



# Create and manage data volumes in NAS namespaces

ONTAP 9

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# Create and manage data volumes in NAS 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.
- Beginning in ONTAP 9.13.1, you can create volumes with capacity analytics and Activity Tracking enabled. To enable capacity or Activity Tracking, issue the `volume create` command with `-analytics-state` or `-activity-tracking-state` set to `on`.

To learn more about capacity analytics and Activity Tracking, see [Enable File System Analytics](#).



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 vservice_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 SMB 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 vservice_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:

```
cluster1::> volume create -vserver vs1 -volume home4 -aggregate aggr1
-size 1g -junction-path /eng/home
[Job 1642] Job succeeded: Successful
```

```
cluster1::> volume show -vserver vs1 -volume home4 -junction
```

		Junction		Junction	
Vserver	Volume	Active	Junction Path	Path	Source
vs1	home4	true	/eng/home		RW_volume

## 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.
- Beginning in ONTAP 9.13.1, you can create volumes with capacity analytics and Activity Tracking enabled. To enable capacity or Activity Tracking, issue the `volume create` command with `-analytics-state` or `-activity-tracking-state` set to on.

To learn more about capacity analytics and Activity Tracking, see [Enable File System Analytics](#).

### 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
Vserver	Volume	Active	Junction Path	Path Source
vs1	data	true	/data	RW_volume
vs1	home4	true	/eng/home	RW_volume
vs1	vs1_root	-	/	-
vs1	sales	-	-	-

## 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 take a volume offline, 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 take the volume offline, or take other steps to ensure that client-side file handle caches are invalidated. For more information, see the following Knowledge Base article:

[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 <i>svm_name</i> -volume <i>volume_name</i> -junction-path <i>junction_path</i></pre>

If you want to...	Enter the commands...
Unmount a volume	<pre>volume unmount -vserver <i>svm_name</i> -volume <i>volume_name</i>  volume offline -vserver <i>svm_name</i> -volume <i>volume_name</i></pre>

2. Verify that the volume is in the desired mount state:

```
volume show -vserver svm_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
vs1	home4	online	/eng/home	true
vs1	sales	online	/sales	true

The following example unmounts and takes offline a volume named “data” located on SVM “vs1”:

```
cluster1::> volume unmount -vserver vs1 -volume data
cluster1::> volume offline -vserver vs1 -volume data

cluster1::> volume show -vserver vs1 -fields state,junction-path,junction-
active
```

vserver	volume	state	junction-path	junction-active
vs1	data	offline	-	-
vs1	home4	online	/eng/home	true
vs1	sales	online	/sales	true

## 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.

Step

- 1. Perform the desired action:

If you want to display...	Enter the command...
Summary information about mounted and unmounted volumes on the SVM	<code>volume show -vserver vs1 -junction</code>
Detailed information about mounted and unmounted volumes on the SVM	<code>volume show -vserver vs1 -volume volume_name -instance</code>
Specific information about mounted and unmounted volumes on the SVM	<div>a. If necessary, you can display valid fields for the <code>-fields</code> parameter by using the following command: <code>volume show -fields ?</code></div> <div>b. Display the desired information by using the <code>-fields</code> parameter: <code>volume show -vserver vs1 -fields fieldname,...</code></div>

Examples

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

```
cluster1::> volume show -vserver vs1 -junction
```

Vserver	Volume	Active	Junction Path	Junction Path Source
vs1	data	true	/data	RW_volume
vs1	home4	true	/eng/home	RW_volume
vs1	vs1_root	-	/	-
vs1	sales	true	/sales	RW_volume

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

```
cluster1::> volume show -vserver vs2 -fields
vserver,volume,aggregate,size,state,type,security-style,junction-
path,junction-parent,node
vserver volume    aggregate size state  type security-style junction-path
junction-parent node
-----
vs2      data1      aggr3      2GB  online RW    unix      -          -
node3
vs2      data2      aggr3      1GB  online RW    ntfs      /data2
vs2_root node3
vs2      data2_1    aggr3      8GB  online RW    ntfs      /data2/d2_1
data2     node3
vs2      data2_2    aggr3      8GB  online RW    ntfs      /data2/d2_2
data2     node3
vs2      pubs      aggr1      1GB  online RW    unix      /publications
vs2_root node1
vs2      images    aggr3      2TB  online RW    ntfs      /images
vs2_root node3
vs2      logs      aggr1      1GB  online RW    unix      /logs
vs2_root node1
vs2      vs2_root aggr3      1GB  online RW    ntfs      /          -
node3
```



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