

# Secure file access by using SMB share ACLs

**ONTAP 9** 

NetApp April 10, 2023

This PDF was generated from https://docs.netapp.com/us-en/ontap/smb-admin/manage-smb-level-acls-concept.html on April 10, 2023. Always check docs.netapp.com for the latest.

# **Table of Contents**

| Secure file access by using SMB share ACLs           |  |
|--|--|
| Guidelines for managing SMB share-level ACLs         |  |
| Create SMB share access control lists                |  |
| Commands for managing SMB share access control lists |  |

# 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_domain_name\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 <code>Change</code> 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 "DOMAIN\Sales Team"
-permission Change
cluster1::> vserver cifs share access-control show -vserver
vs1.example.com
              Share
                       User/Group
                                             User/Group Access
              Name
                        Name
Vserver
                                             Type
Permission
_____
_____
vs1.example.com c$
                 BUILTIN\Administrators windows
Full Control
vsl.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
engineering -permission Read
cluster1::> vserver cifs share access-control show -vserver
vs2.example.com
                         User/Group
                                                  User/Group Access
               Share
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 Name Name Vserver Type Permission \_\_\_\_\_ c\$ BUILTIN\Administrators windows vs1 Full Control vs1 datavol5 Tiger Team windows Change datavol5 Sue Chang windows vs1 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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