

DNS-323: Setup Guide for Shared Drive Access: Folders and Permissions

In this example we are using the two installed drives as separate volumes. Your setup may look slightly different.

Step 1. Configure the DNS-323 for access from your network.

Go through the initial configuration steps. Go to Setup > LAN. Set LAN Settings with static IP address and correct Default Gateway (your router's IP address) and DNS servers (you can use your provider's DNS).

LAN SETTINGS :

Speed 1000 Mbps

Link Speed Auto 100 1000

DHCP Client

Static IP

IP Address :

Subnet Mask :

Gateway IP Address :

DNS1 :

DNS2 :

Step 2. Go to Setup > Device. Setup the network name, relating to Windows file and printer settings and a host name.

DEVICE SETTINGS :

Enter a workgroup, name, and description.

DEVICE SETTINGS :

Workgroup

Name

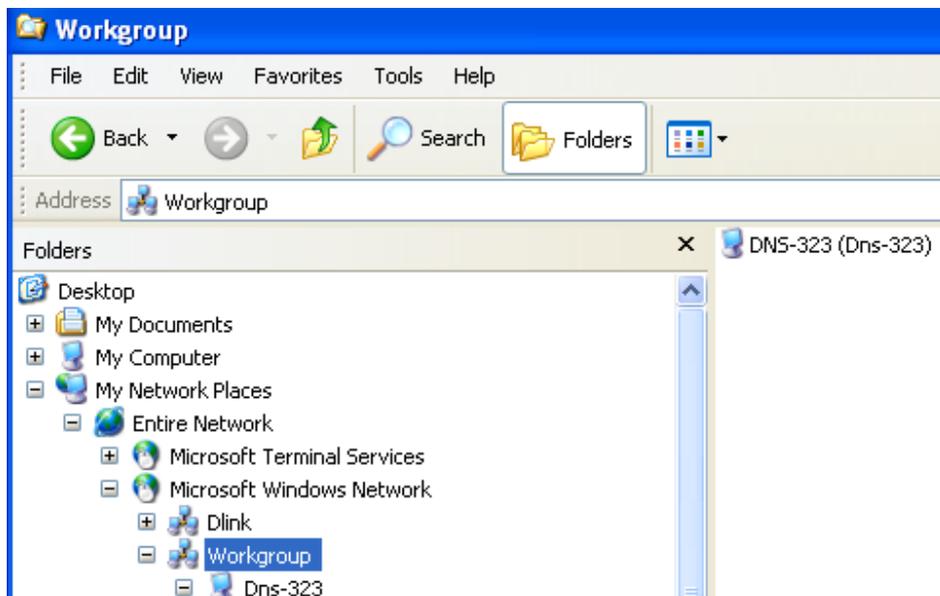
Description

After applying these settings you should be able to ping the device using the device's name and browse to the device using Windows Explorer:

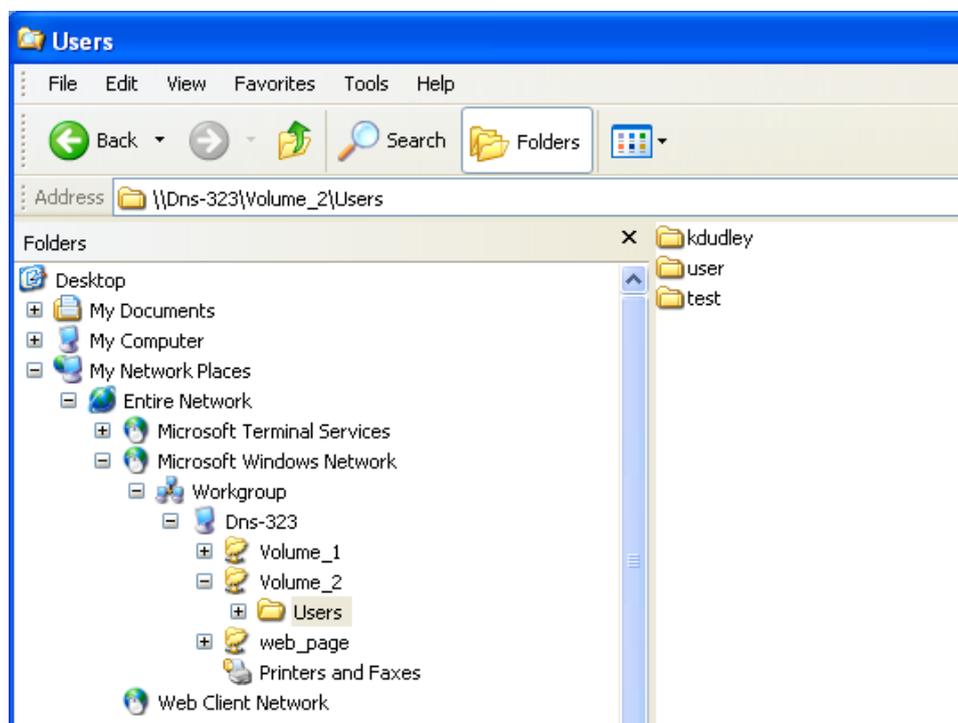
```
C:\Documents and Settings>ping dns-323

Pinging dns-323 [192.168.1.145] with 32 bytes of data:

Reply from 192.168.1.145: bytes=32 time<1ms TTL=64
Reply from 192.168.1.145: bytes=32 time<1ms TTL=64
Reply from 192.168.1.145: bytes=32 time<1ms TTL=64
```



Step 3. Browse into the DNS-323 using Windows Explorer and create the directory structure you wish to use. By default the DNS-323 will allow any user to log into the drive with full read/write privileges. Please note that to access the drives Windows will be sending the username and password of the person logged into the computer.



Step 4. Log into the DNS-323 configuration pages and go to Advanced > Users. Configure the users that will access the drive.

USERS :

Create users and their passwords. Assign users to groups if desired.

Save Settings Don't Save Settings

CREATE A USER :

Group: NONE

User Name: []

Password: []

Confirm Password: []

USER LIST :

No.	User Name	Group Name	Change Password	Delete
1	kdudley	users	[]	[]
2	user	users	[]	[]
3	test	users	[]	[]

Helpful Hints..
User passwords must be at least five characters long. A user name can not be the same as a group name.

Step 5. Go to Advanced > Network Access. Change the Network Access rules to reflect the permissions you want in effect on the drive. In our example we have configured it so any user can read any other user's folder – but can only write to his/her own folder.

NETWORK ACCESS SETTINGS :

Assign permissions for users and groups on the local network.

Save Settings Don't Save Settings

NETWORK ACCESS SETTINGS :

Category: User Group

User: Please select a user All accounts

Folder: [] Browse

Permission: Read Only

Comment: []

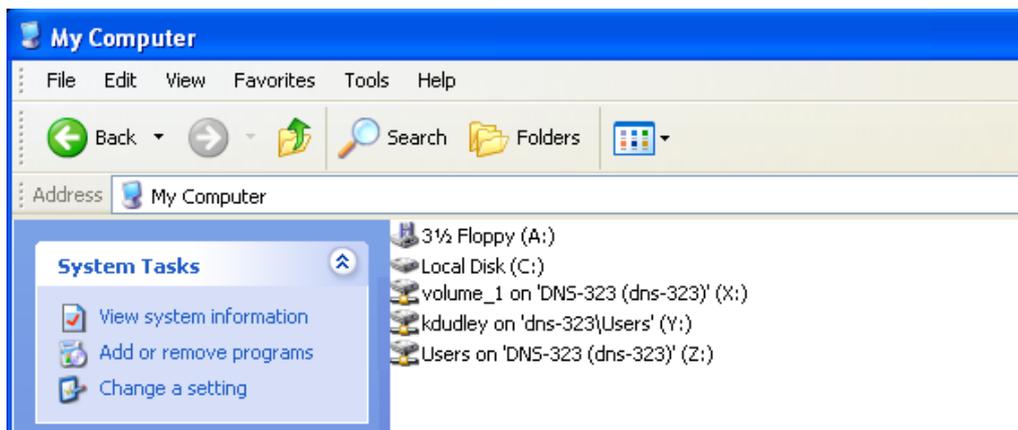
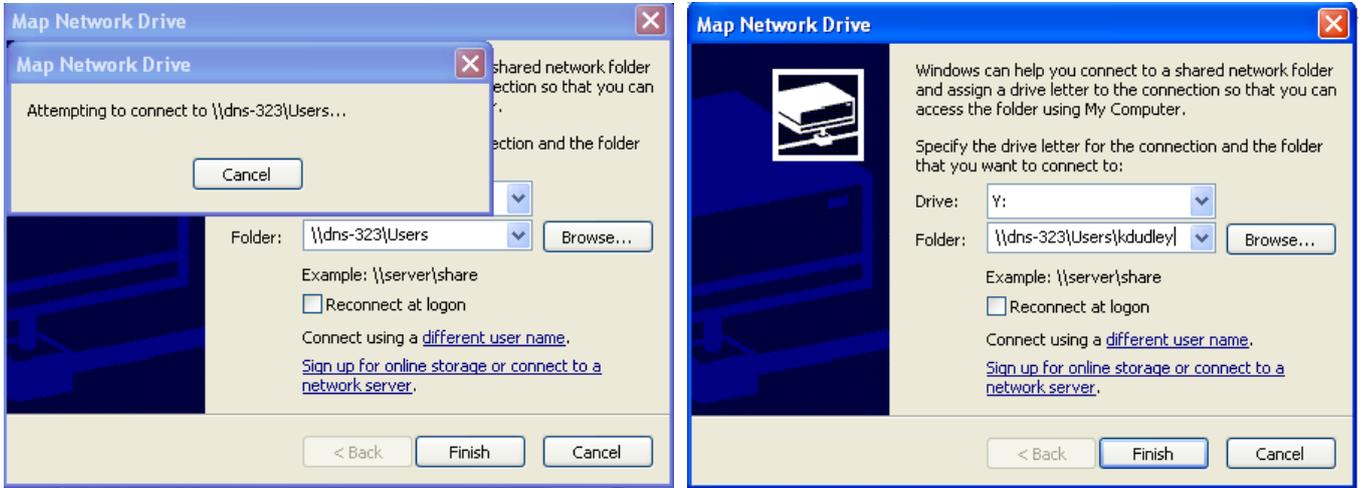
NETWORK ACCESS LIST :

Share	Path	User/Group	Comment	R/W
Volume_1	Volume_1	ALL		[] []
Users	Volume_2/Users	users	Read access for Users group	[] []
test	Volume_2/Users/test	test		[] []
user	Volume_2/Users/user	user		[] []
kdudley	Volume_2/Users/kdudley	kdudley		[] []

Helpful Hints..
By default, each hard drive or volume will have an open-access rule. These rules must be deleted before user or group specific rules can be created.

Step 6. Now on your workgroup computers you can map drives to the folders on the DNS-323. Go to My Computer > Tools > Map Network Drive. Under “Drive” select any available drive letter. Under “Folder” type the path to the folder (e.g. \\dns-323\Users).

In our example we created 3 mappings – one for access to the Volume_1 share with no restrictions – one for read/write access to the user’s personal folder – and one for read access to the other users’ folders.



A note about permissions – our example shows how we can give read access to [\\DNS-323\users](#) and read/write access to [\\DNS-323\users\kdudley](#) .

It must be remembered that the permissions on the network drive are inherited from the parent folder. The implication of this is that if we browse to kdudley’s folder through the Y: drive (kdudley’s share) – read/write access will be granted. But if we browse to kdudley’s folder through the Z: drive (General Users’ share) the permissions for the folder will be inherited from the “users” folder and only read access will be granted.