

**Name** smbutil – SMB utility

**Synopsis** /usr/bin/smbutil login //[workgroup;]user[:password]@server  
/usr/bin/smbutil logout //[workgroup;][user[:password]]@server  
/usr/bin/smbutil logoutall  
/usr/bin/smbutil lookup *name*  
/usr/bin/smbutil status *server*  
/usr/bin/smbutil view //[workgroup;][user[:password]]@server  
/usr/bin/smbutil [-?v]

**Description** The smbutil command is used to control the SMB client and issue various commands.

**Subcommands** The smbutil command supports the following subcommands:

**login** //[workgroup;]user[:password]@server

Specify persistent password information to be used for an SMB server. When you specify this information, mounts can be done without a password prompt in non-Kerberos configurations. Note that Kerberos sites should use Kerberos automatically and do not prompt for a password.

If the resource includes a workgroup, you must escape the semicolon that appears after the workgroup name to prevent it from being interpreted by the command shell. For instance, surround the entire resource name with double quotes: `smbutil view "//SALES;george@RSERVER"`.

**logout** //[workgroup;][user[:password]]@server

Erase the persistent password, *password*, that is stored by the smbutil login command so that *user* can no longer generate network activity.

If the resource includes a workgroup, you must escape the semicolon that appears after the workgroup name to prevent it from being interpreted by the command shell. For instance, surround the entire resource name with double quotes: `smbutil view "//SALES;george@RSERVER"`.

**logoutall**

Erase all the persistent passwords that are stored by the smbutil login command.

**lookup** *name*

Resolve the specified *name* to an IP address.

**Note** – This subcommand is only supported for a server that uses CIFS over NetBIOS, not by a server that uses CIFS over plain TCP.

**status** *server*

Resolve the specified server to the NetBIOS workgroup and system name. *server* can be an IP address or a DNS name.

If the resource includes a workgroup, you must escape the semicolon that appears after the workgroup name to prevent it from being interpreted by the command shell. For instance, surround the entire resource name with double quotes: `smbutil view "//SALES;george@RSERVER"`.

**Note** – This subcommand is only supported for a server that uses CIFS over NetBIOS, not by a server that uses CIFS over plain TCP.

```
view //[workgroup;][user[:password]@]server
```

List the resources available to *user* on the specified *server*.

If the resource includes a workgroup, you must escape the semicolon that appears after the workgroup name to prevent it from being interpreted by the command shell. For instance, surround the entire resource name with double quotes: `smbutil view "//SALES;george@RSERVER"`.

**Options** The `smbutil` command supports the following global options:

- ?        Print a short help message.
- v        Produce verbose output.

**Examples** EXAMPLE 1 Specifying a Password for a Share

This example shows how to use the `smbutil login` command to specify the root user's password for the nano server.

```
$ smbutil login //root@nano
Password:
```

EXAMPLE 2 Erasing the Stored Password

This example shows how to use the `smbutil logout` command to remove the root user's password on the nano server.

```
$ smbutil logout //root@nano
```

EXAMPLE 3 Viewing Available Shares

This example shows how to use the `smbutil view` command to see the available shares for user root on server nano.

```
$ smbutil view //root@nano
Password:
Share      Type      Comment
-----
netlogon   disk      Network Logon Service
ipc$       pipe      IPC Service (Samba Server)
```

**EXAMPLE 3** Viewing Available Shares (Continued)

```
tmp          disk      Temporary file space
public      disk      Public Stuff
root        disk      Home Directories
```

5 shares listed from 5 available

**EXAMPLE 4** Obtaining the IP Address From a Server Name

This example shows how to use the `smbutil lookup` command to obtain the IP address of the `nano` server.

```
$ smbutil lookup nano
Got response from 192.168.168.210
IP address of nano: 192.168.168.210
```

**EXAMPLE 5** Obtaining the NetBIOS Workgroup and System Name

- This example shows how to use the `smbutil status` command to obtain the NetBIOS workgroup and system name of the `nano` server. The server name, `nano`, is specified on the command line.

```
$ smbutil status nano
Workgroup: NANO
Server: NANO
```

- This example shows how to use the `smbutil status` command to obtain the NetBIOS workgroup and system name of the `nano` server. The IP address, `192.168.168.210`, is specified on the command line.

```
$ smbutil status 192.168.168.210
Workgroup: NANO
Server: NANO
```

**Files** `$HOME/.nsmbrc`

User-settable mount point configuration file to store the description for each connection.

**Attributes** See the `attributes(5)` man page for descriptions of the following attributes:

ATTRIBUTE TYPE	ATTRIBUTE VALUE
Availability	SUNWsmbfscu
Interface Stability	Committed

**See Also** `mount_smbfs(1M)`, `nsmbrc(4)`

**Notes** This utility and man page were originally created by Boris Popov (bp@butya.kz, bp@FreeBSD.org).

