Solaris™ PC NetLink 2.0 Release Notes

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Solaris PC NetLink 2.0 Release Notes

This document discusses the following topics:

- What's new in this release?
- What are the known problems and issues in this release?
- PC NetLink 2.0 Guide to Password Synchronization

The sections of known problems and issues contain a description of each issue and possible workaround, if any.

What's New in This Release?

Solaris™ PC NetLink Version 2.0 of software contains the following new features:

- Ability to create up to ten PC NetLink virtual servers on each Solaris physical host.
- Improved storage of Microsoft Windows NT Access Control List (ACL) database information in Solaris software.
- Enhanced monitoring for PC NetLink virtual servers in High Availability (HA) clusters.
- Ability to map PC NetLink users' accounts to their Solaris home directories, and to mount the home directories automatically upon login.
- User control of how DOS attributes are stored for files created in PC NetLink.
- New option to allow access control based on UNIX groups.
- Support in NetBIOS for DNS and the use of Solaris name services for name resolution.

- Enhanced password synchronization between PC NetLink accounts and Solaris accounts.

- Enhanced directory synchronization; PC NetLink 2.0 uses the LDAP (Lightweight Directory Access Protocol) protocol in addition to the user account mapping protocols used in Version 1.2.

- Improved backup and restore functions in PC NetLink Server Manager allow you to back up and restore databases or complete virtual server images.

In addition, PC NetLink 2.0 Server Manager software (`slsmgr`) contains an enhanced graphical user interface (GUI). For more information about the new features in Version 2.0, refer to the *Solaris PC NetLink 2.0 Administration Guide.*

List of Issues

The following list of installation issues are covered in this document:

- Cannot remove files during uninstall when `/opt/lanman` is mounted. (See page 4.)

- Upgrade from Version 1.2 to Version 2.0 fails on PC NetLink Backup Domain Controller (BDC) reporting corrupted SAM database. (See page 5.)

- The `setup.exe` program may exit abruptly with a Logging Started message. (See page 6.)

The following list of miscellaneous issues are covered in this document:

- The command line option `-T` present in the `acladm` command is not documented in the man pages. (See page 7.)

- The command `instancecfg` should not allow more than one instance to be configured on the same logical host. (See page 7.)

- The services like WINS, replicator need to be started when the logical host fails over. (See page 8.)

- Virtual servers may be slow to update. (See page 8.)

- Some `net` commands do not prompt you to log on as administrator using the `net logon` command before using `net` commands. (See page 9.)

- PC NetLink uses the Microsoft standard for two-digit dates. (See page 9.)

- Directory replication incurs limitations involving ACLs. (See page 10.)

- PC NetLink software cannot replicate files larger than 2.0 Gbytes. (See page 10.)

- A PC NetLink 2.0 instance running on a system with more than one network adapter may not be accessible from some of the clients. (See page 11.)

- The `ldifmerge` command may not be able to handle different versions of LDIF file formats generated from the LDAP server. (See page 11.)

The following compatibility issues are covered in this document:

- Policy changes may be needed on Windows/XP. (See page page 12.)

The following printer issues are covered in this document:

- The members of the Power Users local group may not be granted proper access rights for local printers. (See page 13.)
- Detailed procedure to install a Xerox printer as a PC NetLink network printer. (See page 14.)
- Additional information about setting up a printer in a HA environment. (See page 15.)
- Solaris printer banner pages are used instead of Windows NT printer separator pages. (See page 17.)
- Setting up a printer in Windows NT may cause an Access Denied error message. (See page 20.)
- Print jobs may generate error messages to the system administrator due to an unrecognized option `lmx_user`. (See page 21.)

 The following localization issues are covered in this document:

- All locales other than en_us: display an unnecessary error message. (See page 21.)
- Some Asian locales: Multibyte-character identifiers passed from Windows NT clients may cause errors. (See page 22.)
- Some Asian multibyte characters cannot be used in the PC NetLink environment. (See page 23.)
- Non-`ascii` character user account has access problem in Japanese and Chinese. (See page 24.)
- All Asian locales: A PC NetLink server does not automatically change the language that it supports to match the Windows client. (See page 24.)
- All locales other than en_us: some information is not displayed in the local language. (See page 25.)

This document covers some of the errata present in the *Solaris PC NetLink 2.0 Administration Guide* for password synchronization setup. It also contains a few more notes about the password synchronization setup. (See page 26.)

Issue

Cannot remove files during uninstall when `/opt/lanman` is mounted. (4357924)

Description

If symbolic links exist for one or more of the following directories, the upgrade installation of this version of Solaris PC NetLink will fail

- `/opt/lanman`
- `/etc/opt/lanman`
- `/var/opt/lanman`
- `/var/opt/lanman/datafiles`
- `/var/opt/lanman/domains`
- `/etc/opt/SUNWlznb`
- `/var/opt/SUNWlznb`

Notes and Workaround

The suggested workaround for this problem is to remove symbolic links and replace them with loopback mounts for the duration of the upgrade process. Execute the following steps.

1. Determine which of the named directories are symbolic links.

```
# ls -l /var/opt/lanman/datafiles
lrwxrwxrwx   1 root     other          35 Jul 27 13:32 /var/opt/
lanman/datafiles -> /lnklanman/var_opt_lanman_datafiles
```

2. Use the following commands to stop PC NetLink services.

```
# /etc/init.d/ms_srv stop
# /etc/init.d/netbios stop
```

3. **Replace each symbolic link with loopback mounts.**

The following example illustrates the creation of loopback mounts.

```
# rm /var/opt/lanman/datafiles
# mkdir /var/opt/lanman/datafiles
# mount -F lofs /lnklanman/var_opt_lanman_datafiles /var/opt/
lanman/datafiles
```

Do this for each offending symbolic link.

4. **Rerun the upgrade or uninstall procedure, using the appropriate command.**

```
# ./install
# /opt/lanman/sbin/uninstall
```

Note – Do not allow the system to reboot if requested at this time.

5. **Once the installation is complete, restore the symbolic links you temporarily removed.**

```
# /etc/init.d/ms_srv stop
# /etc/init.d/netbios stop
# /etc/init.d/slsadmin stop
# umount /var/opt/lanman/datafiles
# rmdir /var/opt/lanman/datafiles
# ln -s /lnklanman/var_opt_lanman_datafiles /var/opt/lanman/
datafiles
```

6. **Once you have restored all the symbolic links, you can restart NetBIOS and PC NetLink, or reboot the system if it was suggested.**

Issue

The upgrade from Version 1.2 to Version 2.0 fails on the PC NetLink BDC and reports a corrupted SAM database. (4637143)

Description

While upgrading the PC NetLink BDC when Windows NT or Windows 2000 (in mixed mode) is the PDC, the upgrade fails and reports a corrupt SAM database.

Notes and Workaround

1. **Run** `samcheck -s` **to check the status of the SAM database.**

2. **If any errors are reported, promote the PC NetLink BDC to PDC.**

3. **On the new PC NetLink PDC, run** `samcheck -rvi` **to clean up the SAM database.**

4. **You can restore the original configuration now by promoting Windows NT or Windows 2000 as PDC.**

5. **Continue with the installation of PC NetLink 2.0.**

Issue

The `setup.exe` program may exit abruptly with a Logging Started message. (4645374)

Description

Sometimes during installation of PC NetLink Server Manager for Windows, `setup.exe` exits abruptly by showing the message Logging Started.

Notes and Workaround

The workaround for this is to execute `setup.exe` again.

Issue

The command line option `-T` present in the `acladm` command is not documented in the man pages. (4410151)

Description

The upgrade of ACLs to 2.0 format may fail if any of the problems such as inode shortage or disk problems occur. In all such cases, examine the relevant log files to rectify the problem.

Notes and Workaround

Run `acladm -T` to restart the migration of Version 1.2 ACLs to Version 2.0 format after rectifying problems such as inode shortage, disk problems, and so forth.

Issue

The `instancecfg` command should not allow multiple instances to be configured on the same logical host. (4427846)

Description

The execution of the command `instancecg -a` displays the list of unused logical hosts. But if the name of an already used logical host is given as input, the instance gets configured over it. This leads to undesirable results on failover.

Notes and Workaround

Only unused logical hosts should be used while creating a new instance.

Issue

In a cluster environment the services such as WINS, replicator doesn't start after the logical host fails over.

Description

The services such as WINS, replicator doesn't start automatically when the cluster aware instance is restarted on the backup node.

Notes and Workaround

This problem can be circumvented if the startup status of these services is set as automatic. You can do this by setting these services in the `slsmgr` GUI or in the `/etc/opt/lanman/<instance number>/lanman.ini` file.

Issue

Instance appearance/disappearance from outside the GUI needs to be handled better. (4409739)

Description

After opening the `slsmgr` GUI, if you remove an instance by using the command line, the GUI will still display that instance.

Notes and Workaround

Manually refresh the view of the physical host by selecting `View ->Refresh` or by pressing the `[F5]` key.

Issue

Some `net` commands do not prompt you to log on as administrator using the `net logon` command before using `net` commands. (4210403)

Description

A variety of `net` commands require that you log on to the system as administrator by using the `net logon` command. Some of these commands prompt you for that logon, but others do not. Instead, when you attempt to use a `net` command, the system returns the following error message:

```
Error 5 has occurred access is denied
```

Notes and Workaround

Before using any `net` command, always explicitly log on with the `net logon` command.

Issue

PC NetLink software uses the Microsoft standard for two-digit dates. (4205069)

Description

The two-digit date displayed in the output of the `net` command, the `elfread` command, and event logging in the PC NetLink Server Manager tool is based upon Microsoft standards. Dates of 80-99 represent the years 1980-1999; dates of 00-79 represent the years 2000-2079.

Issue

Directory replication incurs limitations involving ACLs. (4227423)

Description

Directory replication from a Windows NT server, using the NTFS file system, to the PC NetLink file system does not also copy the ACLs associated with the replicated files and directories.

When you use the PC NetLink directory replicator service to copy files, directories, or both from a Windows NT NTFS file system to the PC NetLink Solaris file system, the ACLs associated with the replicated files and directories are not copied to the PC NetLink system along with the files and directories. Instead, the system derives access control information from the PC NetLink import directories into which you copy the NTFS files and directories. The import directories are subdirectories under the directory that is configured as the PC NetLink import directory.

Notes and Workaround

Configure the import directories ACL to provide all required access controls to the files and directories that are copied to those directories.

Issue

PC NetLink software cannot replicate files larger than 2.0 Gbytes. (4321837)

Description

PC NetLink software supports large files, but it cannot replicate files larger than 2.0 Gbytes.

Issue

A PC NetLink 2.0 instance running on a system with more than one network adapter may not be accessible from some of the clients. **(4664888)**

Description

PC NetLink 2.0 running on a multihomed system assumes that routing is available between the subnets to which the multihomed system is connected. For example, consider a PC NetLink 2.0 instance running on a multihomed system connected to subnets a, b and c, and the IP address of the instance is configured in subnet a. If there is no routing between subnets a and c, then this PC NetLink instance is not accessible from clients or BDCs present in subnet c.

Notes and Workaround

Create a route between the subnets by adding an explicit route at the gateway that the clients are already using.

Issue

The `ldifmerge` command may not be able to handle different versions of LDIF file formats generated from the LDAP server.

Description

You may need to manually edit the output file of the `ldifmerge` command in certain cases. For example, new lines need to be added between consecutive records with "`changetype: add`". Also, extra space needs to be removed at the end of the "`dn:` " line, which specifies the distinguished name of the record.

Notes and Workaround

Initially when the LDAP server needs to be populated with SAM database users, `ldapmodify -a` can be used with the file `sam2ldif.ldif` generated by the `sam2ldif` command. Subsequent updates to the SAM database needs to be manually synchronized to LDAP using commands such as `ldapmodify`, `ldapadd`, and so forth.

Issue

Client machines running Windows/XP may require changes to the local security policy for compatibility with PC NetLink.

Description

Microsoft Windows/XP clients have a new parameter that requires domain controllers it communicates with to support "signed or sealed" communications on the "secure channel" they use to communicate. PC NetLink does not support the "signed or sealed" communications, and therefore will not operate with clients configured to require this feature.

Notes and Workaround

This compatibility problem can be solved by adjusting the Windows/XP local security policy so that "signed or sealed" secure channel communications are negotiated as they were for Windows/NT 4.0.

To change this local security policy, open the Windows/XP control panel, Administrative Tools, Local Security Policy, then Double click on the

"Domain Member: Digitally encrypt or sign secure channel data (always)".

Click "disabled" then click "OK".

More details about this parameter can be found in the following Microsoft knowledge base articles: Q318266, Q183859. These are on the web at:

`http://support.microsoft.com/default.aspx?scid=kb;en-us;Q318266`

`http://support.microsoft.com/default.aspx?scid=kb;en-us;Q183859`

Issue

On a PC NetLink server, members of the Power Users local group may not be granted proper access rights for local printers. (4319497)

Description

A member of the Power Users local group who is logged in to a Windows NT workstation system using his domain account should be able to use Network Neighborhood to visit the PC NetLink member server's Printer folder. He then should be able to use the Add Printers wizard in that folder. However, the wizard is not displayed.

Notes and Workaround

Follow the instructions below to give printer add privilege to the Power Users local group.

1. **Run the following command as Solaris superuser:**

```
# /opt/lanman/sbin/acladm -UG -I Instance Number
```

2. **Grant Power Users full access privilege on the printer's share.**

Use the following command to grant new access permissions.

```
# net perms \\print$ /grant "Power users":FullControl /I:Instance
Number
```

3. **If the Power Users group already has some permissions on the printer's share user, then use the following command to change the access permissions to full control.**

```
# net perms \\print$ /change "Power users":FullControl
  /I:Instance Number
```

Issue

A special network name procedure is required to install a Xerox printer as a PC NetLink network printer.

Description

Because Xerox printers do not listen to the same TCP/IP port as printers do from other manufacturers, you must specify a port name or number as part of the printers network name when you set it up as a PC NetLink network printer. (You can ignore this note if you are setting up a Xerox printer as a local PC NetLink printer.)

Notes and Workaround

Follow the printer setup instructions provided in the *Solaris PC NetLink 2.0 Administration Guide.* When you reach Step 7 of Task 1, substitute the following instructions before continuing to Step 8.

● **Choose a network name (not a printer name) for the Xerox printer that includes the port number, using the following guidelines as the examples.**

You must designate the port according to the model number of your Xerox printer.

- DocuPrint 4512:PORT1
- DocuPrint 4517:PASSTHRU
- DocuPrint C55,4900,4915,4920:ps
- DocuPrint N24,N32,N40:raw

For example, if you are setting up a Xerox model 4517 printer, and you want to use `holstein` as the DNS network name, you must add a colon(:) and `PASSTHRU` to the name. The printer's full name becomes:

```
holstein:PASSTHRU
```

As another example, if you are setting up a Xerox model 4512 printer, and you want to use an IP address, `127.0.0.1`, as its network name, you must add a colon(:) and `PORT1` to the name. The printer's full name becomes:

```
 127.0.0.1:PORT1
```

Issue

The *Solaris PC NetLink 2.0 High Availability Guide* provides no information about setting up printers in the PC NetLink environment. (4342918)

Description

The following sections provide information about setting up printers in a clustered PC NetLink environment.

- See the *Solaris PC Netlink 2.0 Administration Guide* for more information on setting up Solaris printers and Windows NT shares in a PC NetLink environment.

- See the *Solaris PC NetLink 2.0 Installation Guide* for more information on installing PC NetLink.

Notes and Workaround

PC NetLink software includes a script, `halpsetup`, that transfers Solaris printer and Windows NT share information from a cluster's master node to the backup nodes. If a failover occurs, the backup node will take over print server functions from the failed master. There is currently no way to transfer existing print queues. They are lost during failover.

Before you run the `halpsetup` script, you should ensure that the following conditions are true:

- PC NetLink software is installed on all the nodes of the cluster.

- All the Solaris printers served by the cluster have been set up using PC NetLink Server Manager.

- All the Windows NT shares for those printers have been set up using NT Server Manager.

▼ How to Configure PC NetLink Printers on a Sun Cluster

This section describes how to perform the initial setup of printers on a Sun cluster.

Before You Begin

1. **Install PC NetLink software on every node in the cluster.**

   See the *Solaris PC NetLink 2.0 High Availability Guide*.

2. **Install the** SUNWlzha **package on every node in the cluster.**

   See the *Solaris PC NetLink 2.0 High Availability Guide*.

3. **Set up the printers on the master node using PC NetLink Server Manager.**

   See the *Solaris PC NetLink 2.0 Administration Guide*.

4. **Set up the NT printer shares on the master node using NT Server Manager.What to Do**

1. **Log on to the master node as root.**

2. **Change directory to** /opt/lanman/sbin.

3. **Execute the command** halpsetup**.**

   The script executes without further intervention.

▼ How to Remove a PC NetLink Printer From a Sun Cluster

If you want to remove a printer that you have set up and shared using PC NetLink Server Manager, follow these steps to do so manually:

1. **Remove the printer's NT share from the master node.**

2. **Remove the Solaris printer from the master node and all backup nodes.**

Notes and Workaround

Use the following workaround:

- **Set up the print queue using the Add Printer wizard, following the instructions in the** *Solaris PC NetLink 2.0 Administration Guide.*

Issue

Solaris printer banner pages are used instead of Windows NT printer separator pages in the PC NetLink Version 2.0 release. (4224561)

Description

The Microsoft Windows feature that enables administrators to configure special `.SEP` files to create separator pages for various network printers has been replaced in this release by Solaris printer banner pages. These Solaris banner pages convey both user and system information.

Notes and Workaround

The Solaris printer banner pages that separate printer jobs include four lines:

- First line - Solaris host name and root as owner
- Second line - Sender's Windows NT user name and clients PC name
- Third line - Date
- Fourth line- Printer job name

If your printing devices furnish their own banner pages in addition to the Solaris banner pages, you can create a custom `lp/model` file to turn off the Solaris banner pages. Use one of the following procedures, depending on whether the printer is *local* (attached directly to a PC NetLink computer) or a *network* printer.

▼ How to Turn Off Banners on a Local PC NetLink Printer

1. **From the PC NetLink Solaris command line, change to the** /usr/lib/lp/model **directory.**

   ```
   system% cd /usr/lib/lp/model
   ```

   In that directory are two files, standard and netstandard. The file named standard controls the banner setup on your local printer.

2. **Create a copy of the** standard **file under a different name (**standard-nb **in the examples that follow) to serve as the foundation for the new custom file.**

   ```
   system% cp standard standard-nb
   ```

3. **Using a text editor, open the** standard-nb **file for editing.**

4. **In the** standard-nb **file, find the following string:**

   nobanner="no"

5. **Edit the** nobanner="no" **string to become the following:**

   nobanner="yes"

6. **Save the** standard-nb **file and quit the text editor.**

7. **Enter the following command, replacing** *printername* **with the actual printer name:**

   ```
   system% lpadmin -p printername -m standard-nb
   ```

▼ How to Turn Off Banners on a Network PC NetLink Printer

1. **From the PC NetLink Solaris command line, change to the** /usr/lib/lp/model **directory.**

   ```
   system% cd /usr/lib/lp/model
   ```

   In that directory are two files, standard and netstandard. The file named netstandard controls the banner setup on your network printer.

2. **Create a copy of the** netstandard **file under a different name (**netstandard-nb **in the examples that follow) to serve as the foundation for the new custom file.**

   ```
   system% cp netstandard netstandard-nb
   ```

3. **Using a text editor, open the** netstandard-nb **file for editing.**

4. **In the** netstandard-nb **file, find the following string:**
   nobanner="no"

5. **Edit the** nobanner="no" **string to become the following:**
   nobanner="yes"

6. **Save the** netstandard-nb **file and quit the text editor.**

7. **Enter the following command, replacing** *printername* **with the actual printer name:**

   ```
   system% lpadmin -p printername -m netstandard-nb
   ```

Issue

Setting up a printer in Windows NT may cause an Access Denied error message. (4454603)

Description

After you install a Solaris printer and use the Add Printer wizard to set up the printer in Windows NT 4.0, you may see the following error message:

```
Operation could not be completed. Network access denied.
```

Notes and Workaround

If this happens, restart your virtual server. If you want to use this printer name in the future with a different virtual server on the same Solaris physical host, perform the following steps:

1. **Become superuser on your Solaris host, if you have not already done so.**

2. **At the superuser prompt, type the** net print **command, and then type the** net share **command.**

3. **Compare the output results of the two commands.**

4. **If there are printer share names listed in the output of the** net print **command that do not appear in the output of the** net share **command, remove each of the unmatched printer shares using the following command:**

```
# net print sharename /del
```

sharename is the name of the unmatched printer share. Repeat this command for each printer share name that appears in the output of net print, but not in the output of net share.

Issue

Print jobs may generate error messages to the system administrator due to an unrecognized option `lmx_user`. (4659561)

Description

PC NetLink submits print jobs with the unknown option:

```
-o lmx_user=host!user
```

Notes and Workaround

Use a customized `lp` interface script in place of the defaults:

`/usr/lib/lp/model/standard`

`/usr/lib/lp/model/netstandard`

where the customized script has been modified to accept the `lmx_user` option needed for PC NetLink job management.

Issue

For all locales other than en_us: The Solaris installation script displays an unnecessary error message. (4335590)

Description

If your Solaris system does not have the locale en_us installed, you may see the following error message during installation:

```
ksh: sort : couldn't set locale correctly
```

Notes and Workaround

You can ignore this message.

Issue

Multibyte-character identifiers passed from Windows NT clients may cause errors. (4209344)

Description

In some Asian locales, certain multibyte-character identifiers passed from Windows NT clients may cause errors. These identifiers may include:

- File and folder names
- Share names
- Printer names
- Domain names
- Passwords
- User names and all user-related attributes that you can specify using User Manager for Domains

PC NetLink software converts identifiers passed from Windows clients to Solaris encoding (EUC) before using them. If the length of an identifier in the encoding on Solaris is longer than the length of the same identifier in UNICODE (UCS-@), an error may result and the operation may fail. In addition, certain characters may be available only in UNICODE or the code pages native to the Windows 95 or 98 operating environment, but not in the corresponding EUC-based encoding for the Solaris operating environment. In this case, an error may occur, or the character may be mapped to a default character, depending on the operation.

Notes and Workaround

Be careful of such encoding differences, especially the following:

- Japanese - You cannot use characters that are mapped only in Japanese Shift-JIS or UNICODE but not mapped in Japanese EUC, or characters that occupy more than 2 bytes in Japanese EUC (Code set 3 or JIS X 0212-1990). You can check these characters using the `kanji` command in the Japanese Solaris operating environment.

■ Traditional Chinese - You cannot use characters that occupy more that 2 bytes in CNS 11643-1992 (Codeset 2), or that are mapped only in Big-5 or UNICODE but not mapped in CNS 11643-1992.

Issue

Some Asian multibyte characters cannot be used in the PC NetLink environment.

Description

Following multibyte characters cannot be used in the PC NetLink environment. All values of characters below are in hexdecimal in each codepage.

[Korean (Codepage 949/Korean Extended Wansung)]

```
A1A7  A1BE  A1BF  A1C0  A1C6  A1D7  A1EC  A1ED  A2A5  A2A6
A2A7  A2A8  A2A9  A2AA  A2AB  A2AC  A2AD  A2AE  A2AF  A2B4
A2D2  A5C1  A5C2  A5C3  A5C4  A5C5  A5C6  A5C7  A5C8  A5C9
A5CA  A5CB  A5CC  A5CD  A5CE  A5CF  A5D0  A5D1  A5D2  A5D3
A5D4  A5D5  A5D6  A5D7  A5D8  A5E1  A5E2  A5E3  A5E4  A5E5
A5E6  A5E7  A5E8  A5E9  A5EA  A5EB  A5EC  A5ED  A5EE  A5EF
A5F0  A5F1  A5F2  A5F3  A5F4  A5F5  A5F6  A5F7  A5F8  A8A1
A8A2  A8A3  A8A4  A8A6  A8A8  A8A9  A8AA  A8AB  A8AC  A8AD
A8AE  A8AF  A8F6  A8F9  A8FA  A9A1  A9A2  A9A3  A9A4  A9A5
A9A6  A9A7  A9A8  A9A9  A9AA  A9AB  A9AC  A9AD  A9AE  A9AF
A9B0  A9F6  A9F7  A9F8  ACA1  ACA2  ACA3  ACA4  ACA5  ACA6
ACA7  ACA8  ACA9  ACAA  ACAB  ACAC  ACAD  ACAE  ACAF  ACB0
ACB1  ACB2  ACB3  ACB4  ACB5  ACB6  ACB7  ACB8  ACB9  ACBA
ACBB  ACBC  ACBD  ACBE  ACBF  ACC0  ACC1  ACD1  ACD2  ACD3
ACD4  ACD5  ACD6  ACD7  ACD8  ACD9  ACDA  ACDB  ACDC  ACDD
ACDE  ACDF  ACE0  ACE1  ACE2  ACE3  ACE4  ACE5  ACE6  ACE7
ACE8  ACE9  ACEA  ACEB  ACEC  ACED  ACEE  ACEF  ACF0  ACF1
```

[Simplified Chinese (Codepage 936/PRC GBK)]

```
0080 A2A1 A2A2 A2A3 A2A4 A2A5 A2A6 A2A7 A2A8 A2A9
A2AA A6E0 A6E1 A6E3 A6E4 A6E5 A6E7 A6E8 A6E9 A6EA
A6EB A6EE A6EF A6F0 A6F1 A6F2 A6F4 A6F5 A6F1 A6F2
A6F4 A6F5 A8BB A8BC A8BD A8BE A8BF A8C0 A9F0 A9F1
A9F2 A9F3 A9F4 A7D1 A7D2 A7D3 A7D4 A7D5 A7D6 A7D7
A7D8 A7D9 A7DA A7DB A7DC A7DD A7DF A7E0 A7E1 A7E2
A7E3 A7E4 A7E5 A7E6 A7E7 A7E8 A7E9 A7EA A7EB A7EC
A7ED A7EF A7F0 A7F1 A8A1 A8A2 A8A3 A8A4 A8A5 A8A6
A8A7 A8A8 A8A9 A8AA A8AB A8AC A8AD A8AE A8AF A8B0
A8B1 A8B2 A8B3 A8B4 A8B5 A8B6 A8B7 A8B8 A8B9 A8BA
```

[Traditional Chinese (Codepage 950/BIG5)]
```
A145 A15A A1C2 A1C3 A1C5 A1E3 A1F2 A1F3 A1FC A1FD
```

Issue

Non-ascii character user account has access problem in Japanese and Chinese.
(4671191)

Description

PC NetLink Users (in non-ascii characters) cannot logon to PC NetLink domain on
Windows98 when the server is running on Solaris 2.6 in Japanese, Simplified
Chinese, and Traditional Chinese.

Issue

All locales: A PC NetLink server does not automatically change the language that it
supports to match Windows clients.

Description

A PC NetLink server does not automatically change the language that it supports to match Windows clients. You need to run all necessary PC NetLink daemons explicitly in the proper locale. The following table shows the proper combinations of language and local for Windows clients.

Language	Locale
English	C
Japanese	ja
Korean	ko
Simplified Chinese	zh
Traditional Chinese	zh_TW
German	de
Spanish	es
French	fr
Italian	it
Swedish	sz

No other locales available in the Solaris operating environment are supported by this release of PC NetLink.

Notes and Workaround

If you reboot the PC NetLink server, be sure that the daemons on the PC NetLink server have been also restarted in the proper locale. The easiest way to ensure this is to put the proper local configuration in the `/etc/default/init.` so that all daemons are started in the proper locale at every reboot of the Solaris system. It is a good idea to do this immediately after installing PC NetLink on the server. See the man page for `init` (1M).

Issue

All locales other than en_us: some information is not displayed in the local language.

Description

Some text is displayed in English rather than in the local language, including the following:

■ The default notification message for UPS power failure.

Notes and Workaround

You can change these notification messages using PC NetLink Server Manager.

Errata in Password Synchronization Setup in Administration Guide

This is supplemental information for the "Setting Up Password Synchronization" procedure in Chapter 4 of the *Solaris PC NetLink 2.0 Administration Guide*.

Task 1a of 6   How to Configure the Password Filter on a Solaris PDC

Step 5 - Create the `AuthenticationToken` Registry key.

```
# ./regconfig -a SYSTEM/CurrentControlSet/Services/
AdvancedServer/DirectorySyncParameters AuthenticationToken
REG_MULTI_SZ ""
```

Task 3 of 6 How to Install and Configure the PAM Module for Each Solaris Client

Note after Step 6.

Note – For a cluster system, password synchronization can be enabled by execution of the `pamlmxcfg` command on all nodes of the cluster.

Task 3 of 6 How to Install and Configure the PAM Module for Each Solaris Client

Step 5 should read:

Edit the `/etc/pam.conf` file as follows:

a. Under Password Management, comment out the following line:

`# other     password required /usr/lib/security/pam_unix.so.1`

b. Add the following line to the Password Management section of the file:

`  other     password required /usr/lib/security/pam_lmx.so.1`

Task 4 of 6 How to Configure the Password Daemon

Step 3 - Create the `NetlinkPwdSyncDaemon` Registry key.

```
# ./regconfig -a    SYSTEM/CurrentControlSet/Services/
AdvancedServer/DirectorySyncParametersNetlinkPwdSyncDaemon
REG_MULTI_SZ ""
```

Task 4 of 6 How to Configure the Password Daemon

Note after Step 4.

Note – You can configure your system so that the password daemon and the password filter reside on different hosts. In that case, you must perform Step 3 and Step 4 on the machine running the password filter, then continue with Step 5 through Step 7 on the machine hosting the password daemon.

Task 5b of 6 How to Enable Password Synchronization Using the Command Line

To enable password synchronization you must change the Registry parameter `SyncPasswordsToSolaris` from the default value, 0, to 1, on the PC NetLink domain controller that you decide to make responsible for password synchronization, that is *on the domain controller running the password daemon.*

Task 6 of 6   How to Initially Synchronize Account Passwords

1. **Map Solaris user accounts to PC NetLink accounts.**

   To map user accounts, use PC NetLink Server Manager or the `mapuname` command *on the domain controller running the password daemon.* See the PC NetLink Server Manager More Help topic "How to Set Up User Accounts" or the man page for the `mapuname` command for more information.

2. **Manually synchronize the passwords for each pair of user accounts to initialize their synchronized state.**

   First, you must ensure that the passwords are different. Then, you must manually change either the Windows NT password to match the Solaris password, or change the Solaris password to match the Windows NT password.

   This can be done in the following ways.

   To manually change the Solaris password to match the Windows NT password:

   a. **Log in as a user on the Solaris client.**

   b. **Open a terminal window and enter** `passwd`.

   c. **Enter the old Solaris password when prompted.**

   d. **Enter the new Solaris password, which is the Windows NT password.**

   e. **Confirm the new password.**

    Or

   To manually change the Windows NT password to match the Solaris password:

   a. **Log on to Windows NT as a user.**

   b. **Select control+alt+delete.**

   c. **Select the Change Password button.**

   d. **Enter the old password.**

   e. **Emter the new password, which is the Solaris password.**

   f. **Confirm the new password.**

   g. **Select OK.**

3. **Verify that the passwords have become synchronized using these commands on the domain controller running the password daemon:**

```
# cd /opt/lanman/sbin
# ./pwdsync -v Solaris-user-account
# ./pwdsync -v DOMAIN-NAME:NT-user-account
```

If the passwords are synchronized, the system displays:

```
Solaris-user-account is password synchronized
DOMAIN-NAME:NT-user-account is password synchronized
```

Note – You can also view or edit the synchronized state of mapped user accounts in PC NetLink Server Manager, under Mapped User Accounts for the appropriate PC NetLink virtual server.

Issue

Password synchronization setup required from the Windows NT side. (4451925)

Description

Windows NT 4.0 supports password filters only with server pack 3 or above. If the Windows NT 4.0 server is the PDC in a domain, you must install service pack 3 or above if the domain has password synchronization set up.

Issue

The length of a password required in password synchronization. (4451374)

Description

Password synchronization works smoothly when both the Windows NT and Solaris password policies are honored by the user. Solaris `passwd` utility rejects a password that is less than six characters and considers only the first eight characters when the password length exceeds eight characters.

Notes and Workaround

It is advisable for a user to have a password of length ranging from six to eight characters.

Issue

All the tasks mentioned in the password synchronization mechanism setup should be followed strictly to enable the feature to work smoothly. The mechanism may not work as expected if any of the steps mentioned in the setup are missed.

Issue

The conditions that affect the users when password synchronization is enabled. (4434051)

Description

If password synchronization is enabled, the Windows NT and Solaris accounts are mapped, and the Windows NT and Solaris user account passwords are not yet synchronized, the following conditions affect users:

- Group ID and Storage - The group and ownership of any files created is `lmworld` and `DOS----`. The `DosAttributeStorage` Registry parameter setting is ignored.

- File Access - The user is not be able to edit a file owned by the Solaris account on a PC NetLink file share. PC NetLink returns an Access Denied error message.

- Dynamic Home Directory - As the user logs in, the Dynamic Home Directory share is not displayed. This occurs because the user's Windows NT and Solaris passwords are not synchronized, so the group mapping is changed to `lmworld`.