vserver name-mapping commands

ONTAP commands

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Table of Contents

vserver name-mapping commands . . . 1
- vserver name-mapping create . . . 1
  - Description . . . 1
  - Parameters . . . 1
  - Examples . . . 2
  - Related Links . . . 2
- vserver name-mapping delete . . . 2
  - Description . . . 2
  - Parameters . . . 2
  - Examples . . . 3
- vserver name-mapping insert . . . 3
  - Description . . . 3
  - Parameters . . . 3
  - Examples . . . 4
- vserver name-mapping modify . . . 4
  - Description . . . 4
  - Parameters . . . 5
  - Examples . . . 5
- vserver name-mapping refresh-hostname-ip . . . 6
  - Description . . . 6
  - Parameters . . . 6
  - Examples . . . 6
- vserver name-mapping show . . . 6
  - Description . . . 6
  - Parameters . . . 7
  - Examples . . . 7
- vserver name-mapping swap . . . 8
  - Description . . . 8
  - Parameters . . . 8
  - Examples . . . 8

vserver name-mapping commands

vserver name-mapping create

Create a name mapping

Availability: This command is available to *cluster* and *Vserver* administrators at the *admin* privilege level.

Description

The `vserver name-mapping create` command creates a name mapping. Name mappings are applied in the order in which they occur in the priority list; for example, a name mapping that occurs at position 2 in the priority list is applied before a name mapping that occurs at position 3. Each mapping direction (Kerberos-to-UNIX, Windows-to-UNIX, UNIX-to-Windows, S3-to-UNIX and S3-to-Windows) has its own priority list. Data ONTAP prevents you from creating two name mappings with the same pattern.

Patterns can be expressed as POSIX regular expressions. For information about regular expressions, see the UNIX reference page for *regex(7)* .

Each Vserver can have up to 12500 name mappings in each direction.

If you are using the CLI, you must delimit all regular expressions with double quotation marks ("). For instance, to enter the regular expression *(.)_`` in the CLI, type ``_"(.)"* at the command prompt. To add a "?" to the expression, press ESC followed by the "?".

Parameters

-vserver <vserver name> - Vserver

This parameter specifies the Vserver on which you want to create the name mapping.

-direction {krb-unix|win-unix|unix-win|s3-unix|s3-win} - Direction

This parameter specifies the direction of the name mapping. Possible values are *krb-unix* for a Kerberos-to-UNIX name mapping, *win-unix* for a Windows-to-UNIX name mapping, *unix-win* for a UNIX-to-Windows name mapping, *s3-unix* for a S3-to-UNIX name mapping and *s3-win* for a S3-to-Windows name mapping.

-position <integer> - Position

This parameter specifies the name mapping's position in the priority list. Specify the position as a positive integer.

If you want to create a new name mapping at a position that is already occupied in the priority list, use the vserver name-mapping insert command instead of the `vserver name-mapping create` command.

-pattern <text> - Pattern

This parameter specifies the pattern you want to match. Refer to the command description section for details. The pattern can be up to 256 characters in length.

-replacement <text> - Replacement

This parameter specifies the replacement pattern. The replacement pattern can be up to 256 characters in length.

{ [-address <IP Address/Mask>] - IP Address with Subnet Mask

This optional parameter specifies the IP address that can be used to match the client's workstation IP address with the pattern.

| [-hostname <text>] - Hostname }

This optional parameter specifies the hostname that can be used to match the corresponding client's workstation IP address with the list of IP addresses with the pattern.

Examples

The following example creates a name mapping on a Vserver named vs1. The mapping is from UNIX to Windows at position 5 in the priority list. The mapping maps the pattern cifs to the replacement EXAMPLE\Domain Users.

```
cluster1::> vserver name-mapping create -vserver vs1 -direction unix-win
-position 5 -pattern cifs -replacement "EXAMPLE\\Domain Users -address
10.238.33.245/24"
cluster1::> vserver name-mapping create -vserver vs1 -direction unix-win
-position 5 -pattern cifs -replacement "EXAMPLE\\Domain Users -hostname
google.com"
```

Related Links

- vserver name-mapping insert

vserver name-mapping delete

Delete a name mapping

Availability: This command is available to *cluster* and *Vserver* administrators at the *admin* privilege level.

Description

The `vserver name-mapping delete` command deletes a name mapping.

Parameters

-vserver <vserver name> - Vserver

This parameter specifies the Vserver from which you want to delete the name mapping.

-direction {krb-unix|win-unix|unix-win|s3-unix|s3-win} - Direction

This parameter specifies the direction of the name mapping that you want to delete.

-position <integer> - Position

This parameter specifies the position of the name mapping that you want to delete. Specify the position as a positive integer.

Examples

The following example deletes a name mapping on a Vserver named vs1. The name mapping is from UNIX to Windows and is at position 5.

```
cluster1::> vserver name-mapping delete -vserver vs1 -direction unix-win
-position 5
```

vserver name-mapping insert

Create a name mapping at a specified position

Availability: This command is available to *cluster* and *Vserver* administrators at the *admin* privilege level.

Description

The `vserver name-mapping insert` command creates a name mapping at a specified position in the priority list. The command rearranges the list as needed to accommodate the new entry. For instance, if you have a priority list of five mappings and insert a new mapping at position 3, the mapping previously at position 3 is moved to position 4, the mapping previously at position 4 is moved to position 5, and the mapping previously at position 5 is moved to position 6. Each mapping direction (Kerberos-to-UNIX, Windows-to-UNIX, UNIX-to-Windows, S3-to-UNIX and S3-to-Windows) has its own priority list.

You can specify patterns as POSIX regular expressions. For information about regular expressions, see the UNIX reference page for *regex(7)* .

Each Vserver can have up to 12500 name mappings in each direction.

If you are using the CLI, you must delimit all regular expressions with double quotation marks ("). For instance, to enter the regular expression *(.)_`` in the CLI, type ``_"(.)"* at the command prompt. To add a "?" to the expression, press ESC followed by the "?".

Parameters

-vserver <vserver name> - Vserver

This parameter specifies the Vserver on which you want to create the name mapping.

-direction {krb-unix|win-unix|unix-win|s3-unix|s3-win} - Direction

This parameter specifies the direction of the name mapping. Possible values are *krb-unix* for a Kerberos-to-UNIX name mapping, *win-unix* for a Windows-to-UNIX name mapping, *unix-win* for a UNIX-to-Windows name mapping, *s3-unix* for a S3-to-UNIX name mapping and *s3-win* for a S3-to-Windows name mapping.

-position <integer> - Position

This parameter specifies the position in the priority list at which you want to insert the new name mapping. Specify a position as a positive integer.

-pattern <text> - Pattern

This parameter specifies the pattern you want to match. Refer to the command description section for details. The pattern can be up to 256 characters in length.

-replacement <text> - Replacement

This parameter specifies the replacement pattern. The replacement pattern can be up to 256 characters in length.

{ [-address <IP Address/Mask>] - IP Address with Subnet Mask

This optional parameter specifies the IP address that can be used to match the client's workstation IP address with the pattern.

| [-hostname <text>] - Hostname }

This optional parameter specifies the hostname that can be used to match the corresponding client's workstation IP address with the list of IP addresses with the pattern.

Examples

The following example creates a name mapping on a Vserver named vs1. It is a user mapping from Kerberos to UNIX. It is inserted into the priority list at position 2. The name mapping maps any principal in the Kerberos realm SEC.EXAMPLE.COM to the UNIX user name corresponding to the principal's base name with any instance names removed; for example, tom/admin@SEC.EXAMPLE.COM is mapped to tom.

```
cluster1::> vserver name-mapping insert -vserver vs1 -direction krb-unix
-position 2 -pattern "([^@/]+)(/[^@]+)?@SEC.EXAMPLE.COM" -replacement "\1"
      cluster1::> vserver name-mapping insert -vserver vs1 -direction krb-
unix -position 3 -pattern
      "([^@/]+)(/[^@]+)?@SEC.EXAMPLE.COM" -replacement "\1 -address
10.238.33.245/24
```

vserver name-mapping modify

Modify a name mapping's pattern, replacement pattern, or both

Availability: This command is available to *cluster* and *Vserver* administrators at the *admin* privilege level.

Description

The `vserver name-mapping modify` command modifies the pattern, the replacement pattern, or both of a specified name mapping.

You can specify patterns as POSIX regular expressions. For information about regular expressions, see the UNIX reference page for *regex(7)*.

Each Vserver can have up to 12500 name mappings in each direction.

If you are using the CLI, you must delimit all regular expressions with double quotation marks ("). For instance, to enter the regular expression (.) in the CLI, type "(.)" at the command prompt. To add a "?" to the expression, press ESC followed by the "?".

Parameters

-vserver <vserver name> - Vserver

This parameter specifies the Vserver on which you want to modify the name mapping.

-direction {krb-unix|win-unix|unix-win|s3-unix|s3-win} - Direction

This parameter specifies the direction of the name mapping. Possible values are *krb-unix* for a Kerberos-to-UNIX name mapping, *win-unix* for a Windows-to-UNIX name mapping, *unix-win* for a UNIX-to-Windows name mapping, *s3-unix* for a S3-to-UNIX name mapping and *s3-win* for a S3-to-Windows name mapping.

-position <integer> - Position

This parameter specifies the name mapping's position in the priority list. A position is specified as a positive integer. Each mapping direction (Kerberos-to-UNIX, Windows-to-UNIX, UNIX-to-Windows, S3-to-UNIX and S3-to-Windows) has its own priority list.

[-pattern <text>] - Pattern

This parameter specifies the pattern you want to match. Refer to the command description section for details. The pattern can be up to 256 characters in length.

[-replacement <text>] - Replacement

This parameter specifies the replacement pattern. The replacement pattern can be up to 256 characters in length.

{ [-address <IP Address/Mask>] - IP Address with Subnet Mask

This optional parameter specifies the IP address that can be used to match the client's workstation IP address with the pattern.

| [-hostname <text>] - Hostname }

This optional parameter specifies the hostname that can be used to match the corresponding client's workstation IP address with the list of IP addresses with the pattern.

Examples

The following example modifies the name mapping on the Vserver named vs1 and direction win-unix, at position 3. The pattern to be matched is changed to "EXAMPLE\(.+)".

```
cluster1::> vserver name-mapping modify -vserver vs1 -direction win-unix
-position 3 -pattern "EXAMPLE\\(.+) -address 10.238.2.54/32"
cluster1::> vserver name-mapping modify -vserver vs1 -direction win-unix
-position 3 -pattern "EXAMPLE\\(.+) -hostname google.com"
```

vserver name-mapping refresh-hostname-ip

Refresh the IP addresses for configured hostnames

Availability: This command is available to *cluster* and *Vserver* administrators at the *advanced* privilege level.

Description

The `vserver name-mapping refresh-hostname-ip` command will refresh the IP Address entries in the name-mapping configuration by resolving the hostname. If you run this command with no parameters, this will refresh the IP address entries for every hostname in the name-mapping configuration.

Parameters

`-vserver <vserver>` - Vserver (privilege: advanced)

This parameter specifies the Vserver for which the hostname lookup needs to be done.

`[-direction {krb-unix|win-unix|unix-win|s3-unix|s3-win}]` - Name Mapping Direction (privilege: advanced)

This optional parameter specifies the direction of the name-mapping entry for the hostname lookup.

`[-hostname <text>]` - Hostname (privilege: advanced)

This optional parameter specifies the hostname for which the lookup needs to be done.

Examples

```
cluster1::*> vserver name-mapping refresh-hostname-ip -vserver vs1
-direction win-unix -hostname
```

vserver name-mapping show

Display name mappings

Availability: This command is available to *cluster* and *Vserver* administrators at the *admin* privilege level.

Description

The `vserver name-mapping show` command displays information about name mappings. The command output depends on the parameter or parameters specified with the command. If you do not specify any parameters, the command displays the following information about all name mappings:

- Vserver name
- Direction of the mapping (krb-unix for Kerberos-to-UNIX, win-unix for Windows-to-UNIX, or unix-win for UNIX-to-Windows)
- Position of the mapping in the priority list
- Pattern to be matched
- Replacement pattern

You can specify additional parameters to display only information that matches those parameters. For instance, to display information only about Kerberos-to-UNIX name mappings, run the command with the `-direction krb-unix` parameter.

Parameters

{ [-fields <fieldname>,…]

If you specify the `-fields <fieldname>, …` parameter, the command output also includes the specified field or fields. You can use '-fields ?' to display the fields to specify.

| [-instance] }

If you specify the `-instance` parameter, the command displays detailed information about all fields.

[-vserver <vserver name>] - Vserver

If you specify this parameter, the command displays information only about the name mapping or mappings that match the specified Vserver.

[-direction {krb-unix|win-unix|unix-win|s3-unix|s3-win}] - Direction

If you specify this parameter, the command displays information only about the name mapping or mappings that have the specified mapping direction.

[-position <integer>] - Position

If you specify this parameter, the command displays information only about the name mapping that has the specified position in the priority list.

[-pattern <text>] - Pattern

If you specify this parameter, the command displays information only about the name mapping or mappings that use the specified matching pattern. The pattern can be up to 256 characters in length. Refer to the command description section for details.

[-replacement <text>] - Replacement

If you specify this parameter, the command displays information only about the name mapping or mappings that use the specified replacement pattern.

[-address <IP Address/Mask>] - IP Address with Subnet Mask

If you specify this parameter, the command displays information only about the name mapping or mappings that use the specified IP address.

[-hostname <text>] - Hostname

If you specify this parameter, the command displays information only about the name mapping or mappings that use the specified hostname.

Examples

The following example displays information about all name mappings:

```
cluster1::> vserver name-mapping show
Vserver:   vs1
Direction: win-unix
Position Hostname         IP Address/Mask
-------- ---------------- ----------------
1        google.com       -                 Pattern:
EXAMPLE\\administrator
                                        Replacement: nobody
2        -                10.238.2.34/32     Pattern: EXAMPLE\\(.+)
                                        Replacement: \_1
```

vserver name-mapping swap

Exchange the positions of two name mappings

Availability: This command is available to *cluster* and *Vserver* administrators at the *admin* privilege level.

Description

The `vserver name-mapping swap` command exchanges the positions of two name mappings in the priority list.

Parameters

`-vserver <vserver name>` - Vserver

This parameter specifies the Vserver on which the name mappings are located.

`-direction {krb-unix|win-unix|unix-win|s3-unix|s3-win}` - Direction

This parameter specifies the direction of the name mappings that you want to exchange. Each mapping direction (Kerberos-to-UNIX, Windows-to-UNIX, and UNIX-to-Windows) has its own priority list.

`-position <integer>` - Position

This parameter specifies the position in the priority list of the first name mapping that you want to exchange. Specify a position as a positive integer.

`-with-position <integer>` - Position of an existing name mapping entry in the list of name mappings for this Vserver. This entry will be swapped with the entry at 'position'.

This parameter specifies the position in the priority list of the second name mapping that you want to exchange. Specify a position as a positive integer.

Examples

The following example exchanges the positions of two name mappings on a Vserver named vs1. The name mappings have the direction Windows-to-UNIX. The name mappings are exchanged between positions 2 and 4.

```
cluster1::> vserver name-mapping swap -vserver vs1 -direction win-unix
-position 2 -with-position 4
```

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