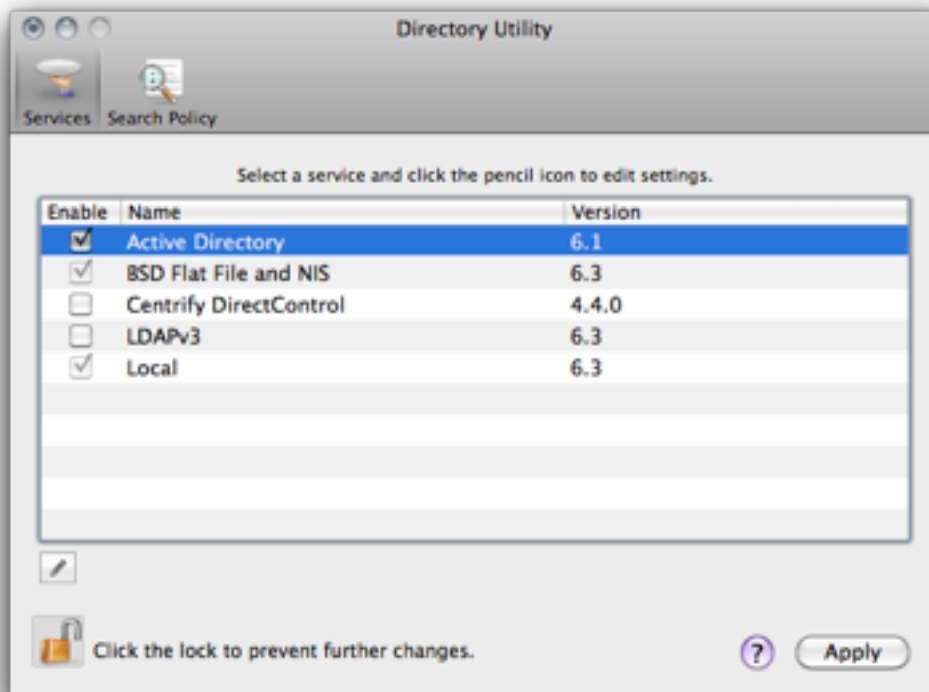


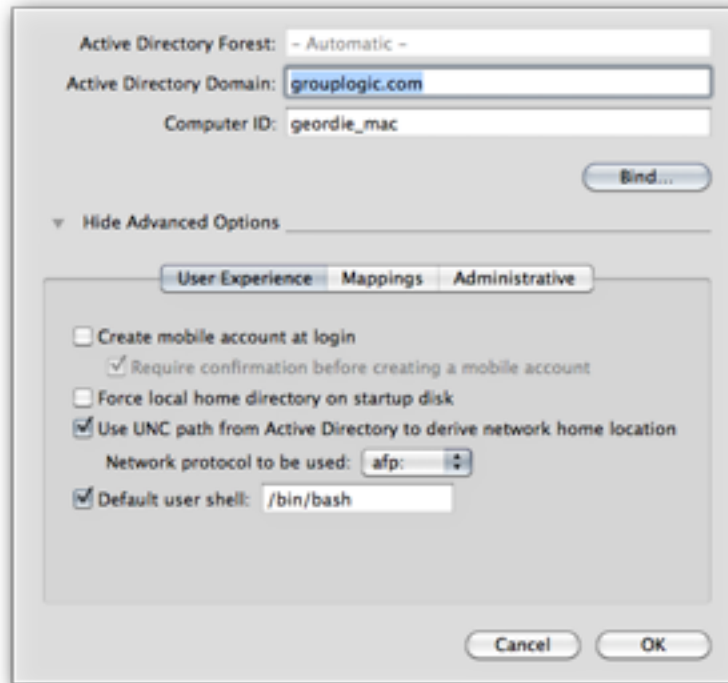
Binding your Mac to Active Directory

Now that you have set up the home directory profile on the server you will now need to bind the Mac OS X clients to Active Directory. The steps below are for configuring Mac OS X Tiger.

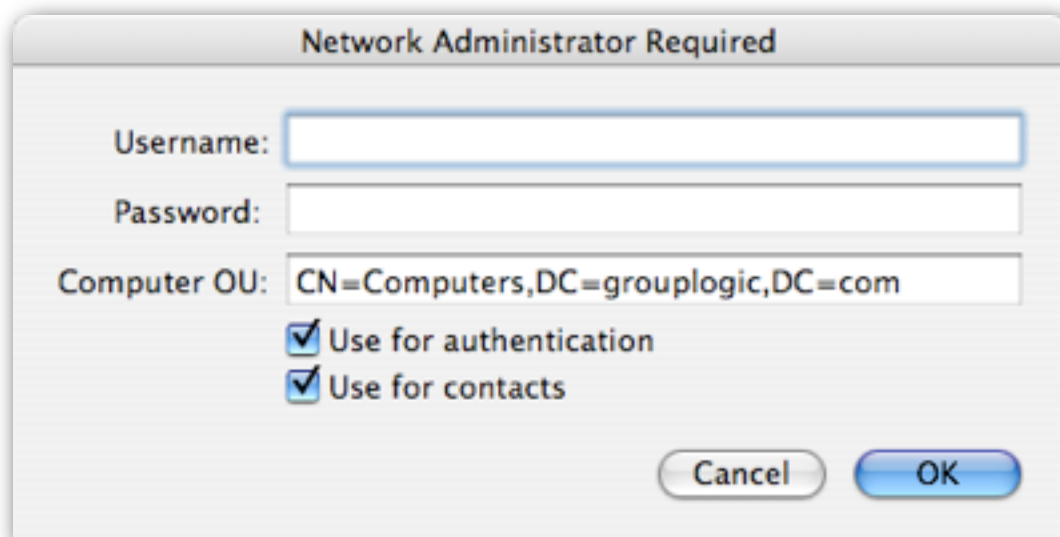
1. Launch the Directory Utility configuration tool, which you can find in `/SystemLibrary/CoreServices/`.
2. Authenticate to unlock Directory Utility, if needed.
3. Check the Active Directory checkbox and click Configure.



4. Enter your domain name in the Active Directory Domain field.
5. Enter the computer name in the Computer ID field.
6. Click the disclosure triangle to Show Advanced Options.



7. Verify that that Network protocol to be used is set to afp:.
8. Click the Bind button.
9. Provide a Domain user name and password. The pre-populated Computer OU settings should work, in most cases.



10. Click the OK button (if necessary Click OK to agree to Join existing account).
11. Click the OK button, Apply and close Directory Access configuration tool.
12. Restart the Macintosh client and login to it with an AD account.

Your Windows home directory should be now mounted automatically as a network drive.

Verifying the Configuration

To verify that the configuration is correct, restart the client computer and login using an Active Directory account. If everything is configured correctly, the user's home directory will be mounted over the network, and the Mac will have copied the default set of Mac OS X user folders (Library, Documents, etc.) to the server. If you navigate up to the parent directory, you should only see the folder for the logged in user.

Because configuration is required on both the client and the server, there are many potential pitfalls in setting up Active Directory integrated home directories. The key is to verify that each individual component is working properly. If the parts work correctly they will work when correctly when combined.

To test that you can properly see the users' home folder from the Mac, you can manually connect to the file server and mount the HOME directory. To verify that the computer is properly bound to the Active Directory domain, you can use the 'dsconfigad -show' command. In Tiger (Mac OS X 10.4), you can check that the ActiveDirectory plug-in is properly getting the home directory from the user's profile with 'lookupd -q user -a name *username*' (replace username with the name of the user). In Leopard and above (Mac OS X 10.5), the 'lookupd' command has been replaced with 'dscacheutil', but the syntax is the same (dscacheutil -q user -a name *username*).