



Preparation

ONTAP 9

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Preparation

Assess physical storage requirements

Before provisioning NFS storage for clients, you must ensure that there is sufficient space in an existing aggregate for the new volume. If there is not, you can add disks to an existing aggregate or create a new aggregate of the desired type.

Steps

1. Display available space in existing aggregates:

```
storage aggregate show
```

If there is an aggregate with sufficient space, record its name in the worksheet.

```
cluster::> storage aggregate show
Aggregate      Size Available Used% State  #Vols  Nodes  RAID Status
-----
aggr_0         239.0GB    11.13GB   95% online    1 node1  raid_dp,
normal
aggr_1         239.0GB    11.13GB   95% online    1 node1  raid_dp,
normal
aggr_2         239.0GB    11.13GB   95% online    1 node2  raid_dp,
normal
aggr_3         239.0GB    11.13GB   95% online    1 node2  raid_dp,
normal
aggr_4         239.0GB    238.9GB   95% online    5 node3  raid_dp,
normal
aggr_5         239.0GB    239.0GB   95% online    4 node4  raid_dp,
normal
6 entries were displayed.
```

2. If there are no aggregates with sufficient space, add disks to an existing aggregate by using the `storage aggregate add-disks` command, or create a new aggregate by using the `storage aggregate create` command.

Related information

[ONTAP concepts](#)

Assess networking requirements

Before providing NFS storage to clients, you must verify that networking is correctly configured to meet the NFS provisioning requirements.

What you'll need

The following cluster networking objects must be configured:

- Physical and logical ports
- Broadcast domains
- Subnets (if required)
- IPspaces (as required, in addition to the default IPspace)
- Failover groups (as required, in addition to the default failover group for each broadcast domain)
- External firewalls

Steps

1. Display the available physical and virtual ports:

```
network port show
```

- When possible, you should use the port with the highest speed for the data network.
- All components in the data network must have the same MTU setting for best performance.

2. If you are planning to use a subnet name to allocate the IP address and network mask value for a LIF, verify that the subnet exists and has sufficient addresses available:

```
network subnet show
```

Subnets contain a pool of IP addresses that belong to the same layer 3 subnet. Subnets are created by using the `network subnet create` command.

3. Display available IPspaces:

```
network ipspace show
```

You can use the default IPspace or a custom IPspace.

4. If you want to use IPv6 addresses, verify that IPv6 is enabled on the cluster:

```
network options ipv6 show
```

If required, you can enable IPv6 by using the `network options ipv6 modify` command.

Decide where to provision new NFS storage capacity

Before you create a new NFS volume or qtree, you must decide whether to place it in a new or existing SVM, and how much configuration the SVM requires. This decision determines your workflow.

Choices

- If you want to provision a volume or qtree on a new SVM, or on an existing SVM that has NFS enabled but not configured, complete the steps in both "Configuring NFS access to an SVM" and "Adding NFS storage to an NFS-enabled SVM".

[Configure NFS access to an SVM](#)

[Add NFS storage to an NFS-enabled SVM](#)

You might choose to create a new SVM if one of the following is true:

- You are enabling NFS on a cluster for the first time.
- You have existing SVMs in a cluster in which you do not want to enable NFS support.
- You have one or more NFS-enabled SVMs in a cluster, and you want another NFS server in an isolated namespace (multi-tenancy scenario). You should also choose this option to provision storage on an existing SVM that has NFS enabled but not configured. This might be the case if you created the SVM for SAN access or if no protocols were enabled when the SVM was created.

After enabling NFS on the SVM, proceed to provision a volume or qtree.

- If you want to provision a volume or qtree on an existing SVM that is fully configured for NFS access, complete the steps in "Adding NFS storage to an NFS-enabled SVM".

[Adding NFS storage to an NFS-enabled SVM](#)

Worksheet for gathering NFS configuration information

The NFS configuration worksheet enables you to collect the required information to set up NFS access for clients.

You should complete one or both sections of the worksheet depending on the decision you made about where to provision storage:

If you are configuring NFS access to an SVM, you should complete both sections.

- Configuring NFS access to an SVM
- Adding storage capacity to an NFS-enabled SVM

If you are adding storage capacity to an NFS-enabled SVM, you should complete only:

- Adding storage capacity to an NFS-enabled SVM

See the command man pages for details about the parameters.

Configure NFS access to an SVM

Parameters for creating an SVM

You supply these values with the `vserver create` command if you are creating a new SVM.


Field	Description	Your value
<code>-vserver</code>	A name you supply for the new SVM that is either a fully qualified domain name (FQDN) or follows another convention that enforces unique SVM names across a cluster.	

-aggregate	The name of an aggregate in the cluster with sufficient space for new NFS storage capacity.	
-rootvolume	A unique name you supply for the SVM root volume.	
-rootvolume-security-style	Use the UNIX security style for the SVM.	unix
-language	Use the default language setting in this workflow.	C.UTF-8
ipspace	IPspaces are distinct IP address spaces in which (storage virtual machines (SVMs)) reside.	

Parameters for creating an NFS server

You supply these values with the `vserver nfs create` command when you create a new NFS server and specify supported NFS versions.

If you are enabling NFSv4 or later, you should use LDAP for improved security.

Field	Description	Your value
-v3, -v4.0, -v4.1, -v4.1-pnfs	Enable NFS versions as needed.  v4.2 is also supported in ONTAP 9.8 and later when v4.1 is enabled.	
-v4-id-domain	ID mapping domain name.	
-v4-numeric-ids	Support for numeric owner IDs (enabled or disabled).	

Parameters for creating a LIF

You supply these values with the `network interface create` command when you are creating LIFs.

If you are using Kerberos, you should enable Kerberos on multiple LIFs.

Field	Description	Your value
-lif	A name you supply for the new LIF.	

<code>-role</code>	Use the data LIF role in this workflow.	data
<code>-data-protocol</code>	Use only the NFS protocol in this workflow.	nfs
<code>-home-node</code>	The node to which the LIF returns when the <code>network interface revert</code> command is run on the LIF.	
<code>-home-port</code>	The port or interface group to which the LIF returns when the <code>network interface revert</code> command is run on the LIF.	
<code>-address</code>	The IPv4 or IPv6 address on the cluster that will be used for data access by the new LIF.	
<code>-netmask</code>	The network mask and gateway for the LIF.	
<code>-subnet</code>	A pool of IP addresses. Used instead of <code>-address</code> and <code>-netmask</code> to assign addresses and netmasks automatically.	
<code>-firewall-policy</code>	Use the default data firewall policy in this workflow.	data

Parameters for DNS host name resolution

You supply these values with the `vserver services name-service dns create` command when you are configuring DNS.

Field	Description	Your value
<code>-domains</code>	Up to five DNS domain names.	
<code>-name-servers</code>	Up to three IP addresses for each DNS name server.	

Name service information

Parameters for creating local users

You supply these values if you are creating local users by using the `vserver services name-service`

`unix-user create` command. If you are configuring local users by loading a file containing UNIX users from a uniform resource identifier (URI), you do not need to specify these values manually.

	User name (-user)	User ID (-id)	Group ID (-primary-gid)	Full name (-full-name)
Example	johnm	123	100	John Miller
1				
2				
3				
...				
n				

Parameters for creating local groups

You supply these values if you are creating local groups by using the `vserver services name-service unix-group create` command. If you are configuring local groups by loading a file containing UNIX groups from a URI, you do not need to specify these values manually.

	Group name (-name)	Group ID (-id)
Example	Engineering	100
1		
2		
3		
...		
n		

Parameters for NIS

You supply these values with the `vserver services name-service nis-domain create` command.



Beginning with ONTAP 9.2, the field `-nis-servers` replaces the field `-servers`. This new field can take either a hostname or an IP address for the NIS server.

Field	Description	Your value
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<code>-domain</code>	The NIS domain that the SVM will use for name lookups.	
<code>-active</code>	The active NIS domain server.	true or false
<code>-servers</code>	ONTAP 9.0, 9.1: One or more IP addresses of NIS servers used by the NIS domain configuration.	
<code>-nis-servers</code>	ONTAP 9.2: A comma-separated list of IP addresses and hostnames for the NIS servers used by the domain configuration.	

Parameters for LDAP

You supply these values with the `vserver services name-service ldap client create` command.

You will also need a self-signed root CA certificate `.pem` file.



Beginning with ONTAP 9.2, the field `-ldap-servers` replaces the field `-servers`. This new field can take either a hostname or an IP address for the LDAP server.

Field	Description	Your value
<code>-vserver</code>	The name of the SVM for which you want to create an LDAP client configuration.	
<code>-client-config</code>	The name you assign for the new LDAP client configuration.	
<code>-servers</code>	ONTAP 9.0, 9.1: One or more LDAP servers by IP address in a comma-separated list.	
<code>-ldap-servers</code>	ONTAP 9.2: A comma-separated list of IP addresses and hostnames for the LDAP servers.	
<code>-query-timeout</code>	Use the default 3 seconds for this workflow.	3
<code>-min-bind-level</code>	The minimum bind authentication level. The default is <code>anonymous</code> . Must be set to <code>sasl</code> if signing and sealing is configured.	

Field	Description	Your value
<code>-preferred-ad-servers</code>	One or more preferred Active Directory servers by IP address in a comma-delimited list.	
<code>-ad-domain</code>	The Active Directory domain.	
<code>-schema</code>	The schema template to use. You can use a default or custom schema.	
<code>-port</code>	Use the default LDAP server port 389 for this workflow.	389
<code>-bind-dn</code>	The Bind user distinguished name.	
<code>-base-dn</code>	The base distinguished name. The default is "" (root).	
<code>-base-scope</code>	Use the default base search scope <code>subnet</code> for this workflow.	subnet
<code>-session-security</code>	Enables LDAP signing or signing and sealing. The default is <code>none</code> .	
<code>-use-start-tls</code>	Enables LDAP over TLS. The default is <code>false</code> .	

Parameters for Kerberos authentication

You supply these values with the `vserver nfs kerberos realm create` command. Some of the values will differ depending on whether you use Microsoft Active Directory as a Key Distribution Center (KDC) server, or MIT or other UNIX KDC server.

Field	Description	Your value
<code>-vserver</code>	The SVM that will communicate with the KDC.	
<code>-realm</code>	The Kerberos realm.	
<code>-clock-skew</code>	Permitted clock skew between clients and servers.	
<code>-kdc-ip</code>	KDC IP address.	

<code>-kdc-port</code>	KDC port number.	
<code>-adserver-name</code>	Microsoft KDC only: AD server name.	
<code>-adserver-ip</code>	Microsoft KDC only: AD server IP address.	
<code>-adminserver-ip</code>	UNIX KDC only: Admin server IP address.	
<code>-adminserver-port</code>	UNIX KDC only: Admin server port number.	
<code>-passwordserver-ip</code>	UNIX KDC only: Password server IP address.	
<code>-passwordserver-port</code>	UNIX KDC only: Password server port.	
<code>-kdc-vendor</code>	KDC vendor.	{ Microsoft Other }
<code>-comment</code>	Any desired comments.	

You supply these values with the `vserver nfs kerberos interface enable` command.

Field	Description	Your value
<code>-vserver</code>	The name of the SVM for which you want to create a Kerberos configuration.	
<code>-lif</code>	The data LIF on which you will enable Kerberos. You can enable Kerberos on multiple LIFs.	
<code>-spn</code>	The Service Principle Name (SPN)	
<code>-permitted-enc-types</code>	The permitted encryption types for Kerberos over NFS; <code>aes-256</code> is recommended, depending on client capabilities.	
<code>-admin-username</code>	The KDC administrator credentials to retrieve the SPN secret key directly from the KDC. A password is required	

<code>-keytab-uri</code>	The keytab file from the KDC containing the SPN key if you do not have KDC administrator credentials.	
<code>-ou</code>	The organizational unit (OU) under which the Microsoft Active Directory server account will be created when you enable Kerberos using a realm for Microsoft KDC.	

Adding storage capacity to an NFS-enabled SVM

Parameters for creating export policies and rules

You supply these values with the `vserver export-policy create` command.

Field	Description	Your value
<code>-vserver</code>	The name of the SVM that will host the new volume.	
<code>-policyname</code>	A name you supply for a new export policy.	

You supply these values for each rule with the `vserver export-policy rule create` command.

Field	Description	Your value
<code>-clientmatch</code>	Client match specification.	
<code>-ruleindex</code>	Position of export rule in the list of rules.	
<code>-protocol</code>	Use NFS in this workflow.	<code>nfs</code>
<code>-rorule</code>	Authentication method for read-only access.	
<code>-rwrule</code>	Authentication method for read-write access.	
<code>-superuser</code>	Authentication method for superuser access.	
<code>-anon</code>	User ID to which anonymous users are mapped.	

You must create one or more rules for each export policy.

-ruleindex	-clientmatch	-rorule	-rwrule	-superuser	-anon
Examples	0.0.0.0/0,@rootaccess_netgroup	any	krb5	sys	65534
1					
2					
3					
...					
n					

Parameters for creating a volume

You supply these values with the `volume create` command if you are creating a volume instead of a qtree.

Field	Description	Your value
<code>-vserver</code>	The name of a new or existing SVM that will host the new volume.	
<code>-volume</code>	A unique descriptive name you supply for the new volume.	
<code>-aggregate</code>	The name of an aggregate in the cluster with sufficient space for the new NFS volume.	
<code>-size</code>	An integer you supply for the size of the new volume.	
<code>-user</code>	Name or ID of the user that is set as the owner of the volume's root.	
<code>-group</code>	Name or ID of the group that is set as the owner of the volume's root.	
<code>--security-style</code>	Use the UNIX security style for this workflow.	unix
<code>-junction-path</code>	Location under root (/) where the new volume is to be mounted.	

<code>-export-policy</code>	If you are planning to use an existing export policy, you can enter its name when you create the volume.	
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Parameters for creating a qtree

You supply these values with the `volume qtree create` command if you are creating a qtree instead of a volume.

Field	Description	Your value
<code>-vserver</code>	The name of the SVM on which the volume containing the qtree resides.	
<code>-volume</code>	The name of the volume that will contain the new qtree.	
<code>-qtree</code>	A unique descriptive name you supply for the new qtree, 64 characters or less.	
<code>-qtree-path</code>	The qtree path argument in the format <i>/vol/volume_name/qtree_name\></i> can be specified instead of specifying volume and qtree as separate arguments.	
<code>-unix-permissions</code>	Optional: The UNIX permissions for the qtree.	
<code>-export-policy</code>	If you are planning to use an existing export policy, you can enter its name when you create the qtree.	

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