NAME

wbinfo - Query information from winbind daemon

SYNOPSIS

wbinfo [-a user%password] [--all-domains] [--allocate-gid] [--allocate-uid] [-c] [--ccache-save] [--change-user-password] [-D domain] [--dc-info domain] [--domain domain] [--dsgetdcname domain] [-g] [--getdcname domain] [--get-auth-user] [-G gid] [--gid-info gid] [--group-info group] [--help|-?] [-i user] [-I ip] [-K user%password] [--krb5ccname cctype] [--lanman] [--logoff] [--logoff-uid uid] [--logoff-user username] [--lookup-sids] [-m] [-n name] [-N netbios-name] [--ntlmv1] [--ntlmv2] [--online-status] [--own-domain] [-p] [-P|--ping-dc] [--pam-logon user%password] [-r user] [-R|--lookup-rids] [--remove-gid-mapping gid,sid] [--remove-uid-mapping uid,sid] [-s sid] [--separator] [--sequence] [--set-auth-user user%password] [--set-gid-mapping gid,sid] [--set-uid-mapping uid,sid] [-S sid] [--sid-aliases sid] [--sid-to-fullname sid] [--sids-to-unix-ids sidlist] [-t] [-u] [--uid-info uid] [--usage] [--user-domgroups sid] [--user-sidinfo sid] [--user-sids sid] [-U uid] [-V] [--verbose] [-Y sid]

DESCRIPTION

This tool is part of the **samba**(7) suite.

The wbinfo program queries and returns information created and used by the **winbindd**(8) daemon.

The **winbindd**(8) daemon must be configured and running for the wbinfo program to be able to return information.

OPTIONS

-a|--authenticate username%password

Attempt to authenticate a user via **winbindd**(8). This checks both authentication methods and reports its results.

Note

Do not be tempted to use this functionality for authentication in third-party applications. Instead use **ntlm_auth**(1).

--allocate-gid

Get a new GID out of idmap

--allocate-uid

Get a new UID out of idmap

--all-domains

List all domains (trusted and own domain).

-c|--change-secret

Change the trust account password. May be used in conjunction with **domain** in order to change interdomain trust account passwords.

--ccache-save username%password

Store user and password for ccache.

--change-user-password username

Change the password of a user. The old and new password will be prompted.

--dc-info domain

Displays information about the current domain controller for a domain.

--domain name

This parameter sets the domain on which any specified operations will performed. If special domain name '.' is used to represent the current domain to which **winbindd**(8) belongs. A '*' as the domain name means to enumerate over all domains (NOTE: This can take a long time and use a lot of memory).

-D|--domain-info domain

Show most of the info we have about the specified domain.

--dsgetdcname *domain* Find a DC for a domain.

--gid-info gid

Get group info from gid.

--group-info group

Get group info from group name.

-g|--domain-groups

This option will list all groups available in the Windows NT domain for which the **samba**(7) daemon is operating in. Groups in all trusted domains can be listed with the --domain='*' option. Note that this operation does not assign group ids to any groups that have not already been seen by **winbindd**(8).

--get-auth-user

Print username and password used by **winbindd**(8) during session setup to a domain controller. Username and password can be set using **--set-auth-user**. Only available for root.

--getdcname domain

Get the DC name for the specified domain.

-G|--gid-to-sid gid

Try to convert a UNIX group id to a Windows NT SID. If the gid specified does not refer to one within the idmap gid range then the operation will fail.

-?

Print brief help overview.

-i|--user-info user

Get user info.

-I|--WINS-by-ip *ip*

The *-I* option queries **winbindd**(8) to send a node status request to get the NetBIOS name associated with the IP address specified by the *ip* parameter.

-K|--krb5auth *username%password*

Attempt to authenticate a user via Kerberos.

--krb5ccname KRB5CCNAME

Allows one to request a specific kerberos credential cache type used for authentication.

--lanman

Use lanman cryptography for user authentication.

--logoff

Logoff a user.

--logoff-uid UID

Define user uid used during logoff request.

--logoff-user USERNAME

Define username used during logoff request.

--lookup-sids SID1,SID2...

Looks up SIDs. SIDs must be specified as ASCII strings in the traditional Microsoft format. For

example, S-1-5-21-1455342024-3071081365-2475485837-500.

-m|--trusted-domains

Produce a list of domains trusted by the Windows NT server **winbindd**(8) contacts when resolving names. This list does not include the Windows NT domain the server is a Primary Domain Controller for.

-n|--name-to-sid name

The *-n* option queries **winbindd**(8) for the SID associated with the name specified. Domain names can be specified before the user name by using the winbind separator character. For example CWDOM1/Administrator refers to the Administrator user in the domain CWDOM1. If no domain is specified then the domain used is the one specified in the **smb.conf**(5) *workgroup* parameter.

-N|--WINS-by-name *name*

The *-N* option queries **winbindd**(8) to query the WINS server for the IP address associated with the NetBIOS name specified by the *name* parameter.

--ntlmv1

Use NTLMv1 cryptography for user authentication.

--ntlmv2

Use NTLMv2 cryptography for user authentication. NTLMv2 is the default method, this option is only maintained for compatibility.

--online-status domain

Display whether winbind currently maintains an active connection or not. An optional domain argument limits the output to the online status of a given domain.

--own-domain

List own domain.

--pam-logon *username%password*

Attempt to authenticate a user in the same way pam_winbind would do.

-p|--ping

Check whether **winbindd**(8) is still alive. Prints out either 'succeeded' or 'failed'.

-P|--ping-dc

Issue a no-effect command to our DC. This checks if our secure channel connection to our domain controller is still alive. It has much less impact than whinfo -t.

-r|--user-groups *username*

Try to obtain the list of UNIX group ids to which the user belongs. This only works for users defined on a Domain Controller.

There are two scenaries:

1.

authenticated: When the user has been authenticated, the access token for the user is cached. The correct group memberships are then returned from the cached user token (which can be outdated).

2.

NOT authenticated: The information is queries from the domain controller using the machine account credentials which have limited permissions. The result is normally incomplete and can be also incorrect.

-R|--lookup-rids rid1, rid2, rid3...

Converts RIDs to names. Uses a comma separated list of rids.

--remove-gid-mapping *GID*,*SID*

Removes an existing GID to SID mapping from the database.

--remove-uid-mapping UID, SID

Removes an existing UID to SID mapping from the database.

-s|--sid-to-name *sid*

Use -*s* to resolve a SID to a name. This is the inverse of the -*n* option above. SIDs must be specified as ASCII strings in the traditional Microsoft format. For example, S-1-5-21-1455342024-3071081365-2475485837-500.

--separator

Get the active winbind separator.

--sequence

This command has been deprecated. Please use the --online-status option instead.

--set-auth-user username%password

Store username and password used by **winbindd**(8) during session setup to a domain controller. This enables winbindd to operate in a Windows 2000 domain with Restrict Anonymous turned on (a.k.a. Permissions compatible with Windows 2000 servers only).

--set-gid-mapping GID,SID

Create a GID to SID mapping in the database.

--set-uid-mapping UID,SID

Create a UID to SID mapping in the database.

-S|--sid-to-uid sid

Convert a SID to a UNIX user id. If the SID does not correspond to a UNIX user mapped by **winbindd**(8) then the operation will fail.

--sid-aliases sid

Get SID aliases for a given SID.

--sid-to-fullname sid

Converts a SID to a full username (DOMAIN\username).

--sids-to-unix-ids sid1, sid2, sid3...

Resolve SIDs to Unix IDs. SIDs must be specified as ASCII strings in the traditional Microsoft format. For example, S-1-5-21-1455342024-3071081365-2475485837-500.

-t|--check-secret

Verify that the workstation trust account created when the Samba server is added to the Windows NT domain is working. May be used in conjunction with **domain** in order to verify interdomain trust accounts.

-u|--domain-users

This option will list all users available in the Windows NT domain for which the **winbindd**(8) daemon is operating in. Users in all trusted domains can be listed with the --domain='*' option. Note that this operation does not assign user ids to any users that have not already been seen by **winbindd**(8).

--uid-info uid

Get user info for the user connected to user id UID.

--usage

Print brief help overview.

--user-domgroups sid

Get user domain groups.

--user-sidinfo sid

Get user info by sid.

--user-sids sid

Get user group SIDs for user.

-U|--uid-to-sid uid

Try to convert a UNIX user id to a Windows NT SID. If the uid specified does not refer to one within the idmap range then the operation will fail.

--verbose

Print additional information about the query results.

-Y|--sid-to-gid sid

Convert a SID to a UNIX group id. If the SID does not correspond to a UNIX group mapped by **winbindd**(8) then the operation will fail.

-V|--version

Prints the program version number.

-?|--help

Print a summary of command line options.

EXIT STATUS

The wbinfo program returns 0 if the operation succeeded, or 1 if the operation failed. If the **winbindd**(8) daemon is not working wbinfo will always return failure.

VERSION

This man page is part of version 4.13.17 of the Samba suite.

SEE ALSO

winbindd(8) and ntlm_auth(1)

AUTHOR

The original Samba software and related utilities were created by Andrew Tridgell. Samba is now developed by the Samba Team as an Open Source project similar to the way the Linux kernel is developed.

wbinfo and winbindd were written by Tim Potter.

The conversion to DocBook for Samba 2.2 was done by Gerald Carter. The conversion to DocBook XML 4.2 for Samba 3.0 was done by Alexander Bokovoy.