Secure file access by using SMB share ACLs

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Secure file access by using SMB share ACLs

Guidelines for managing SMB share-level ACLs

You can change share-level ACLs to give users more or less access rights to the share. You can configure share-level ACLs by using either Windows users and groups or UNIX users and groups.

After you create a share, by default, the share-level ACL gives read access to the standard group named Everyone. Read access in the ACL means that all users in the domain and all trusted domains have read-only access to the share.

You can change a share-level ACL by using the Microsoft Management Console (MMC) on a Windows client or the ONTAP command line.

The following guidelines apply when you use the MMC:

- The user and group names specified must be Windows names.
- You can specify only Windows permissions.

The following guidelines apply when you use the ONTAP command line:

- The user and group names specified can be Windows names or UNIX names.

  If a user and group type is not specified when creating or modifying ACLs, the default type is Windows users and groups.

- You can specify only Windows permissions.

Create SMB share access control lists

Configuring share permissions by creating access control lists (ACLs) for SMB shares enables you to control the level of access to a share for users and groups.

About this task

You can configure share-level ACLs by using local or domain Windows user or group names or UNIX user or group names.

Before creating a new ACL, you should delete the default share ACL `Everyone / Full Control`, which poses a security risk.

In workgroup mode, the local domain name is the SMB server name.

Steps

1. Delete the default share ACL:`vserver cifs share access-control delete -vserver` *`vserver_name`* `-share` *`share_name`* `-user-or-group everyone`
2. Configure the new ACL:

If you want to configure ACLs by using a…	Enter the command…
Windows user	`vserver cifs share access-control create -vserver` *`vserver_name`* `-share` *`share_name`* `-user-group-type windows -user-or-group` *`Windows_domain_name\\user_name`* `-permission` *`access_right`*
Windows group	`vserver cifs share access-control create -vserver` *`vserver_name`* `-share` *`share_name`* `-user-group-type windows -user-or-group` *`Windows_group_name`* `-permission` *`access_right`*
UNIX user	`vserver cifs share access-control create -vserver` *`vserver_name`* `-share` *`share_name`* `-user-group-type` *`unix-user`* `-user-or-group` *`UNIX_user_name`* `-permission access_right`
UNIX group	`vserver cifs share access-control create -vserver` *`vserver_name`* `-share` *`share_name`* `-user-group-type` *`unix-group`* `-user-or-group` *`UNIX_group_name`* `-permission access_right`

3. Verify that the ACL applied to the share is correct by using the `vserver cifs share access-control show` command.

Example

The following command gives `Change` permissions to the “Sales Team” Windows group for the “sales” share on the "`vs1.example.com`"SVM:

```
cluster1::> vserver cifs share access-control create -vserver
vs1.example.com -share sales -user-or-group "Sales Team" -permission
Change

cluster1::> vserver cifs share access-control show
                Share       User/Group              User/Group  Access
Vserver         Name        Name                    Type
Permission
--------------- ----------- --------------------    ---------
-----------
vs1.example.com  c$          BUILTIN\Administrators  windows
Full_Control
vs1.example.com  sales       DOMAIN\"Sales Team"     windows     Change
```

The following command gives `Read` permission to the “engineering” UNIX group for the “eng” share on the "`vs2.example.com`"SVM:

```
cluster1::> vserver cifs share access-control create -vserver
vs2.example.com -share eng -user-group-type unix-group -user-or-group  eng
-permission Read

cluster1::> vserver cifs share access-control show
                Share       User/Group               User/Group  Access
Vserver         Name        Name                     Type
Permission
--------------- ----------- -------------------      -----------
-----------
vs2.example.com  c$         BUILTIN\Administrators   windows
Full_Control
vs2.example.com  eng        engineering              unix-group  Read
```

The following commands give `Change` permission to the local Windows group named “Tiger Team” and `Full_Control` permission to the local Windows user named “Sue Chang” for the “datavol5” share on the "`vs1`"SVM:

```
cluster1::> vserver cifs share access-control create -vserver vs1 -share
datavol5 -user-group-type windows -user-or-group "Tiger Team" -permission
Change

cluster1::> vserver cifs share access-control create -vserver vs1 -share
datavol5 -user-group-type windows -user-or-group "Sue Chang" -permission
Full_Control

cluster1::> vserver cifs share access-control show -vserver vs1
              Share       User/Group                  User/Group  Access
Vserver       Name        Name                        Type
Permission
------------- ----------- --------------------------- -----------
-----------
vs1           c$          BUILTIN\Administrators      windows
Full_Control
vs1           datavol5    DOMAIN\"Tiger Team"         windows     Change
vs1           datavol5    DOMAIN\"Sue Chang"          windows
Full_Control
```

Commands for managing SMB share access control lists

You need to know the commands for managing SMB access control lists (ACLs), which

includes creating, displaying, modifying, and deleting them.

If you want to…	Use this command…
Create a new ACL	`vserver cifs share access-control create`
Display ACLs	`vserver cifs share access-control show`
Modify an ACL	`vserver cifs share access-control modify`
Delete an ACL	`vserver cifs share access-control delete`

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