

IST 251 – Chapter 9 – Administering Shared Folders

Home Folder – a shared folder that contains user's personal data in Active Directory.

Characteristics of shared folders:

1. Shared folder permissions apply to folders not individual files.
2. Shared folder permissions don't restrict access to users who gain access to the folder at the computer where the folder is stored. They only apply to network users
3. Shared Folder permissions are the only way to secure network resources on a FAT volume
4. The default shared folder permission is Read.

The 3 shared folders permission are:

1. **Read**
2. **Change**
3. **Full Control**

NTFS Permissions along with Shared Folder Permissions. – Extra security

Guidelines for shared folder permissions

1. Determine which groups need access to each resource and at what level of access they need.
2. assign permissions to groups, not individual users
3. assign the most strict permissions that still allow a user to perform their job
4. Organize resource so that folders with the same security requirements are in the same shared folder.
5. User intuitive share names so that users can easily recognize and locate resources.

Shared application folders:

1. create 1 shared folder for applications and organize all shared applications under it
2. assign the administrators group full control permissions for the application
3. remove full control permission from everyone group and assign read
4. assign the change permission to groups that are responsible for upgrading and troubleshooting applications
5. Create a separate shared folder outside your application for any applications that need special permissions.

Requirements for sharing folders

1. in a domain:
 - a. the domain admins can share folders on any machine in the domain
 - b. A power user can share folders on their local machine.
2. in a workgroup:
 - a. the administrators and power users groups can share folders on their local machines

Windows automatically shares folders for administrative purposes. These are marked with a \$ after them. These shares are hidden from users browsing the network

User limit. XP only supports 10 users at a time. Server 2000 or 2003 supports unlimited users at a time.

Caching – allow access offline.

1. Manual Caching of documents
2. Automatic Caching of documents
3. automatic caching of programs and documents

Multiple Share Names – why???

UNC – Universal Naming Convention. [\\instructor\testhare](#)

Combining shared folder permissions with NTFS Permissions.

When combined, the more restrictive permission is always the overriding permission.