With the CephFS kernel client, you can mount a specific subdirectory from a CephFS file system. This example mounts a directory called `/dir/dir2` from the root of a CephFS file system:

```
[root@node ~]# mount -t ceph mon1:/dir1/dir2 mount-point
```

You can specify a list of several comma-separated MONs to mount the device. The standard port (6789) is the default, or you can add a colon and a nonstandard port number after the name of each MON. Recommended practice is to specify more than one MON in case that some are offline when the file system is mounted.

These other options are available when using the CephFS kernel client:

CephFS Kernel Client Mount Options

Option name	Description
`name=`*`name`*	The Cephx client ID to use. The default is `guest`.
`fs=`*`fs-name`*	The name of the CephFS file system to mount. When no value is provided, it uses the default file system.
`secret=`*`secret_value`*	Value of the secret key for this client.
`secretfile=`*`secret_key_file`*	The path to the file with the secret key for this client.
`rsize=`*`bytes`*	Specify the maximum read size in bytes.
`wsize=`*`bytes`*	Specify the maximum write size in bytes. The default is none.

To persistently mount your CephFS file system by using the kernel client, you can add the following entry to the `/etc/fstab` file:

```
mon1,mon2:/ mount_point ceph name=user1,secretfile=/root/secret,_netdev 0 0
```

Use the `umount` command to unmount the file system:

```
[root@node ~]# umount mount_point
```

Removing CephFS

You can remove a CephFS if needed. However, first back up all your data, because removing your CephFS file system destroys all the stored data on that file system.

The procedure to remove a CephFS is first to mark it as down, as follows:

```
[ceph: root@server /]# ceph fs set fs-name down true
```

Then, you can remove it with the next command: