

The nfsshare command in windows

You can use the nfsshare command to control the shares on the Network File System (NFS).

You can use the **nfsshare** command to control the shares on the Network File System (NFS).

Nfsshare command syntax

```
nfsshare = [-o .]  
nfsshare { | : | *} / delete
```

Describe the nfsshare command

If there are no arguments, the **nfsshare** command **utility** lists all the shares in the Network File System (NFS) exported by Server for NFS. With *ShareName* as the only argument, nfsshare will list the properties of the NFS shares defined by *ShareName* . When *ShareName* and *Drive: Path* are provided, **nfsshare** will export the directory identified by *Drive : Path* under the name *ShareName* . When the option / **delete** is used, the specified directory is no longer available for NFS clients.

Options of nfsshare

The **nfsshare** command accepts the following options and parameters:

Parameters

Define

```
no}
```

```
-o rw [= [:] .]
```

Provides read-write access to the directory shared by the Host or client group specified by the Host. Separate the Host name and the group name with a colon (:). If the Host is not specified, all servers and customer groups (except for Hosts specified with **ro** option) have read-write access. If no **ro** or **rw** options are set, all clients have read-write access to the shared directory.

```
-o ro [= [:] .]
```

Provide read-only access to the directory shared by the Host or client group specified by the Host host. Separate the Host name and the group name with a colon (:). If the Host is not specified, all clients (except Hosts specified with option **rw**) have read-only access. If the **ro** option is set for one or more clients, but the **rw** option is not set, only clients specified with **ro** options have access to the shared folder.

-o encoding = {big5

euc-jp

-o anongid =

Specifying an anonymous (unmapped) user will access the shared folder using gid as an identifier for their group (GID). The default value is -2. An anonymous GID will be used when reporting the owner of a user-unmapped (unmapped) file, even if anonymous access is disabled.

-o anonuid =

Specifying an anonymous (unmapped) user will access the shared folder by using uid as an identifier for their group (UID). The default value is -2. An anonymous UID will be used when reporting the owner of a user-unmapped (unmapped) file, even if anonymous access is disabled.

-o root [= [:] .]

Provide root access to the directory shared by the Host or client group specified by the Host. Separate the Host name and the group with a colon (:). If the Host is not specified, all clients have root access. If the original option is not set, no client has root access to the shared folder.

/ delete

If ShareName or Drive: Path is specified, delete the specified section. If * is specified, delete all NFS shares.

Attention:

To see the full syntax for this Syntax, at the command prompt, type:

> **nfsshare /?**

See more:

1. The net print command in Windows
2. Netcfg command in Windows
3. Nbtstat command in Windows
4. Bitsadmin create command in Windows
5. The command nfsadmin in Windows

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