Create a volume or qtree storage container

ONTAP 9

NetApp
February 12, 2026

This PDF was generated from https://docs.netapp.com/us-en/ontap/nfs-config/create-volume-task.html on February 12, 2026. Always check docs.netapp.com for the latest.

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Create a volume or qtree storage container

Create an ONTAP NFS volume

You can create a volume and specify its junction point and other properties by using the `volume create` command.

About this task

A volume must include a *junction path* for its data to be made available to clients. You can specify the junction path when you create a new volume. If you create a volume without specifying a junction path, you must *mount* the volume in the SVM namespace using the `volume mount` command.

Before you begin

- NFS should be set up and running.
- The SVM security style must be UNIX.
- Beginning with 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. Learn more about `volume create` in the ONTAP command reference.

Steps

1. Create the volume with a junction point:

   `volume create -vserver` *`svm_name`* `-volume` *`volume_name`* `-aggregate` *`aggregate_name`* `-size {`*`integer`*`[KB|MB|GB|TB|PB]} -security-style unix -user` *`user_name_or_number`* `-group` *`group_name_or_number`* `-junction-path` *`junction_path`* `[-policy` *`export_policy_name`*`]`

   The choices for `-junction-path` are the following:

   - Directly under root, for example, *`/new_vol`*

     You can create a new volume and specify that it be mounted directly to the SVM root volume.

   - Under an existing directory, for example, */existing_dir/new_vol*

     You can create a new volume and specify that it be mounted to an existing volume (in an existing hierarchy), expressed as a directory.

   If you want to create a volume in a new directory (in a new hierarchy under a new volume), for example, */new_dir/new_vol*, then you must first create a new parent volume that is junctioned to the SVM root volume. You would then create the new child volume in the junction path of the new parent volume (new directory).

   + If you plan to use an existing export policy, you can specify it when you create the volume. You can also add an export policy later with the `volume modify` command.

2. Verify that the volume was created with the desired junction point:

```
volume show -vserver svm_name -volume volume_name -junction
```

Examples

The following command creates a new volume named users1 on the SVM vs1.example.com and the aggregate aggr1. The new volume is made available at `/users`. The volume is 750 GB in size, and its volume guarantee is of type volume (by default).

```
cluster1::> volume create -vserver vs1.example.com -volume users
-aggregate aggr1 -size 750g -junction-path /users
[Job 1642] Job succeeded: Successful

cluster1::> volume show -vserver vs1.example.com -volume users -junction
                           Junction                 Junction
Vserver           Volume   Active   Junction Path   Path Source
----------------- -------  -------- --------------- -----------
vs1.example.com   users1   true     /users          RW_volume
```

The following command creates a new volume named "home4" on the SVM "vs1.example.com" and the aggregate "aggr1". The directory `/eng/` already exists in the namespace for the vs1 SVM, and the new volume is made available at `/eng/home`, which becomes the home directory for the `/eng/` namespace. The volume is 750 GB in size, and its volume guarantee is of type `volume` (by default).

```
cluster1::> volume create -vserver vs1.example.com -volume home4
-aggregate aggr1 -size 750g -junction-path /eng/home
[Job 1642] Job succeeded: Successful

cluster1::> volume show -vserver vs1.example.com -volume home4 -junction
                          Junction                 Junction
Vserver          Volume   Active   Junction Path   Path Source
---------------- -------  -------- --------------- -----------
vs1.example.com  home4    true     /eng/home       RW_volume
```

Create an ONTAP NFS qtree

You can create a qtree to contain your data and specify its properties by using the `volume qtree create` command.

Before you begin

- The SVM and the volume that will contain the new qtree must already exist.
- The SVM security style must be UNIX, and NFS should be set up and running.

Steps

1. Create the qtree:

```
volume qtree create -vserver vserver_name { -volume volume_name -qtree
```

qtree_name | -qtree-path *qtree path* } -security-style unix [-policy *export_policy_name*]

You can specify the volume and qtree as separate arguments or specify the qtree path argument in the format `/vol/volume_name/_qtree_name`.

By default, qtrees inherit the export policies of their parent volume, but they can be configured to use their own. If you plan to use an existing export policy, you can specify it when you create the qtree. You can also add an export policy later with the `volume qtree modify` command.

2. Verify that the qtree was created with the desired junction path:

   `volume qtree show -vserver vserver_name { -volume volume_name -qtree qtree_name | -qtree-path qtree path }`

Example

The following example creates a qtree named qt01 located on SVM vs1.example.com that has a junction path `/vol/data1`:

```
cluster1::> volume qtree create -vserver vs1.example.com -qtree-path
/vol/data1/qt01 -security-style unix
[Job 1642] Job succeeded: Successful

cluster1::> volume qtree show -vserver vs1.example.com -qtree-path
/vol/data1/qt01

                    Vserver Name: vs1.example.com
                     Volume Name: data1
                      Qtree Name: qt01
  Actual (Non-Junction) Qtree Path: /vol/data1/qt01
                  Security Style: unix
                     Oplock Mode: enable
                Unix Permissions: ---rwxr-xr-x
                        Qtree Id: 2
                    Qtree Status: normal
                   Export Policy: default
       Is Export Policy Inherited: true
```

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