

# 使用sshfs挂载远程Linux文件系统

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Date

在使用Linux的时候，很多时候我们需要挂载远程的目录来工作，比如笔者自己就喜欢挂载远程sourceforge上的数据目录来获取一些源代码，或者编辑个人主页；还有时候需要挂载学校内某个服务器的目录来处理管理网站的处理。这些远程目录的挂载都可以通过sshfs这个软件来实现。

下面就说一下常用ubuntu系统怎么使用sshfs吧。

ubuntu系统下安装sshfs只需要使用下面命令便可以完成。

```
1 sudo apt-get install sshfs
```

sshfs选项很多啊。

```
1 general options:
2   -o opt,[opt...]      mount options
3   -h    —help          print help
4   -V    —version        print version
5
6 SSHFS options:
7   -p PORT                equivalent to '-o port=PORT'
8   -C                    equivalent to '-o compression=yes' #启用压缩建议配上,
9   -F ssh_configfile      specifies alternative ssh configuration file #使用非默认的配置文件的ssh
10  -l                    equivalent to '-o ssh_protocol=1' #不要用啊
11  -o reconnect            reconnect to server                #自动重连
12  -o delay_connect        delay connection to server
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13 -o sshfs_sync          synchronous writes
14 -o no_readahead        synchronous reads (no speculative readahead) #提前预读
15 -o sshfs_debug         print some debugging information
16 -o cache=BOOL          enable caching {yes,no} (default: yes) #能缓存目录结构之类的信息
17 -o cache_timeout=N     sets timeout for caches in seconds (default: 20)
18 -o cache_X_timeout=N   sets timeout for {stat,dir,link} cache
19 -o workaround=LIST     colon separated list of workarounds
20         none           no workarounds enabled
21         all            all workarounds enabled
22         [no]rename     fix renaming to existing file (default: off)
23         [no]nodelayrv  set nodelay tcp flag in sshd (default: off)
24         [no]truncate   fix truncate for old servers (default: off)
25         [no]buflimit    fix buffer fillup bug in server (default: on)
26 -o idmap=TYPE          user/group ID mapping, possible types are: #文件权限uid/映射关系gid
27         none           no translation of the ID space (default)
28         user           only translate UID of connecting user
29 -o ssh_command=CMD     execute CMD instead of 'ssh'
30 -o ssh_protocol=N      ssh protocol to use (default: 2) #肯定要的2
31 -o sftp_server=SERV    path to sftp server or subsystem (default: sftp)
32 -o directport=PORT     directly connect to PORT bypassing ssh
33 -o transform_symlinks  transform absolute symlinks to relative
34 -o follow_symlinks     follow symlinks on the server
35 -o no_check_root       don't check for existence of 'dir' on server
36 -o password_stdin      read password from stdin (only for pam_mount)
37 -o SSHOPT=VAL          ssh options (see man ssh_config)
38
39 Module options:
40
41 [subdir]
42 -o subdir=DIR          prepend this directory to all paths (mandatory)
43 -o [no]rellinks        transform absolute symlinks to relative

```

```
44  
45 [iconv]  
46 #字符集转换对我这种,控UTF8默认已经是最好的,  
47 -o from_code=CHARSET    original encoding of file names (default: UTF-8)  
48 -o to_code=CHARSET      new encoding of the file names (default: UTF-8)
```

实际使用  
远程挂载

```
1 sshfs root@192.168.1.101:/home/files /home/files_remote
```

卸载

```
1 fusermount -u /home/files_remote
```