

# Create and manage data volumes in NAS namespaces

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# Create and manage data volumes in NAS namespaces

## Create and manage data volumes in NAS namespaces overview

To manage file access in a NAS environment, you must manage data volumes and junction points on your storage virtual machine (SVM). This includes planning your namespace architecture, creating volumes with or without junction points, mounting or unmounting volumes, and displaying information about data volumes and NFS server or CIFS server namespaces.

## Create data volumes with specified junction points

You can specify the junction point when you create a data volume. The resultant volume is automatically mounted at the junction point and is immediately available to configure for NAS access.

#### Before you begin

The aggregate in which you want to create the volume must already exist.



The following characters cannot be used in the junction path: \* # " > < | ? \

In addition, the junction path length cannot be more than 255 characters.

## Steps

1. Create the volume with a junction point: volume create -vserver vserver\_name -volume volume\_name -aggregate aggregate\_name -size {integer[KB|MB|GB|TB|PB]} -security-style {ntfs|unix|mixed} -junction-path junction path

The junction path must start with the root (/) and can contain both directories and junctioned volumes. The junction path does not need to contain the name of the volume. Junction paths are independent of the volume name.

Specifying a volume security style is optional. If you do not specify a security style, ONTAP creates the volume with the same security style that is applied to the root volume of the storage virtual machine (SVM). However, the root volume's security style might not be the security style you want applied to the data volume you create. The recommendation is to specify the security style when you create the volume to minimize difficult-to-troubleshoot file-access issues.

The junction path is case insensitive; /ENG is the same as /eng. If you create a CIFS share, Windows treats the junction path as if it is case sensitive. For example, if the junction is /ENG, the path of a CIFS share must start with /ENG, not /eng.

There are many optional parameters that you can use to customize a data volume. To learn more about them, see the man pages for the volume create command.

2. Verify that the volume was created with the desired junction point: volume show -vserver

```
vserver name -volume volume name -junction
```

## **Example**

The following example creates a volume named "home4" located on SVM vs1 that has a junction path /eng/home:

## Create data volumes without specifying junction points

You can create a data volume without specifying a junction point. The resultant volume is not automatically mounted, and is not available to configure for NAS access. You must mount the volume before you can configure SMB shares or NFS exports for that volume.

## Before you begin

The aggregate in which you want to create the volume must already exist.

## **Steps**

1. Create the volume without a junction point by using the following command: volume create -vserver vserver\_name -volume volume\_name -aggregate aggregate\_name -size {integer[KB|MB|GB|TB|PB]} -security-style {ntfs|unix|mixed}

Specifying a volume security style is optional. If you do not specify a security style, ONTAP creates the volume with the same security style that is applied to the root volume of the storage virtual machine (SVM). However, the root volume's security style might not be the security style you want applied to the data volume. The recommendation is to specify the security style when you create the volume to minimize difficult-to-troubleshoot file-access issues.

There are many optional parameters that you can use to customize a data volume. To learn more about them, see the man pages for the volume create command.

2. Verify that the volume was created without a junction point: volume show -vserver vserver\_name -volume volume name -junction

## Example

The following example creates a volume named "sales" located on SVM vs1 that is not mounted at a junction point:

```
cluster1::> volume create -vserver vs1 -volume sales -aggregate aggr3
-size 20GB
[Job 3406] Job succeeded: Successful
cluster1::> volume show -vserver vs1 -junction
                   Junction
                                         Junction
                   Active Junction Path Path Source
Vserver Volume
        data
                  true /data
vs1
                                         RW volume
        home4
vs1
                  true
                          /eng/home
                                         RW volume
vs1
        vs1 root
         sales
vs1
```

## Mount or unmount existing volumes in the NAS namespace

A volume must be mounted on the NAS namespace before you can configure NAS client access to data contained in the storage virtual machine (SVM) volumes. You can mount a volume to a junction point if it is not currently mounted. You can also unmount volumes.

#### About this task

If you unmount and offline a volume, all data within the junction point, including data in volumes with junction points contained within the unmounted volume's namespace, are inaccessible to NAS clients.



To discontinue NAS client access to a volume, it is not sufficient to simply unmount the volume. You must offline the volume, or take other steps to ensure that client-side file handle caches are invalidated. For more information, see the following Knowledge Base article:https://kb.netapp.com/Advice\_and\_Troubleshooting/Data\_Storage\_Software/ONTAP\_OS /NFSv3\_clients\_still\_have\_access\_to\_a\_volume\_after\_being\_removed\_from\_the\_namespace\_in\_ONTAP[NFSv3 clients still have access to a volume after being removed from the namespace in ONTAP]

When you unmount and offline a volume, data within the volume is not lost. Additionally, existing volume export policies and SMB shares created on the volume or on directories and junction points within the unmounted volume are retained. If you remount the unmounted volume, NAS clients can access the data contained within the volume using existing export policies and SMB shares.

#### **Steps**

1. Perform the desired action:

If you want to	Enter the commands		
Mount a volume	<pre>volume mount -vserver svm_name -volume volume_name -junction-path junction_path</pre>		

If you want to	Enter the commands		
Unmount a volume	volume unmount -vserver svm_name -volume volume_name volume offline -vserver svm_name -volume volume_name		

2. Verify that the volume is in the desired mount state: volume show -vserver vserver\_name -volume volume name -fields state, junction-path, junction-active

## **Examples**

The following example mounts a volume named "sales" located on SVM vs1 to the junction point /sales:

```
cluster1::> volume mount -vserver vs1 -volume sales -junction-path /sales
cluster1::> volume show -vserver vs1 state, junction-path, junction-active
vserver volume state junction-path junction-active
______ ____
vs1
      data
              online /data
                                   true
      home4
              online
                      /eng/home
vs1
                                   true
     sales online /sales
vs1
                                   true
```

The following example unmounts and offlines a volume named "data" located on SVM vs1:

## Display volume mount and junction point information

You can display information about mounted volumes for storage virtual machines (SVMs) and the junction points to which the volumes are mounted. You can also determine which volumes are not mounted to a junction point. You can use this information to understand and manage your SVM namespace.

#### **Steps**

## 1. Perform the desired action:

If you want to display	Enter the command
Summary information about mounted and unmounted volumes on the SVM	volume show -vserver vserver_name -junction
Detailed information about mounted and unmounted volumes on the SVM	volume show -vserver vserver_name -volume volume_name -instance
Specific information about mounted and unmounted volumes on the SVM	a. If necessary, you can display valid fields for the -fields parameter by using the following command: volume show -fields?
	b. Display the desired information by using the -fields parameter: volume show -vserver vserver_name -fields fieldname,

## Examples

The following example displays a summary of mounted and unmounted volumes on SVM vs1:

<pre>cluster1::&gt; volume show -vserver vs1 -junction</pre>					
Junction			Junction		
Volume	Active	Junction Path	Path Source		
data	true	/data	RW_volume		
home4	true	/eng/home	RW_volume		
vs1_root	-	/	-		
sales	true	/sales	RW_volume		
	Volume data home4 vs1_root	Junction Volume Active  data true home4 true vs1_root -	Junction  Volume Active Junction Path  data true /data  home4 true /eng/home  vs1_root - /		

The following example displays information about specified fields for volumes located on SVM vs2:

<pre>cluster1::&gt; volume show -vserver vs2 -fields vserver, volume, aggregate, size, state, type, security-style, junction- path, junction-parent, node</pre>							
vserver	volume	aggregate	size	state	type	security-style	junction-path
junctio	n-parent	node					
vs2	data1	aggr3	2GB	online	RW	unix	
	data2	aggr3	1GB	online	RW	ntfs	/data2
vs2_root node3							
vs2	data2_1	aggr3	8GB	online	RW	ntfs	/data2/d2_1
data2							
	<del>-</del>	aggr3	8GB	online	RW	ntfs	/data2/d2_2
data2							/
		3 3	1GB	online	RW	unix	/publications
_	t						
	_	aggr3	2TB	online	RW	ntfs	/images
vs2_root node3							
	_	aggr1	1GB	online	RW	unix	/logs
vs2_roo	t	node1					
vs2	vs2_root	aggr3	1GB	online	RW	ntfs	_
node3							

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