Home directory

Windows

To connect the home drive, your computer must either be within the ETH network (wireless or cable) or you must have an active VPN connection.

- The function for connecting to a network drive is located at:
  Computer > Tools * > Map Network Drive.
  * If "Tools" doesn't exist, simply press the ALT key on your keyboard. The navigation should appear.
- The drive letter can be chosen freely.
- For Folder/Server fill in the Home address: \d.ethz.ch\dfs\users\all\<nethz-username>
  Important: Select "Connect using a different username".
- Click Finish / Connect
- The login screen appears
- Login name: d\<nethz-username>
- Password: <nethz-password>
- The home drive is now connected and appears under the heading "Network".

Mac OS

To connect the home drive, your computer must either be within the ETH network (wireless or cable) or you must have an active VPN connection.

- Click on Finder, click "Go" "Connect to Server ..."
- In Server address, fill in the Home address: smb://d.ethz.ch/dfs/users/all/<nethz-username>
- Click Connect
- Login name: d\<nethz-username>
- Password: <nethz-password>
- The home drive is now connected and will appear in the Finder.

Linux

Basically, there are two options to access your personal home directory with a Linux system. The first method should work on any recent Linux without the need to install additional packages. The second method is meant rather for older systems.
Preliminaries

In order to connect your home drive you must either have an active VPN connection or be in the ETH network. Commands will require you to have root permissions or at least know the root password. To connect a drive, you also need a so-called mount point. To a certain extent the connected drive is mounted from this directory and can also be accessed from there. It is advisable to create a separate folder that is used for this purpose only. Create a new folder in your user's home directory and name it for example "ethz".

Connect

The first method for connecting works with the command mount. The command looks like this:

```
sudo mount -t cifs -o 'username=muster,uid=localuser,gid=localuser,domain=d.ethz.ch' '
//nas-nethz-users.ethz.ch/share-m-$/muster'/home/muster/ethz
```

Replace "muster" with your ETH username. User information and domain are specified in the first path. In the example, muster=USERNAME, ETH username, and uid=localuser,gid=localuser is the local user. domain=d.ethz.ch specifies the ETH domain. The first path is the path to your server drive. It should be noted that in the part "share -m "$" the "m" is to be replaced by the first letter of the user name. The second path (in this example /home /muster/ethz) is the mount point.

After the command is run, the system will ask for the root password ([sudo] password for user) unless you are already logged in as root. Only after this does the system ask for your nethz password. Here is a second example of the command:

```
sudo mount -t cifs -o 'username=lemeier,uid=lea,gid=lea,domain=d.ethz.ch' '
//nas-nethz-users.ethz.ch/share-l-$/lemeier'/home/lea/ethz
```

The second method works on smbmount. To use this command, the appropriate package must be installed first. For this, the following command is run:

```
sudo apt-get install smbfs
```

After installing the package the home drive is accessed by running the following command:

```
sudo smbmount //d/dfs/users/all/muster/home/muster/ethz -o username=muster
```

"muster" is again replaced by the ETH username and /home/muster/ethz is again the local mount point. A second example for this:

```
sudo smbmount //d/dfs/users/all/lemeier/home/lea/ethz -o username=lemeier
```

Disconnect

If access to the home drive is no longer needed, you can disconnect with the command

```
sudo umount /home/muster/ethz. Here too the mount point is /home/muster/ethz. A further example: sudo umount /home/lea/ethz
```

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