

# 智龙开源主板

## 智龙V3作为samba服务器的方法

建议将本教程通读一遍理解之后再进行操作

### 1.PMON中执行

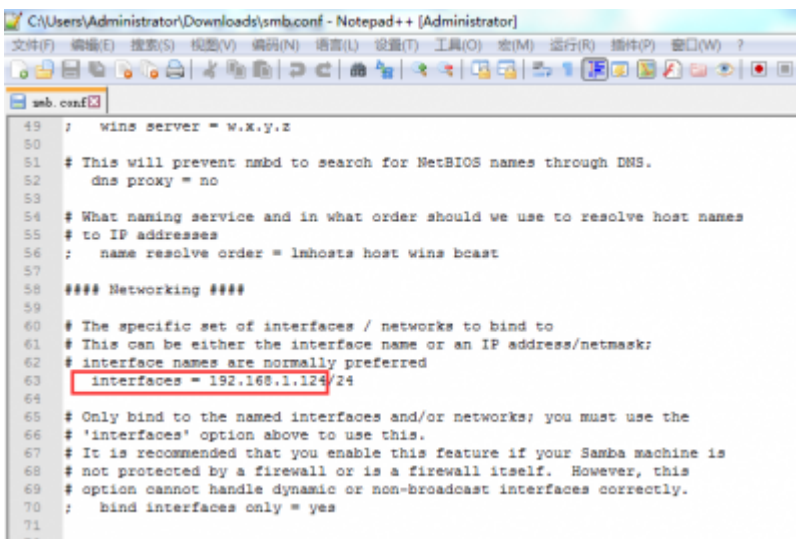
- mtd\_erase /dev/mtd0
- mtd\_erase /dev/mtd1
- devcp tftp:192.168.1.167/vmlinuz /dev/mtd0  
devcp tftp:192.168.1.167/rootfs.jffs2 /dev/mtd1
- set al /dev/mtd0
- set append "root=/dev/mtdblock1 console=ttyS2,115200 noinitrd init=/linuxrc rw  
rootfstype=jffs2"
- reboot

注：请将上述步骤中的ip修改为你搭建的tftp服务器的ip，以下出现ip的地方请根据上下文自行判断。

### 2.进系统之后执行

- 输入root并回车
- ifconfig eth0 192.168.1.124

注：此处填入智龙的ip地址，下一步中使用的smb.conf配置文件中也有一处需要修改为此ip地址，见下图。



```
C:\Users\Administrator\Downloads\smb.conf - Notepad++ [Administrator]
文件(F) 编辑(E) 搜索(S) 视图(V) 编码(N) 语言(L) 设置(T) 工具(O) 宏(M) 运行(R) 插件(P) 窗口(W) ?
smb.conf
49 ; wins server = w.x.y.z
50
51 # This will prevent nmbd to search for NetBIOS names through DNS.
52 dns proxy = no
53
54 # What naming service and in what order should we use to resolve host names
55 # to IP addresses
56 ; name resolve order = lmhosts host wins bcst
57
58 ##### Networking #####
59
60 # The specific set of interfaces / networks to bind to
61 # This can be either the interface name or an IP address/netmask:
62 # interface names are normally preferred
63 interfaces = 192.168.1.124/24
64
65 # Only bind to the named interfaces and/or networks; you must use the
66 # 'interfaces' option above to use this.
67 # It is recommended that you enable this feature if your Samba machine is
68 # not protected by a firewall or is a firewall itself. However, this
69 # option cannot handle dynamic or non-broadcast interfaces correctly.
70 ; bind interfaces only = yes
71
72
```

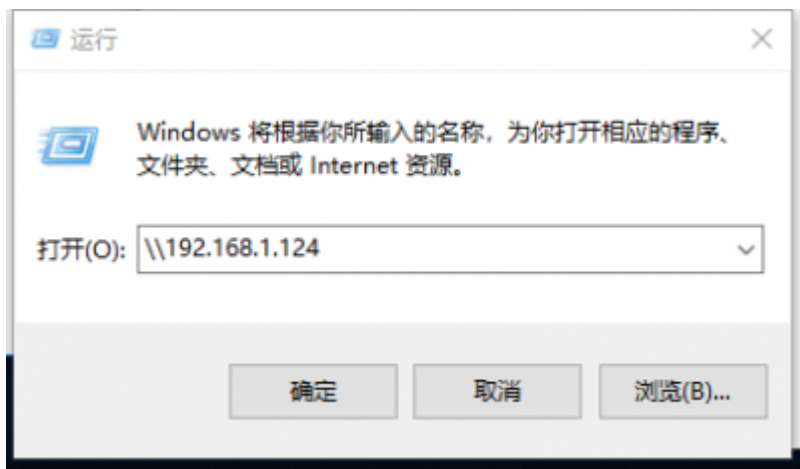
- tftp -r smb.conf -g 192.168.1.167 (需提前在电脑端打开tftp32，下载后文提供的压缩包，将里面的smb.conf拷入tftp32的目录)
- mv smb.conf /etc/samba/
- smbpasswd -a root
- 屏幕会提示New SMB password: (此处需要设个密码)
- 屏幕会提示Retype new SMB password: (再次输入密码)

- 屏幕会提示Added user root.
- mkdir /home/share
- chmod 777 /home/share
- cp /etc/samba/smb.conf /home/share
- smb
- nmbd
- reboot

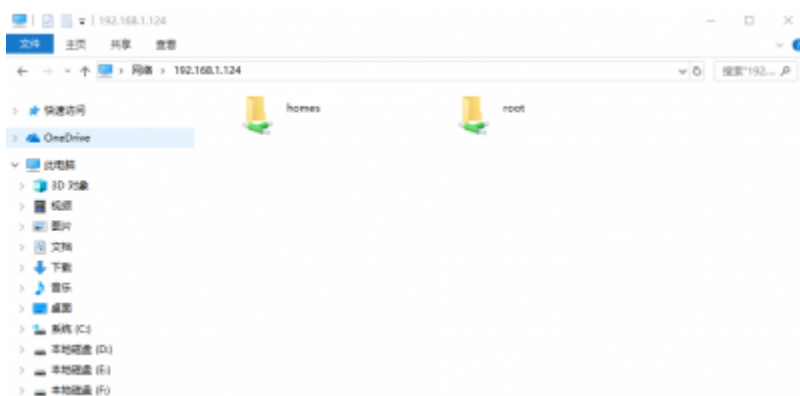
注[]/home/share即共享文件夹路径。

### 3.Windows系统下操作

- 在开始菜单上右键 ->运行



- 提示输入用户名和密码，用户名root[]密码：输入上面建立root用户时的密码
- 点开下图中的homes文件夹就可以看见smb.conf文件[]root文件夹打开也是一样的内容



### 至此建立samba的工作完毕

由于智龙存储空间有限，挂载U盘，并将u盘所在目录作为共享文件夹，可以极大的扩充存储容量。

- 只需将smb.conf文件，即下图中红框处修改为 path = /mnt[]保存退出。（如下图）

```
C:\smb.conf - Notepad++
文件(F) 编辑(E) 搜索(S) 视图(V) 编码(N) 语言(L) 设置(T) 工具(O) 宏(M) 运行(R) 插件(P) 窗口(W) ?
smb.conf
265 # with access to the samba server.
266 # The following parameter makes sure that only "username" can connect
267 # to \\server\username
268 # This might need tweaking when using external authentication schemes
269     valid users = %S
270
271 # Un-comment the following and create the netlogon directory for Domain Logons
272 # (you need to configure Samba to act as a domain controller too.)
273 ;[netlogon]
274 #     comment = Network Logon Service
275     path = /home/share
276 ;     guest ok = yes
277 ;     read only = no
278
279 # Un-comment the following and create the profiles directory to store
280 # users profiles (see the "logon path" option above)
281 # (you need to configure Samba to act as a domain controller too.)
282 # The path below should be writable by all users so that their
283 # profile directory may be created the first time they log on
284 ;[profiles]
285 ;     comment = Users profiles
286 ;     path = /home/samba/profiles
287 ;     guest ok = no
288 ;     browseable = no
289 ;     create mask = 0600
290 ;     directory mask = 0700
291
292 ;[printers]
```

- reboot
- ifconfig eth0 192.168.1.124
- mount /dev/sda1 /mnt (此处根据实际情况，也有可能是sda1sdb等，插入U盘后，执行dmesg在最下方能看到)

注1：此时在电脑端开始菜单运行里打开智龙ip应该就能看见U盘里的文件了。

注2：U盘格式化为FAT32格式，可读写。

注3：U盘格式化为NTFS格式，只读。

## 相关文件下载链接

- 链接：[https://pan.baidu.com/s/1ivy0\\_LIYXc9uK\\_ZsbE3AKA](https://pan.baidu.com/s/1ivy0_LIYXc9uK_ZsbE3AKA)
- 提取码：egqm

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