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Abstract

Smb4K is an advanced network neighborhood browser and Samba share mounting utility.
Chapter 1

Introduction

This handbook describes Smb4K 3.0.x and to some extent earlier versions. Smb4K is an advanced network neighborhood browser and Samba share mounting utility. It provides many handy features that ease your life in a mostly Windows®-dominated network environment:

• Scanning for (active) workgroups, hosts, and shares
• Support of the CIFS (Linux®) and SMBFS (BSD) file system
• Mounting and unmounting of shares
• Access to the files of a mounted share using a file manager or terminal
• Auto-detection of external mounts and unmounts
• Remounting of previously used shares on program start
• Miscellaneous infos about remote network items and mounted shares
• Network search
• Preview of the contents of a remote share
• Default login
• Special handling of homes shares
• Ability to bookmark favorite shares
• System tray widget
• Support of advanced mount options
• Support of printer shares
• KWallet support
• Synchronization of a remote share with a local copy and vice versa
• Ability to define custom options for individual servers and shares
• Laptop support through the Solid hardware device framework
• Wake-On-LAN capabilities
• Plasmoid for desktop integration
• Profiles for different network neighborhood setups

If you encounter problems while using Smb4K, please post a help request to our Help forum. In case you find a bug, please report it to our bug tracker. For discussions about Smb4K-related topics there is the General Discussion forum and we invite every user to participate.
Chapter 2

Using Smb4K

2.1 Running Smb4K

You can either launch Smb4K from the K menu or from KRunner by typing smb4k. Smb4K comes with a Plasmoid for better desktop integration. It can be added as widget to the desktop or panel.

**NOTE**
If you are using Samba version 4.7 or above, you most likely have to change a setting in Samba's configuration file to make browsing work. Have a look at the Special Remarks section to find out what has to be adjusted.

If the system is missing some of the programs Smb4K needs to operate properly, it notifies the user:

In this case, please install the specified program or, if it is already present, add its location to the PATH environment variable in your shell’s configuration file (for the bash1 shell it is the ~/.bashrc file).
2.2 The Main Window

On the first start-up, the main window of Smb4K looks similar to the one shown below. The network neighborhood browser (Network Neighborhood) and the mounted shares view (Mounted Shares) are arranged in a tab widget. Above them the menubar and toolbar are located. Below them you find the status bar.

![Main Window Screenshot]

Smb4K comes with a toolbar that contains some of the main actions, like Configure Smb4K and Quit. It also dynamically loads the actions of the dock widget that currently has got the focus. For additional information, please have a look at the sections discussing the network neighborhood browser and mounted shares view.

The status bar gives some information about the current status of Smb4K. If the application is processing a user request (e.g. mounting a share), a descriptive message is displayed in the leftmost section and a progress bar is shown with a busy indicator. The two icons on the right hand side indicate if there are shares mounted (network folder icon) and the status of the authentication system (wallet or key icon).

If the dock widgets are arranged as tabs, the user gets additional visual feedback. Each time a share is mounted or unmounted, the Mounted Shares tab is highlighted for a few seconds.

The main window is highly configurable. You can hide or show all tabbed widgets (Settings → Dock Widgets). They can also be dragged around with the mouse and docked to different areas in the main window. You can even detach them from the main window. The status bar and the toolbars can be hidden/shown by toggling the menu entry Settings → Show Statusbar and the ones under Settings → Toolbars Shown, respectively.

2.3 The Network Neighborhood Browser

The interaction with the network neighborhood is done with the Network Neighborhood browser. It contains all network items — i.e. workgroups, servers, and shares — Smb4K was able to find. They are organized in a network tree, and you can navigate through it by either clicking the control next to the item name or by executing the item itself.
In the network tree, the master browser of each workgroup or domain is highlighted by blue font color. Mounted shares are marked with the respective folder icon and an italic font.

The selection of multiple network items is supported. So, it is possible to e.g. mount or preview several shares at once.

2.3.1 Browsing

Smb4K automatically scans the network neighborhood for active workgroups and domains on start-up and presents them in the network neighborhood browser. Opening a workgroup item shows the servers belonging to it. If you want to access the shares of one of the servers, you have to open the desired server.

Smb4K uses a traditional scan mode, where initially only workgroups and domains are looked up and scans are only made when necessary — i.e. when you execute a network item —.

There is also the possibility to wake up sleeping servers prior to scanning the network neighborhood (Wake-On-LAN). If this feature is enabled, Smb4K sends a magic package to each server that is to be woken up and waits the defined time until it starts the lookup of the workgroups and domains. The Wake-On-LAN setting can be turned on in the configuration dialog. The servers that should to be woken up have to be defined in the Custom Options dialog.

2.3.2 Searching

To search the network neighborhood for shares that contain a certain search item, execute the Search (Ctrl+F) action (see also the Actions an Popup Menu section below). The search toolbar opens at the bottom of the network neighborhood browser.
Enter the search term in the line edit and press the **Enter** key or click the **Search** button. Smb4K starts to search the entire network neighborhood. When the search finished, all shares matching the search term are highlighted (selected). If you would like to do something with all discovered shares (e.g. mount or preview), you can immediately do this now. Otherwise, you can use the **Up** and **Down** buttons to jump to the individual search results. The **Clear** button can be used to clear the search. To close the search toolbar, press the **Close** button.

### 2.3.3 Actions and Popup Menu

For the network neighborhood browser several actions are defined. They are present in the menubar under **Network**, in the toolbar and the popup menu. The following ones are available:

**Scan Network | Workgroup | Computer (F5)**

Scan the whole network neighborhood, the highlighted workgroup/domain or computer for new entries. This action is visible by default and will be replaced by the **Abort** action if a network scan is running.

**Abort (Ctrl+A)**

Abort any running process of the network neighborhood browser. This action is invisible by default and will only be visible instead of the **Scan Network | Workgroup | Computer** action when a network scan is running.

**Search (Ctrl+F)**

Search the network neighborhood for a specified search term. Activating this action opens the search toolbar where you can enter the search term and start the search.

**Add Bookmark (Ctrl+B)**

Add a bookmark to the currently selected remote share. This action is disabled if no share is selected.

Read the **Adding Bookmarks** section for more details.
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Open Mount Dialog (Ctrl+O)
Open the dialog for mounting shares “manually”. This feature may be needed if Smb4K cannot find a server from which you want to mount a certain shared resource.

Authentication (Ctrl+T)
Open the authentication dialog. You can provide the login and password for the selected server or share. If a workgroup or no item is selected, this action is disabled.

Custom Options (Ctrl+C)
Open the Custom Options dialog. You can set several custom options for the selected server or share. If a workgroup or no item is selected, this menu entry is disabled.

Preview (Ctrl+V)
Preview the contents of the selected remote share. This action is only enabled if a share is selected. Printer shares cannot be previewed.

Print File (Ctrl+P)
Print a file on a remote printer. This action is only available if a printer share is selected.

Mount (Ctrl+M)
Mount the selected remote share. By default and if you clicked anything different than a share with type “Disk” or “IPC”, this action is disabled. If you selected a mounted share, this action is replaced by the Unmount action.

Unmount (Ctrl+U)
Unmount the selected share. This action is invisible by default and will only be visible instead of the Mount action when the share is currently mounted.

Although you can interact with the network neighborhood using the keyboard shortcuts mentioned above, in most cases it is more convenient to use the mouse. By right clicking you can open a popup menu. It contains all actions that are available in the network neighborhood browser. Depending on the position where you clicked (on a network item or on the viewport), some of them may be disabled. The figure below shows the popup menu opened on a remote share.

2.3.4 Tooltips

For each network item a tooltip is provided that contains various information like the name of the workgroup and master browser, the name and IP address of the host, the name of the share, etc.
The tooltips can be disabled in the configuration dialog.
2.3.5 Mounting a Share

There are three options available to mount a remote share:

1. Execute the icon representing the remote share in the network neighborhood browser. (Depending on your KDE settings, this is done by either single or double clicking the icon.)

2. Select the remote share and click the Mount menu entry. Alternatively, you can press the Ctrl+M keyboard shortcut.

3. If Smb4K was not able to find the server where the share is located, you can press the Open Mount Dialog (Ctrl+O) menu entry and a mount dialog will be opened:

   ![Mount Share Dialog]

   Here you can enter the location of the share either as Uniform Naming Convention (UNC) address in the form

   ```
   //\[USER@$\] SERVER /SHARE
   ```

   or

   ```
   \\[USER@$\] SERVER \SHARE
   ```

   or as URL in the form

   ```
   [smb://][user@$] server :port/share
   ```

   The OK button will be enabled and you can press it to mount the share. However, it is advisable to enter the IP address and the workgroup of the server, too. If you want to add the share to the bookmarks at the same time, tick the Add this share to the bookmarks check box.

   Often a share is password protected. In this case, an authentication dialog will appear and you have to enter the correct user name (if not already provided) and password. Smb4K will proceed mounting the share unless a wrong user name or password was supplied. In that case, the authentication dialog will reappear. If the mount process was successful, the user will be shown a notification and the share will appear in the Mounted Shares view. If mounting fails, a notification with the error message that was returned by mount.cifs8 (Linux®) or mount_smbfs8 (BSD) will be shown.
2.3.6 Printing Files on Remote Printers

To print a file on a remote printer, open the print dialog by clicking the printer icon or choosing the Print File (Ctrl+P) menu item.

![Print File dialog]

In the Information section various information about the printer is shown. Under File and Settings you have to provide the path to the file you want to print and the desired number of copies. Press Print to start the print process.

Smb4K currently supports PDF, Postscript, image, and text files. If you try to print a file with an unsupported mimetype, a notification with an error message will appear telling you the mimetype is not supported. In this case you have to convert the file manually to Postscript or PDF and try again.

2.3.7 Previewing Shares

Smb4K provides the ability to preview remote shares. If you click the Preview (Ctrl+V) menu entry, the contents of the selected remote share will be opened in a preview dialog.
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The preview dialog acts like a simple file manager. You can navigate through the contents of the remote share by clicking the folder icons in the list view. You can go one level up by using the Up button and reload the contents of the current folder by pressing the Reload button. The current location is displayed in the combo box on the right hand side. You can also access already visited folders with it.

By default, the preview dialog only shows folders and files that are not hidden. You can change this behavior in the configuration dialog. File transfers or the like are not possible.

2.3.8 Providing Authentication Information

Many servers or remote shares are password protected. In that case, a password dialog appears asking you for the user name and password. The same happens, if you click the Authentication (Ctrl+T) menu entry.
If a user name has already been provided, it will be shown in the respective field. If it is wrong or no user name was provided, you have to enter one. The password, however, may be left blank. Clicking the OK button commits the data. Depending on your choice in the configuration dialog, the user name and password will be stored permanently in a digital wallet or not at all. In the latter case you have to provide them every time they are needed.

### 2.3.9 Defining Custom Options

Use the Custom Options dialog if you want to

- define custom mount or Samba options for a single server or share that deviate from the ones defined in the configuration dialog,

- define a server that should be woken up prior to network scans or mount attempts (Wake-On-LAN feature, see here),

- always mount a certain share on start-up or if the corresponding profile is loaded.

The dialog is opened by clicking the Custom Options (Ctrl+C) menu entry. Depending on your selection, the settings either apply to all shares of a server or to a single one.
The Default button is enabled if the entries in the dialog deviate from the settings you defined in the configuration dialog. By clicking it, you can reset the entries in the dialog to their default values. The OK button is enabled if you changed the settings in the dialog. Clicking it will commit the custom settings and close the dialog.

NOTE
Under BSD, the dialog contains less entries than if you run a different operating system, because several of the options are not supported.

2.3.9.1 Mounting

In this tab you can define settings related to mounting. Checking the Always remount this share button for a selected share leads to it being remounted on every program start. For information about all other settings see here.

2.3.9.2 Samba

You can define the SMB port and if Kerberos should be used for authentication. For detailed information on these settings, please see here.

2.3.9.3 Wake-On-LAN

To make the Wake-On-LAN feature work, you need to provide the MAC address of the server you selected. Currently, Smb4K has no way to determine the MAC address, so you need to find it out on your own. Afterwards, you can define if Smb4K should send a magic Wake-On-LAN package to the selected host before the network neighborhood is scanned and/or one of its shares is mounted.
2.3.10 Adding Bookmarks

A bookmark is added by selecting a remote share (only these can be bookmarked) and pressing the Ctrl+B keyboard shortcut or selecting the Add Bookmark menu item. The bookmark will then be accessible through the Bookmarks menu. See the section Bookmarks for more details. The bookmarks can be used to mount remote shares.

2.4 The Mounted Shares View

In the shares view, you can interact with the mounted shares on your system.

2.4.1 Different Views

Smb4K comes with two alternative views: an icon and a list view. They are both shown below. The default one is the icon view.

The icon view:

![Icon View]

The list view:
You can switch between the two views by selecting either the appropriate entry in the View Modes submenu from the Shares View menu of the main window or in the shares view’s popup menu.

By default, only your own mounts are displayed. However, you can tell Smb4K to show all mounts by altering the respective settings.

### 2.4.2 Actions and Popup Menu

For the shares view several actions are defined. They are present in the menubar under Shares, the toolbar and in its popup menu. The following ones are available:

**View Modes**

Choose the view mode from the submenu.

- **Icon View**
  - The shares are shown in an icon view.

- **List View**
  - The shares are shown in a list view.

**Unmount (Ctrl+U)**

Unmount one or multiple selected shares. The ability to unmount shares is by default restricted to the ones that are owned by you. However, you can change this behavior by changing the settings in the configuration dialog. If no share is selected in the shares view, this button is disabled.

Smb4K also provides the ability to force the unmounting of shares (Linux® only). This might be useful with inaccessible shares that cannot be unmounted the normal way. To enable this feature, you need to modify the settings in the configuration dialog.

Read the Unmounting Shares section for more details.

**Unmount All (Ctrl+N)**

Unmount all shares at once. The restrictions noted above also apply here. If you do not have any shares mounted, this button is disabled.

Read the Unmounting Shares section for more details.
Add Bookmark (Ctrl+B)
Add a bookmark to the currently selected mounted shares. This action is disabled if no share is selected.
Read the Adding Bookmarks section for more details.

Synchronize (Ctrl+Y)
Start the synchronization of a share with a local copy or vice versa. This menu entry is only enabled if you installed the program rsync1 and a share is selected.

Open with Konsole (Ctrl+L)
Open the base folder of a share in Konsole. This menu item is useful if you need to run shell scripts, etc.

Open with File Manager (Ctrl+I)
Open the contents of a share in the default file manager.

The popup menu includes all actions that can be performed on a mounted share:

It can be opened by clicking the right mouse button.

2.4.3 Tooltips

The tooltips provide information about the share name, the mount point, the user and group, the login, the file system, the disk usage, and the free disk space. If the share is inaccessible, these values are marked as unknown.
Tooltips are enabled by default. You can deactivate them in the configuration dialog.

2.4.4 Inaccessible Shares

Smb4K periodically checks all mounted shares if they are still accessible. If an inaccessible share is encountered, it will be marked with a locked folder icon and you will not be able to open or synchronize it anymore. Unmounting and adding a bookmark is still possible.

NOTE
The program might freeze for a short period of time due to an inaccessible share. It will recover afterwards.
2.4.5 Icons

Three different icons may be presented to the user:

- The icon on the left hand side indicates that this share is not accessible. Smb4K won’t allow you to open it or synchronize it. You will only be able to unmount it or add a bookmark.

- The central icon indicates that the share is online, accessible, and owned by you. You may perform all available actions on it.

- All shares marked with a warning sign like the one on the right hand side are owned by another user. They are only shown if you adjusted the settings to display them. In the default configuration, you are not allowed to unmount these shares, but you can change this behavior, too.

2.4.6 Drag-and-Drop

Smb4K supports drag-and-drop in the shares view. To transfer or link data to a share, drag the files and/or folders over the share icon and drop them there. A popup menu will open asking you what you want to do. Choose the appropriate action (copy, move or link).
To avoid the popup menu, press the **Shift** key for moving, the **Ctrl** key for copying and the **Ctrl-Shift** key combination for linking while dragging and dropping. The transfer will only be successful if the share was mounted with read and write permissions.

You can also drag and drop the whole share to the desktop or to another application (e.g. Dolphin). Again, a popup menu will open asking you, what you want to do. When choosing the appropriate operation, please remember that under most circumstances moving and linking the share might not be a good idea.

### 2.4.7 Unmounting Shares

One or multiple selected shares may be unmounted by either clicking the **Unmount** (Ctrl+U) action or by pressing its keyboard shortcut. By default, the ability to unmount a share is restricted to the ones that are owned by you. This behavior can be altered in the configuration dialog. If you enabled the unmounting of shares that are owned by other users, you will be presented with a warning dialog prior to the actual unmount:

If you click the **Yes** button, the share will definitely be unmounted. So, please think twice before you decide to unmount shares that are owned by other users!

Inaccessible shares are unmounted with a “normal” unmount by default. If this should fail, you can configure Smb4K so as to perform a lazy unmount on inaccessible shares (Linux® only).

All shares can be unmounted at once by clicking the **Unmount All** (Ctrl+N) action. Depending on your settings, this will also unmount foreign and inaccessible shares.

After a successful unmount process, the user is notified. If unmounting fails, a notification with the returned error message will be shown.

### 2.4.8 Synchronization

The **Synchronize** (Ctrl+Y) menu item opens the synchronization dialog. It offers you the mount point of the share as source and a path below the synchronization prefix as destination. To update the data on the share, you can swap the destination with the source by clicking the **Swap Paths** button.
Clicking the **Synchronize** button starts the synchronization. By left clicking on the **Notifications** button in the system tray, a progress dialog can be opened that shows some details about the transfer.

In the default, collapsed version it displays the source and destination of the file that is currently transferred, the transfer rate and the overall progress. More information like the number of transferred files and a graphical representation of the transfer rate can be seen by clicking the '+' (More) button on the left below to the progress bar.

The synchronization can be paused or canceled at any time by pressing the pause or stop button to the right of the progress bar.
2.4.9 Opening a Share

Smb4K provides two possibilities to open a mounted share:

- **Open a share with Konsole** You can open the mounted share in Konsole by selecting the Open with Konsole (Ctrl+L) action. This is useful if you need to run shell scripts on the share or similar.

- **Open a share with the default file manager** You can open the share in the default file manager (e.g. Dolphin) by clicking the share icon or selecting the Open with File Manager (Ctrl+I) action.

**NOTE**
If a share is marked as inaccessible, it cannot be opened.

2.5 The System Tray Widget

2.5.1 Location and Usage

When Smb4K is started, a status icon appears in your system tray. Its status is set to active if workgroups or domains were discovered in your network neighborhood. Otherwise it is set to inactive.

By left clicking the (active) icon, you can minimize or restore the main window. A right click brings up a popup menu that contains several menu items allowing you to work with the mounted shares, manage or mount your bookmarks, select the profile you want to use and to configure Smb4K without the need to open the main window.
2.5.2 Menus and Menu Items

The Mounted Shares menu lists all mounted shares and some actions that can be performed on them.

Unmount All
Unmount all shares at once. Depending on your settings, Smb4K attempts to unmount either only those shares that are owned by you or all that are listed.

For each mounted share you can open a submenu that contains the following entries. For further information read here.

Unmount
Unmount the share.

Add Bookmark
Add the selected share to the bookmarks.

Synchronize
Synchronize the mounted share with a local copy or vice versa. For further information read here and here.

Open with Konsole
Open the base folder of the share in Konsole.

Open with File Manager
Open the contents of the share in the default file manager (e.g. Dolphin).

The Bookmarks menu contains all your bookmarks organized according to the structure you gave them (see also here and here).
Its layout is as described here except that the **Add Bookmark** menu item is not present.

In the **Profiles** menu, all **defined** profiles are listed:

You can activate a profile by clicking it. The profiles can be **managed** via the **configuration dialog**.

The other menu entries are:

**Open Mount Dialog**

Open the **dialog** for “manual” mounts.

**Configure Smb4K...**

Open the configuration dialog. See here for a full list of available settings.

**Minimize | Restore**

Hide (minimize) or show (restore) the main window. Which text is shown depends on the state of the main window.

**Quit (Ctrl+Q)**

Quit the application.
2.6 The Plasmoid

Smb4K comes with a Plasmoid that can be added as a widget to the desktop or the panel. It consists of five tabs: Network Neighborhood, Mounted Shares, Bookmarks, Profiles, and Configuration.

2.6.1 Network Neighborhood Tab

On the Network Neighborhood page the network items are arranged in a list view:
By clicking an entry you either enter the level below (e.g., clicking a workgroup or domain item will show a list of all hosts belonging to it), mount the selected share or invoke the print dialog. To go one level up again, you need to click the Up button in the toolbar.

For hosts and shares, to the right of the name of the network item some action buttons are arranged. For hosts, there is one button with that you can open the Custom Options dialog. For shares, there are additional buttons for previewing the content of the selected share and for adding it to the bookmarks, respectively. The action buttons are transparent by default and change to opaque when you move the mouse over them. By left clicking, you initiate the respective action.

Besides the Up button, the toolbar contains three more entries: Rescan, Abort and Mount Dialog. With them you can do a rescan, abort any running action or open the dialog for “manual” mounts.

### 2.6.2 Mounted Shares Tab

On the Mounted Shares page all mounted shares are listed:

![Mounted Shares](image)

Right to the name of the share and its host, three action buttons are arranged. The first one is for adding a bookmark, the second for synchronization and the third for unmounting the share. The action buttons are transparent by default and change to opaque when you move your mouse over them. By left clicking you initiate the respective action.

The toolbar only contains the Unmount All action that lets you unmount all shares at once.

### 2.6.3 Bookmarks Tab

On the Bookmarks page, the bookmark groups and bookmarks defined for the currently active profile are listed:
Bookmarked shares can be mounted by left clicking the respective bookmark. Bookmark groups can be entered the same way.

To edit or remove the bookmarks, you can press the **Edit** action button in the toolbar to open the **Bookmark Editor**. To get back to the toplevel the **Back** button is used.

### 2.6.4 Profiles Tab

On the **Profiles** page, all defined profiles are listed. The currently active one is marked with an appended **(active)** label.
You can activate a certain profile by clicking it. Profiles can be managed via the configuration dialog.

### 2.6.5 Configuration Tab

To configure the behavior of Smb4K, you can launch the configuration dialog on the Configuration page.

![Configuration Dialog](image)

**NOTE**
You should not open a configuration dialog through the main application and the Plasmoid at the same time, because they might interfere with each other.

### 2.7 Bookmarks

#### 2.7.1 Adding Bookmarks

You can add bookmarks to your favorite shares from within the network neighborhood browser, the shares view and the Plasmoid. In the dock widgets of the main window, this is done by selecting one or multiple shares and clicking the Add Bookmark action. In the Plasmoid, you click the respective bookmark action next to the item’s name. A dialog will then pop up where you can add a label and/or assign a group to the bookmark.
Adding a group may help you to organize the bookmarks. In the bookmark menu, all bookmarks belonging to one group are arranged in a submenu with the group entry as parent (see below).

The label can be any text describing the share. In case you define a label, it will be displayed in the bookmarks menu instead of the location by default. If you want to change this behavior, you can do so in the configuration dialog.

### 2.7.2 Accessing and Managing Bookmarks

In the main window, the bookmarks can be accessed and managed through the **Bookmarks** menu:

In the menu there are two static items available:
Edit Bookmarks
Open the bookmark editor. This action is disabled if there are no bookmarks.

Add Bookmark (Ctrl+B)
Add bookmarks to the selected shares. At least one share has to be selected to enable this action.

In case you have not defined any groups, there is a third item:

Mount All Bookmarks
Mount all top-level bookmarks at once. It is disabled if all bookmarked shares are mounted.

All other entries are either group submenus or shares that do not belong to a group. All entries are listed alphabetically and the bookmarks may either appear with their location or descriptive label. By clicking a bookmark, the respective share is mounted. If a bookmarked share is mounted on the system, the bookmark entry is disabled.

For each group there is a submenu. It contains all bookmarks belonging to the group and a Mount All Bookmarks menu item. The latter one can be used to mount all bookmarks in that submenu at once.

In the system tray widget, there is an identical Bookmarks submenu except that the Add Bookmark entry is missing. The plasmoid provides a Bookmarks tab where all bookmarks are arranged in a similar way as in the bookmark menu. The bookmark groups and the bookmarks are listed in the view. Bookmarked shares can be mounted by clicking the respective entry. In the toolbar two actions are present: Back and Edit. By clicking Back you can get back to the top level if you entered a group folder. The Edit action will open the bookmark editor.

2.7.3 Editing Bookmarks

The bookmarks may be edited or removed via the bookmark editor. It can be opened by clicking the Edit Bookmarks entry in the Bookmarks menu or the Edit action in the Bookmarks tab of the Plasmoid.
In the tree view, the bookmarks are arranged according to the groups they belong to. Bookmarks without groups are located at the top level. To rearrange bookmarks, the tree view offers drag and drop capabilities, so that you can move bookmarks around using the mouse.

If you want to edit a bookmark, you can do so by selecting it. The stored label, login, IP address and group name appear in the input widgets and become editable. In most cases, you do not need to touch the IP address and the login, because Smb4K stored the correct values at the time you bookmarked the share. However, if the server got a different IP address (e.g. because DHCP is used on your local network) or your login changed, these entries should be adjusted. With the label you can give each bookmark a custom description. It will be used for display instead of the location, but this can be changed in the configuration dialog. The group entry, finally, helps you to organize your bookmarks. Especially if you use e.g. your notebook at home and at work, and you do not want to use profiles, it might be a good idea to create two groups “Home” and “Work” and save the bookmarks accordingly.

The tree view also offers a popup menu containing the following three actions. They can be used to add groups or remove groups and/or bookmarks.

1. **Add Group**
   - Add a bookmark group. After you created a group, you can move bookmarks to it.

2. **Remove**
   - Remove a selected bookmark or group. In case of a group, all bookmarks stored under that group are also removed.

3. **Clear**
   - Remove all bookmarks from the tree view including all groups.

After you finished editing, the changes can be committed by clicking the **OK** button.

2.8 Profiles

Smb4K offers the use of different profiles. They are intended for better handling of different network neighborhoods, e.g. if you are using your laptop at home and at work.

By default, the use of different profiles is disabled and a default profile is used: one profile for everything. Most users won’t have to change anything, because the default behavior satisfies their needs completely. However, for some users this feature might be very useful.

2.8.1 Enabling and Managing Profiles

The use of different profiles can be enabled in the configuration dialog. The first profile in the list, most likely the Home profile, is picked to be the active profile. You can also enable the profile migration assistant.

Two profiles are pre-defined, Home and Work, but you can define as many profiles as you want. A new profile is added by entering its name into the edit line on the **Profiles** configuration page and clicking **Add** afterwards.
If you want to rename a profile, just click it and edit the name edit line. Clicking **Add** will update the name in the list view. All stored settings will be migrated seamlessly (without the use of the migration assistant). A profile can be removed by selecting it in the list view and clicking **Remove**. There is also the possibility to change the order of the profiles with the **Move Up** and **Move Down** buttons.

In case you enabled the use of the migration assistant, it is always launched when you remove a profile or when you enable/disable the use of profiles. It provides the possibility to migrate all relevant settings:

- of a profile that is to be removed to another one
- of the default profile to a specific other profile
- of all profiles back to the default profile

The following screenshot shows exemplarily the profile migration assistant after you enabled the use of profiles:
Under **Old Profile** the old profile (**<Default Profile>** in this case) is listed. Under **New Profile** you can choose the profile where the settings should be migrated to from a drop-down menu. The first profile in the list is preselected. Clicking the **OK** button migrates the settings, clicking **Cancel** cancels the action.

**NOTE**
In order to use the migration assistant when you enable the use of profiles the first time, you need to enable its use at the same time you enable the use of profiles.

### 2.8.2 Activating a Profile

By default, the first profile in the list is set active when you enable the use of profiles. The active profile can be changed in the **Profiles** menu of the main window or the system tray widget or on the **Profiles** page of the plasmoid.

When a profile is activated, several things happen:

- All currently mounted shares are unmounted and are scheduled for remount.
- All shares are remounted that were previously mounted under the activated profile.
- The bookmarks of this profile are loaded.
- The custom options of this profile are loaded.

So, don’t be surprised when things change when you selected a different profile ...

### 2.9 Notifications

#### 2.9.1 Default Behavior

Normal events like mounting and unmounting of a share as well as warnings and errors are reported to the user via system notifications. By default, when the user is notified about a normal
event, a notification pops up silently. With warnings and errors also a sound is played. The screenshot below shows the notification that pops up after a share was mounted.

The default behavior of each notification can be changed via the System Settings.

2.9.2 Managing Notifications

Notifications can be managed via the System Settings. To modify the behavior of a notification, navigate to the Notifications page. Under Event source select the Advanced Network Neighborhood Browser entry from the drop-down menu:

All available notifications are shown in the list view and can be edited, enabled and disabled according to your liking.
2.10 Special Remarks

2.10.1 Problems Browsing the Network Neighborhood with Samba 4.7 and above

Since version 2.9.71, Smb4K is using Samba’s client library (libsmbclient) to browse and search the network neighborhood and print files. With the Samba 4.7 release, the default protocol version has been set to SMB3 by the Samba team. Unfortunately, Samba’s client library cannot handle it correctly at the moment and browsing the network neighborhood will fail. For this reason, users of Samba 4.7 and above need to add the following setting to the [global] section of the `smb.conf` file to force Samba to use SMB1 (NT1) and, thus, fix the browsing of the network neighborhood:

```
[globals]
...  
client max protocol = NT1
...  
```

If you need help, you can consult the Samba Wiki’s User Documentation section for further information.

2.10.2 Denied Privilege Escalation

In case the mount and unmount actions fail (most likely with an `AuthorizationDeniedError` message), your polkit-1 setup might need to be adjusted: Add a file, e.g. named `10-mounthelper.rules`, to the `$PREFIX/etc/polkit-1/rules.d/` directory with the following content:

```
polkit.addRule(function(action, subject) {
    if (action.id == "org.kde.smb4k.mounthelper.mount" &&
        subject.isInGroup("wheel")) {
        return polkit.Result.YES;
    }
});
```

```
polkit.addRule(function(action, subject) {
    if (action.id == "org.kde.smb4k.mounthelper.unmount" &&
        subject.isInGroup("wheel")) {
        return polkit.Result.YES;
    }
});
```

This allows all users in the Unix group `wheel` to execute the mount and unmount action. You may adjust the group of authorized users to any group you need (e.g. `sudo` or `operator`).

2.10.3 Mounting Problems Under BSD

If mounting of password-protected shares from either a Samba or a Windows® server fails, this might be due to the fact that `mount_smbfs8` only uses NTLMv1 authentication and the server does not support it. To fix mounting for a Samba server, you can add the following entry to the [global] section of the `smb.conf` file of the server:

```
[globals]
...  
ntlm auth = yes
...  
```
To fix this issue for a Windows® server, please contact the sysadmin and tell her or him that NTLMv1 authentication should be switched on (if possible).

### 2.10.4 Other Desktop Environments Than Plasma

When using a different desktop environment than Plasma, Qt™ and KF5 applications might be missing the icons. In that case, you might want to install the application qt5ct (the source code can be obtained [here](#)). To use qt5ct with your desktop environment, add the following line to your `~/.xinitrc` or `~/.profile` file:

```bash
export QT_QPA_PLATFORMTHEME=qt5ct
```

**NOTE**  
Under NetBSD qt5ct might complain about a missing `libfreetype.so.17` or `libGL.so.2` shared library file and refuse to start. To fix this problem, create the `/etc/ld.so.conf` file and add the path `/usr/X11R7/lib` to it.
Chapter 3

Configuring Smb4K

This section describes the settings that are available to configure Smb4K. To open the configuration dialog, you have to click the Configure Smb4K... menu item.

3.1 User Interface

With the options located here you can change the appearance and behavior of several dialogs and widgets. Please note that if you want to change the appearance of the main window you will find additional options under Settings in the menubar.

3.1.1 Main Window

Tab orientation
Define the location of the tabs if the dock widgets in the main window are arranged in tabs. The following values can be chosen:

**Top**
- The tabs are located at the top.

**Bottom**
- The tabs are located at the bottom.

**Left**
- The tabs are located on the left side.

**Right**
- The tabs are located on the right side.

Default: **Bottom**

**Show custom bookmark label if available**
- The custom description (label) of the bookmark is shown. It can be defined in the bookmark editor.
- Default: selected

### 3.1.2 Network Neighborhood

**Automatically expand domains and hosts**
- Automatically expand domain and host items when a list of associated network items (domain members or shares) is added or updated. Please note that a domain or host item will always be expanded when you execute it.
- Default: selected

**Show the type of the share**
- The type of the shares is shown (i.e., Disk, Printer, or IPC).
- Default: selected

**Show the IP address of the server**
- The IP address of the remote servers is shown.
- Default: selected

**Show the comment**
- The comment of a remote server or share is shown.
- Default: selected

**Show tooltips for network items**
- A tooltip will be shown when you move the mouse pointer over an item in the network neighborhood browser. It contains information about the network item such as the workgroup or domain name, host name, comment, type, etc.
- Default: selected

### 3.1.3 Shares View

**View mode of the shares view**
- Define the view mode of the shares view.
- The following modes are defined:
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Icon View
The icon view mode

List View
The list view mode

Default: Icon View

Show tooltips for mounted shares
A tooltip will be shown if you move the mouse pointer over an item in the shares view. It contains information about the mounted share such as the share name, UNC address, mount point, owner and group, login (CIFS file system, Linux® only), disk usage, etc.

Default: selected

3.2 Network

The options located here influence the network communication. You can modify the behavior of the underlying libsmbc client library in the Samba tab and enable the Wake-On-LAN features in the Wake-On-LAN tab.

3.2.1 Samba

3.2.1.1 Basic Settings

NetBIOS name
Set the NetBIOS name of your computer. The text box should already be filled with the information found in the smb.conf configuration file or with the hostname of your computer. Under normal circumstances there is no need to change anything here.

Default: NetBIOS name defined in smb.conf or the hostname
Domain
Set the name of the domain/workgroup your computer is in. The text box should already be filled with the information found in the `smb.conf` configuration file. Under normal circumstances there is no need to change anything here.
Default: domain name defined in `smb.conf`

SMB port
Enabling this setting sets the remote SMB port number to communicate with a remote host to the value defined in the spin box. Under BSD, this is also the port that is used for mounting.
Unless you are using a firewall or have a customized network setup, you do not need to change anything here.
Default: 139

This computer is on a large network neighborhood
In the default configuration, all available master browsers are queried when the browse list is compiled. On large network neighborhoods this can be very time consuming. Enabling this setting restricts the query to three master browsers.
Default: not selected

3.2.1.2 Authentication

Master browsers require authentication
If the workgroup master browsers require authentication to return the browse list, you need to check this button. This may be the case for example with some NAS devices. This setting is rarely needed and might even cause a master browser to return an empty browse list.
Default: not selected

Use Kerberos for authentication
Use Kerberos for authentication in an Active Directory environment.
Default: not selected

Use Winbind ccache for authentication
Try to use the credentials cached by Winbind.
Default: not selected

3.2.1.3 Security

Encryption level
Set the level of encryption that is used to make connections. The following settings can be chosen:

None
Encryption is not used.

Request
Encryption is requested.

Require
Encryption is required.
Default: None
3.2.1.4 Behavior

Detect printer shares
Printer shares are detected.
Default: selected

Detect hidden shares
Hidden shares are detected. Hidden shares are ending with a $ sign, e.g. Musik$ or IPC$.
Default: selected

Preview hidden files and directories
Show all files and directories including the hidden ones when opening a share’s contents in the preview dialog.
Default: not selected

3.2.2 Wake-On-LAN

To be able to use the Wake-On-LAN capability of Smb4K, you have to enable the setting in this section. The hosts that should to be woken up have to be defined through the custom options dialog.

Enable Wake-On-LAN features
Enable Wake-on-LAN (WOL) features. Wake-On-LAN is an ethernet computer networking standard that allows a computer to be turned on or woken up by a network message. Smb4K uses a magic package send via a UDP socket to wake up remote servers. If you want to take advantage of the Wake-On-LAN feature, you need to enable this option.
Default: not selected

Waiting time
This is the waiting time in seconds between the sending of the magic Wake-On-LAN packages and the scanning of the network neighborhood or the mounting of a share.
Default: 5 s

3.3 Mounting

This configuration page contains all settings regarding the mounting of shares. The settings appearing here are depending on the operation system you are using.
3.3.1 Basic Settings

The settings in this tab are the same for all supported operating systems.

3.3.1.1 Directories

Mount prefix
This is the base folder (mount prefix) where Smb4K will mount the remote shares. It can be changed by using the URL requester (Click the button with the folder icon.) or by directly entering the new path into the text box. Path variables like $HOME are recognized.
Default: $HOME/smb4k/

Force generated subdirectories to be lower case
All subdirectories that are created by Smb4K below the mount prefix will be lower case.
Default: not selected

3.3.1.2 Behavior

Remount shares
Remount all your shares that were mounted when you exited the program or changed a profile. If the remounting of a share fails, Smb4K will retry the next time it is started. Shares that were mounted by other users are ignored.

NOTE
This setting does not affect the automatic remounting of shares when your computer woke up from a sleep state.
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Default: not selected

**Number of remount attempts**
Set the number of attempts that are made to remount shares before Smb4K gives up.
Default: 1

**Interval between remount attempts**
Set the time that elapses between attempts to remount shares.
Default: 5 min

**Unmount all personal shares on exit**
Unmount all shares that belong to you when the program exits. Shares that are owned by other users are ignored.
Default: not selected

**Force the unmounting of inaccessible shares**
Force the unmounting of inaccessible shares (Linux® only). In case a share is inaccessible, a lazy unmount is performed. Before the actual unmounting is done, a warning dialog is shown asking to approve the unmount.
Default: not selected

**Allow the unmounting of shares that are owned by other users**
This option will allow you to unmount shares that were mounted by other users.
USE WITH EXTREME CAUTION!
Default: not selected

**Detect all shares that are mounted on the system**
You will not only see the shares that were mounted and are owned by you, but also all other mounts using the SMBFS (BSD) and CIFS (Linux®) file system that are present on the system.
Default: not selected

3.3.2 Common Mount Settings (Linux® only)

The Common Mount Settings tab is only available under Linux®. The settings present under BSD can be found in the Mount Settings (BSD only) section.

3.3.2.1 Common Options

**Write access**
Here you can determine if the shares should be mounted *read-write* or *read-only* by default.
This option is independent of the file mask and the folder mask settings above.
Default: read-write

**Client character set**
Sets the character set used by the client side (i.e. your computer).
Default: default
File system port

Sets the file system port number that is used by mount.cifs8 when mounting a remote share. The default port number (445) should work for all modern operating systems. If you experience problems, try setting the port number to 139. If the problems only occur with a few hosts, it is recommended to leave this option untouched and to use the Custom Options dialog to define individual port numbers for the problematic hosts.

This option is only available under Linux®. Under BSD, the port for mounting shares is set with the SMB port option.

Default: 445

3.3.2.2 CIFS Unix Extensions Support

All or most of the servers support the CIFS Unix extensions

Most versions of Samba support the CIFS Unix or POSIX extensions. For these servers, some options are not needed, because the right values are negotiated during the mount process. For other servers, you might want to uncheck this option, so that predefined values can be passed to the server. Please note that if your computer is located in a Windows dominated network neighborhood with only a few Samba servers, you can safely uncheck this option and define custom options for the Samba servers.

Default: not selected

User ID

Sets the owner of the files and directories on the file system. By default, your UID is used. To change the UID, press the search button and choose one from the drop down menu.

Default: your UID

Group ID

Sets the group that owns the files and directories on the file system. By default, your GID is used. To change the GID, press the search button and choose one from the drop down menu.

Default: your GID

File mode

Sets the permissions that are applied to files. The value is given in octal and has to have 4 digits. To learn more about the file mode (file_mode), you should read the mount8 and umask2 manual pages.

Default: 0755

Directory mode

Sets the permissions that are applied to directories. The value is given in octal and has to have 4 digits. To learn more about the directory mode (dir_mode), you should read the mount8 and umask2 manual pages.

Default: 0755

3.3.3 Advanced Mount Settings (Linux® only)

The Advanced Mount Settings tab is only available under Linux®. The settings present under BSD can be found in the Mount Settings (BSD only) section.

Most of the options you can define here require Linux® kernel 2.6.15 or later to work.
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**Definitely assign the UID**
Instruct the client (i.e. your side) to ignore any user ID (UID) provided by the server for files and directories and to always assign the owner to be the value of the transmitted UID.
Default: not selected

**Definitely assign the GID**
Instruct the client (i.e. your side) to ignore any group ID (GID) provided by the server for files and directories and to always assign the owner to be the value of the transmitted GID.
Default: not selected

**Do permission checks**
The client side checks if you have the correct UID and GID to manipulate files and directories on the share. This is in addition to the normal ACL check on the target machine done by the server software. You might want to switch this feature off, if the server(s) support the CIFS Unix extensions and you are, hence, not allowed to access the share.
Default: selected

**Attempt to set UID and GID**
If the CIFS Unix extensions are negotiated with the server the client side will attempt to set the effective UID and GID of the local process on newly created files, directories, and devices. If this feature is turned off, the default UID and GID defined for the share will be used. It is recommended that you read the manual page of mount.cifs8 before you change this setting.
Default: not selected

**Use server inode numbers**
Use inode numbers (unique persistent file identifiers) returned by the server instead of automatically generating temporary inode numbers on the client side. This parameter has no effect if the server does not support returning inode numbers or similar. It is recommended that you read the manual page of mount.cifs8 before you change this setting.
Default: selected

**Translate reserved characters**
Translate six of the seven reserved characters (not backslash, but including the colon, question mark, pipe, asterisk, greater than and less than characters) to the remap range (above 0xF000), which also allows the client side to recognize files created with such characters by Windows®’s POSIX emulation. This can also be useful when mounting to most versions of Samba. This has no effect if the server does not support Unicode.
Default: not selected

**Do not use locking**
Do not use locking. Do not start lockd.
Default: not selected

**SMB protocol version**
Define which version of the SMB protocol is to be used.
The following values are allowed:

1.0 (Classic CIFS/SMBv1 protocol)
The *vers=1.0* command line argument is used. This causes *mount.cifs8* to use the classic CIFS/SMBv1 protocol.

2.0 (Windows Vista SP1/Windows Server 2008)
The *vers=2.0* command line argument is used. This causes *mount.cifs8* to use the SMBv2.002 protocol. This was initially introduced in Windows Vista Service Pack 1, and Windows Server 2008.
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**NOTE**
Note that the initial release version of Windows Vista spoke a slightly different dialect (2.000) that is not supported.

### 2.1 (Windows 7/Windows Server 2008R2)
The `vers=2.1` command line argument is used. This causes `mount.cifs8` to use the SMBv2.1 protocol that was introduced in Microsoft Windows 7 and Windows Server 2008R2.

### 3.0 (Windows 8/Windows Server 2012)
The `vers=3.0` command line argument is used. This causes `mount.cifs8` to use the SMBv3.0 protocol that was introduced in Microsoft Windows 8 and Windows Server 2012.

### 3.1.1 (Windows Server 2016)
The `vers=3.1.1` or `vers=3.11` command line argument is used. This causes `mount.cifs8` to use the SMBv3.1.1 protocol that was introduced in Windows Server 2016.

**Default:** 3.0 (Windows 8/Windows Server 2012)

### Cache mode
Define how read and write requests are handled. In case you choose to not cache file data at all, the client never utilizes the cache for normal reads and writes. It always accesses the server directly to satisfy a read or write request. If you choose to follow the CIFS/SMB2 protocol strictly, the cache is only trusted if the client holds an oplock. If the client does not hold an oplock, then the client bypasses the cache and accesses the server directly to satisfy a read or write request. Choosing to allow loose caching semantics can sometimes provide better performance on the expense of cache coherency. This option might cause data corruption, if several clients access the same set of files on the server at the same time. Because of this, the strict cache mode is recommended.

The following values are allowed:

- **Do not cache file data at all**
  The `cache=none` command line argument is used. This causes `mount.cifs8` to not cache file data at all.

- **Follow the CIFS/SMB2 protocol strictly**
  The `cache=strict` command line argument is used. This causes `mount.cifs8` to follow the CIFS/SMB2 protocol strictly.

- **Allow loose caching semantics**
  The `cache=loose` command line argument is used. This causes `mount.cifs8` to allow loose caching semantics.

**Default:** Follow the CIFS/SMB2 protocol strictly

### Security mode
Security mode. To be able to use this option, the CIFS kernel module 1.40 or later is needed.

The allowed values are:

- **Connect as a null user (no name)**
  The `sec=none` command line argument is used. This causes `mount.cifs8` to attempt to connect as a null user (no name).

- **Kerberos 5 authentication**
  The `sec=krb5` command line argument is used. This causes `mount.cifs8` to use Kerberos version 5 authentication.

- **Kerberos 5 authentication and packet signing**
  The `sec=krb5i` command line argument is used. This causes `mount.cifs8` to use Kerberos version 5 authentication and force packet signing.
NTLM protocol
The sec=ntlm command line argument is used. This causes mount.cifs8 to use NTLM password hashing. Up to Linux® kernel version 3.8 this is the default setting.

NTLM protocol and packet signing
The sec=ntmlmi command line argument is used. This causes mount.cifs8 to use NTLM password hashing and force packet signing.

NTLMv2 protocol
The sec=ntlmv2 command line argument is used. This causes mount.cifs8 to use NTLMv2 password hashing.

NTLMv2 protocol and packet signing
The sec=ntlmv2i command line argument is used. This causes mount.cifs8 to use NTLMv2 password hashing and force packet signing.

NTLMSSP protocol
The sec=ntlmssp command line argument is used. This causes mount.cifs8 to use NTLMv2 password hashing encapsulated in a Raw NTLMSSP message. Since Linux® kernel version 3.8 this is the default setting.

NTLMSSP protocol and packet signing
The sec=ntlmssp command line argument is used. This causes mount.cifs8 to use NTLMv2 password hashing encapsulated in a Raw NTLMSSP message and force packet signing.

Default: NTLMSSP protocol

Additional options
Define additional options for use with mount.cifs8. Clicking the edit button to the right of the line edit opens an input dialog where the options have to be provided in a comma-separated list. After clicking OK in the input dialog, the options will be checked against a whitelist. All valid entries are accepted and entered into the line edit.

Default: empty

3.3.4 Mount Settings (BSD only)

The Mount Settings tab is only available under FreeBSD, NetBSD and DragonFly BSD. The settings present under Linux® can be found in the Common Mount Settings (Linux® only) and Advanced Mount Settings (Linux® only) sections.

3.3.4.1 Common Options

User ID
Sets the owner of the files and directories on the file system. By default, your UID is used. To change the UID, press the search button and choose one from the drop down menu.
Default: your UID

Group ID
Sets the group that owns the files and directories on the file system. By default, your GID is used. To change the GID, press the search button and choose one from the drop down menu.
Default: your GID
File mode
Sets the permissions that are applied to files. The value is given in octal and has to have 4
digits. To learn more about the file mode, you should read the mount_smbfs8 and umask2
manual pages.
Default: 0755

Directory mode
Sets the permissions that are applied to directories. The value is given in octal and has to
have 4 digits. To learn more about the directory mode (dir_mode), you should read the
mount_smbfs8 and umask2 manual pages.
Default: 0755

3.3.4.2 Character Sets

Use character sets
Use the specified local and server’s character sets (see below).
Default: not selected

Client character set
Use the specified local character set.
Default: default

Server character set
Use the specified server’s character set.
Default: default

3.4 Authentication

Here you can change the settings affecting the authentication.
3.4.1 Settings

Save logins in a wallet
The login names and passwords are stored in a subfolder named Smb4K of the current network wallet (default: "kdewallet"). The advantage of this method is, that the authentication data is stored permanently and encrypted on your hard drive. You only have to provide it once and the next time it is needed, Smb4K will read it from the wallet. If you uncheck this option, the authentication data won’t be stored at all.
Default: selected

Use a default login
The default login is used by default to authenticate to the servers in your network neighborhood. If you enable this feature, a password dialog pops up, where you can provide the default login information.

You have to fill in at least the user name. Empty passwords are supported.
Default: not selected

3.4.2 Wallet Entries
In this editor you can modify or remove existing wallet entries. Before you can edit them, they have to be loaded from the wallet by pressing the Load button. The list of entries appears then in the left list view. An entry can be edited by selecting it and clicking the Details button on the right. The details are then shown and can be modified.
An entry can be removed by right clicking it and choosing the Remove item from the popup menu. All wallet entries may be removed at once by choosing the Clear List item.
After you finished editing, the changes can be committed to the wallet by pressing Save.

3.5 Synchronization
This configuration page contains options that influence the behavior of the rsync1 command that is used to synchronize remote shares with local copies and vice versa. It is only available, if
rsync1 is installed on your system. It is recommended that you read the manual page before you use the synchronization feature the first time. However, safe settings are pre-defined. You will do no harm, if you start right away.

3.5.1 Basic Settings

3.5.1.1 Default Destination

Synchronization prefix

This is the base folder below which Smb4K stores the transferred data using rsync1. It can be changed by using the URL requester (Click the button with the folder icon.) or by directly entering the new path into the text box. Path variables like $HOME are recognized. For each share you synchronize, a new subdirectory below this prefix will be generated. If you want to synchronize the contents of a share to a different folder, you can define it in the synchronization dialog.

Default: $HOME/smb4k_sync/

3.5.1.2 Behavior

Archive mode

Option: -a/--archive, same as -rlptgoD (no -H)

Switch the archive mode on. This is a quick way of saying you want recursion and want to preserve almost everything. Note that -a does not preserve hardlinks, because finding multiply-linked files is expensive. You must separately specify -H.

Default: selected
Recurse into subdirectories
Option: -r/--recursive
Recurse into subdirectories.
Default: selected

Use relative path names
Option: -R/--relative
Use relative path names. This means that the full path names specified on the command line are sent to the server rather than just the last parts of the file names.
Default: not selected

Do not send implied directories
Option: --no-implied-dirs
This option affects the default behavior of the --relative option. When it is specified, the attributes of the implied directories from the source names are not included in the transfer. This means that the corresponding path elements on the destination system are left unchanged if they exist, and any missing implied directories are created with default attributes. This even allows these implied path elements to have big differences, such as being a symlink to a folder on one side of the transfer, and a real folder on the other side.
For further information you ought to read the manual page.
Default: not selected

Transfer directories without recursing
Option: -d/--dirs
Tell the sending side to include any directories that are encountered. Unlike --recursive, a folders contents is not copied unless the folder name specified is "." or ends with a trailing slash (e.g. ".", "dir./", "dir/", etc.). Without this option or the --recursive option, rsync1 will skip all directories it encounters (and output a message to that effect for each one). If you specify both --dirs and --recursive, --recursive takes precedence.
Default: not selected

3.5.1.3 Backup

Make backups
Option: -b/--backups
With this option, preexisting destination files are renamed as each file is transferred or deleted. You can control where the backup file goes and what (if any) suffix gets appended using the --backup-dir and --suffix options.
Note that if you don’t specify --backup-dir, (1) the --omit-dir-times option will be implied, and (2) if --delete is also in effect (without --delete-excluded), rsync1 will add a "protect" filter-rule for the backup suffix to the end of all your existing excludes (e.g. -f "p <~">). This will prevent previously backed-up files from being deleted. Note that if you are supplying your own filter rules, you may need to manually insert your own exclude/protect rule somewhere higher up in the list so that it has a high enough priority to be effective (e.g., if your rules specify a trailing inclusion/exclusion of "*", the auto-added rule would never be reached).
Default: not selected

Backup suffix
Option: --suffix=SUFFIX
This option allows you to override the default backup suffix used with the --backup option. The default suffix is a ~ if no --backup-dir was specified, otherwise it is an empty string.
This option is only available if you ticked the **Make backups** option above.
Default: not selected; SUFFIX: ~

**Backup directory**

Option: `--backup-dir=DIR`

In combination with the `--backup` option, this tells rsync to store all backups in the specified folder. This is very useful for incremental backups. You can additionally specify a backup suffix using the `--suffix` option (otherwise the files backed up in the specified folder will keep their original filenames).

This option is only available if you ticked the **Make backups** option above.
Default: not selected; DIR: "$HOME"

### 3.5.2 File Handling

#### 3.5.2.1 General

**Update files**

Option: `-u/--update`

This forces rsync1 to skip any files that exist on the destination and have a modification time that is newer than the one of the source file. (If an existing destination file has a modification time equal to the source file’s, it will be updated if the sizes are different.)

Default: selected

**Update files in place**

Option: `--inplace`

This causes rsync1 not to create a new copy of the file and then move it into place. Instead rsync1 will overwrite the existing file, meaning that the rsync algorithm cannot accomplish the full amount of network reduction it might be able to otherwise. One exception to this is if you combine the option with `--backup`, since rsync1 is smart enough to use the backup file as the basis file for the transfer.

For further information you ought to read the manual page.

Default: not selected

**Handle sparse files efficiently**

Option: `-S/--sparse`

Try to handle sparse files efficiently so they take up less space on the destination. Conflicts with `--inplace` because it’s not possible to overwrite data in a sparse fashion.

**NOTE**

Do not use this option when the destination is a Solaris™ "tmpfs" file system. It doesn’t seem to handle seeks over null regions correctly and ends up corrupting the files.

Default: not selected

**Copy files whole (no rsync algorithm)**

Option: `-W/--whole-file`

With this option the incremental rsync1 algorithm is not used and the whole file is sent as-is instead. The transfer may be faster if this option is used when the bandwidth between the source and destination machines is higher than the bandwidth to disk (especially when the "disk" is actually a networked file system). This is the default when both the source and destination are specified as local paths.

Default: not selected
Only update files that already exist

Option: --existing/--ignore-non-existing

This tells rsync to skip updating files that do not exist yet on the destination. If this option is combined with the --ignore-existing option, no files will be updated (which can be useful if all you want to do is to delete missing files).

Default: not selected

Ignore files that already exist

Option: --ignore-existing

This tells rsync to skip updating files that already exist on the destination. See also --ignore-non-existing.

Default: not selected

3.5.2.2 Links

Preserve symlinks

Option: -l/--links

Copy symlinks as symlinks.

Default: selected

Transform symlinks

Option: -L/--copy-links

When symlinks are encountered, the item that they point to is copied, rather than the symlink.

Default: not selected

Transform unsafe symlinks

Option: --copy-unsafe-links

Only transform “unsafe” symlinks. This means if a symlink is encountered that is pointing outside the copied tree, the referenced item is transferred rather than the symlink itself.

Default: not selected

Ignore unsafe symlinks

Option: --safe-links

This tells rsync to ignore any symbolic links which point outside the copied tree. All absolute symlinks are also ignored. Using this option in conjunction with --relative may give unexpected results.

Default: not selected

Munge symlinks

Option: -H/--munge-links

This tells rsync to (1) modify all symlinks on the receiving side in a way that makes them unusable but recoverable, or (2) to unmunge symlinks on the sending side that had been stored in a munged state. This is useful if you do not quite trust the source of the data to not try to slip in a symlink to an unexpected place. For further information on this argument, please see the manual page of rsync.

Default: not selected
Preserve hard links
Option: -H/--hard-links
This tells rsync1 to look for hard-linked files in the transfer and link together the corresponding files on the receiving side. Without this option, hard-linked files in the transfer are treated as though they were separate files.
Note that rsync1 can only detect hard links if both parts of the link are in the list of files being sent.
Default: not selected

Copy directory symlinks
Option: -k/--copy-dirlinks
This option causes the sending side to treat a symlink to a directory as though it were a real directory. This is useful if you don’t want symlinks to non-directories to be affected, as they would be using --copy-links.
Default: not selected

Keep directory symlinks
Option: -K/--keep-dirlinks
This option causes the receiving side to treat a symlink to a directory as though it were a real directory, but only if it matches a real directory from the sender. Without this option, the receiver’s symlink would be deleted and replaced with a real directory.
Default: not selected

3.5.2.3 Permissions, etc.

Preserve permissions
Option: -p/--perms
This option causes the receiving side to set the destination permissions to be the same as the source permissions.
Default: selected

Preserve owner
Option: -o/--owner
This option causes rsync1 to set the owner of the destination file to be the same as the one of the source file. By default, the preservation is done by name, but may fall back to using the ID number in some circumstances (see the --numeric-ids option for a full discussion). This option has no effect if the receiving rsync1 is not run as the super user and --super is not specified.
Default: selected

Preserve group
Option: -g/--group
This option causes rsync1 to set the group of the destination file to be the same as the one of the source file. If the receiving program is not running as the super-user (or with the --no-super option), only groups that the receiver is a member of will be preserved.
Default: selected

Preserve device and special files
Option: -D/--devices --specials
This option causes rsync1 to transfer character and block device files as well as special files (such as named sockets and fifos) to the remote system. This option has no effect if the receiving side is not run as the super user and --super is not specified.
Default: selected
Preserve times
   Option: -t/--times
   This tells rsync1 to transfer modification times along with the files and update them on the remote system.
   Default: selected

Omit directories when preserving times
   Option: -O/--omit-dir-times
   This tells rsync1 to omit directories when it is preserving modification times (see --times).
   Default: not selected

3.5.3 File Transfer

3.5.3.1 Compression

Compress data during transfer
   Option: -z/--compress
   Compress file data during the transfer.
   Default: not selected

Set compression level
   Explicitly set the compression level to use (--compress-level=NUM). If NUM is non-zero, the --compress argument is implied.

Skip compression for following file suffixes
   Overwrite the list of file suffixes that will not be compressed (--skip-compress=LIST). The LIST should be one or more file suffixes (without the dot) separated by slashes. You may specify an empty string to indicate that no file should be skipped. The default list of suffixes will be replaced by this list. For further details, see the manual page of rsync.

3.5.3.2 Files

Do not transfer any file smaller than
   Option: --min-size=NUM
   This tells rsync1 to avoid transferring any file that is smaller than the specified SIZE, which can help in not transferring small, junk files.
   Default: not selected; NUM: 0 kB

Do not transfer any file larger than
   Option: --max-size=NUM
   This tells rsync1 to avoid transferring any file that is larger than the specified SIZE.
   Default: not selected; NUM: 0 kB

Keep partially transferred files
   Option: --partial
   By default, rsync1 will delete any partially transferred file if the transfer is interrupted. In some circumstances it is more desirable to keep partially transferred files. Using the --partial option tells rsync1 to keep the partial file which should make a subsequent transfer of the rest of the file much faster.
   Default: not selected
Put partially transferred files into
Option: --partial-dir=DIR
A better way to keep partial files than the --partial option is to specify a folder DIR that will be used to hold the partial data (instead of writing it out to the destination file). On the next transfer, rsync1 will use a file found in this folder as data to speed up the resumption of the transfer and then delete it after it has served its purpose. Before you tick this option, you should read the manual page.
Default: not selected; DIR: $HOME

3.5.3.3 Miscellaneous

Set bandwidth limit:
Option: --bwlimit=RATE
Set the maximum data transfer rate in kilobytes per second.
Default: not selected; RATE: 0 KiB/s

3.5.4 File Deletion

3.5.4.1 Files & Directories

Remove synchronized source files
Option: --remove-source-files
This tells rsync1 to remove from the sending side the files (meaning non-directories) that are a part of the transfer and have been successfully duplicated on the receiving side.
Default: not selected

Delete extraneous files
Option: --delete
This tells rsync1 to delete extraneous files from the receiving side (ones that aren’t on the sending side), but only for the directories that are being synchronized. You must have asked rsync1 to send the whole folder (e.g. “dir” or “dir/”) without using a wildcard for the folders contents (e.g. “dir/*”) since the wildcard is expanded by the shell and rsync1 thus gets a request to transfer individual files, not the files’ parent folder. Files that are excluded from transfer are also excluded from being deleted unless you use the --delete-excluded option or mark the rules as only matching on the sending side.
Default: not selected

Delete files before transfer
Option: --delete-before
Request that the file deletions on the receiving side be done before the transfer starts. This is the default if --delete or --delete-excluded is specified without one of the --delete-WHEN options.
Default: not selected

Delete files after transfer
Option: --delete-after
Request that the file deletions on the receiving side be done after the transfer has completed.
Default: not selected
Delete files during transfer
Option: --delete-during
Request that the file deletions on the receiving side be done incrementally as the transfer happens. This is a faster method than choosing the before- or after-transfer algorithm, but it is only supported beginning with rsync1 version 2.6.4.
Default: not selected

Delete excluded files
Option: --delete-excluded
In addition to deleting the files on the receiving side that are not on the sending side, this tells rsync1 to also delete any files on the receiving side that are excluded (see --exclude).
Default: not selected

Delete even if I/O errors occur
Option: --ignore-errors
Tells --delete to go ahead and delete files even when there are I/O errors.
Default: not selected

Force deletion of non-void directories
Option: --force
This option tells rsync1 to delete a non-empty folder when it is to be replaced by a non-folder. This is only relevant if deletions are not active (see --delete).
Default: not selected

3.5.4.2 Restrictions

Do not delete more than this many files
Option: --max-delete=NUM
This tells rsync1 not to delete more than NUM files or directories (NUM must be non-zero). This is useful when mirroring very large trees to prevent disasters.
Default: not selected; NUM: 0

3.5.5 Filtering

3.5.5.1 General

Auto-ignore files in the same way CVS does
Option: -C/--cvs-exclude
This is a useful shorthand for excluding a broad range of files that you often don’t want to transfer between systems. It uses the same algorithm that CVS uses to determine if a file should be ignored.
Default: not selected

Exclude files matching this pattern
Option: --exclude=_PATTERN
This option is a simplified form of the --filter option that defaults to an exclude rule and does not allow the full rule-parsing syntax of normal filter rules.
Default: not selected; PATTERN: empty
Read exclude patterns from
Option: --exclude-from=FILE
This option is related to the --exclude option, but it specifies a FILE that contains exclude patterns (one per line). Blank lines in the file and lines starting with ‘;’ or ‘#’ are ignored. You have to choose an existing file to make this option work.
Default: not selected; FILE: $HOME/exclude.txt

Include files matching this pattern
Option: --include=_PATTERN
This option is a simplified form of the --filter option that defaults to an include rule and does not allow the full rule-parsing syntax of normal filter rules.
Default: not selected; PATTERN: empty

Read include patterns from
Option: --include-from=FILE
This option is related to the --include option, but it specifies a FILE that contains include patterns (one per line). Blank lines in the file and lines starting with ‘;’ or ‘#’ are ignored. You have to choose an existing file to make this option work.
Default: not selected; FILE: $HOME/include.txt

3.5.5.2 Filter Rules

Custom filter rules
Option: -f/--filter=RULE
You can define one or more filter rules here. Each rule has to be prefixed with the --filter or -f option string, because the contents of the text box will be passed to the rsync command AS IS.
This option allows you to add rules to selectively exclude certain files from the list of files to be transferred. This is most useful in combination with a recursive transfer.
You may use as many --filter options as you like to build up the list of files to exclude.
See the FILTER RULES section of the manual page for detailed information on this option.
Default: empty

Use --filter='dir-merge /.rsync-filter' filter rule
Option: -F
This option tells rsync to look for per-folder .rsync-filter files that have been sprinkled through the hierarchy and use their rules to filter the files in the transfer.
See the FILTER RULES section of the manual page for detailed information on how this option works.
Default: not selected

Use --filter='exclude .rsync-filter' filter rule
Option: -FF
This option filters out the .rsync-filter files themselves from the transfer.
See the FILTER RULES section of the manual page for detailed information on how this option works.
Default: not selected
3.5.6 Miscellaneous

3.5.6.1 Checksums

Force fixed checksum block size
Option: -B/--block-size=SIZE
This forces the block size used in the rsync algorithm to a fixed value. It is normally selected based on the size of each file being updated. See the technical report for details.
Default: not selected; SIZE: 0

Set block/file checksum seed
Option: --checksum-seed=NUM
Set the MD4 checksum seed to the integer NUM. This 4 byte checksum seed is included in each block and file MD4 checksum calculation. By default the checksum seed is generated by the server and defaults to the current time(). This option is used to set a specific checksum seed, which is useful for applications that want repeatable block and file checksums, or in the case where the user wants a more random checksum seed. Note that setting NUM to 0 causes rsync to use the default of time() for checksum seed.
Default: not selected; NUM: 0

Skip files based on checksum
Option: -c/--checksum
This forces the sender to checksum every regular file using a 128-bit MD4 checksum. It does this during the initial file system scan as it builds the list of all available files. The receiver then checksums its version of each file (if it exists and it has the same size as its sender-side counterpart) in order to decide which files need to be updated: files with either a changed size or a changed checksum are selected for transfer. Since this whole-file checksumming of all files on both sides of the connection occurs in addition to the automatic checksum verifications that occur during a file’s transfer, this option can be quite slow.
Default: not selected

3.5.6.2 General

Do not cross file system boundaries
Option: -x/--one-file-system
This tells rsync1 to avoid crossing a file system boundary when recursing. This does not limit the user’s ability to specify items to copy from multiple file systems, just rsync1’s recursion through the hierarchy of each folder that the user specified, and also the analogous recursion on the receiving side during deletion. Also keep in mind that rsync1 treats a “bind” mount to the same device as being on the same file system.
Default: not selected

Delay updates until the end of transfer
Option: --delay-updates
This option puts the temporary file from each updated file into a holding folder until the end of the transfer, at which time all the files are renamed into place in rapid succession. It is strongly recommended that you read the manual page before using this option.
Default: not selected
3.6 Custom Options

All servers and shares for which you defined custom options are listed here.

The options defined for a network item can be edited by either double clicking an entry in the list view or by choosing the Edit item from the popup menu (right click on the selected item). The custom options are then being loaded and can be edited. To remove an entry, right click it and choose the Remove item from the popup menu. All network items may be removed at once by choosing the Clear List item.

The custom options are accessible through the tabs on the right.

3.6.1 Network Item

This tab mostly serves as resource of information. In the Identification groupbox the workgroup or domain of the network item, its location and IP address are given. The IP address can be edited, in case you might need to adjust it.

3.6.2 Mounting

Here you can edit settings used for mounting. Have a look at the Mounting configuration page to learn more about the present options.

3.6.3 Samba

You can edit various Samba settings here. Which ones are available depends on the operating system you are using. For more information, have a look at the Samba settings.

3.6.4 Wake-On-LAN

Here you can edit the options that you previously defined through the Custom Options dialog.
3.7 Profiles

On this page you can enable the use of profiles and manage your profiles.

![Profiles settings](image)

3.7.1 Settings

**Use profiles**

Make Smb4K use profiles. This enables you to define different bookmarks and custom options for each profile. This is especially useful if you are using a laptop in different network neighborhoods, e.g. at home and at work. When enabling this setting the first time, the first entry in the profiles list will be the active profile.

Default: not selected

**Use profile migration assistant**

Use the profile migration assistant when profiles are removed or the use of profiles is enabled or disabled. The profile migration assistant allows you to migrate all settings that were saved for a certain profile to a different one.

Default: not selected

3.7.2 Profiles

Here, you can manage your profiles. By default, there are two pre-defined ones (Home and Work), but you can add your own ones. When you enabled the use of profiles the first time, the first entry in the list will be the active profile.

When you rename a profile, the settings are migrated automatically (without showing the migration assistant). If you enabled the use of the migration assistant, it is shown when you remove a profile giving you the opportunity to migrate the stored settings to another profile. If the use of the migration assistant is disabled, the profile and all of its settings are removed.
Chapter 4

Command Reference

4.1 The File Menu

File → Profiles
Select the profile to use. This menu entry is disabled if the user did not enabled the use of profiles.
Two profiles are predefined:

File → Profiles → Home
A profile for use at home

File → Profiles → Work
A profile for use at work

File → Quit (Ctrl+Q)
Quit Smb4K.

4.2 The Network Menu

Network → Scan Network | Workgroup | Computer (F5)
Scan the whole network neighborhood, the highlighted workgroup/domain or computer for new entries. This action is visible by default and will be replaced by the Abort action if a network scan is running.

Network → Abort (Ctrl+A)
Abort any running process of the network neighborhood browser. This action is invisible by default and will only be visible instead of the Scan Network | Workgroup | Computer action when a network scan is running.

Network → Search (Ctrl+F)
Open the search toolbar in the network neighborhood browser.

Network → Add Bookmark
Add a bookmark to the currently selected remote share. This action is disabled if no share is selected. Read the Adding Bookmarks section for more details.
Network → Open Mount Dialog (Ctrl+O)
Open the dialog for mounting shares “manually”. This feature may be needed if Smb4K cannot find a server from which you want to mount a certain shared resource.

Network → Authentication (Ctrl+T)
Open the authentication dialog. You can provide the login and password for the selected server or share. If a workgroup or no item is selected, this action is disabled.

Network → Custom Options (Ctrl+C)
Open the Custom Options dialog. You can set several custom options for the selected server or share. If a workgroup or no item is selected, this menu entry is disabled.

Network → Preview (Ctrl+V)
Preview the contents of the selected remote share. This action is only enabled if a share is selected. Printer shares cannot be previewed.

Network → Print File (Ctrl+P)
Print a file on a remote printer. This action is only available if a printer share is selected.

Network → Mount (Ctrl+M)
Mount the selected remote share. By default and if you clicked anything different than a share with type “Disk” or “IPC”, this action is disabled. If you selected a mounted share, this action is replaced by the Unmount action.

Network → Unmount (Ctrl+U)
Unmount the selected share. This action is invisible by default and will only be visible instead of the Mount action when the share is currently mounted.

4.3 The Shares Menu

Shares → View Modes
Choose the view mode from the submenu.

Shares → View Modes → Icon View
The shares are shown in an icon view.

Shares → View Modes → List View
The shares are shown in a list view.

Shares → Unmount (Ctrl+U)
Unmount one or multiple selected shares. The ability to unmount shares is by default restricted to the ones that are owned by the user. However, you can change this behavior by changing the settings in the configuration dialog. If no share is selected in the shares view, this button is disabled.

Smb4K also provides the ability to force the unmounting of shares (Linux® only). This might be useful with inaccessible shares that cannot be unmounted the normal way. To enable this feature, you need to modify the settings in the configuration dialog. Read the Unmounting Shares section for more details.

Shares → Unmount All (Ctrl+N)
Unmount all shares at once. The restrictions noted above also apply here. If you do not have any shares mounted, this button is disabled.

Shares → Add Bookmark
Add a bookmark to the currently selected mounted share. This action is disabled if no share is selected. Read the Adding Bookmarks section for more details.
Shares → Synchronize (Ctrl+Y)
Start the synchronization of a share with a local copy or vice versa. This menu entry is only enabled if you installed the program rsync and a share is selected.

Shares → Open with Konsole (Ctrl+L)
Open the base folder of the selected share in Konsole.

Shares → Open with File Manager (Ctrl+I)
Open the contents of the selected share in the default file manager (e.g. Dolphin).

4.4 The Bookmarks Menu

Bookmarks → Edit Bookmarks
Open the bookmark editor. This action is disabled if there are no bookmarks.

Bookmarks → Add Bookmark (Ctrl+B)
Add one or several bookmarks. At least one share has to be selected to enable this action.

Bookmarks → Mount All Bookmarks
Mount all top-level bookmarks at once. It is disabled if all bookmarked shares are mounted. This action is not present if there are no toplevel bookmarks.

4.5 The Settings Menu

Settings → Toolbars Shown
In this submenu you can enable or disable the toolbars.

Settings → Show Statusbar
Hide or show the status bar.

Settings → Dock Widgets
Hide or show the dock widgets in the main window.

Settings → Configure Smb4K...
Open the configuration dialog.

4.6 The Help Menu

Additionally Smb4K has the common KDE Help menu items, for more information read the section about the Help Menu of the KDE Fundamentals.
Chapter 5

Reporting Bugs

Before filing a bug report, please try the latest version of Smb4K. Maybe your problem has already been fixed.

Follow these directions for your bug report:

• Describe in detail what you did to receive the problem you are reporting.
• Provide the version of Smb4K and KF5.
• Mention your operating system (Linux®, FreeBSD, etc.) and the distribution that is running on your computer.
• Include the full error message if an error dialog was displayed.
• If you experienced a crash, attach a full backtrace. For this it is recommended that you (re-)compile Smb4K with debugging symbols. How this is done is mentioned in the Configuration, Compilation and Installation chapter in the appendix.
• Add additional data, e.g. send a screen shot if you are reporting a GUI related problem.

The recommended method to report a bug is to use the dialog that opens when you click the Help → Report Bug... menu item. But you can also go directly to the KDE Bugtracking System and fill out the form.
Chapter 6

Credits and License

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6.2 Translations

Translations were contributed by the KDE translators.

6.3 Special Thanks

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Appendix A

Appendix

A.1 How to obtain Smb4K

The latest stable release is available at https://sourceforge.net/projects/smb4k/files/.

A.2 Requirements

Smb4K officially supports Linux®, FreeBSD, NetBSD and DragonFly BSD. Other operating systems might work as well, but haven't been tested.

To compile Smb4K, you need:

- CMake (≥ 3.2)
- GNU Compiler Collection (g++ ≥ 5.0) or clang/LLVM (≥ 3.0)

To be able to use the main application of Smb4K, you need at least Qt version 5.6.0 and KF5 version 5.25.0 to be installed. The provided Plasmoid is known to run with Qt™ version 5.6.1, KF5 version 5.36 and Plasma version 5.8.9. Earlier versions of KF5 and Plasma might work as well but have not been tested.

Smb4K build depends on:

- QtCore, QtGui, QtWidgets, QTest, QtNetwork, QtPrintSupport, QtQml
- KConfig, KAuth, KDocTools, KIconThemes, KWidgetsAddons, KI18n, KCompletion, KCoreAddons, Solid, KIO, KNotifications, KXmlGui, KJobWidgets, KWallet, KDBusAddons, KConfigWidgets, KNotifications, KWindowSystem
- libsmbclient

It also runtime depends on:

- KPlasma
- LinuxCIFS utils (Linux® only)

To enable full functionality, you may also want to install these programs:

- rsync

The full list of changes can be found in the Git log at cgit.kde.org. A summary can be found in the ChangeLog file in the tarball.
A.3 Configuration, Compilation and Installation

This section describes the configuration, compilation and installation of Smb4K. Make sure, you have read the Requirements section before you start.

**Download** the version of Smb4K you are interested in and extract the source tarball:

```bash
$ tar xvfJ smb4k-x.y.z.tar.xz
```

Replace x.y.z with the version number. Change into the source code directory and create a build directory:

```bash
$ cd smb4k-x.y.z
$ mkdir build
```

Change into the build directory and configure the source code:

```bash
$ cd build
$ cmake -DCMAKE_INSTALL_PREFIX='qtpaths --install-prefix' -DOINSTALL_HEADER_FILES=ON|OFF -DOINSTALL_PLASMOID=ON|OFF -DCMAKE_BUILD_TYPE=Release
```

If Smb4K cannot find some shared libraries after the installation (e.g. if you are using Kubuntu 16.04), it may be necessary to add the -DKDE_INSTALL_PLUGINDIR argument to the command line above:

```bash
$ cd build
$ cmake -DCMAKE_INSTALL_PREFIX='qtpaths --install-prefix' -DKDE_INSTALL_PLUGINDIR='qtpaths --plugin-dir' -DCMAKE_BUILD_TYPE=Release
```

If you want to compile Smb4K with debug symbols, replace Release by Debug. You should consider this if you experience i.e. a crash and want to either debug Smb4K yourself or report a bug including a full backtrace.

There are also some Smb4K specific arguments you might be interested in:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Argument</th>
<th>Since</th>
<th>Description</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>-DINSTALL_HEADER_FILES=ON</td>
<td>1.0.0</td>
<td>Install the core header files. This is off by default.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>-DINSTALL_PLASMOID=ON</td>
<td>1.1.0</td>
<td>Install the plasmoid. This is on by default.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

After the configuration, compile and install Smb4K:

```bash
$ make && sudo make install
```

If you want to be able to remove Smb4K with your package manager later on, use checkinstall instead of make install. The package should be present in your distribution’s repository. Run:

```bash
$ make && sudo checkinstall
```