLDB service for a replica site so that the VLDB is located on a clustered resource. If you cluster each replica site, the sites might need different non-default paths on their respective servers.

To specify different non-default paths for two replica sites, create the DFS management context with a single replica site, and specify its non-default VLDB path. After the management context is successfully created, use the *Distributed File Services > Manage Replica Sites* task in iManager to add the second replica and specify the non-default VLDB path to use for its VLDB.

## 2.5 DNS/DHCP Issues

- ♦ [Section 2.5.1, “DNS,” on page 27](#)
- ♦ [Section 2.5.2, “DHCP,” on page 27](#)

## 2.5.1 DNS

- ♦ `dns-maint` with the `-ca` option cannot be used to reset the password of an existing runtime admin. However, it can be used to create a new runtime admin.

## 2.5.2 DHCP

Root privileges are required to load or unload the DHCP server from a remote system in iManager.

## 2.6 eDirectory Issues

- ♦ [Section 2.6.1, “Default Static Cache Limit Might Be Inadequate,” on page 27](#)
- ♦ [Section 2.6.2, “eDirectory Not Starting Automatically,” on page 27](#)
- ♦ [Section 2.6.3, “Non-functional Kerberos Tasks,” on page 27](#)
- ♦ [Section 2.6.4, “Loading eMBox,” on page 27](#)

### 2.6.1 Default Static Cache Limit Might Be Inadequate

The eDirectory install in OES 2 SP1 Linux sets a default static cache of 64MB if an `_ndsdb.ini` file is not present in the `dib` directory.

To improve performance, you can adjust the cache parameter in the `_ndsdb.ini` file after the install to meet your eDirectory performance requirements, depending on the database size and available system RAM. We recommend setting the cache to 200 MB on a 2 GB RAM system and 512 MB on 4 GB RAM system.

### 2.6.2 eDirectory Not Starting Automatically

After a system crash or power failure, eDirectory services (`ndsd`) might not automatically start in some situations.

To start the eDirectory again, delete the `/var/opt/novell/eDirectory/data/ndsd.pid` file, then enter `/etc/init.d/ndsd start` at a terminal prompt.

### 2.6.3 Non-functional Kerberos Tasks

Some Kerberos tasks are not functional in OES2 SP1 because they are specific to NKDC, and NKDC is not a part of OES2 SP1.

The tasks work with versions prior to OES2 SP1.

### 2.6.4 Loading eMBox

eMBox doesn't load in this release.

## 2.7 iFolder Issues

See the [Novell iFolder® 3.7 Readme \(http://www.novell.com/documentation/beta/ifolder3/ifolder37\\_readme/data/ifolder37\\_readme.html\)](http://www.novell.com/documentation/beta/ifolder3/ifolder37_readme/data/ifolder37_readme.html).

## 2.7.1 iFolder on 64-Bit Xen VM

If you install or upgrade iFolder 3.7 in a 64-bit OES 2 SP1 Linux guest VM, you must update (patch) the server before iFolder will work. There is Mono patch that contains necessary iFolder fixes for running on a 64-bit VM.

## 2.8 iPrint Issues

- ♦ [Section 2.8.1, “Auditing,” on page 28](#)
- ♦ [Section 2.8.2, “DSfW Container Trustee Doesn’t Display in iManager,” on page 28](#)
- ♦ [Section 2.8.3, “iPrint Client Management,” on page 28](#)
- ♦ [Section 2.8.4, “Landscape Mode,” on page 28](#)
- ♦ [Section 2.8.5, “Installing the Printer Agent on Macintosh Workstations Requires Mozilla Firefox,” on page 28](#)
- ♦ [Section 2.8.6, “Vista,” on page 28](#)

### 2.8.1 Auditing

- ♦ Job counts in the audit logs are correct, but the test page is not counted for PCL6 drivers.
- ♦ When generating reports, filtering with the *Contains* option fails.

### 2.8.2 DSfW Container Trustee Doesn’t Display in iManager

If you assign a DSfW container as a trustee for a printer (iManager > *Manage Printer* > *Access Control* tab), the DSfW container is not displayed. However, it is added as a trustee in the User/Manager/Operator role.

### 2.8.3 iPrint Client Management

Installation of an i18n printer fails when you are using iManager iPrint Client Management.

### 2.8.4 Landscape Mode

Driver profiles with Landscape mode do not work properly with some text editors like Notepad. In such cases, users must set Landscape mode manually.

### 2.8.5 Installing the Printer Agent on Macintosh Workstations Requires Mozilla Firefox

Only Mozilla\* Firefox\* is supported for this task.

### 2.8.6 Vista

- ♦ Windows Vista Home edition is not a supported iPrint platform in OES 2 SP1. Random issues have been reported by a few customers. Novell currently plans to address this issue after SP1 is released.

- ♦ Admin credentials are needed to delete a printer on Vista 32-bit. However, it can be deleted by using the `iprntcmd` utility.
- ♦ The iPrint dialog box on Vista and Windows Server\* 2008 64-bit is intercepted by the Interactive Services dialog box. Click *show the message* to proceed. For more details, refer to “[Interactive Service dialog](#)” in the *OES 2: iPrint for Linux Administration Guide*.
- ♦ A confusing error message displays if you attempt to upload print drivers from non-Vista workstations, such as Windows XP or Windows 2000.

Currently, only Vista drivers can only be uploaded from Vista workstations, but the message says, The specified modules could not be found.

A more accurate message would be: Only Vista print drivers can be uploaded from Vista workstations.

- ♦ Admin credentials are needed to delete a printer from Printers Folder on Vista. However, it can still be deleted using the `iprntcmd` utility without giving any credential information.

## 2.9 LDAP Issues

- ♦ [Section 2.9.1, “Sub-Tree Search Times Out \(Bad XML Error\),” on page 29](#)

### 2.9.1 Sub-Tree Search Times Out (Bad XML Error)

If you are using Novell eDirectory 8.7.3x, timeouts are possible when you search from iManager for eDirectory objects, such as NCP Server objects, Volume objects, and Cluster objects. This is because the Object Class attribute is not indexed by default. The LDAP sub-tree search can take over 30 seconds, which causes the query to time out. For example, a Cluster objects search from the Cluster Options page returns the error:

```
Bad XML found during parsing when accessing cluster options
```

We recommend that you create a value index on the objects’ Object Class attribute. (Object Class is considered an attribute for indexing purposes.) This helps to reduce the time needed for the sub-tree search from over 30 seconds to 10 to 50 milliseconds. For instructions, see “[Creating an Index](#)” in the *Novell eDirectory 8.8 Administration Guide*.

Building indexes speeds up the sub-tree search, even if some partitions being searched do not contain these types of objects. For example, searching for a Cluster object in a context that contains only users is not expected to return results; however, the Object Class search is still performed, and benefits from having an index present.

The sub-tree search performance issue is resolved in the eDirectory 8.8.x release with the addition of the AncestorID feature.

## 2.10 NSS Startup Conflict with McAfee LinuxShield

A startup conflict between NSS and McAfee\* LinuxShield\* might result in a soft hang. The situation is timing and hardware sensitive, so it might be seen randomly on successive reboots or on different machines.

For a workaround solution, refer to the McAfee Knowledgebase for its LinuxShield product.

## 2.11 Samba Issues

- ♦ [Section 2.11.1, ““Could Not Samba Enable the User” Errors in iManager,” on page 30](#)
- ♦ [Section 2.11.2, “Possible File Corruption with OpenOffice 2 on SLED 10,” on page 30](#)
- ♦ [Section 2.11.3, “Upgrading and Installing Samba,” on page 30](#)
- ♦ [Section 2.11.4, “Using Samba to Open a File with BATCH\\_OPLOCK Fails,” on page 31](#)

### 2.11.1 “Could Not Samba Enable the User” Errors in iManager

If you see `username: Could not Samba enable the user for group SERVERNAME-W-SambaUserGroup` errors when using the Samba management plug-in for iManager to add users, check the following:

- ♦ Make sure that iManager is installed on a server running a currently supported operating system (OES 1 Linux, OES 2 Linux, or NetWare® 6.5 - not NetWare 6.0, NetWare 5.0, or NetWare 4.x).
- ♦ Add a local replica of the partition containing the Samba user objects to the server that is running the Novell Samba software.
- ♦ If you have servers running unsupported versions of NetWare in your tree, make sure those servers do not hold a replica of the partition containing the Samba user objects.

### 2.11.2 Possible File Corruption with OpenOffice 2 on SLED 10

When using OpenOffice 2.0 on a SUSE® Linux Enterprise Desktop (SLED) 10 workstation to access files on an NSS volume through a Samba connection, Read/Write access is granted to the SLED workstation even if the file is open on another SLED or Windows workstation. This allows multiple users to have an OpenOffice document open at the same time, each having Write privileges, which could possibly corrupt the file if more than one user makes changes.

This issue has been corrected in OpenOffice 2.1, which ships with SLED 10 SP1. OES 2 customers should update all SLED workstations to SLED 10 SP1 if they plan to access OpenOffice documents on NSS volumes through Samba.

### 2.11.3 Upgrading and Installing Samba

If you are upgrading to OES 2 and installing Samba on Linux, the default Samba group is not created if the `uamPosixPAMServiceExcludeList` eDirectory attribute is not associated with the `uamPosixUser` and `uamPosixGroup` eDirectory classes. The OES 2 install sets these attributes on new installs but fails to do this setup on an upgrade. Another symptom is that the Samba iManager plug-in gives an error looking for the default Samba group that was not created.

To resolve this, the `uamPosixPAMServiceExcludeList` attribute should already exist. Use iManager to associate the attribute with the `uamPosixUser` and `uamPosixGroup` attributes. Then do a post-configuration of Samba that creates the default Samba group.

## 2.11.4 Using Samba to Open a File with BATCH\_OPLOCK Fails

BATCH\_OPLOCK (opportunistic file locking in batch mode) requests are not handled correctly on an OES 2 Linux server. Programs that request a BATCH\_OPLOCK on a Samba share receive no oplock. Requests for Exclusive and Level 2 oplocks are handled correctly.

## 2.12 Storage Management System (SMS) Issues

- ♦ [Section 2.12.1, “Cluster Operations Fail If the Appamour Profile is Enabled,” on page 31](#)
- ♦ [Section 2.12.2, “NCP POSIX Volume Limitation,” on page 31](#)

### 2.12.1 Cluster Operations Fail If the Appamour Profile is Enabled

If the Appamor profile is enabled for smdrd, cluster operations fail.

To resolve this, you should either disable the smdrd profile or update the Appamour profile by using the Update Profile Wizard in the clustered environment.

### 2.12.2 NCP POSIX Volume Limitation

- ♦ On restoring an NCP POSIX\* volume, the NSS user must be LUM-enabled to preserve the user's ID.

## 2.13 TSANDS Limitations

- ♦ [Section 2.13.1, “Backing Up Objects with Encrypted Attributes,” on page 31](#)
- ♦ [Section 2.13.2, “Single Object/Partial Restore from a Full or Subtree Backup,” on page 31](#)
- ♦ [Section 2.13.3, “TSANDS Does Not Connect to eDirectory Running on a Non-Default NCP Port,” on page 32](#)

### 2.13.1 Backing Up Objects with Encrypted Attributes

If you encrypt an attribute of the object, nbackup fails with the following error:

```
nbackup: Requires password for encryption
```

```
nbackup: Failed to read dataset .CN=user-ea.O=novell.T=TREE. for backup
```

### 2.13.2 Single Object/Partial Restore from a Full or Subtree Backup

Restoring a single object from a full or subtree backup is not supported.

### 2.13.3 TSANDS Does Not Connect to eDirectory Running on a Non-Default NCP Port

If eDirectory is running on a non-default NCP port (that is, other than 524), TSANDS does not connect to it.

---

**NOTE:** TSANDS must be loaded manually by using following command: `/opt/novell/sms/bin/smsconfig -l tsands`

---

For further information on TSANDS, refer to the tsands man page.

## 2.14 Xen Virtualization Issues

- [Section 2.14.1, “Server Fails to Boot After Installing OES 2 SP 1 Linux on a Xen-Based VM,” on page 32](#)

### 2.14.1 Server Fails to Boot After Installing OES 2 SP 1 Linux on a Xen-Based VM

During an OES 2 SP1 Linux install on a Xen\*-based virtual machine, if you configure the root partition (/) as the first partition on the system disk and the swap partition second, table information is overwritten for the first partition and the server cannot be booted.

To avoid this problem, be sure to following the instructions in “[Setting Up Disk Partitions](#)” in the *OES2 SP1: Linux Installation Guide*.



This section contains issues for OES 2 NetWare®.

- ♦ [Section 3.1, “Installation/Upgrade Issues,” on page 33](#)
- ♦ [Section 3.2, “AFP Issues,” on page 33](#)
- ♦ [Section 3.3, “Backing Up a Virtual Machine,” on page 34](#)
- ♦ [Section 3.4, “Distributed File Services \(DFS\) Issues,” on page 34](#)
- ♦ [Section 3.5, “Novell eDirectory 8.8 SP4 for NetWare,” on page 35](#)
- ♦ [Section 3.6, “eGuide Customization Backups,” on page 38](#)
- ♦ [Section 3.7, “iFolder 2 Manager Error on First Login Attempt,” on page 39](#)
- ♦ [Section 3.8, “iManager Issues,” on page 39](#)
- ♦ [Section 3.9, “iPrint Issues,” on page 39](#)
- ♦ [Section 3.10, “iSCSI Issues,” on page 40](#)
- ♦ [Section 3.11, “LDAP Bind Performance,” on page 41](#)
- ♦ [Section 3.12, “NSS Issue: Potential Data Loss Can Occur If the New Drive Fails When Expanding a RAID 5,” on page 41](#)
- ♦ [Section 3.13, “Post-Product Install Issue—Installation Hangs,” on page 41](#)
- ♦ [Section 3.14, “SCMT Issues,” on page 42](#)
- ♦ [Section 3.15, “SecretStore Issues,” on page 42](#)

## 3.1 Installation/Upgrade Issues

- ♦ [Section 3.1.1, “Reboot Option in Factory Image Response File Not Working,” on page 33](#)

### 3.1.1 Reboot Option in Factory Image Response File Not Working

If you install a NetWare VM Guest using the factory image response file and select the automatic reboot option, the VM guest will not work until you reboot it.

## 3.2 AFP Issues

- ♦ [Section 3.2.1, “Japanese Documents Can’t Be Opened by Non-Japanese Clients,” on page 33](#)
- ♦ [Section 3.2.2, “Can’t Copy or Open Japanese i18n Files from AFP Server,” on page 34](#)

### 3.2.1 Japanese Documents Can’t Be Opened by Non-Japanese Clients

Documents created by a Japanese Mac OSX client on a Japanese NetWare server cannot be opened by Non-Japanese Mac clients, such as Chinese, Korean, English, etc.

## 3.2.2 Can't Copy or Open Japanese i18n Files from AFP Server

Japanese Mac OSX clients can't copy or open Japanese i18n files served from a NetWare AFP server.

## 3.3 Backing Up a Virtual Machine

When backing up a virtual machine running virtualized NetWare, we recommend using a remote backup source rather than a local tape device because of limitations in detecting a local tape device.

## 3.4 Distributed File Services (DFS) Issues

- [Section 3.4.1, "Problems Configuring Replica Sites on Virtualized NetWare," on page 34](#)
- [Section 3.4.2, "Specifying Non-Default VLDB Database Paths on Replica Sites," on page 34](#)
- [Section 3.4.3, "VLDB Service Start in iManager Is Not Working," on page 35](#)
- [Section 3.4.4, "Splitting Volumes Doesn't Work if Folders Contain Non-English Characters," on page 35](#)

### 3.4.1 Problems Configuring Replica Sites on Virtualized NetWare

Problems occur when configuring two DFS replica sites on virtualized NetWare guest servers, whether they are on the same host or on different hosts.

If you specify two virtual NetWare servers as replica sites when you define the DFS management context, an error occurs that prevents the second replica site from being set up. To avoid or resolve this problem, set up one replica site when you define the DFS management context, then use the *Distributed File Services > Manage Replica Sites* page in iManager to set up a second replica site on the second virtual NetWare server.

If an existing replica site is configured on a virtual NetWare server, and you set up a second replica site on another virtual NetWare server, an error occurs when you start the VLDB services on the second site. The process is successful despite the message.

### 3.4.2 Specifying Non-Default VLDB Database Paths on Replica Sites

If you specify two replica sites when you create a DFS management context, it is not possible to specify non-default VLDB paths that are different for each of the replica sites. By default, each replica site uses the default VLDB path appropriate for its platform. If you specify a non-default VLDB path when two sites are selected, that path applies to both selected replica sites.

For example, you typically specify a non-default VLDB path when you cluster the VLDB service for a replica site so that the VLDB is located on a clustered resource. If you cluster each replica site, the sites might need different non-default paths on their respective servers.

To specify different non-default paths for two replica sites, create the DFS management context with a single replica site, and specify its non-default VLDB path. After the management context is successfully created, use the *Distributed File Services > Manage Replica Sites* page in iManager to add the second replica and specify the non-default VLDB path to use for its VLDB.

### 3.4.3 VLDB Service Start in iManager Is Not Working

It is not possible to use iManager to start the VLDB service if the VLDB database is not stored in the default location.

However, you can start the VLDB service from the server console by using the following command:

```
vldb /dir=vldbpath
```

where *vldbpath* is the path to the VLDB database file that you specified on the VLDB replica server.

### 3.4.4 Splitting Volumes Doesn't Work if Folders Contain Non-English Characters

Split operations are not possible on volumes that include folders with non-English characters in the folder names.

## 3.5 Novell eDirectory 8.8 SP4 for NetWare

- ♦ [Section 3.5.1, "Installation," on page 35](#)
- ♦ [Section 3.5.2, "Manually Extending the Schema Before Installation," on page 36](#)
- ♦ [Section 3.5.3, "Upgrading from a Previous Version," on page 36](#)
- ♦ [Section 3.5.4, "NMAS Version After Upgrading to eDirectory 8.8 SP4," on page 38](#)
- ♦ [Section 3.5.5, "DIB Upgrade Operation While Upgrading to eDirectory 8.8 SP4," on page 38](#)
- ♦ [Section 3.5.6, "Interoperability between eDirectory and Nsure Audit 1.0.x," on page 38](#)
- ♦ [Section 3.5.7, "iManager Plug-ins Installation," on page 38](#)

### 3.5.1 Installation

This section contains issues that you might encounter while installing eDirectory.

- ♦ ["eDirectory 8.8 SP4 Installation Might Fail During Certificate Server Configuration" on page 35](#)
- ♦ ["Video Cards and Driver Settings" on page 35](#)
- ♦ ["eDirectory 8.8 SP4 on IPX Configured NetWare Server" on page 36](#)

#### eDirectory 8.8 SP4 Installation Might Fail During Certificate Server Configuration

On NetWare 6.5 SP3, if `sys:\NI\nis30\bin` is added to the search path in `autoexec.ncf`, installation might fail during the certificate server configuration.

Ensure that this is not added in `autoexec.ncf` before starting eDirectory 8.8 SP4 installation.

#### Video Cards and Driver Settings

The eDirectory, ConsoleOne, Novell iManager, and eGuide installs use Java\* 1.4. This means that a minimum color depth of 8 bits (256 colors) is required by your video card and driver setting to run the installations properly. On NetWare, the video card must also be VESA-compliant.

## eDirectory 8.8 SP4 on IPX Configured NetWare Server

Do not configure IPX while installing and configuring eDirectory 8.8 SP4 on NetWare servers. If you configure IPX, you might get some random issues.

### 3.5.2 Manually Extending the Schema Before Installation

- ♦ [“Synchronizing Schema Extensions” on page 36](#)
- ♦ [“Using NWConfig to Extend the Schema” on page 36](#)

#### Synchronizing Schema Extensions

In some cases, schema extensions do not synchronize fast enough to the lower levels of a tree where the first new eDirectory 8.8 SP4 server is being installed, so some features are not completely installed.

This type of problem can be avoided by manually extending the schema in your tree before you install eDirectory 8.8 SP4, using the eDirectory 8.8 SP4 schema files located in the `\nw\sys\system\schema` directory.

#### Using NWConfig to Extend the Schema

With eDirectory 8.7, enhancements were made to the DSI that added more flexibility in extending the schema. Many of the schema files located in the `\nw\sys\system\schema` directory, take advantage of this new functionality. If an older version of `dsi.nlm` or `dsisch.nlm` (anything older than version 10411.14, dated September 26, 2002) is used by `nwconfig.nlm` to extend the new schema, the following error will occur:

Error: Parsing the `NDS500.sch` file while extending schema.

To avoid this error:

- 1 Copy `nw\sys\system\dsi.nlm` and `nw\sys\system\dsisch.nlm` to the server that will do the schema extension.

---

**IMPORTANT:** This should be a server that holds a copy of the Root partition.

---

- 2 Copy the desired schema files to a temporary directory on the NetWare server.
- 3 Run `nwconfig.nlm` and use the Directory Services option to extend the schema.

---

**IMPORTANT:** There are some dependencies between the schema files in the `nw\sys\system\schema` directory. Because of these dependencies, we recommend that the schema files be extended in the order that is listed in the `nw\sys\system\schema\schema.cfg` file.

---

### 3.5.3 Upgrading from a Previous Version

- ♦ [“Prerequisites” on page 37](#)
- ♦ [“Upgrading to Novell eDirectory 8.8 SP4 on a Double-Byte System” on page 37](#)
- ♦ [“Upgrading to eDirectory 8.8 SP4 in System Running IDM” on page 37](#)

- ♦ “Upgrading from eDirectory 8.7.x to eDirectory 8.8 SP4” on page 37
- ♦ “Disk Space Check on Upgrading to eDirectory SP4 or later” on page 37

## Prerequisites

Before you upgrade to eDirectory 8.8 SP4, make sure you have the latest eDirectory patches installed on all servers prior to eDirectory 8.8 SP4 in the tree. You can get eDirectory patches from the Novell Support [Web site \(http://www.novell.com/support/\)](http://www.novell.com/support/).

If you have eDirectory 8.5.x or 8.6.x, you have to first upgrade to eDirectory 8.7.x and then upgrade to eDirectory 8.8 SP4.

## Upgrading to Novell eDirectory 8.8 SP4 on a Double-Byte System

In previous releases of eDirectory, some index keys were built incorrectly in double-byte language (Japanese, Korean, or Chinese) systems. Because of the incorrect keys, some searches did not work correctly. This issue was resolved in Novell eDirectory 8.7. However, because existing eDirectory databases on these systems still have these incorrect keys, there might be times even after your upgrade to eDirectory 8.8 SP4 when eDirectory reports corruption errors because of incorrect keys.

To resolve this issue, run dsrepair.nlm after the upgrade is complete and perform a physical rebuild of the database. This is only necessary if the database is a double-byte language database (Japanese, Korean, or Chinese). It is not necessary to run DSRepair after upgrading if you are not using one of these languages.

## Upgrading to eDirectory 8.8 SP4 in System Running IDM

During the upgrade from eDirectory 8.7.x to eDirectory 8.8.4, the location of the IDM files is changed requiring a reinstall of the IDM engine and drivers. Any third party jar files will not automatically be copied to the new location and will need to be manually placed prior to starting the drivers affected. It is recommended that all drivers be set to manual prior to upgrading to eDirectory 8.8 SP4.

## Upgrading from eDirectory 8.7.x to eDirectory 8.8 SP4

Upgrading from eDirectory 8.7.x to eDirectory 8.8 SP4 rebuilds the LDAP Mapping table and re-adds the inetOrgPerson --> User mapping, causing any new objects created via LDAP to be of the User base class instead of the inetOrgPerson base class. This is only an issue if you deleted the mapping for inetOrgPerson --> User and defined a real inetOrgperson Class in your previous version of eDirectory.

To work around this problem, use iManager to remove the mapping from the Class Mappings page of the LDAP Group Object.

## Disk Space Check on Upgrading to eDirectory SP4 or later

When eDirectory server is upgraded from 8.7.3.x and 8.8 versions to eDirectory 8.8 SP1 or later, the disk space check for the DIB upgrade is performed. The free disk space necessary in the file system, where the DIB resides would be equal to that of the DIB size. The messages of the disk space check would be updated in the `ndscheck.log` located in the instance's specific log directory. For default instance, `sys:\system\ndscheck.log`.

---

**NOTE:** The disk space check is required only during the DIB upgrade process. For more information, refer to [Upgrade Requirements of eDirectory 8.8 \(http://www.novell.com/documentation/edir88/edirin88/data/b4u5fwl.html\)](http://www.novell.com/documentation/edir88/edirin88/data/b4u5fwl.html) in the *Novell eDirectory 8.8 Installation Guide*.

---

### 3.5.4 NMAS Version After Upgrading to eDirectory 8.8 SP4

When you install eDirectory 8.8 SP4, it comes with NMAS 3.3.1. However, when you do a post install of NetWare products, NMAS 3.3.1 is selected by default to get installed. Therefore, you need to uncheck NMAS 3.3.1 during post installation of NetWare products.

### 3.5.5 DIB Upgrade Operation While Upgrading to eDirectory 8.8 SP4

When eDirectory is upgraded to eDirectory 8.8 SP4, the server is stopped and a DIB upgrade operation is performed before the server is started and the normal upgrade is performed. The time taken for this upgrade depends on the number of objects in the tree.

For more details on the DIB upgrade, refer to [Upgrade Requirements of eDirectory 8.8 \(http://www.novell.com/documentation/edir88/edirin88/data/b4u5fwl.html\)](http://www.novell.com/documentation/edir88/edirin88/data/b4u5fwl.html) in the *Novell eDirectory 8.8 Installation Guide*.

### 3.5.6 Interoperability between eDirectory and Nsure Audit 1.0.x

eDirectory 8.8 SP4 does not function properly with Nsure Audit 1.0.x. For full functionality with eDirectory 8.8 SP4, upgrade to Novell Audit 2.0.

### 3.5.7 iManager Plug-ins Installation

- ♦ Download the following iManager Plugins from the [Web \(http://download.novell.com\)](http://download.novell.com).
  - ♦ eDir\_88\_iMan25\_Plugins.npm
  - ♦ eDir\_88\_iMan26\_Plugins.npm
  - ♦ eDir\_88\_iMan27\_Plugins.npm
- ♦ Install the NPM as mentioned in the [iManager 2.5 \(http://www.novell.com/documentation/imanager25/imanager\\_install\\_25/data/bnpta1r.html\)](http://www.novell.com/documentation/imanager25/imanager_install_25/data/bnpta1r.html) or [iManager 2.6 \(http://www.novell.com/documentation/imanager26/index.html\)](http://www.novell.com/documentation/imanager26/index.html) or [iManager 2.7 \(http://www.novell.com/documentation/imanager27/index.html\)](http://www.novell.com/documentation/imanager27/index.html).

## 3.6 eGuide Customization Backups

Before installing the Support Pack, you should back up your eGuide template files located in `sys:tomcat\4\webapps\eguide\web-inf\templates\xsl` and `sys:tomcat\4\webapps\eguide\look` because the Support Pack replaces these files and your customizations are lost.

If you choose the *Backup* option during the Support Pack install, you can retrieve the backed-up files to preserve your customizations.

## 3.7 iFolder 2 Manager Error on First Login Attempt

A Directory Search Failure error is generated the first time you attempt to manage an iFolder 2 server under the following conditions:

- ♦ The Novell® iFolder® 2.1.9 server is in an eDirectory™ tree that has not had other iFolder 2 servers in it.
- ♦ iFolder Manager is launched for the first time through iManager.

The error occurs because the required iFolder objects are not present in the tree. However, the initial attempt to launch iFolder Manager causes the objects to be created, and subsequent login attempts are successful.

## 3.8 iManager Issues

- ♦ [Section 3.8.1, “Plug-in Changes Not Visible After Upgrading,” on page 39](#)

### 3.8.1 Plug-in Changes Not Visible After Upgrading

When you upgrade NetWare 6.5 SP7 to NetWare 6.5 SP8, if there are UI changes to any of the iManager plug-ins, the changes might not be visible to the user.

To work around this issue, delete the following folder after completing the upgrade:

```
SYS:\tomcat\5.0\Catalina\localhost\nps\org
```

## 3.9 iPrint Issues

- ♦ [Section 3.9.1, “Audit Logs Incorrect,” on page 39](#)
- ♦ [Section 3.9.2, “Filtering with the Contains Option,” on page 39](#)
- ♦ [Section 3.9.3, “Landscape Mode,” on page 39](#)
- ♦ [Section 3.9.4, “Installing the Printer Agent on Macintosh Workstations Requires Mozilla Firefox,” on page 40](#)
- ♦ [Section 3.9.5, “Vista,” on page 40](#)

### 3.9.1 Audit Logs Incorrect

Job counts in the audit logs are correct, but the test page is not counted for PCL6 drivers.

### 3.9.2 Filtering with the Contains Option

When generating reports, filtering with the *Contains* option fails.

### 3.9.3 Landscape Mode

Driver profiles with Landscape mode do not work properly with some text editors like Notepad. In such cases, users must set Landscape mode manually.

### 3.9.4 Installing the Printer Agent on Macintosh Workstations Requires Mozilla Firefox

Only Mozilla\* Firefox\* is supported for this task.

### 3.9.5 Vista

- Windows Vista Home edition is not a supported iPrint platform in OES 2 SP1. Random issues have been reported by a few customers. Novell currently plans to address this issue after SP1 is released.
- Admin credentials are needed to delete a printer on Vista 32-bit. However, it can be deleted by using the `iprntcmd` utility.
- The iPrint dialog box on Vista and Windows Server\* 2008 64-bit is intercepted by the Interactive Services dialog box. Click *show the message* to proceed. For more details, refer to “[Interactive Service dialog](#)” in the *OES 2: iPrint for Linux Administration Guide*.
- A confusing error message displays if you attempt to upload print drivers from non-Vista workstations, such as Windows XP or Windows 2000.

Currently, only Vista drivers can only be uploaded from Vista workstations, but the message says, `The specified modules could not be found.`

A more accurate message would be: `Only Vista print drivers can be uploaded from Vista workstations.`

## 3.10 iSCSI Issues

- [Section 3.10.1, “iSCSI Target Fails to Load When a Country Object Is Used in an Install Script,” on page 40](#)

### 3.10.1 iSCSI Target Fails to Load When a Country Object Is Used in an Install Script

The iSCSI installation script assumes that the eDirectory hierarchy doesn’t include a Country object. Therefore, including the object results in an incorrect LDAP configuration for the target and it fails to load.

To work around this issue:

- 1 Delete the `sys:\etc\iscsi.lss` file.
- 2 At the system console, enter the following command:  
`ton`
- 3 Launch Novell Remote Manager.
- 4 In the left pane, click *Storage Service > iSCSI Services*.
- 5 In the right pane, click *LDAP*.

The iSCSI LDAP configuration page appears with the ServiceDN and LoginDN correctly filled in.

- 6 Enter the correct password.



## 3.11 LDAP Bind Performance

- ♦ [Section 3.11.1, “LDAP Bind Performance,” on page 41](#)
- ♦ [Section 3.11.2, “Search Timeout \(Bad XML Error\),” on page 41](#)

### 3.11.1 LDAP Bind Performance

Unlike other platforms, NetWare has the variable `NDSD_TRY_NMASLOGIN_FIRST` set to `true` by default. This makes it possible to log into iManager on another server or tree when running eDirectory 8.8.

Unfortunately, this setting also reduces authentication performance, with the most notable reduction occurring for LDAP binds.

To change the setting, remove the variable from the `STARTUP.NCF` file and restart the server.

For more information, see [“How to Make Your Password Case-Sensitive”](#) the *Novell eDirectory 8.8 What*.

### 3.11.2 Search Timeout (Bad XML Error)

See [Section 2.9.1, “Sub-Tree Search Times Out \(Bad XML Error\),” on page 29](#).

## 3.12 NSS Issue: Potential Data Loss Can Occur If the New Drive Fails When Expanding a RAID 5

When expanding a RAID 5 on NetWare, if the newly added drive fails during the restripe, this is considered a fault and the device and its pools are automatically deactivated. If the same partition comes back online, it finishes the restripe. If the partition fails to come back online, you must re-create the RAID to the desired size and recover from backup.

To avoid potential data loss, make sure you have a current backup before you expand the RAID 5 on NetWare.

## 3.13 Post-Product Install Issue—Installation Hangs

If you are doing all of the following, your installation might hang:

- ♦ Installing NetWare as a VM guest on a Xen VM host server with more than one processor
- ♦ Installing in a language other than English
- ♦ Performing a post-install of multiple products

To avoid this problem, enter the following command as the NetWare console prior to starting the post-installation task:

```
stop processors
```

## 3.14 SCMT Issues

- ♦ [Section 3.14.1, “Zero-Byte Files Created When Filters Conflict Regarding Them,” on page 42](#)

### 3.14.1 Zero-Byte Files Created When Filters Conflict Regarding Them

If you create two filters, one that would allow a file to be copied and another that would not allow it, the file will be copied 0kb of data.

## 3.15 SecretStore Issues

The option to install Novell SecretStore<sup>®</sup> is missing from this release.

If you need to install SecretStore:

- 1 After installing the server, enter the following command at the console prompt:  
`SSSI.NLM`
- 2 Use the dialog box that displays to pass the Admin credentials to SecretStore.

# OES 2 Migration Tool

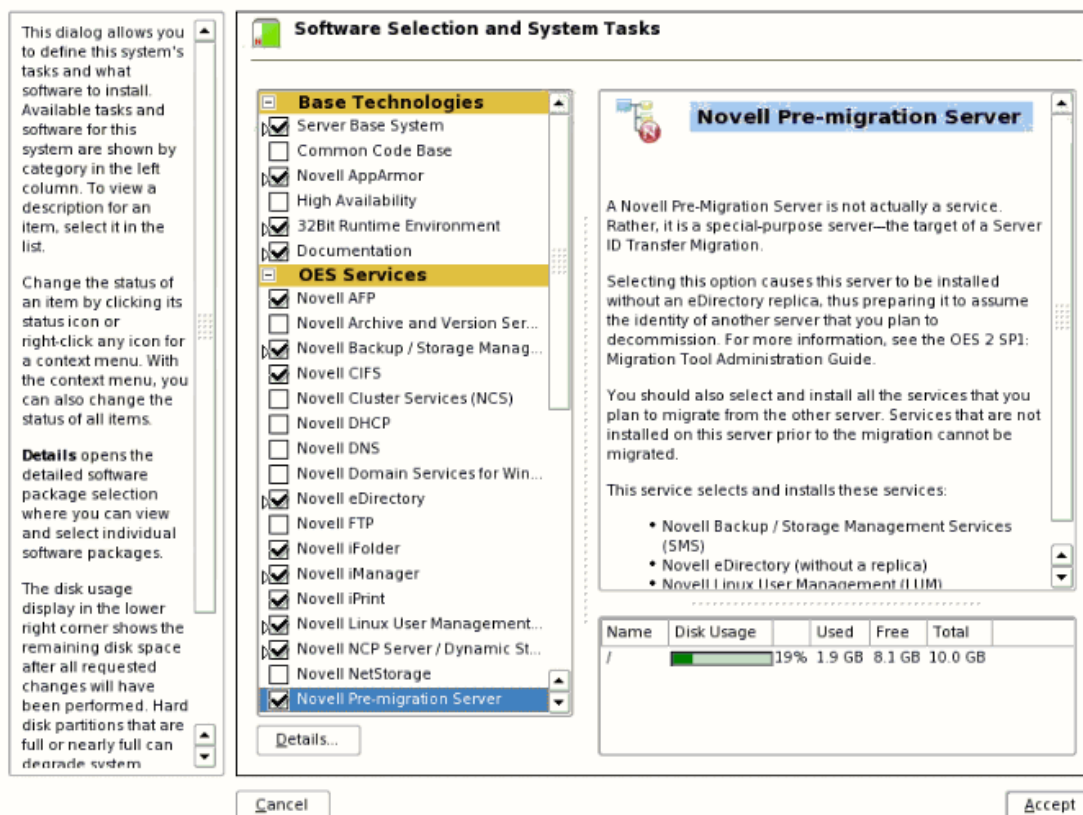
# 4

- ♦ Section 4.1, “ID Transfer Migration Requires a Pre-Migration Server,” on page 43
- ♦ Section 4.2, “Installing the Migration Tool,” on page 44
- ♦ Section 4.3, “Starting the Migration Tool,” on page 44
- ♦ Section 4.4, “Transfer ID Migrations,” on page 44
- ♦ Section 4.5, “File System Issues,” on page 44
- ♦ Section 4.6, “iPrint Issues,” on page 45
- ♦ Section 4.7, “Windows Migrations,” on page 46
- ♦ Section 4.8, “For More Information,” on page 46

## 4.1 ID Transfer Migration Requires a Pre-Migration Server

The OES 2 Migration Tool is designed to meet all of your OES migration needs.

However, when you install the target server for a Transfer ID migration, and you reach the *Software Selection and System Tasks* dialog box, you must select the *Novell Pre-migration Server* option.



This prepares eDirectory™ for the Transfer ID migration that you will perform later. .

Before performing a Transfer ID migration, we recommend that you manually back up eDirectory and the NICI keys.

## 4.2 Installing the Migration Tool

The Migration Tool is automatically installed with OES 2 SP1, in the `/opt/novell/migration` folder.

## 4.3 Starting the Migration Tool

You can access the Migration Tool in two ways:

- ♦ To start the migration GUI on the server desktop, click *Computer > More Applications > System > Novell Migration Tool*.
- ♦ To start the migration CLI, enter the following command at a terminal prompt:  
`miggui`

## 4.4 Transfer ID Migrations

- ♦ [Section 4.4.1, “Do Not Interrupt a Transfer ID Migration,” on page 44](#)
- ♦ [Section 4.4.2, “Be Sure to Update \(Patch\) the Destination Server,” on page 44](#)

### 4.4.1 Do Not Interrupt a Transfer ID Migration

During a Transfer ID migration, the target server and the source server are in an inconsistent state.

To restore eDirectory on the target server, see the [OES 2 SP1: Migration Tool Administration Guide](http://www.novell.com/documentation/migtools/mig_tools_lx/index.html?page=/documentation/migtools/mig_tools_lx/data/bookinfo.html#bookinfo) ([http://www.novell.com/documentation/migtools/mig\\_tools\\_lx/index.html?page=/documentation/migtools/mig\\_tools\\_lx/data/bookinfo.html#bookinfo](http://www.novell.com/documentation/migtools/mig_tools_lx/index.html?page=/documentation/migtools/mig_tools_lx/data/bookinfo.html#bookinfo))

### 4.4.2 Be Sure to Update (Patch) the Destination Server

After you install a pre-migration server, be sure to update it with the latest migration patches before performing a Transfer ID migration.

## 4.5 File System Issues

- ♦ [Section 4.5.1, “General Issues,” on page 44](#)
- ♦ [Section 4.5.2, “GUI Issues,” on page 45](#)

### 4.5.1 General Issues

If you select the Sync option, only the files on the source server are synchronized with the files on the target server. Folders are not synchronized.

## 4.5.2 GUI Issues

Folders that include filenames with non-English characters are not displayed when you configure a file system for migration in *Volume Information > Source Server*.

## 4.6 iPrint Issues

- ♦ [Section 4.6.1, “Creating iprint.ini on the Target Before Migrating,” on page 45](#)
- ♦ [Section 4.6.2, “NDPS Migration Only Works from SYS Volumes,” on page 45](#)
- ♦ [Section 4.6.3, “PSM Name Must Not Contain a Comma,” on page 45](#)
- ♦ [Section 4.6.4, “Target Context Field Doesn’t Accept the Source Context as Valid Input,” on page 45](#)
- ♦ [Section 4.6.5, “Windows XP Drivers Are Not Populated During Consolidation,” on page 46](#)
- ♦ [Section 4.6.6, “ZENworks Print Policies Break During Migration,” on page 46](#)

### 4.6.1 Creating iprint.ini on the Target Before Migrating

The `iprint.ini` configuration file for the iPrint Server is not migrated as a part of the migration process from OES 1 and OES 2 Linux to OES 2 SP1 Linux.

You must create this file manually on the target OES 2 SP1 server before starting the migration process.

### 4.6.2 NDPS Migration Only Works from SYS Volumes

Migrating Novell Distributed Print Services™ (NDPS®) printers from NetWare servers only works when NDPS is installed on the SYS: volume. Migration attempts from other volumes fail.

### 4.6.3 PSM Name Must Not Contain a Comma

If the Print Manager (PSM) name contains a comma, the GUI doesn’t recognize the print manager and cannot retrieve the correct printers.

### 4.6.4 Target Context Field Doesn’t Accept the Source Context as Valid Input

When selecting the eDirectory printer context for your target server, you are given two options:

- ♦ **Source Printer Context:** Automatically selects the same context as used on the source server
- ♦ **Target Context:** Lets you specify or browse to a different context than the one used on the source server.

---

**IMPORTANT:** If you select the second option, the tool does not allow you to specify the same context that is used on the source server. To select the same context, you must select the first option.

---

## 4.6.5 Windows XP Drivers Are Not Populated During Consolidation

Windows XP drivers are not populated after a server consolidation from NetWare 6.0 SP5 to OES 2 SP1 Linux.

## 4.6.6 ZENworks Print Policies Break During Migration

If iPrint printers are distributed through ZENworks® Print policies (either ZENworks 7 or ZCM 10), the policies might be broken after printers are migrated to a new target server.

Development of a solution is underway and is planned for inclusion in the OES 2 SP1 patch channel. If your policies are broken after a migration, the patch has not yet been released, and the workaround is to repopulate the policies with new printers.

## 4.7 Windows Migrations

You can migrate Windows shares through YaST by using the *Open Enterprise Server > Migrate Windows Shares* tool. See “[Using the Migrate Windows Shares Utility](#)” in the *OES 2 SP1: Migration Tool Administration Guide*.

The following are known issues with the tool.

- ♦ User information is not generated for DFS shares on Windows source servers.
- ♦ Ownership for files and folders changes after the migration.
- ♦ When migrating files from an NTFS share, some of the localized/foreign language files aren’t copied, and the tool reports that the file has vanished.
- ♦ Selecting *Statically Apply Trustee Rights* has no effect. The migration always uses the default setting.
- ♦ Compressed files are migrated as uncompressed.

## 4.8 For More Information

For information on using the Migration Tool GUI, refer to the help file associated with the Migration Tool GUI or see “[Using Migration Tool GUI](#)” in the *OES 2 SP1: Migration Tool Administration Guide*.

# Domain Services for Windows Issues

# 5

This section lists various known issues that have been encountered during the installation and configuration of Domain Services for Windows (DSfW). For installation instructions, see “[Installing and Configuring Domain Services for Windows](#)” in the *OES 2 SP1: Domain Services for Windows Administration Guide*.

---

**WARNING:** A Samba defect in SLES 10 SP2 affects the stability of DSfW. If you are configuring DSfW on your SLES10 SP2 server, it must be registered with Novell Customer Center (NCC) so that you get available patches that must be installed prior to configuring DSfW.

For more information on registering your server and retrieving patches, see “[Specifying Novell Customer Center Configuration Settings](#)” in the *OES2 SP1: Linux Installation Guide*.

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- ♦ [Section 5.1, “Installation and Configuration Issues,”](#) on page 47
- ♦ [Section 5.2, “Account Lockout Policy Not Enforcing Correctly,”](#) on page 48
- ♦ [Section 5.3, “Installation and Provisioning Issues,”](#) on page 48
- ♦ [Section 5.4, “MMC Issues,”](#) on page 49
- ♦ [Section 5.5, “DSfW Interoperability Issues,”](#) on page 49
- ♦ [Section 5.6, “Compatibility with Other Novell Products,”](#) on page 50
- ♦ [Section 5.7, “DSfW Issues in Other Sections,”](#) on page 50
- ♦ [Section 5.8, “Documentation,”](#) on page 50

## 5.1 Installation and Configuration Issues

This section contains the Domain Services for Windows installation and configuration issues.

- ♦ [Section 5.1.1, “Users Must Change the Password,”](#) on page 47
- ♦ [Section 5.1.2, “Cannot Transfer PDC Master and Domain Naming Master FSMO Roles,”](#) on page 48
- ♦ [Section 5.1.3, “Error When Confirming the Incoming Trust During the Forest Trust Creation,”](#) on page 48
- ♦ [Section 5.1.4, “Installing DSfW by Using Autoyast Makes Invalid LDAP Calls,”](#) on page 48

### 5.1.1 Users Must Change the Password

After a user is created, the administrator cannot force password changes through MMC because the check box is disabled. Users must change their own passwords.

### 5.1.2 Cannot Transfer PDC Master and Domain Naming Master FSMO Roles

DSfW does not support transferring the PDC Master and Domain Naming Master FSMO roles to a secondary domain controller in the forest. If you attempt to change these roles, MMC displays an error message.

### 5.1.3 Error When Confirming the Incoming Trust During the Forest Trust Creation

If you confirm the incoming trust while creating a cross-forest trust between Active Directory and DSfW forests, you get an error message. You can ignore this error.

### 5.1.4 Installing DSfW by Using Autoyast Makes Invalid LDAP Calls

When you try to configure a DSfW server using the YaST generated `autoyast.xml` file, it might respond with the invalid LDAP syntax errors.

To avoid these errors, specify the correct server context format in the XML file.

## 5.2 Account Lockout Policy Not Enforcing Correctly

The Account Lockout policy behaves differently in DSfW and Active Directory. For example, if the account lockout threshold is set to three invalid attempts, then in DSfW an account locks during the fourth invalid attempt. Fifth invalid login sends an account locked error message.

## 5.3 Installation and Provisioning Issues

- [Section 5.3.1, “DSfW Name-mapped Installation Fails Due to Time Synchronization Issue,” on page 48](#)
- [Section 5.3.2, “DSfW Install Opens Ports 53 and 953,” on page 48](#)

### 5.3.1 DSfW Name-mapped Installation Fails Due to Time Synchronization Issue

DSfW cannot install if there are time synchronization problems among the servers in the [root] replica ring. To ensure it does not encounter this problem during installation, you must have all the servers in the [root] replica synced correctly before installing DSfW.

To resolve this, synchronize the time among the servers.

### 5.3.2 DSfW Install Opens Ports 53 and 953

If Novell DNS is installed separately, YaST opens ports 53 and 953 in the firewall.



## 5.4 MMC Issues

You might encounter the following issues while using MMC to manage the DSfW server:

- ♦ [Section 5.4.1, “Copying a User Object from the MMC Fails,” on page 49](#)
- ♦ [Section 5.4.2, “MMC Reports Error When More User Objects Exist in a Domain Root,” on page 49](#)

### 5.4.1 Copying a User Object from the MMC Fails

When you copy a user object from MMC, it fails randomly with an unspecified error.

### 5.4.2 MMC Reports Error When More User Objects Exist in a Domain Root

You can choose to ignore the error or use an MMC filter to get the desired objects.

## 5.5 DSfW Interoperability Issues

- ♦ [Section 5.5.1, “Cannot Setup an ESM Management Console by Using a DSfW OES2 SP1 server as a Source Server,” on page 49](#)
- ♦ [Section 5.5.2, “Install Fails to Add DSfW Users to the Post Office,” on page 49](#)
- ♦ [Section 5.5.3, “DSfW Changes the Existing Novell SecureLogin LDAP Attribute Mapping,” on page 49](#)

### 5.5.1 Cannot Setup an ESM Management Console by Using a DSfW OES2 SP1 server as a Source Server

On an OES2 SP1 box with DSfW installed, the ESM utility fails on all DSfW server ports.

### 5.5.2 Install Fails to Add DSfW Users to the Post Office

In a DSfW installed 3-server tree, on launching ConsoleOne to assign GroupWise passwords to the users, the Post Office reveals that all the users are added to it. However, the Property pages of the DSfW users indicate that the users residing within the DSfW partition are not assigned to the post office while other users are correctly added.

### 5.5.3 DSfW Changes the Existing Novell SecureLogin LDAP Attribute Mapping

On installing NSL on an existing DSfW partition, it functions as expected. If DSfW is deployed on a tree that has NSL already installed, then the existing LDAP mapping is replaced with the automapped LDAP names (for example, NDS Name Prot:SSO Auth is mapped to LDAP name ProtSSOAuth which is intended to be protocom-SSO-Auth-Data).

To resolve this issue, the administrator must manually change the LDAP schema mapping for NSL to work.

## 5.6 Compatibility with Other Novell Products

Novell doesn't support installing other Novell products within a DSfW partition.

Some products might be supported in name-mapped implementations of DSfW. Consult the [product documentation \(http://www.novell.com/documentation\)](http://www.novell.com/documentation) and the [Novell Support site \(http://www.novell.com/support\)](http://www.novell.com/support) for confirmation before attempting such installations.

You should assume that an installation is not supported unless the aforementioned sources indicate otherwise.

---

**NOTE:** This section refers to other Novell products, such as GroupWise. It doesn't apply to services included with OES 2, such as Novell iPrint.

Limitation for installing OES 2 services on the same server are outlined in “[Unsupported Service Combinations](#)” in the *OES 2 SP1: Domain Services for Windows Administration Guide*.

---

## 5.7 DSfW Issues in Other Sections

- ♦ [Section 2.3.2, “CIFS Server Can’t Co-exist with Samba Daemons and DSfW,” on page 23](#)
- ♦ [Section 2.5.1, “DNS,” on page 27](#)
- ♦ [Section 2.8, “iPrint Issues,” on page 28](#)

## 5.8 Documentation

The following sources provide information about eDirectory and other DSfW-related topics:

- ♦ [Section 5.8.1, “eDirectory Documentation,” on page 50](#)
- ♦ [Section 5.8.2, “Additional Documentation and Readme Information,” on page 50](#)

### 5.8.1 eDirectory Documentation

- ♦ [Novell eDirectory 8.8 Administration Guide](#)
- ♦ [Novell eDirectory 8.8 Installation Guide](#)
- ♦ [Novell eDirectory 8.8 What’s New Guide](#)
- ♦ [Novell eDirectory 8.8 Troubleshooting Guide](#)

### 5.8.2 Additional Documentation and Readme Information

- ♦ For iManager 2.7 information, refer to the [iManager online documentation \(http://www.novell.com/documentation/imanager27/index.html\)](http://www.novell.com/documentation/imanager27/index.html).
- ♦ For NMAS 3.2.0 information, refer to the [NMAS online documentation \(http://www.novell.com/documentation/nmas32/index.html\)](http://www.novell.com/documentation/nmas32/index.html).
- ♦ For Certificate Server 3.3.0 information, refer to the [Certificate Server online documentation \(http://www.novell.com/documentation/crt33/index.html\)](http://www.novell.com/documentation/crt33/index.html).
- ♦ For NICI 2.7.4 information, refer to the [NICI online documentation \(http://www.novell.com/documentation/nici27x/index.html\)](http://www.novell.com/documentation/nici27x/index.html).

# Coordinating Password Policies Among Multiple File Services

# 6

The information in this section is copied from the development team’s internally distributed configuration guidelines “as is.” For the product release, it will be reworked and included in the Planning and Implementation Guide.

- ♦ [Section 6.1, “Overview,” on page 51](#)
- ♦ [Section 6.2, “Concepts and Prerequisites,” on page 51](#)
- ♦ [Section 6.3, “Examples,” on page 53](#)
- ♦ [Section 6.4, “Deployment Guidelines for Different Servers and Deployment Scenarios,” on page 56](#)

## 6.1 Overview

OES 2 SP1 includes native file services for Windows and Macintosh\* workstations:

Macintosh Workstations	Windows Workstations
<ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>♦ Novell AFP</li></ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>♦ Novell CIFS</li><li>♦ Novell Samba</li><li>♦ Domain Services for Windows (DSfW)</li></ul> <p>DSfW is not classified as a file service, but it includes a customized version of Samba that is different from Novell Samba.</p>

Each of these file services requires that users who access them have Password policies that meet specific requirements. Users can be governed by only one Password policy at a time, so if any of your network users require access to more than one of the file services, you need to coordinate the Password policies that govern the users to ensure that they can access the different file services.

## 6.2 Concepts and Prerequisites

Prerequisites for AFP, CIFS, and Samba access are explained in the following sections:

- ♦ [Section 6.2.1, “Users,” on page 52](#)
- ♦ [Section 6.2.2, “Proxy Users,” on page 52](#)
- ♦ [Section 6.2.3, “eDirectory contexts,” on page 53](#)
- ♦ [Section 6.2.4, “Password Policies,” on page 53](#)

## 6.2.1 Users

The following are the prerequisites for user access to AFP, CIFS and Samba services:

- ♦ The eDirectory context under which users are searched for must be configured during service configuration.
- ♦ The users need to be governed by Password policies that enable Universal Password for them.
- ♦ The Password policies governing the users who need access to these services must be selected during service configuration. The services auto-create default password policies for themselves, but the Password policies to use here must be the actual policies governing users who need access to these services.
- ♦ The service prompts for a proxy user/password during service configuration. This can be either an admin-provided proxy user and password, or it can be auto-created during configuration. If a common proxy user is desired, then the username and password need to be entered during service configuration. (Refer to the password policy assignment methods in the eDirectory™ documentation).
- ♦ There must be at least one writable replica of NMAST™ version 3.2 or later having the user object trying to access the AFP or CIFS server. NMAST 3.2 is already present on OES 2 and OES 2 SP1 servers, as well as on servers with eDirectory 8.8.2 installed. On OES 1 and NetWare® servers with a lone writable replica of a AFP or CIFS user, NMAST should be upgraded by upgrading to the Novell® Security Services 2.0.6 on eDirectory 8.7.3 SP10 or eDirectory 8.8.2.
- ♦ The file access services will provide access/visibility to the users as per the trustee rights they have on the volumes and files.

In addition, Samba (on both DSFW and non-DSFW servers) has the following additional requirements:

- ♦ The users must be LUM-enabled on the server.
- ♦ The users must be members of a LUM-enabled group on the server holding the volumes.
- ♦ Samba users must be created in a container or partition that has a Samba-qualified password policy assigned to it.

## 6.2.2 Proxy Users

- ♦ **AFP:** Novell AFP provides two different options to specify a proxy user (service user) to access the AFP information in eDirectory.
  - ♦ Auto-generated proxy user and password: The AFP configuration auto-generates a proxy user and password by default if none is specified. The administrator installing AFP does not know the password, but it is stored in CASA/files. The auto-generated proxy user is created in the server context by default. This can be changed if required.
  - ♦ Manually specified proxy user and password: This can be an existing proxy user and the password. The username/password is stored in CASA/files. If the user does not exist, an alert is shown to create it manually.
- ♦ **CIFS:** Similar to AFP.
- ♦ **Samba:** By default, the Samba proxy user is created in the container specified as the Base Context for Samba Users and is named *servername-sambaProxyUser*. You specify the password for this user when you configure Novell Samba.

You can specify another eDirectory user as the Samba proxy user. If you do, be aware of the following:

- ♦ If you specify a user that doesn't already exist in eDirectory, the user account is created and granted the necessary rights. You must also specify a password for the new user.
- ♦ If you specify an existing eDirectory user, it is assumed that you have already created the user account with the necessary rights and no modifications are made to the existing user.
- ♦ If you specify an existing eDirectory user but enter a new password, you are prompted to change the password for that user.
- ♦ **DSFW:** Proxy users are not used in DSfW. The Services part of the Trusted Computer Base has the rights to read users' supplemental credentials and authenticate the users. A separate KRB process reads user passwords and authenticates the user. Another event handler in eDirectory creates the supplemental credentials for the user whenever the password is changed for that user.

### 6.2.3 eDirectory contexts

- ♦ **AFP:** Requires that user contexts be specified during the YaST configuration. These are the contexts under which the user objects will be searched for during an authentication. In a name-mapped install, if the context resides in a DSfW domain, the context can be specified either in the domain name format (Active Directory format) or in the X.509 format.
- ♦ **CIFS:** The eDirectory contexts of users can be specified either in the domain name format (Active Directory format) or in the X.509 format.
- ♦ **Samba:** Depends on LUM to search for the user in eDirectory and therefore doesn't require an eDirectory context.

### 6.2.4 Password Policies

- ♦ **AFP:** Creates a default Password policy as part of the AFP configuration. This policy is created in the security container as an example. It is not automatically attached to any user objects.

AFP requires the Password policies governing the AFP users to be specified as part of AFP configuration. For this purpose, AFP displays all Password policies in the tree and requires the OES admin to select the relevant policies. The Default AFP Policy is implicitly selected in the configuration process.

- ♦ **CIFS:** Similar in behavior to AFP with respect to password policies, it creates the Default CIFS Policy under the security container.
- ♦ **Samba:** Creates a default password policy, but does not attach this policy to any user.
- ♦ **DSFW:** The password policy in a DSfW environment is modeled after Active Directory Password policies. There is a single Password policy at the domain level, and it is configured during provisioning. eDirectory allows you to set policies at the user or container level. However, this is not recommended in a DSfW environment.

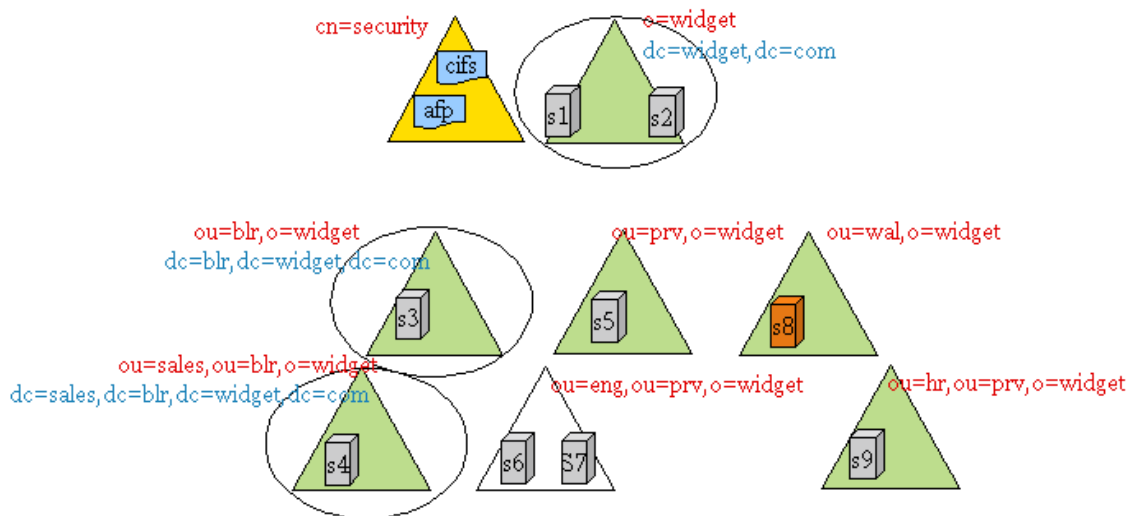
## 6.3 Examples

- ♦ [Section 6.3.1, "Example 1: Complex Mixed Tree with a Mix of File Access Services and Users from across the Tree," on page 54](#)
- ♦ [Section 6.3.2, "Example 2: Mutually Exclusive Users," on page 55](#)

### 6.3.1 Example 1: Complex Mixed Tree with a Mix of File Access Services and Users from across the Tree

- ♦ “Tree Setup” on page 54
- ♦ “OES/NetWare Servers” on page 54
- ♦ “File Services” on page 54
- ♦ “Users” on page 55
- ♦ “Service Administration” on page 55

**Figure 6-1** Example 1



#### Tree Setup

The WIDGETS\_INC tree has the following configuration:

- ♦ o=widget, ou=blr, o=widget, and ou=sales, ou=blr, o=widget are eDir partitions as well as name mapped domains.
- ♦ ou=prv, o=widget, ou=wal, o=widget, ou=hr, ou=prv, o=widget are partitions (but not domains)
- ♦ ou=end, ou=prv, o=widget refers to the top of a subtree but not a partition. It is a container under the ou=prv, o=widget partition.

#### OES/NetWare Servers

- ♦ S1-S6 and S9 are OES Linux servers
- ♦ S7 and S8 are NetWare<sup>®</sup> servers

#### File Services

- ♦ S1, S2, S3, and S4 are DSfW servers and serve volumes over Samba and NCP™
- ♦ S5 serves its volumes over AFP and NCP
- ♦ S6 serves its volumes over CIFS and NCP
- ♦ S7 serves its volumes over AFP, CIFS, and NCP

- ♦ S8 serves its volumes over NetWare CIFS, NetWare AFP, and NCP
- ♦ S9 serves its volumes over AFP, Samba, and NCP

---

**NOTE:** Although Novell CIFS and Samba can both be installed on the same machine, they cannot run together because of a port conflict. The administrator can configure either Samba or Novell CIFS on a single machine, but not both.

---

## Users

Users from all over the tree can access services running on S1-S9. In order for users to be able to access AFP/CIFS services, the search contexts (eDirectory contexts) for these services should be configured to the subtrees under which those users can be found.

## Service Administration

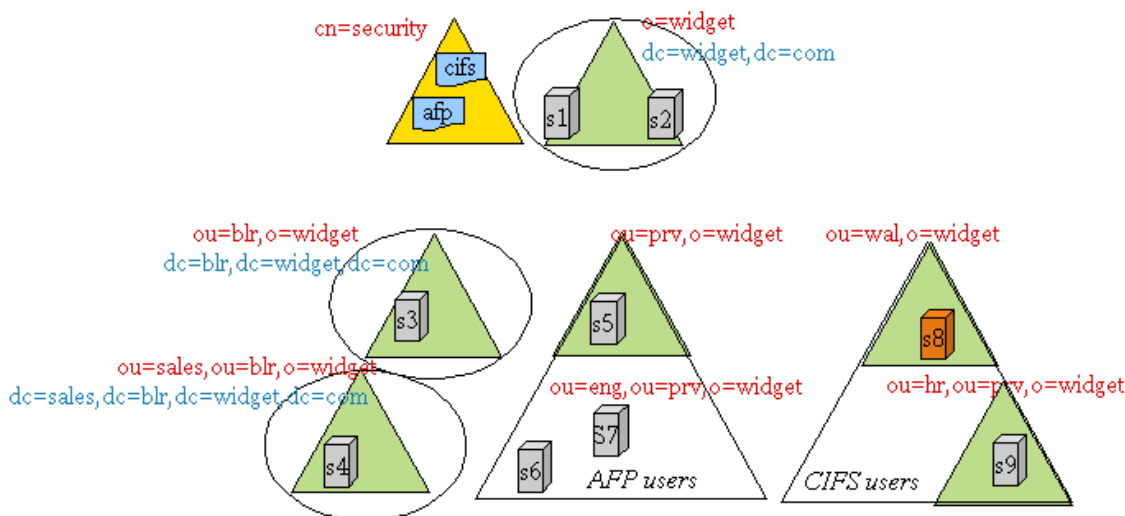
Installation and configuration in iManager must be done by an OES administrator. This is typically a container administrator in eDirectory who has supervisory privileges over the container where the server is being installed. This need not be the tree administrator.

### 6.3.2 Example 2: Mutually Exclusive Users

- ♦ “File Services” on page 55
- ♦ “Users” on page 56

In this scenario, the setup of the tree and file services is similar to that in [Example 1](#), but the users are local to the context where a particular service is installed.

**Figure 6-2** Example 2



## File Services

- ♦ S1, S2, S3, and S4 are DSfW servers and serve their volumes over Samba and NCP
- ♦ S5, S6, and S7 serve their volumes over AFP and NCP
- ♦ S8 and S9 serve their volumes over CIFS and NCP

## Users

For example, u1 is a user under the container ou=prv,o=widget and is expected to access AFP services on S5, S6, and S7. Similarly, u2 is a user under the container ou=val,o=widget and is expected to access CIFS services on S8 and S9.

## 6.4 Deployment Guidelines for Different Servers and Deployment Scenarios

- ♦ [Section 6.4.1, “Deployment Scenario 1: Complex Mixed Scenario with a Mix of File Access Services,” on page 56](#)
- ♦ [Section 6.4.2, “Deployment Scenario 2: Mutually /Exclusive Users,” on page 58](#)
- ♦ [Section 6.4.3, “Deployment Scenario 3: Simple deployments,” on page 59](#)
- ♦ [Section 6.4.4, “Modifying User Password Policies after AFP/CIFS/Samba/DSfW Is Installed,” on page 59](#)
- ♦ [Section 6.4.5, “Adding New User eDirectory Contexts to AFP/CIFS after AFP/CIFS/Samba/DSfW Is Installed,” on page 59](#)
- ♦ [Section 6.4.6, “Enabling File Access for DSfW Servers Across Domains,” on page 59](#)

### 6.4.1 Deployment Scenario 1: Complex Mixed Scenario with a Mix of File Access Services

- ♦ [“First Server in a New Tree \(Example1\)” on page 56](#)
- ♦ [“Subsequent Servers in a Tree \(Example 1\)” on page 57](#)

#### First Server in a New Tree (Example1)

- ♦ [“Not recommended—non-name-mapped S1 \(DSfW\) server” on page 56](#)
- ♦ [“Non-DSFW Server” on page 57](#)

#### Not recommended—non-name-mapped S1 (DSfW) server

Installation is the same as for the Forest Root Domain (FRD). The tree is named as per domain naming standards. Samba is installed as part of DSFW installation. Neither AFP nor Novell CIFS can be installed/configured on this server because they are not compatible with the DSFW server.

In order for users to access NSS volumes on this server through Samba, the users need to fit the following constraints:

- ♦ They must be LUM-enabled
- ♦ Cross domain access is necessary for users from outside of the DSFW domain corresponding to this server to access the volumes on this server. This can be achieved by adding those contexts to the LUM context for the LUM workstation object that represents the domain controller.
- ♦ Winbind translates user principles to UIDs for non-NSS volumes. LUM enabling is not required for non-NSS volume access.



## Non-DSFW Server

If the first server in the tree is a non-DSFW server, then any combination of AFP, Novell CIFS, or Samba can be installed on this server. Because the tree is being newly created, the users, the proxy users (service users), and the Password policies will not be present. Use the following procedure for installation:

- 1** Install and configure the server with eDirectory, NSS, and other core services, but without selecting file access services.
- 2** Use iManager to create the Password policies to be assigned to the users.
- 3** Use iManager to create a service user (proxy user) to be used for the OES services.
- 4** Use the Yast install to configure the Novell AFP and Novell CIFS services as follows:
  - 4a** Specify the proxy user and password that were created.
  - 4b** Select the appropriate Password policies for the AFP or CIFS users.
  - 4c** Specify the contexts under which to search for the AFP or CIFS users.
- 5** If the AFP/CIFS/Samba user objects are present on NetWare servers, upgrade Novell Security Services version 2.0.6 in order to upgrade to NMAS 3.2 on NetWare.

## Subsequent Servers in a Tree (Example 1)

- ♦ “S2, S3, S4” on page 57
- ♦ “S5” on page 57
- ♦ “S6” on page 57
- ♦ “S7” on page 58
- ♦ “S8” on page 58
- ♦ “S9” on page 58

### S2, S3, S4

Administrators need to decide whether these servers should be installed on a new domain or as additional domain controllers during capacity planning and deployment design. Follow the *OES 2 SPI: Domain Services for Windows Administration Guide* to deploy S3 and S4 in the tree.

### S5

- 1** Type the common proxy user/password that was used as part of the first server in the tree, or allow the AFP service to auto-create the proxy user in the server context.
- 2** Select the Password policies that govern the users that should be given access to AFP.
- 3** Do not use the AFP default Password policy as the Password policy for the users unless the AFP users are distinct from the CIFS/Samba users.

### S6

Use the same procedure as for S5. Do not use the CIFS default Password policy as the password policy for the users unless the CIFS users are distinct from the AFP/Samba users.

## S7

Use the same procedure as for S5 and S6. To avoid confusion, do not use the AFP or CIFS default policy as the Password policy for your common AFP/CIFS users. If the users are distinct, the default policies can be used.

## S8

- ♦ AFP and CIFS on NetWare don't require proxy users or password policies for service access.
- ♦ NMAS needs to be upgraded to 3.2+, if this server hosts the only writable replica for a partition with AFP or CIFS users.
- ♦ If this NetWare box is migrated to OES2 SP1, the AFP and CIFS users are enabled for Universal Password. They need to either use a plain text authentication method, or log in through NCP (Novell Client) to synchronize their NDS<sup>®</sup> passwords to the Universal Password. AFP can auto-synchronize the Universal Password if the default DHX authentication method is used.

## S9

- ♦ Use the same procedure as for S5.
- ♦ Either use a common proxy user for all the services (AFP), or allow auto-generation of the proxy user/password for each AFP.
- ♦ To avoid confusion, do not use the AFP default password policy or the Samba default password policy for the common AFP and Samba users to avoid confusion. If the users are distinct, the default policies can be used.

## 6.4.2 Deployment Scenario 2: Mutually /Exclusive Users

In some trees, AFP, CIFS, and Samba might be employed, but the users are partitioned in such a way that each user has access to AFP, to CIFS or to Samba, but not to all of them.

### S1, S2, S3, S4

DSfW servers with Samba. All the users are under `dc=blr,dc=widgets,dc=com`.

- ♦ You can use the default Password policy provided by Domain Services for Windows for all the users in this subtree.
- ♦ You can create and use a single proxy user/password under `dc=blr,dc=widgets,dc=com` for all the servers providing Samba.

### S5, S6, S7

Servers with AFP, All the users are under `ou=prv,o=widgets`.

- ♦ You can use the default password policy provided by AFP for all the users in this subtree.
- ♦ You can create and use a single proxy user/password under `ou=prv,o=widgets` for all the services providing AFP.

## **S8, S9**

Servers with CIFS. All the users are under ou=wal,o=widgets.

- ♦ You can use the default password policy provided by CIFS for all the users in this subtree.
- ♦ You can create and use a single proxy user/password under ou=prv,o=widgets for all the services providing CIFS.

### **6.4.3 Deployment Scenario 3: Simple deployments**

Simple deployments require very little planning.

- ♦ Auto-generated proxy users by each service might be a good idea. This does not require that you plan the proxy user context.
- ♦ Use the default password policies if one of the following cases is true:
  - ♦ Case A: All users can access all file services. Use one of the default policies and assign it to all the users, and select the same policy for all the services.
  - ♦ Case B: Only one type of file service is deployed throughout the tree. If only AFP or CIFS or Samba is deployed, set the password policies for all the users to the default Password policy created by the particular service, and choose that default policy as part of the YaST configuration for the service.

### **6.4.4 Modifying User Password Policies after AFP/CIFS/Samba/DSfW Is Installed**

After a new password policy is assigned to an AFP/CIFS/Samba or DSfW user, rerun the YaST-based configuration and select the new Password policies.

### **6.4.5 Adding New User eDirectory Contexts to AFP/CIFS after AFP/CIFS/Samba/DSfW Is Installed.**

After a new user context is created, rerun the YaST-based configuration and select the new eDirectory context.

### **6.4.6 Enabling File Access for DSfW Servers Across Domains**

DSfW requires that users be LUM-enabled to access NSS file services through Samba. For a user to access a DSfW server in a different domain, the user needs to be a LUM-enabled user on the other server. DSfW provisioning establishes shortcut trust between domains. Users from other domains in the forest can access non-NSS volumes as long as they have rights on the resources.

To achieve this, the context of the partition root for the user object should be added as a search context for LUM. This needs to be done in addition to the trustee rights provided to the user (or the user's group) as part of file system rights.