Home directory shares

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Home directory shares

Add a home directory share

If you want to use the SMB home directory feature, you must add at least one share with the home directory property included in the share properties.

About this task

You can create a home directory share at the time you create the share by using the `vserver cifs share create` command, or you can change an existing share into a home directory share at any time by using the `vserver cifs share modify` command.

To create a home directory share, you must include the `homedirectory` value in the `-share-properties` option when you create or modify a share. You can specify the share name and share path using variables that are dynamically expanded when users connect to their home directories. Available variables that you can use in the path are `%w`, `%d`, and `%u`, corresponding to the Windows user name, domain, and mapped UNIX user name, respectively.

Steps

1. Add a home directory share:
   `vserver cifs share create -vserver` *`vserver_name`* `-share-name` *`share_name`* `-path` *`path`* `-share-properties homedirectory[,…]`

   `-vserver vserver` specifies the CIFS-enabled storage virtual machine (SVM) on which to add the search path.

   `-share-name` *`share-name`* specifies the home directory share name.

   In addition to containing one of the required variables, if the share name contains one of the literal strings `%w`, `%u`, or `%d`, you must precede the literal string with a % (percent) character to prevent ONTAP from treating the literal string as a variable (for example, `%%w`).

   - The share name must contain either the `%w` or the `%u` variable.
   - The share name can additionally contain the `%d` variable (for example, `%d/%w`) or a static portion in the share name (for example, home1_`%w`).
   - If the share is used by administrators to connect to other users' home directories or to permit users to connect to other users' home directories, the dynamic share name pattern must be preceded by a tilde (~).

     The `vserver cifs home-directory modify` is used to enable this access by setting the `-is -home-dirs-access-for-admin-enabled` option to `true`) or by setting the advanced option `-is -home-dirs-access-for-public-enabled` to `true`.

   `-path path` specifies the relative path to the home directory.

`-share-properties homedirectory[,…]` specifies the share properties for that share. You must specify the `homedirectory` value. You can specify additional share properties using a comma delimited list.

1. Verify that you successfully added the home directory share by using the `vserver cifs share show`

command.

Example

The following command creates a home directory share named `%w`. The `oplocks`, `browsable`, and `changenotify` share properties are set in addition to setting the `homedirectory` share property.

This example does not display output for all of the shares on the SVM. Output is truncated.

```
cluster1::> vserver cifs share create -vserver vs1 -share-name %w -path %w
-share-properties oplocks,browsable,changenotify,homedirectory

vs1::> vserver cifs share show -vserver vs1
Vserver    Share    Path         Properties     Comment  ACL
---------- -------- ------------ -------------- -------- -----------
vs1        %w       %w           oplocks        -        Everyone / Full
Control
                                 browsable
                                 changenotify
                                 homedirectory
```

Related information

Adding a home directory search path

Requirements and guidelines for using automatic node referrals

Managing accessibility to users' home directories

Home directory shares require unique user names

Be careful to assign unique user names when creating home directory shares using the `%w` (Windows user name) or `%u` (UNIX user name) variables to generate shares dynamically. The share name is mapped to your user name.

Two problems can occur when a static share's name and a user's name are the same:

- When the user lists the shares on a cluster using the `net view` command, two shares with the same user name are displayed.
- When the user connects to that share name, the user is always connected to the static share and cannot access the home directory share with the same name.

For example, there is a share named "administrator" and you have an "administrator" Windows user name. If you create a home directory share and connect to that share, you get connected to the "administrator" static share, not to your "administrator" home directory share.

You can resolve the issue with duplicate share names by following any of these steps:

- Renaming the static share so that it no longer conflicts with the user's home directory share.
- Giving the user a new user name so that it no longer conflicts with the static share name.

- Creating a CIFS home directory share with a static name such as “home” instead of using the `%w` parameter to avoid conflicts with the share names.

What happens to static home directory share names after upgrading

Home directory share names must contain either the `%w` or the `%u` dynamic variable. You should be aware of what happens to existing static home directory share names after upgrading to a version of ONTAP with the new requirement.

If your home directory configuration contains static share names and you upgrade to ONTAP, the static home directory share names are not changed and are still valid. However, you cannot create any new home directory shares that do not contain either the `%w` or `%u` variable.

Requiring that one of these variables is included in the user’s home directory share name ensures that every share name is unique across the home directory configuration. If desired, you can change the static home directory share names to names that contain either the `%w` or `%u` variable.

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