

EMC ISILON CUSTOMER TROUBLESHOOTING GUIDE

# TROUBLESHOOT WINDOWS FILE SYSTEM PERMISSIONS FOR YOUR ISILON CLUSTER

OneFS 7.2.0 - 8.0.0

## Abstract

This guide will help you to troubleshoot problems with gaining access to the Isilon cluster.

March 15, 2018

# Contents and overview

## Note

Follow all of these steps, in order, until you reach a resolution.

### 1. Follow these steps.

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# Before you begin



## CAUTION!

If the node, subnet, or pool that you are working on goes down during the course of troubleshooting and you do not have any other way to connect to the cluster, you could experience data unavailability.

Therefore, make sure that you have more than one way to connect to the cluster before you start this troubleshooting process. The best method is to have a serial console connection available. This way, if you are unable to connect through the network, you will still be able to connect to the cluster physically.

For specific requirements and instructions for making a physical connection to the cluster, see [article 304071](#) on the EMC Online Support site.

Before you begin troubleshooting, confirm that you can connect through either another subnet or pool, or that you have physical access to the cluster.

## Configure screen logging through SSH

We recommend that you configure screen logging to log all session input and output during your troubleshooting session. This log file can be shared with Isilon Technical Support, if you require assistance at any point during troubleshooting.

**Note:** The screen session capability does not work in OneFS 7.1.0.6 and 7.1.1.2. If you are running either of these versions, you can configure logging by using your local SSH client's logging feature.

1. Open an SSH connection to the cluster and log in by using the root account.

**Note:** If the cluster is in compliance mode, use the compadmin account to log in. All compadmin commands must be preceded by the `sudo` prefix.

2. Change the directory to `/ifs/data/Isilon_Support` by running the following command:

```
cd /ifs/data/Isilon_Support
```

3. Run the following command to capture all input and output from the session:

```
screen -L
```

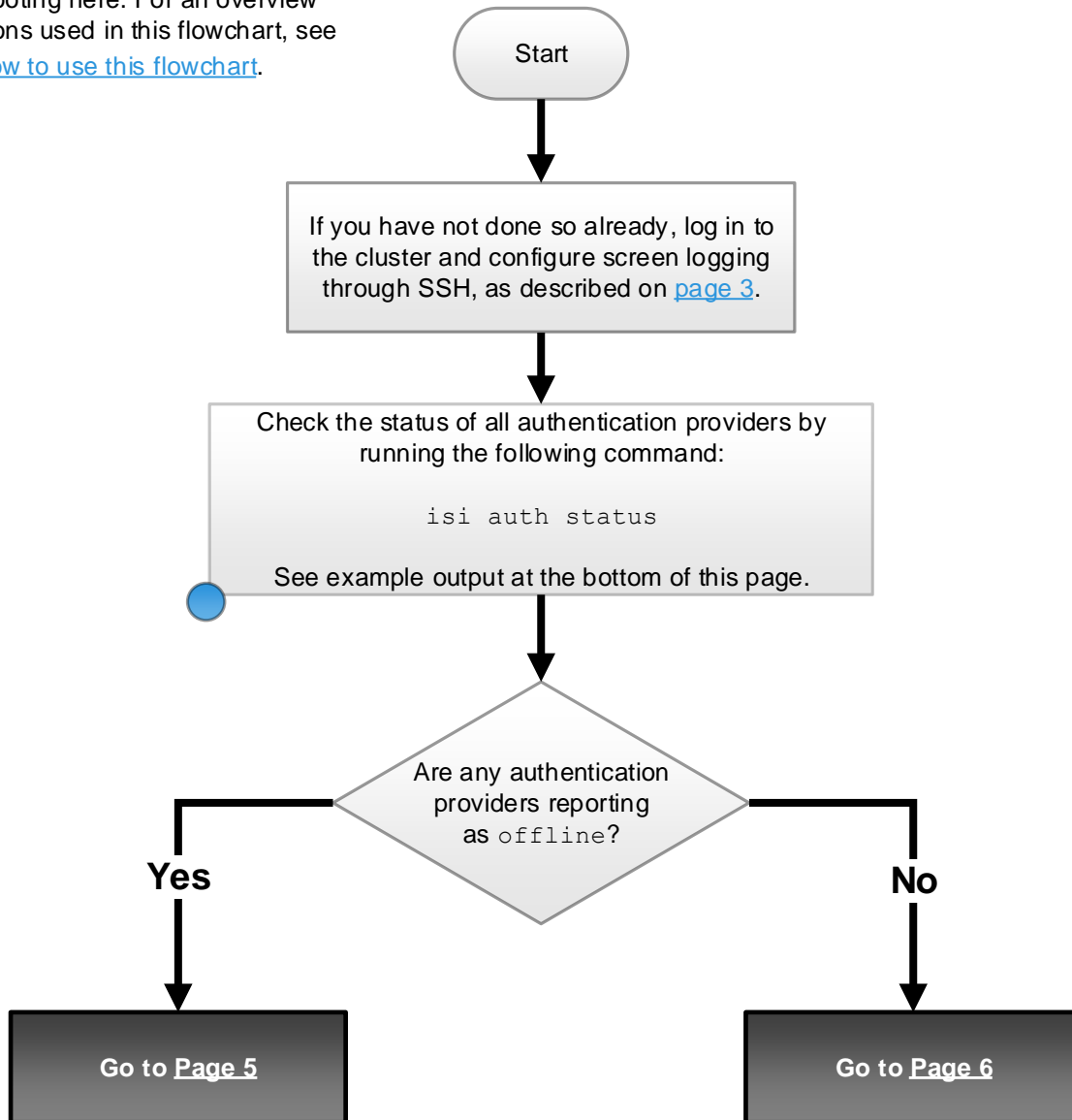
This will create a file named `screenlog.0` that will be appended to during your session.

4. Perform troubleshooting.

# Start troubleshooting

## Introduction

Start troubleshooting here. For an overview of the conventions used in this flowchart, see [Appendix B: How to use this flowchart](#).



### Example `isi auth status` output

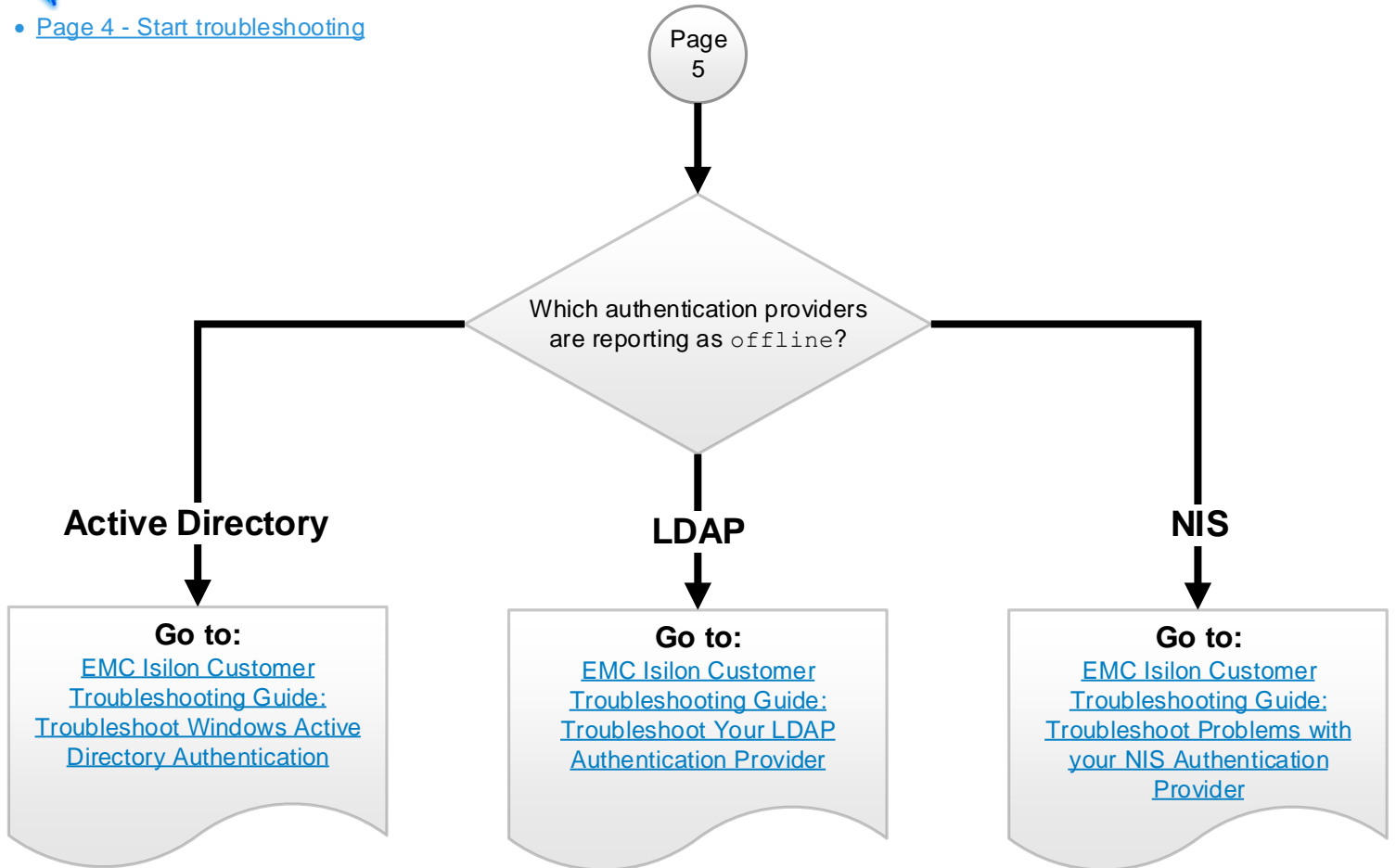
```
Cluster-1# isi auth status
ID                               Active Server  Status
-----
lsa-local-provider:System         -              active
lsa-local-provider:ZONE2         -              active
lsa-file-provider:System         -              active
lsa-ldap-provider:LDAPTest      -              online
lsa-nis-provider:NISTest        -              offline
lsa-ads-provider:ADtest          -              online
-----
Total: 5
```

# Authentication provider status



You could have arrived here from:

- [Page 4 - Start troubleshooting](#)

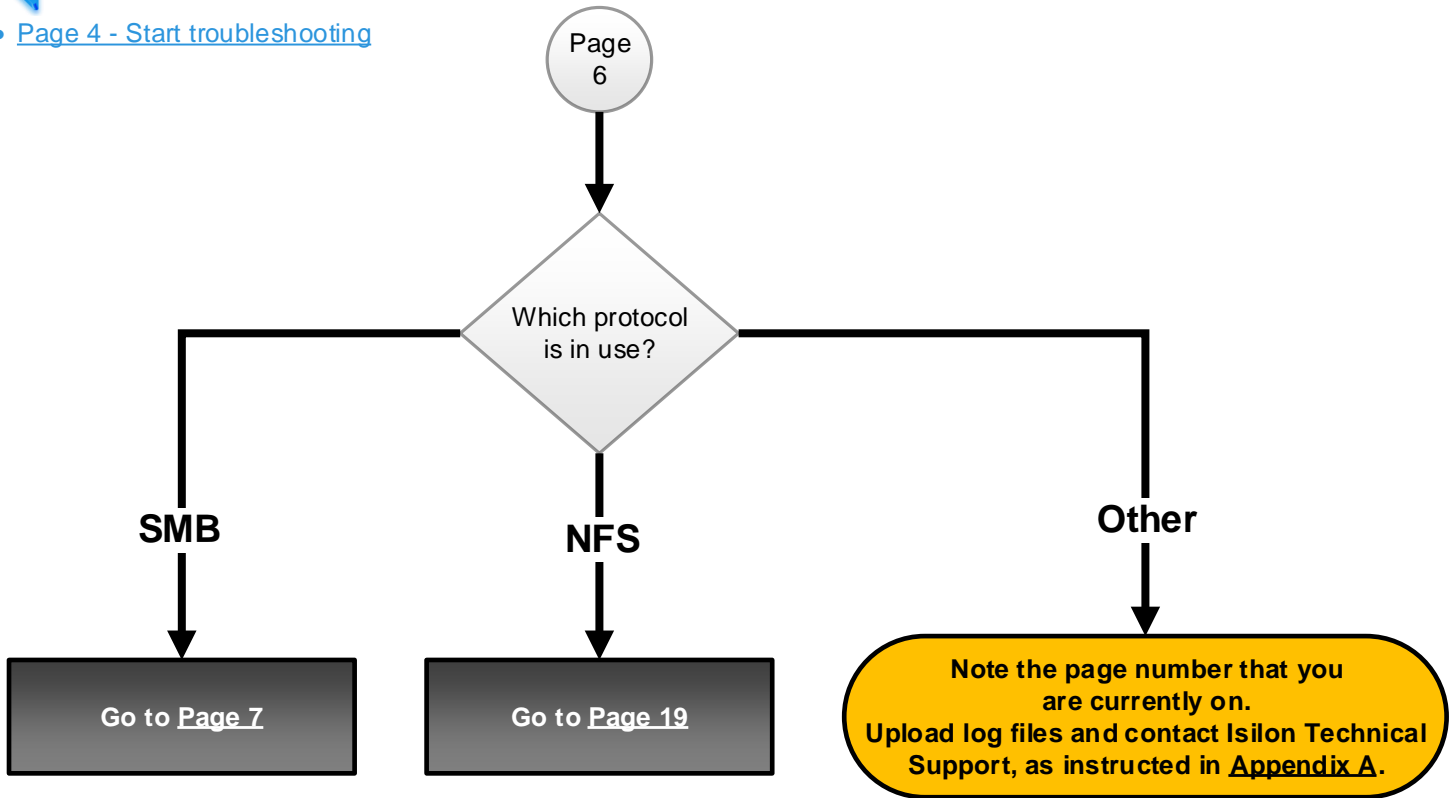


# Protocol



You could have arrived here from:

- [Page 4 - Start troubleshooting](#)

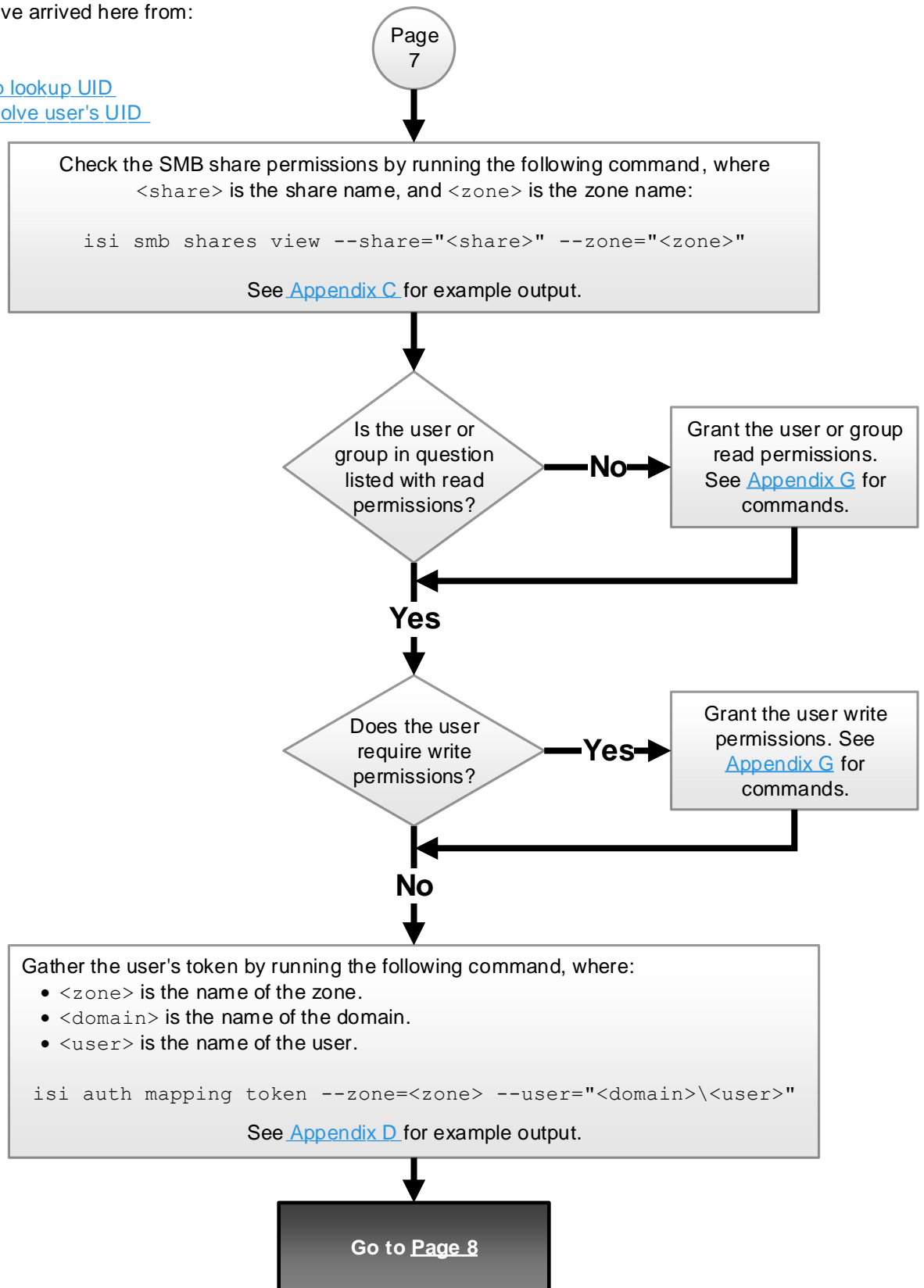


# SMB protocol



You could have arrived here from:

- [Page 6 - Protocol](#)
- [Page 20 - NFS - Map lookup UID](#)
- [Page 21 - NFS - Resolve user's UID](#)



7 - EMC Isilon Customer Troubleshooting Guide: Troubleshoot Windows File System Permissions for your Isilon Cluster

For links to all Isilon customer troubleshooting guides, visit the [Customer Troubleshooting - Isilon Info Hub](#). We appreciate your help in improving this document. Submit your feedback at <http://bit.ly/isi-docfeedback>.

## SMB protocol (2)



You could have arrived here from:

- [Page 7 - SMB protocol](#)

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Find the zone ID by running the following command, where <zone> is the name of the zone:

```
isi zone zones view <zone>
```

See the example output at the bottom of this page.

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### Example `isi zone zones view <zone>` output

```
Cluster-1# isi zone zones view System
      Name: System
      Path: /ifs
      Cache Size: 9.54M
      Map Untrusted:
      Auth Providers: -
      NetBIOS Name:
      All Auth Providers: Yes
      User Mapping Rules: -
      Home Directory Umask: 0077
      Skeleton Directory: /usr/share/skel
      Audit Success: create, delete, rename, set_security, close
      Audit Failure: create, delete, rename, set_security, close
      HDFS Authentication: all
      HDFS Keytab: /etc/hdfs.keytab
      HDFS Root Directory: /ifs
      WebHDFS Enabled: Yes
      Syslog Forwarding Enabled: No
      Syslog Audit Events: create, delete, rename, set_security
      Zone ID: 1
```

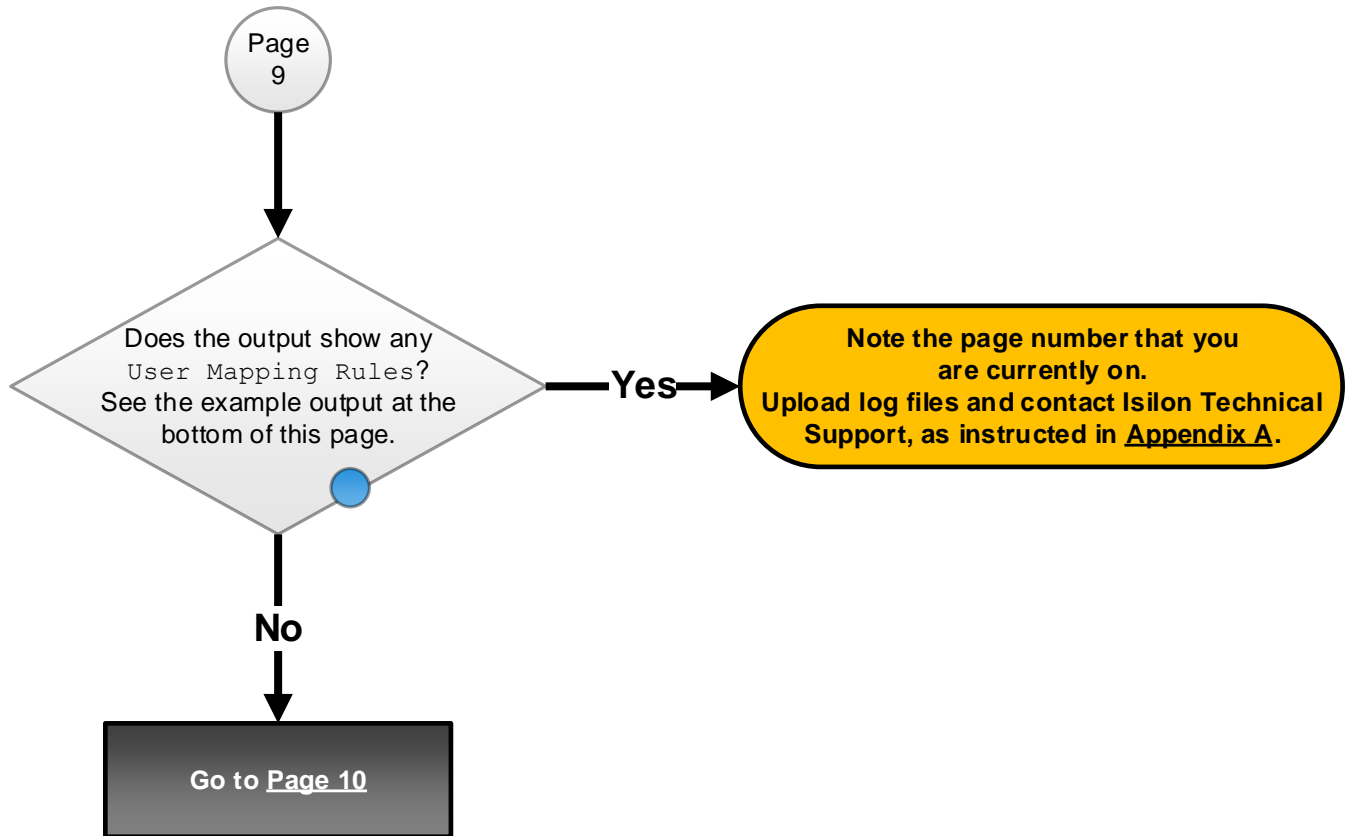


# Multiprotocol



You could have arrived here from:

- [Page 8 - SMB protocol \(2\)](#)



## Example `isi zone zones view <zone>` output

```
Cluster-1# isi zone zones view System
      Name: System
      Path: /ifs
      Cache Size: 9.54M
      Map Untrusted:
      Auth Providers: -
      NetBIOS Name:
      All Auth Providers: Yes
      User Mapping Rules: -
      Home Directory Umask: 0077
      Skeleton Directory: /usr/share/skel
      Audit Success: create, delete, rename, set_security, close
      Audit Failure: create, delete, rename, set_security, close
      HDFS Authentication: all
      HDFS Keytab: /etc/hdfs.keytab
      HDFS Root Directory: /ifs
      WebHDFS Enabled: Yes
      Syslog Forwarding Enabled: No
      Syslog Audit Events: create, delete, rename, set_security
      Zone ID: 1
```

## Multiprotocol (2)



You could have arrived here from:

- [Page 9 - Multiprotocol](#)

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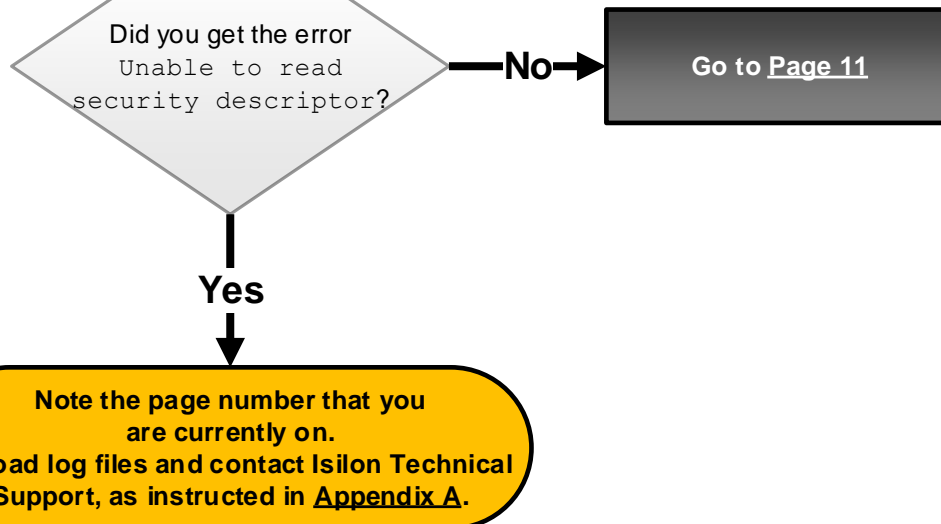
Compare the user token to the on-disk permissions of the file and all parent files up to */ifs*. Start at the problematic file and run the following commands one time for each file or folder in the tree, starting with the base folder, where `<zoneID>` is the zone ID, and `<basefolder>` is the base folder for the share or export:

```
isi_run -z <zoneID> "ls -led <basefolder>"  
isi_run -z <zoneID> "ls -lend <basefolder>"
```

See [Appendix E](#) for example output for both commands.

### Note

The `ls -led` command lists names and the `ls -lend` command lists the stored UID/GID/SID identities. When comparing the `ls -led` and `ls -lend` output to the user token, `ls -led` can help you to identify the names, and `ls -lend` can help you to verify that the stored identities numerical representations (GID or SID) are correct. Comparing names to numerical identities ensures that you are dealing with the correct users and groups.



# Multiprotocol (3)



You could have arrived here from:

- [Page 10 - Multiprotocol \(2\)](#)

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Compare the output of the `isi auth mapping token --zone=<zone> --user="<domain>\<user>"` command ([Appendix D](#)) to the output of the `isi_run -z <zoneID> "ls -led/lend <basefolder>"` commands ([Appendix E](#)). The `ls -led` and `ls -lend` output should match the same group in the user token. Specifically, compare the user name, SID and GID returned.

See [Appendix F](#) for example output and explanation of mismatched permissions.

Are the expected  
permissions missing,  
mismatched, or matching?

**Missing**

Go to [Page 12](#)

**Mismatched**

Go to [Page 13](#)

**Matching**

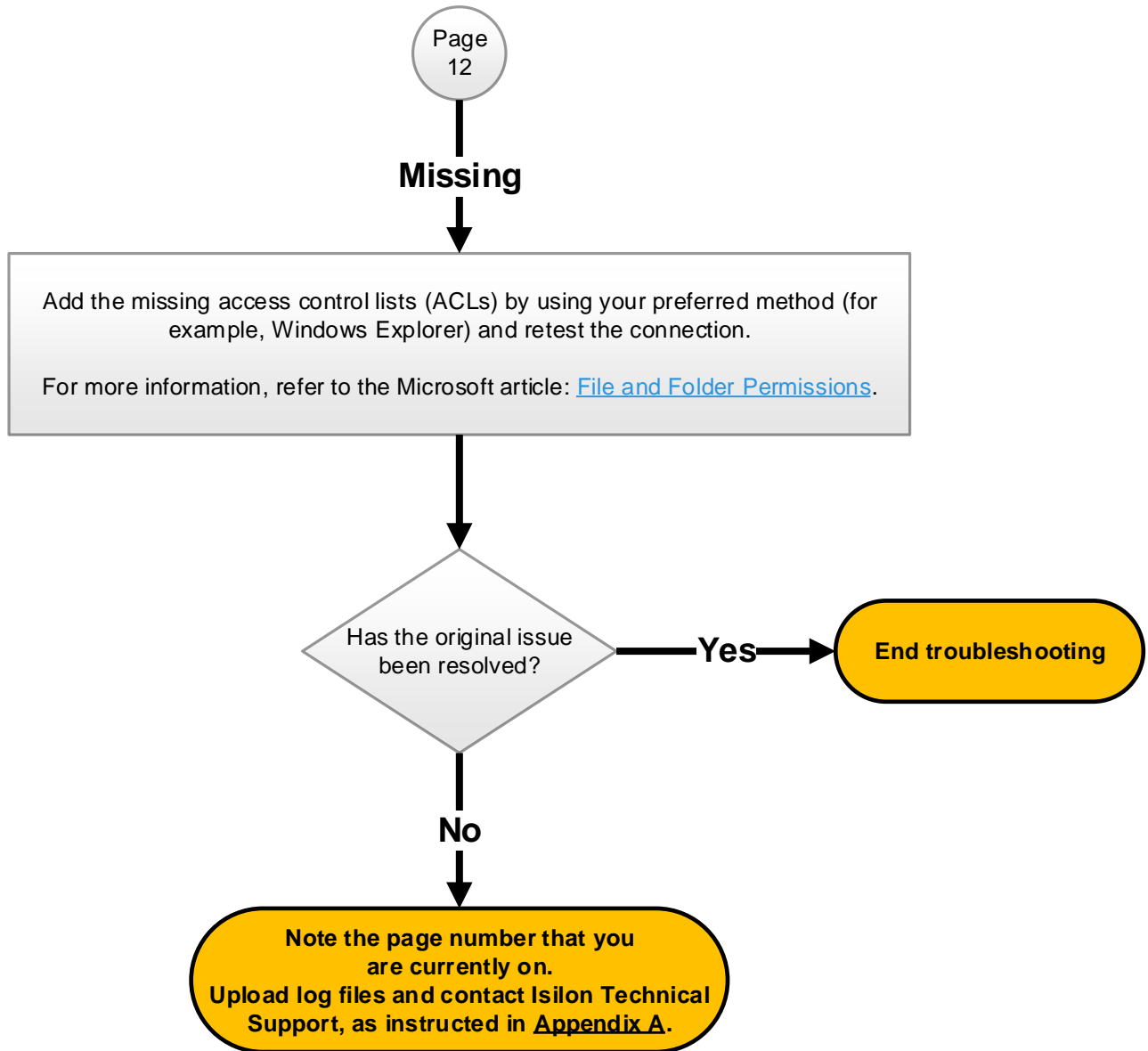
Go to [Page 15](#)

# Missing permissions



You could have arrived here from:

- [Page 11 - Multiprotocol \(3\)](#)

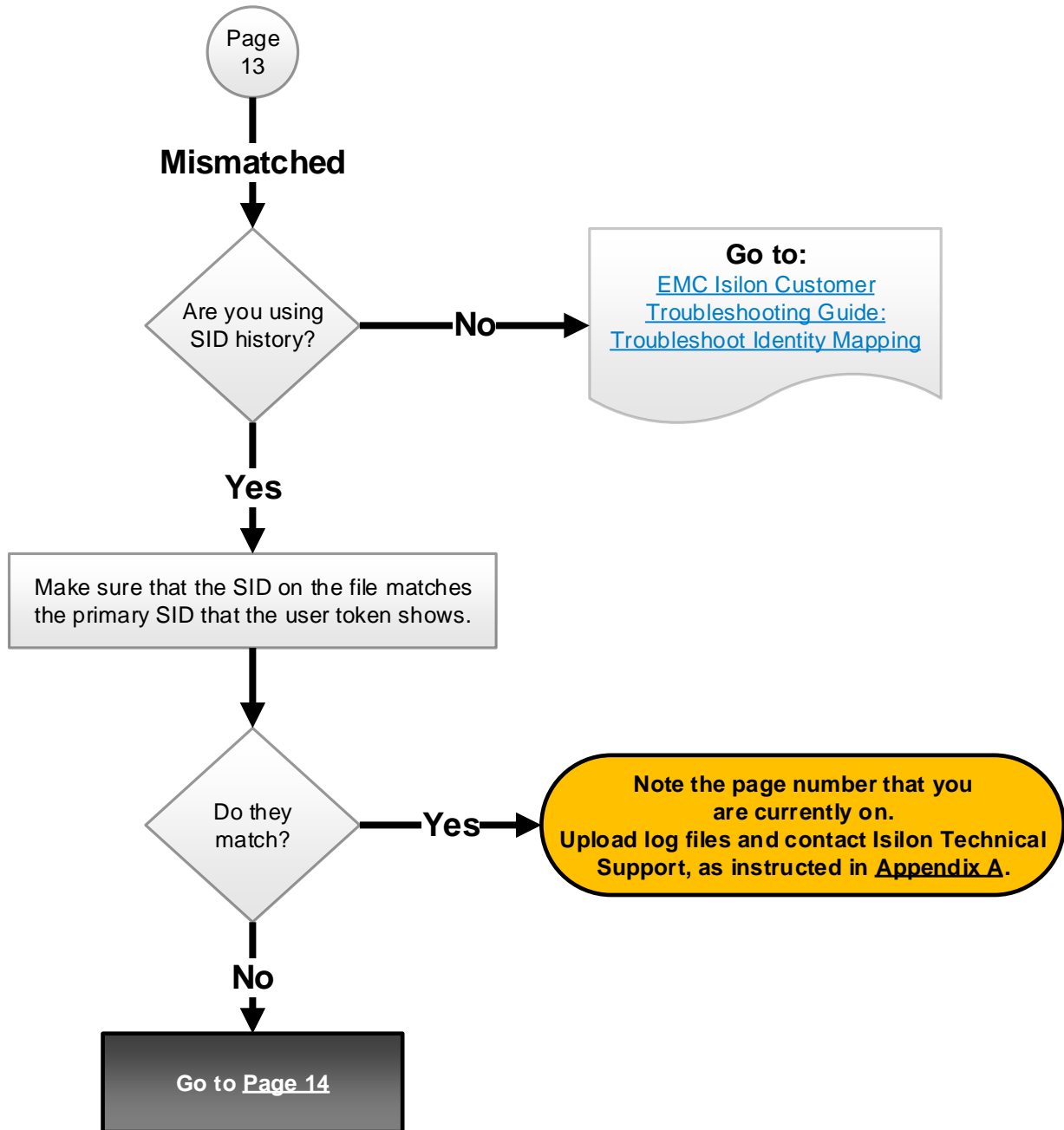


# Mismatched permissions



You could have arrived here from:

- [Page 11 - Multiprotocol \(3\)](#)

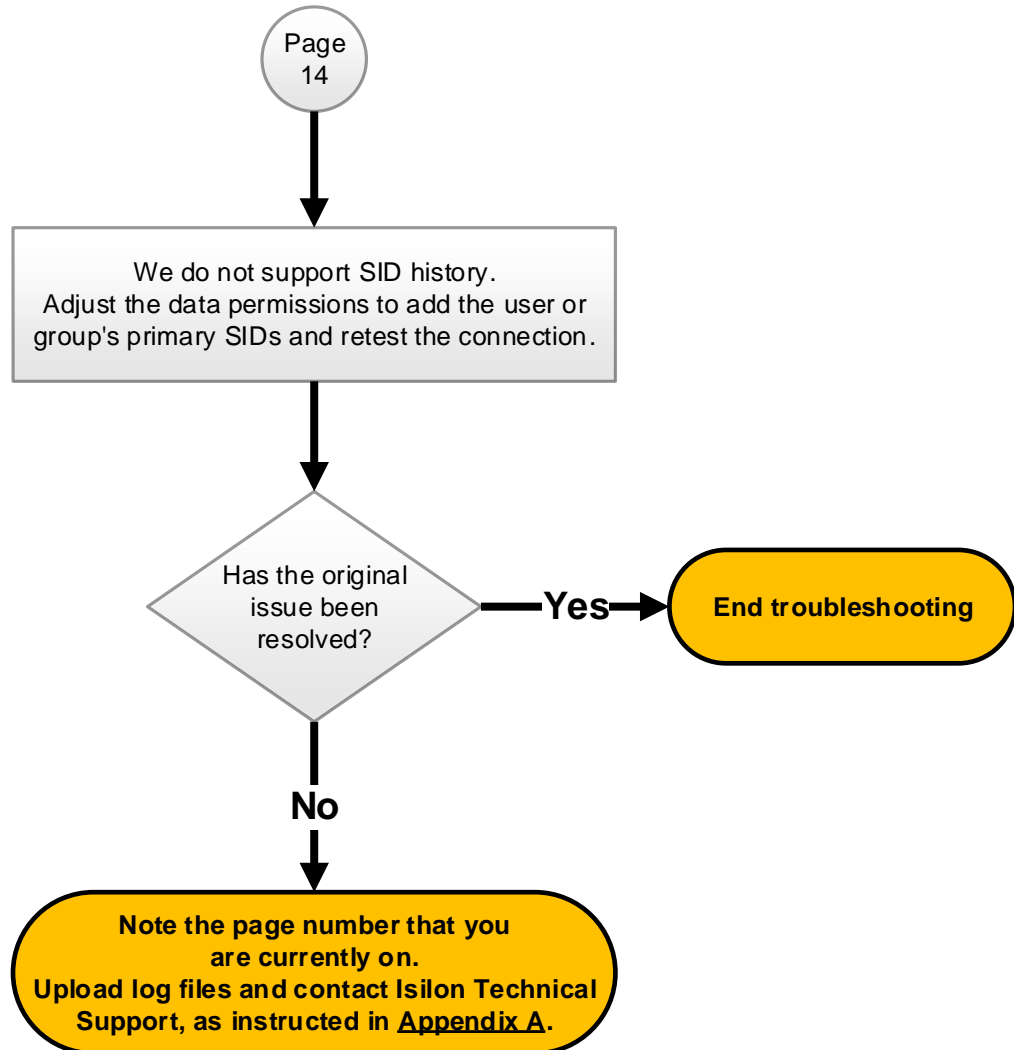


## Mismatched permissions (2)



You could have arrived here from:

- [Page 13 - Mismatched permissions](#)

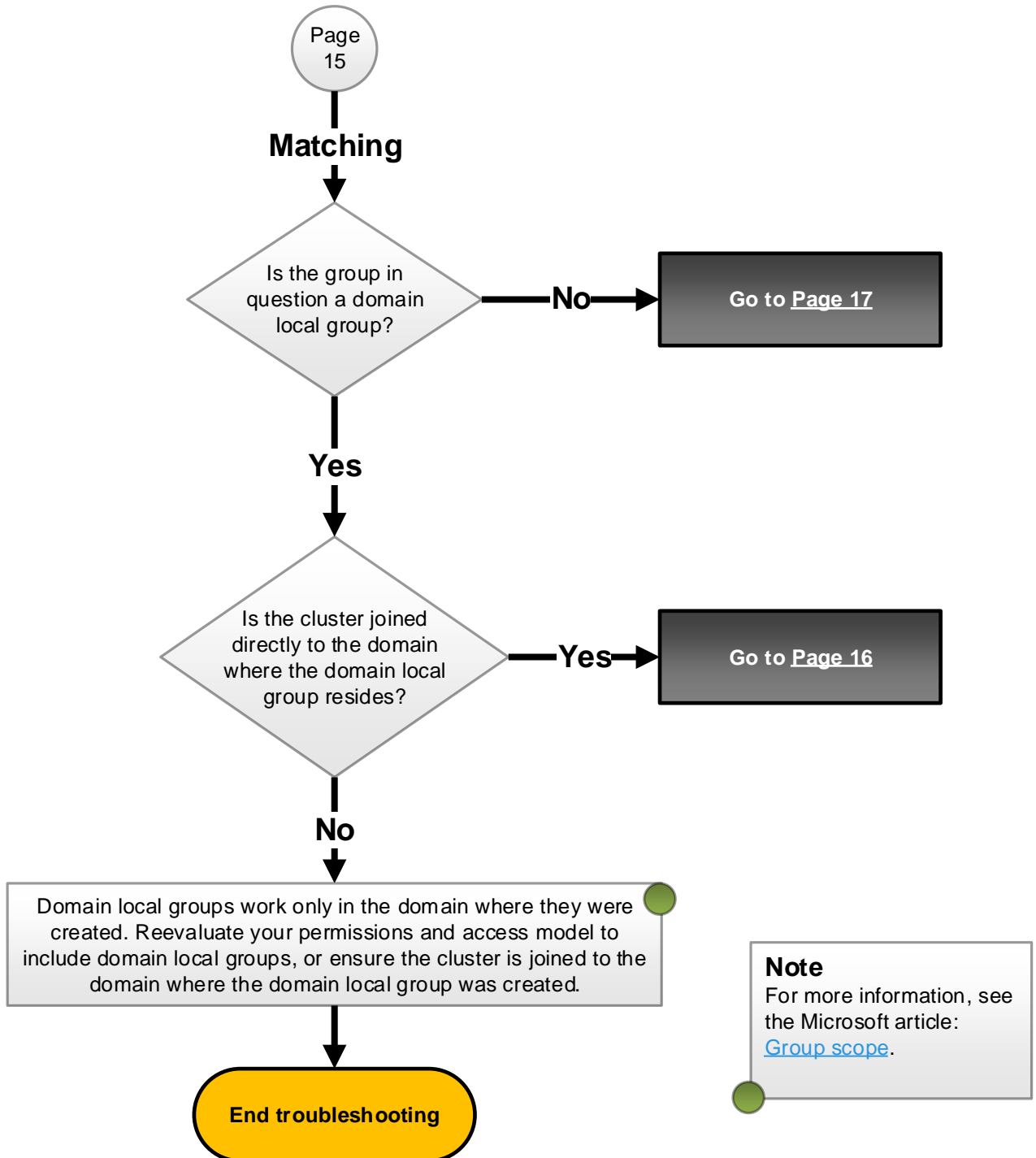


# Matching permissions



You could have arrived here from:

- [Page 11 - Multiprotocol \(3\)](#)

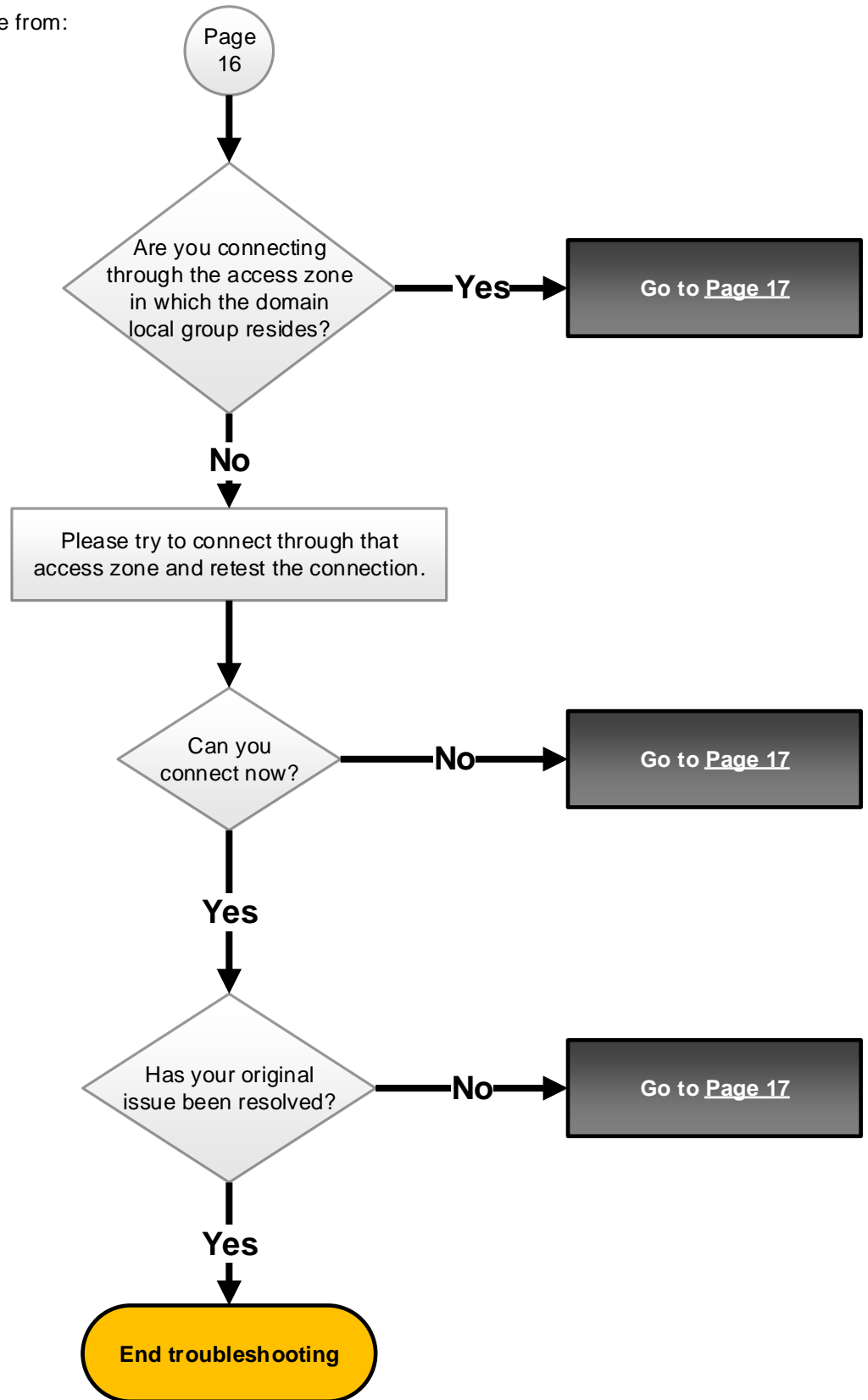


# Multiprotocol (4)



You could have arrived here from:

- [Page 15 - Matching permissions](#)



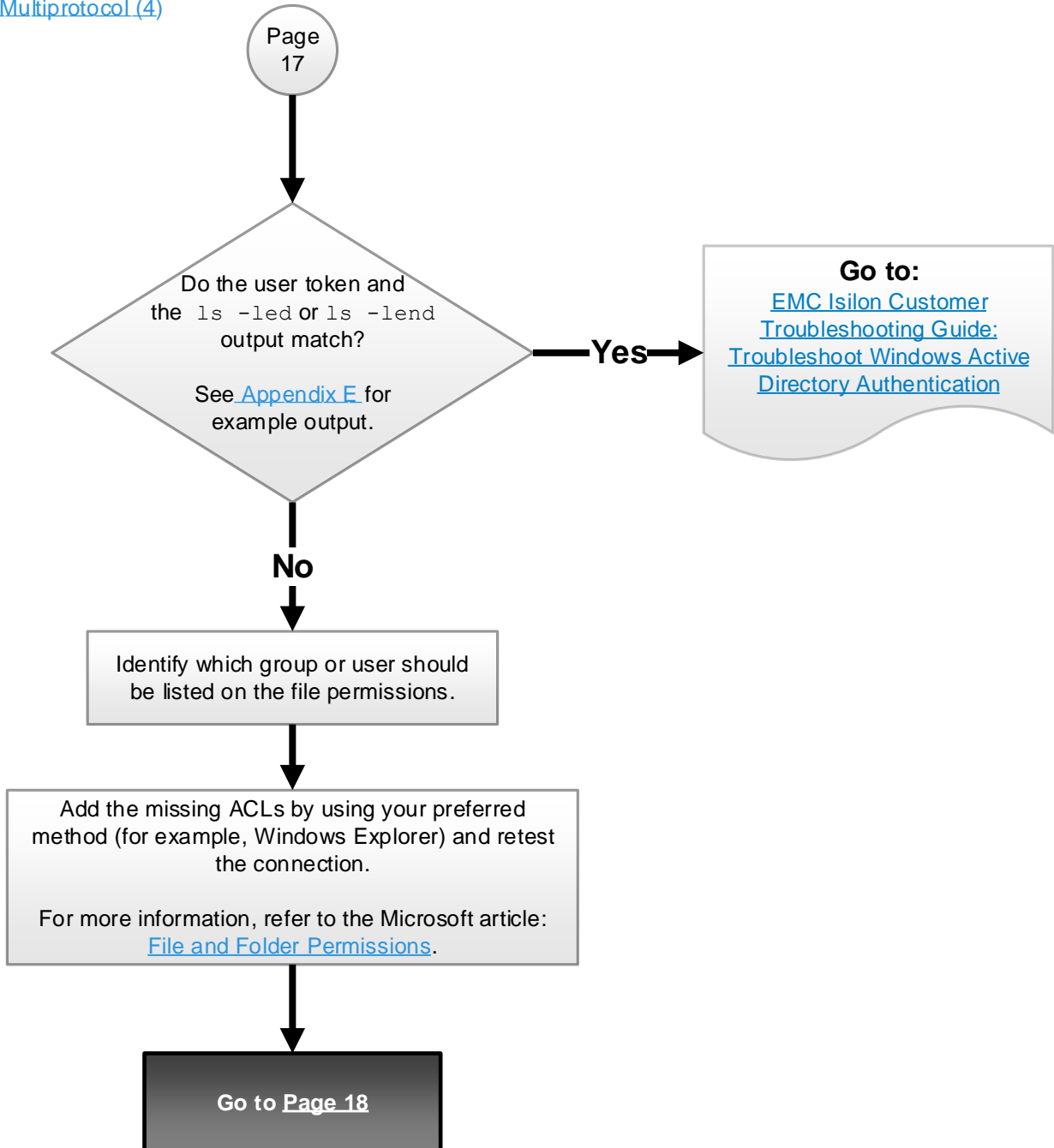


# Multiprotocol (5)



You could have arrived here from:

- [Page 15 - Matching permissions](#)
- [Page 16 - Multiprotocol \(4\)](#)

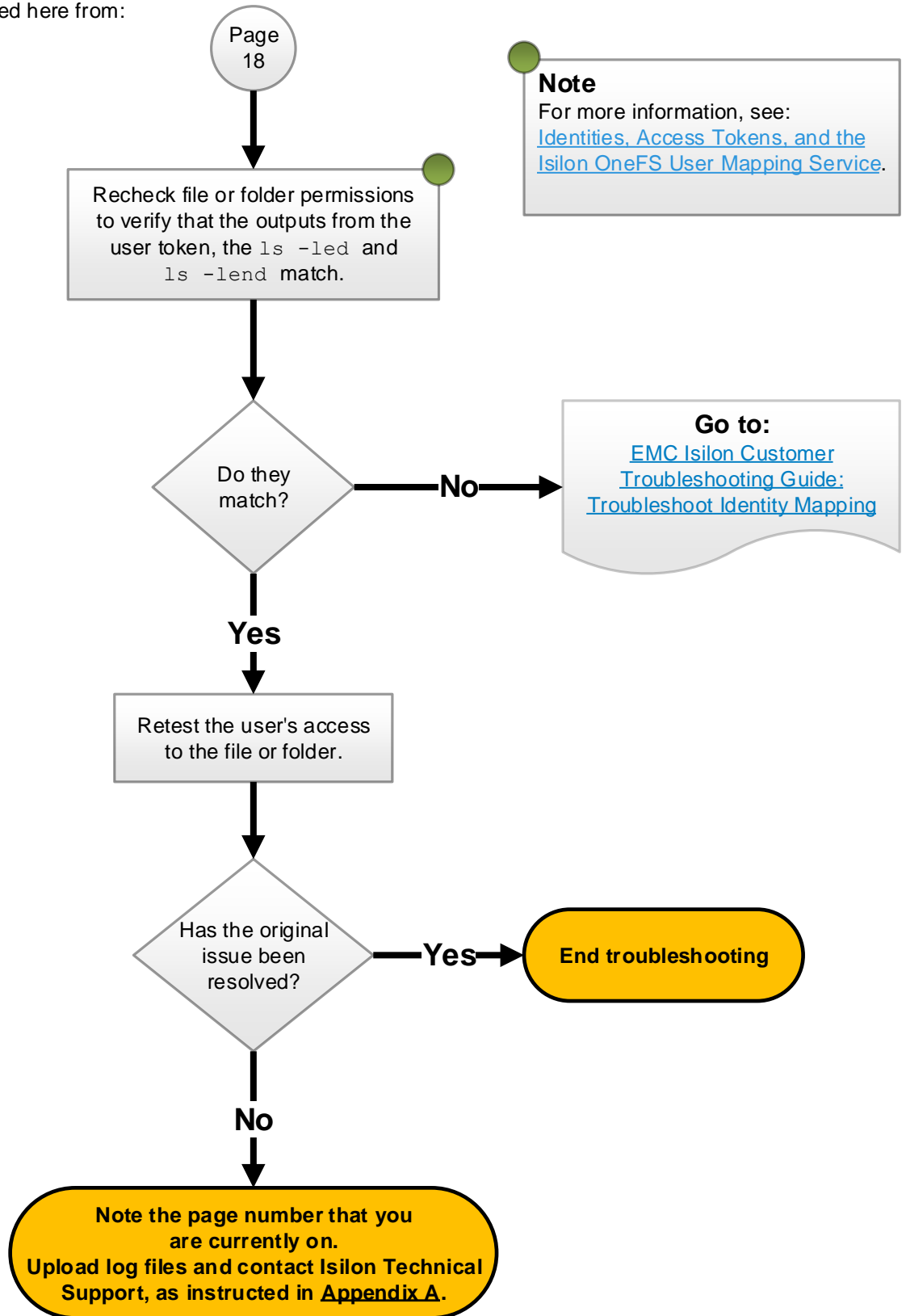


# Multiprotocol (6)



You could have arrived here from:

- [Page 17 - Multiprotocol \(5\)](#)

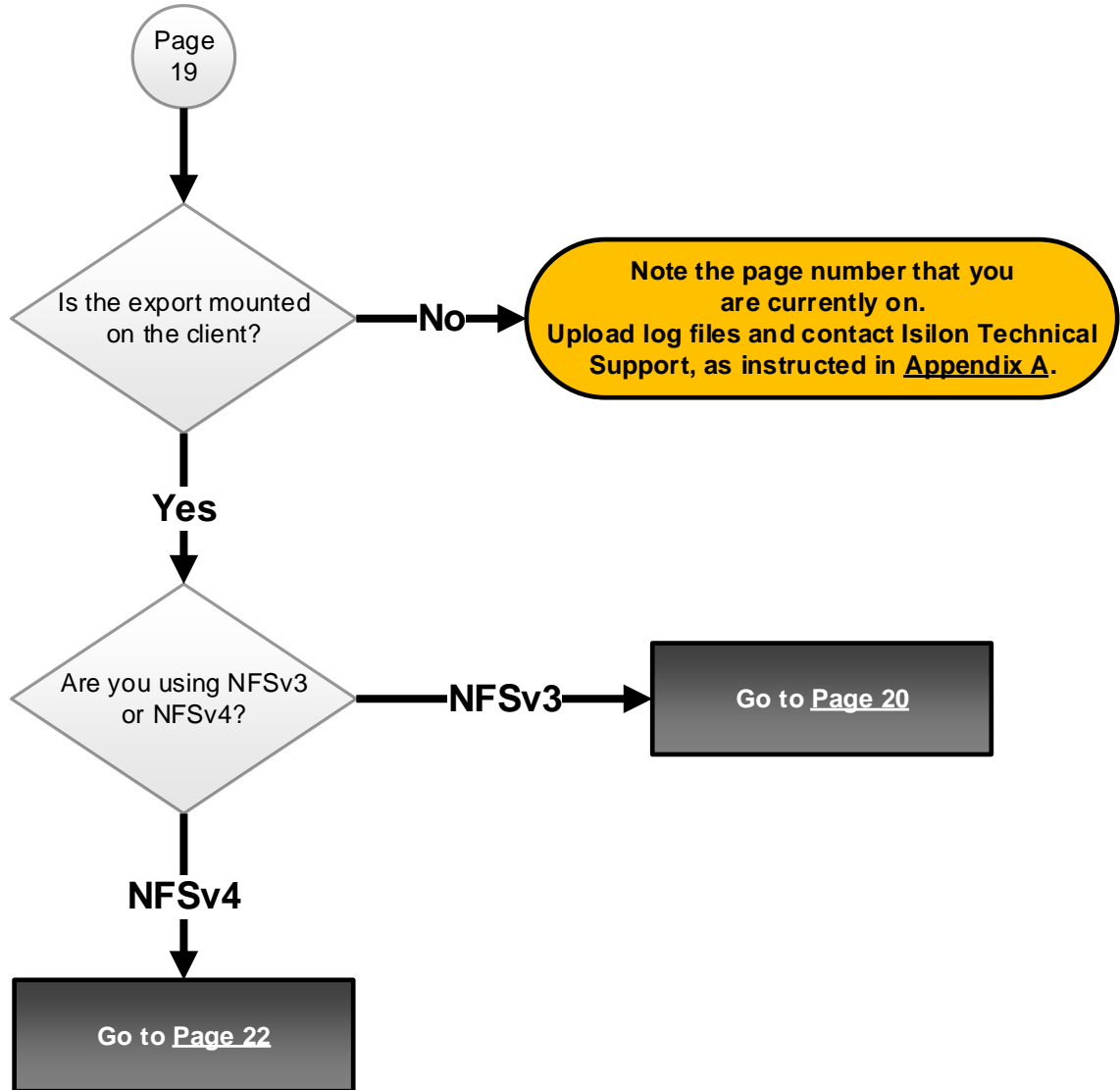


# NFS protocol



You could have arrived here from:

- [Page 6 - Protocol](#)



# NFS - Map lookup UID



You could have arrived here from:

- [Page 19 - NFS protocol](#)
- [Page 22 - NFSv4 - Domain names](#)

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20

Verify that Map Lookup UID setting is enabled by running the following command, where `<export>` is the ID of the export:

```
isi nfs exports view <export> | egrep -i "lookup"
```

See the box at the bottom of this page for example output.

According to the output, is  
Map Lookup UID setting  
enabled?

Yes

No

Go to [Page 21](#)

From the client machine, collect the user's  
UID, primary GID, and supplemental GIDs.

Typically, this is done by running the `id`  
command. Your distribution of Linux, UNIX, or  
FreeBSD may or may not have this command.

Perform another lookup of  
the user token.

Return to [Page 7](#)

**Example `isi nfs exports view <export> | egrep -i "lookup"` output**

```
Cluster-1# isi nfs exports view 1 | egrep -i "lookup"  
Map Lookup UID: Yes
```

# NFS - Resolve user's UID

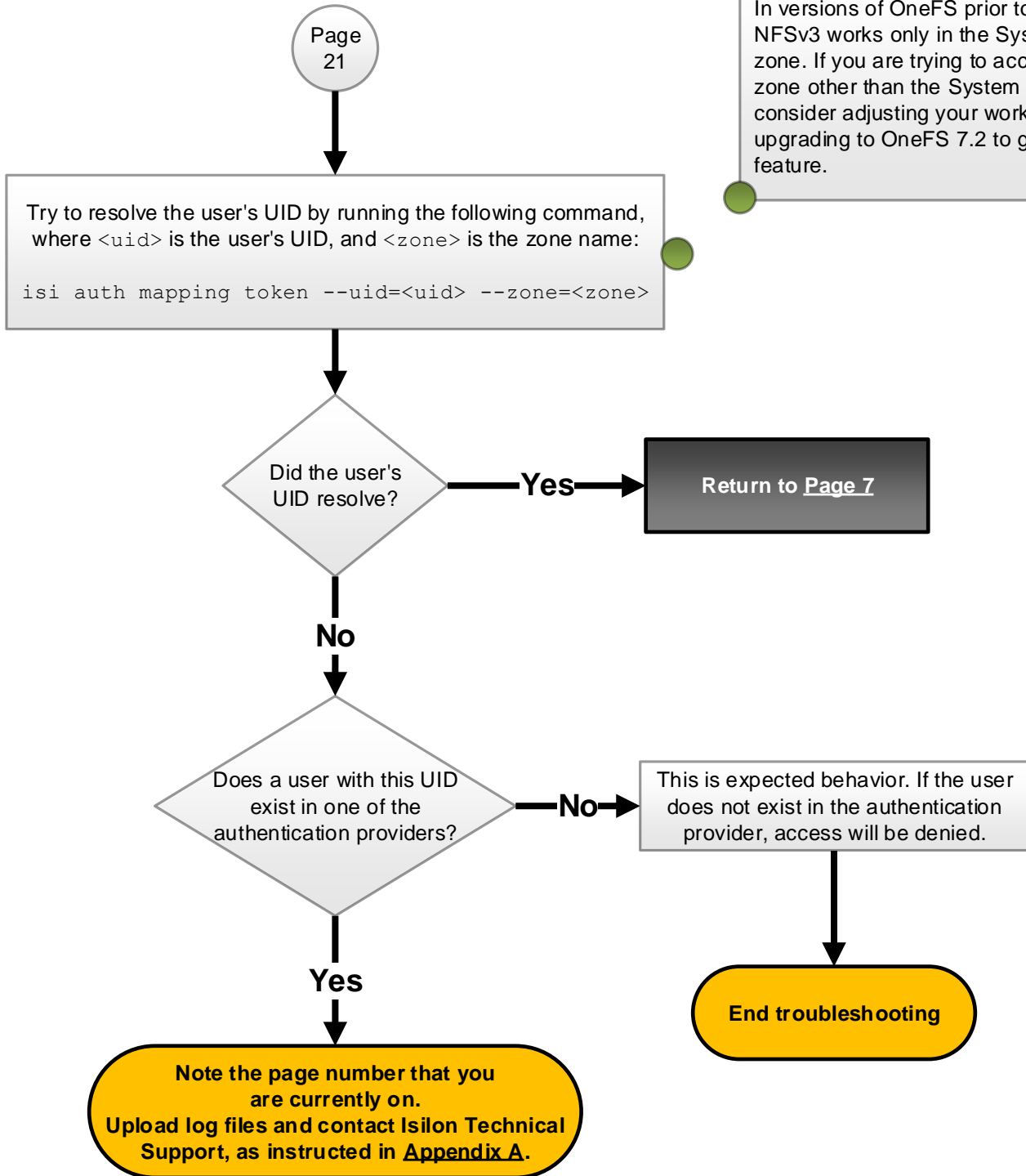


You could have arrived here from:

- [Page 20 - NFS - Map lookup UID](#)

## Note

In versions of OneFS prior to 7.2, NFSv3 works only in the System zone. If you are trying to access a zone other than the System zone, consider adjusting your workflow or upgrading to OneFS 7.2 to gain that feature.

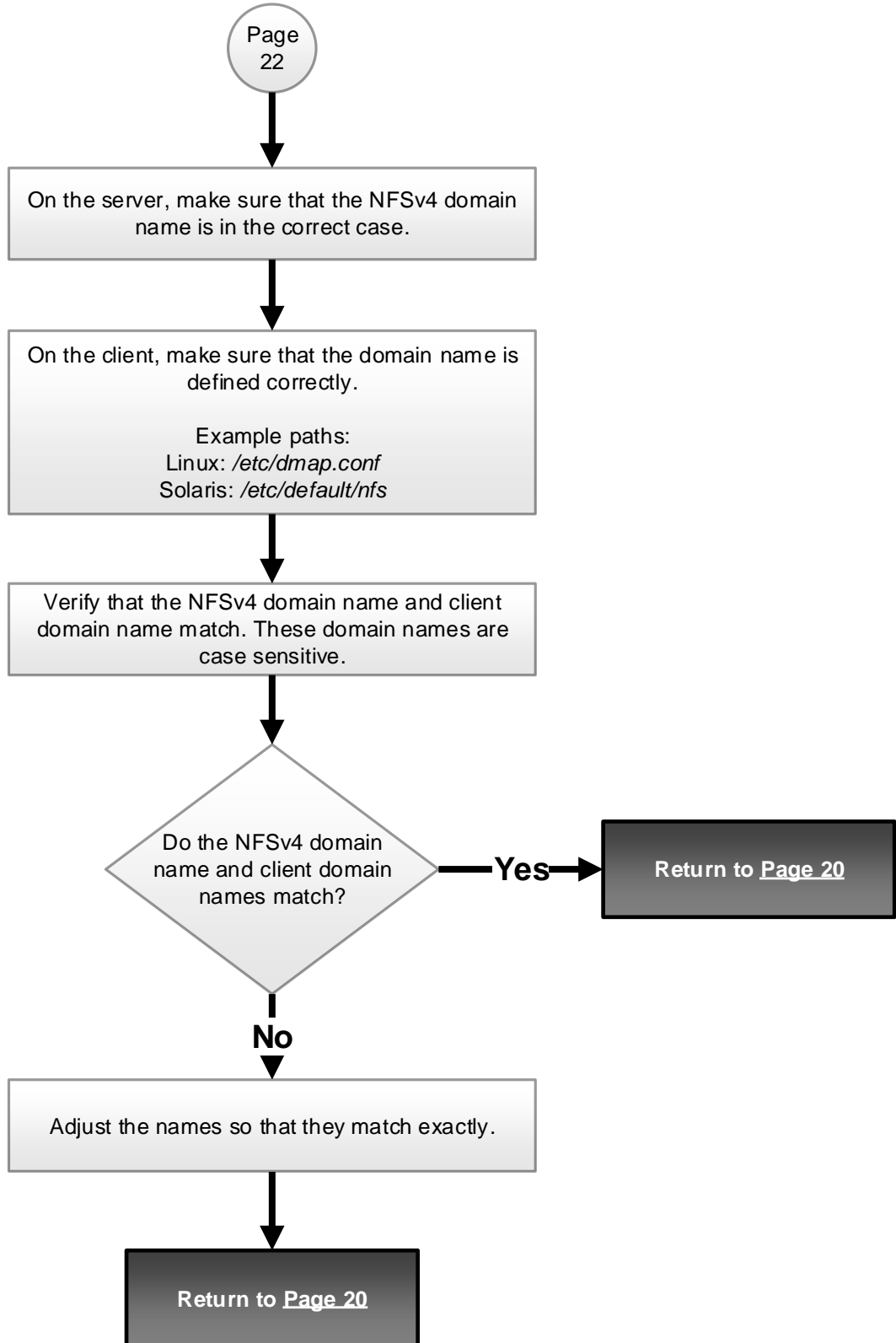


# NFSv4 - Domain names



You could have arrived here from:

- [Page 19 - NFS protocol](#)



# Appendix A: If you need further assistance

## Contact Isilon Technical Support

If you need to contact [Isilon Technical Support](#) during troubleshooting, reference the page or step that you need help with. This information and the log file will help Isilon Technical Support staff resolve your case more quickly.

## Upload node log files and the screen log file to Isilon Technical Support

1. When troubleshooting is complete, in the command-line interface, type `exit` to end your screen session.
2. Gather and upload the node log set and include the SSH screen log file by using the command appropriate for your method of uploading files. If you are not sure which method to use, use FTP.

### ESRS:

```
isi_gather_info --esrs --local-only -f /ifs/data/Isilon_Support/screenlog.0
```

### FTP:

```
isi_gather_info --ftp --local-only -f /ifs/data/Isilon_Support/screenlog.0
```

### HTTP:

```
isi_gather_info --http --local-only -f /ifs/data/Isilon_Support/screenlog.0
```

### SMTP:

```
isi_gather_info --email --local-only -f /ifs/data/Isilon_Support/screenlog.0
```

### SupportIQ:

Copy and paste the following command.

**Note:** When you copy and paste the command into the command-line interface, it will appear on multiple lines (exactly as it appears on the page), but when you press **Enter**, the command will run as it should.

```
isi_gather_info --local-only -f /ifs/data/Isilon_Support/screenlog.0 --noupload \  
--symlink /var/crash/SupportIQ/upload/ftp
```

3. If you receive a message that the upload was unsuccessful, refer to [article 304567](#) on the EMC Online Support site for directions on how to upload files over FTP.

# Appendix B: How to use this flowchart

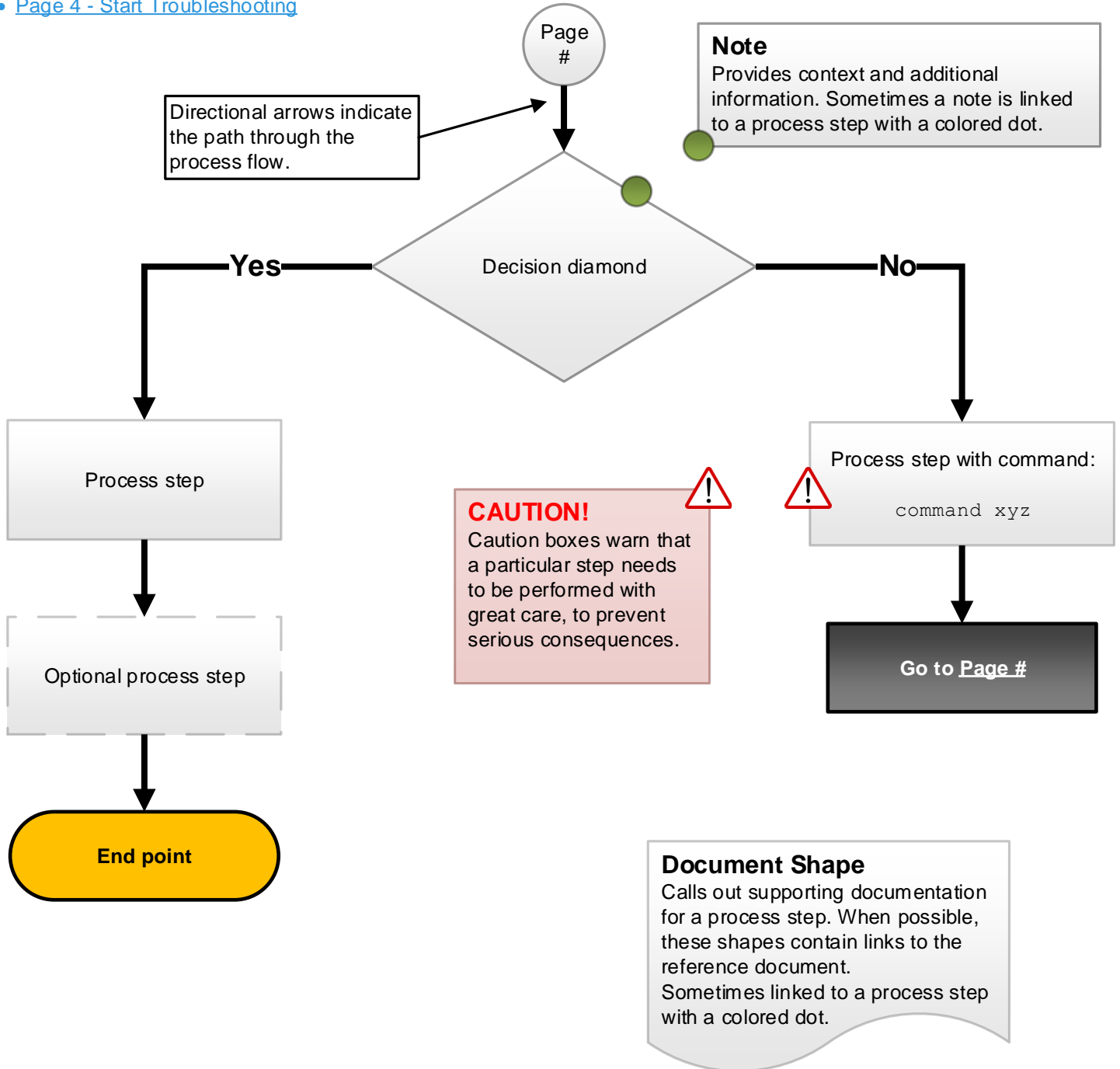
## Introduction

Describes what the section helps you to accomplish.



You could have arrived here from:

- [Page 4 - Start Troubleshooting](#)





## Appendix C: Example output

Example `isi smb shares view --share=<share> --zone=<zone> output`



You could have arrived here from:

- [Page 7 - SMB protocol](#)

### Example `isi smb shares view --share=<share> --zone=<zone> output`

```
Cluster-1# isi smb shares view --share=testshare --zone=system
                Share Name: testshare
                Path: /ifs/home
                Description:
                    Client-side Caching Policy: manual
Automatically expand user names or domain names: False
Automatically create home directories for users: False
                Browsable: True

Permissions:
Account      Account Type      Run as Root      Permission Type      Permission
-----
Everyone     wellknown          False            allow                read
TestUser     wellknown          False            allow                write
-----

Total: 1

                Access Based Enumeration: No
Access Based Enumeration Root Only: No
                Allow Delete Readonly: No
                Allow Execute Always: No
                Change Notify: norecurse
                Create Permissions: default acl
                Directory Create Mask: 0700
                Directory Create Mode: 0000
                File Create Mask: 0700
                File Create Mode: 0100
                Hide Dot Files: No
                Host ACL: -
                Impersonate Guest: never
                Impersonate User:
                Mangle Byte Start: 0XED00
                Mangle Map: 0x01-0x1F:-1, 0x22:-1, [snip]
                Ntfs ACL Support: Yes
                Oplocks: Yes
                Strict Flush: Yes
                Strict Locking: No
```

## Appendix D: Example output

Example `isi auth mapping token --zone=<zone> --user="<domain>\<user>"` output



You could have arrived here from:

- [Page 7 - SMB protocol](#)
- [Page 11 - Multiprotocol \(3\)](#)

### Example `isi auth mapping token --zone=<zone> --user="<domain>\<user>"` output

```
Cluster-1# isi auth mapping token --zone=System --user="TEST\testuser1"
User
    Name: TEST\testuser1
    UID: 3501
    SID: S-1-5-21-377814043-3192668432-1337460308-1886
    On Disk: 3501
    ZID: 1
    Zone: System
Privileges: -
Primary Group
    Name: TEST\domain users
    GID: 1000000
    SID: S-1-5-21-377814043-319232-133708-513
    On Disk: S-1-5-21-377814043-319232-133708-513
Supplemental Identities
    Name: TEST\ad_group-1
    GID: 1000001
    SID: S-1-5-21-377814043-319232-1337460308-1887

    Name: TEST\ad_group-2
    GID: 1000002
    SID: S-1-5-21-377814043-319232-1337460308-1888

    Name: TEST\ad_group-3
    GID: 1000003
    SID: S-1-5-21-377814043-319232-1337460308-1889

    Name: Users
    GID: 1545
    SID: S-1-5-32-545

    Name: Authenticated Users
    UID: -
    GID: -
    SID: S-1-5-11

    Name: NIS_Group-2
    GID: 3002
    SID: S-1-22-2-3002

    Name: NIS_Group-1
    GID: 3001
    SID: S-1-22-2-3001

    Name: NIS_Group-3
    GID: 3003
    SID: S-1-22-2-3003
```

## Appendix E: Example output

Example `isi_run -z <zoneID> "ls -led/lend <basefolder>"` output



You could have arrived here from:

- [Page 10 - Multiprotocol \(2\)](#)
- [Page 11 - Multiprotocol \(3\)](#)
- [Page 17 - Multiprotocol \(5\)](#)

### Example `isi_run -z <zoneID> "ls -led <basefolder>"` output

```
Cluster-1# isi_run -z 1 "ls -led /ifs"
drwxrwxrwx 5 root wheel 65 Apr 21 12:01 /ifs
OWNER: user:root
GROUP: group:wheel
SYNTHETIC ACL
0: user:root allow
dir_gen_read,dir_gen_write,dir_gen_execute,std_write_dac,delete_child
1: group:wheel allow dir_gen_read,dir_gen_write,dir_gen_execute,delete_child
2: everyone allow dir_gen_read,dir_gen_write,dir_gen_execute,delete_child
```

### Example `isi_run -z <zoneID> "ls -lend <basefolder>"` output

```
Cluster-1# isi_run -z 1 "ls -lend /ifs"
drwxrwxrwx 5 0 0 65 Apr 21 12:01 /ifs
OWNER: user:0
GROUP: group:0
SYNTHETIC ACL
0: user:0 allow dir_gen_read,dir_gen_write,dir_gen_execute,std_write_dac,delete_child
1: group:0 allow dir_gen_read,dir_gen_write,dir_gen_execute,delete_child
2: SID:S-1-1-0 allow dir_gen_read,dir_gen_write,dir_gen_execute,delete_child
```

## Appendix F: Examples of permissions



You could have arrived here from:

- [Page 11 - Multiprotocol \(3\)](#)

### Example of a permission that should have matched but shows the wrong identity.

In this example the user is: TEST\testuser1, the SID is S-1-5-21-4087762976-3323327-7495-1118, and the UID is 1001.

```
Cluster-1# ls -led multi
-rw-r--r--    1 TEST\testuser1  wheel  0 Sep  4 15:41 multi
OWNER: user:TEST\testuser1
GROUP: group:wheel
SYNTHETIC ACL
0: user:TEST\testuser1 allow file_gen_read,file_gen_write,std_write_dac
1: group:wheel allow file_gen_read
2: everyone allow file_gen_read
```

TEST\testuser1 exists in AD and LDAP and this is the expected output:

```
Cluster-1# ls -lend multi
-rw-r--r--    1 1001  0  0 Sep  4 15:41 multi
OWNER: user:1001
GROUP: group:0
SYNTHETIC ACL
0: user:1001 allow file_gen_read,file_gen_write,std_write_dac
1: group:0 allow file_gen_read
2: SID:S-1-1-0 allow file_gen_read
```

If the identities were not correctly matched, the output might look like this:

```
Cluster-1# ls -lend multi
-rw-r--r--    1 1001  0  0 Sep  4 15:41 multi
OWNER: SID:S-1-5-21-4087762976-3323327-7495-1118
GROUP: group:0
SYNTHETIC ACL
0: SID:S-1-5-21-4087762976-3323327-7495-1118 allow file_gen_read,file_gen_write,std_write_dac
1: group:0 allow file_gen_read
2: SID:S-1-1-0 allow file_gen_read
```

Continued on [next page](#).

## Appendix F: Examples of permissions (2)



You could have arrived here from:

- [Page 28 - Appendix F: Examples of permissions](#)

### Example of permissions that match but that give the wrong permissions

An extra ACE has been added to the example on the previous page, giving users in TEST\testgroup1 read access. If the expectation was that users in TEST\testgroup1 should be able to write or modify, then this is the wrong permission:

```
Cluster-1# ls -led multi
-rw-r--r-- + 1 TEST\testuser1 wheel 0 Sep 4 15:41 multi
OWNER: user:TEST\testuser1
GROUP: group:wheel
0: group:TEST\testgroup1 allow file_gen_read
1: user:TEST\testuser1 allow file_gen_read,std_write_dac
2: group:wheel allow file_gen_read
3: everyone allow file_gen_read
```

```
Cluster-1# ls -lend multi
-rw-r--r-- + 1 1001 0 0 Sep 4 15:41 multi
OWNER: user:1001
GROUP: group:0
0: group:1001 allow file_gen_read
1: user:1001 allow file_gen_read,std_write_dac
2: group:0 allow file_gen_read
3: SID:S-1-1-0 allow file_gen_read
```

# Appendix G: Commands to create or modify permissions



You could have arrived here from:

- [Page 7 - SMB protocol](#)

## Commands to create or modify permissions for a user or a group

### Create for a user:

```
isi smb shares permission create --share=<share> --user=<user> --permission-type=allow --permission-type=<read/change/full>
```

### Create for a group:

```
isi smb shares permission create --share=<share> --group=<group> --permission-type=allow --permission-type=<read/change/full>
```

### Modify for a user:

```
isi smb shares permission modify --share=<share> --user=<user> --permission-type=allow --permission-type=<read/change/full>
```

### Modify for a group:

```
isi smb shares permission modify --share=<share> --group=<group> --permission-type=allow --permission-type=<read/change/full>
```

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