

## HowTo create Windows File Sharing (SMB/CIFS) folder without a user or a password on the FSG

This is a HowTo create a folder on the FSG that can be accessed without a username and password. If you wish to have a folder without a password only but with a username, you can simply leave the password fields empty.

**Please be aware this method creates a huge security hole. It basically switches security off.**

### Switch on SSH

- Go to the configuration pages of your FSG
  - Start your FSGA
    - Press “Search again”
    - Double click on the found FSG
    - Your browser will open with the login page
    - If you have encryption (SSL) enabled in the configuration pages, please remember to add an “s” to http. So the URL should look like [https://ip\\_of\\_your\\_FSG](https://ip_of_your_FSG) or <https://fsg> in your browser window
  - In the login page, press “Enter configuration”
- In the configuration pages, switch on the SSH server
  - Go to “Services/SSH server”
  - Select “Run SSH...” and “Open to ...”
  - Press Apply

### Login as root to the command shell

- Use your favorite SSH client to access the FSG
  - **Putty** for instance <http://www.putty.nl/download.html>
- Use the **putty** documentation to find out how to reach the FSG. It comes down to:
  - Type in the IP address or name of the FSG
  - Make sure SSH is selected
- When Putty connects, you will see a text based interface (command Line Interface or CLI)
- Login as user admin

You are now in a full unix shell, with a lot of commands the unix shell has. For more info you can read:

<http://www.busybox.net/downloads/BusyBox.html>

### Some common commands:

cp -> copy files (see cp --help)

cd -> change directory (see cd -- help)

ls -> list folder names (see ls --help, similar to dir/w on Dos) Also try "ls -l" for a full listing including owners and rights

pwd -> show folder name of current folder (see pwd --help)

mv -> move files (see mv --help)

find -> find files (see find --help)

rm -> remove files (see rm --help) **Use with caution!!!** There is no undelete.

chmod -> change permission of files (see chmod --help)

chown -> change owner of files (see chown --help)

vi -> edit files (see <http://www.cs.colostate.edu/helpdocs/vi.html> for the manual)

<tab> -> finishes a filename or folder name for you

- Now login as root
  - For root type "su" <enter> on the CLI
  - Password is "loginasrootisrisky" or for older FSGs "fhd3lan"
  - You are now root. Change your password to be safe with "passwd".

## Be Aware!!!!!!

You can really destroy your FSG using root. You have access to the entire machine, so also to for instance the red boot. This is the flash chip based startup code which loads the FSG firmware at startup. Without this code, your FSG is dead, and most likely the entire chip will have to be replaced. As this will have been your own doing, Freecom will not give you warranty for this. Root gives a lot of power and with great power comes great responsibility.

## Create a folder

- First create a folder under the /home tree
  - Type "cd /home" <enter>
  - Type "mkdir folder\_name" <enter>

I will use "folder" as my example folder name. For a different name, change all instances of the word "folder" in below commands

- Now set the rights and owner of the folder
  - Type "chmod admin.nobody folder" <enter>
  - Type "chmod 774 folder" <enter>
  - Type "ls -l" <enter> and check that the owner and rights are correct:  
drwxrwxr-- 2 admin nobody 48 Mar 23 12:38 folder

## Samba configuration settings

- Go to /etc/init.d
  - Type "cd /etc/init.d" <enter>
- Open the samba configuration file and make changes
  - Type "vi samba" <enter>

- In the Global settings at the top of the file, change  
"security=user\n\  
to  
"security=share\n\  
Using the vi command "i" for insert and the backspace to delete when in insert mode. You can go out of insert mode by hitting the <Esc> button.
- After the  
for FOLDER in \$(grep "^dir=" /etc/master.conf | cut -d= -f2-); do  
NAME=\$(echo "\$FOLDER" | cut -d# -f1)  
USER=\$(echo "\$FOLDER" | cut -d# -f2-)  
USER=\$(echo "\$USER" | sed -e "s;#; ;g")  
echo -e "\n[\$NAME]\n\  
"path=/home/\$NAME\n\  
"read only=no\n\  
"create mode=0666\n\  
"force create mode=0666\n\  
"directory mode=0777\n\  
"force directory mode=0777\n\  
"browseable=yes\n\  
"valid users=admin \$USER \n" >> /usr/local/samba/lib/smb.conf

Done

and before the

```
/usr/local/samba/bin/smbd -D >/dev/null 2>&1  
/usr/local/samba/bin/nmbd -D >/dev/null 2>&1
```

Insert the following text. Start Insert mode in vi by typing an "i" and stop the insert again using <Esc>

Insert the following exactly. Please be aware Linux is Case Sensitive, so beware of caps! (change foldername "folder" appropriately)

```
echo -e "\n[folder]\n\  
"comment=Folder access without username or password\n\  
"path=/home/folder\n\  
"browseable=Yes\n\  
"writable=Yes\n\  
"guest account=admin\n\  
"guest ok=Yes\n\  
"create mode=0666\n\  
"directory mode=0777\n\  
>> /usr/local/samba/lib/smb.conf
```

- Leave vi
  - Type <Esc> ":wq"
  - You should be back on the command line now.
- Restart samba
  - Type "cd /etc/init.d" <enter> (You should be there already)
  - Type "./samba stop" <enter>

- Type “./samba start” <enter>
- There should not be error messages

### **Connecting to the share**

We have just created a shared folder without user or password. To connect to it from your windows PC, just use the latest FSGA as you are used to. It will show the folders without asking for a username or password. You can also use the build in windows tools if you prefer.