NAME

share – make local resource available for mounting by remote systems

SYNOPSIS

share [–**F** *FSType*] [–**o** *specific_options*] [–**d** *description*] [*pathname*]

AVAILABILITY

SUNWcsu

DESCRIPTION

The **share** command exports, or makes a resource available for mounting, through a remote file system of type *FSType*. If the option –**F** *FSType* is omitted, the first file system type listed in **/etc/dfs/fstypes** is used as default. For a description of NFS specific options, see **share_nfs**(1M). *pathname* is the pathname of the directory to be shared. When invoked with no arguments, **share** displays all shared file systems.

OPTIONS

–**F** *FSType* — Specify the filesystem type.

–**o** *specific_options* — The *specific_options* are used to control access of the shared resource. (See **share_nfs**(1M) for the NFS specific options.) They may be any of the following:

- **rw** — *pathname* is shared read/write to all clients. This is also the default behavior.
- **rw=***client*[:*client*]... — *pathname* is shared read/write only to the listed clients. No other systems can access *pathname*.
- **ro** — *pathname* is shared read-only to all clients.
- **ro=***client*[:*client*]... — *pathname* is shared read-only only to the listed clients. No other systems can access *pathname*.

–**d** *description* — The –**d** flag may be used to provide a description of the resource being shared.

EXAMPLES

This line will share the **/disk** file system read-only at boot time.

share –F nfs –o ro /disk

FILES

/etc/dfs/dfstab	list of **share** commands to be executed at boot time
/etc/dfs/fstypes	list of file system types, NFS by default
/etc/dfs/sharetab	system record of shared file systems

SEE ALSO

mountd(1M), **nfsd**(1M), **share_nfs**(1M), **shareall**(1M), **unshare**(1M)

NOTES

Export (old terminology): file system sharing used to be called exporting on SunOS 4.x, so the **share** command used to be invoked as **exportfs**(1B) or **/usr/sbin/exportfs**.

If **share** commands are invoked multiple times on the same filesystem, the last **share** invocation supersedes the previous—the options set by the last **share** command replace the old options. For example, if read-write permission was given to **usera** on **/somefs**, then to give read-write permission also to **userb** on **/somefs**:

example% share -F nfs -o rw=usera:userb /somefs

This behavior is not limited to sharing the root filesystem, but applies to all filesystems.