

Real-world sshfs mount example, from CCB researcher

For mounting a ChemIT cluster's share, via sshfs. Instructions for both Linux and a Mac.

See also

- [Directory mounting](#)

Step-by-step guide: Linux

1. Make sure that sshfs is installed. If not, install it.
2. Create a mount point in your home directory.
mkdir home/[user]/[clustername]
3. Add yourself to the fuse user list
sudo gpasswd -a \$USER fuse
4. mount the external directory to your local machine
sshfs -o idmap=user [NetID]@[clustername].chem.cornell.edu:/home/[NetID]/ /home/[user]/[clustername]
(The last directory listed is on your own desktop, obviously, and you should replace [user] with your username on the cluster, along with entering your cluster's name. Lleave everything else the same.)
5. Marvel. 😊 Oh, and if you want to unmount type
fusermount -u /home/[user]/[clustername]

Notes: The researcher recommends against adding stuff to the fstab for automatic mount upon restart. Another easy way is simply add the following in your .bashrc:

```
alias=[clustername]mount='sshfs -o idmap=user [NetID]@[clustername].chem.cornell.edu:/home/[user]/ /home/[user]/[clustername]'
```

Step-by-step guide: Mac OS X

1. Go to <http://osxfuse.github.io> download and install OSXFUSE.
2. Restart.
3. Go back to <http://osxfuse.github.io>, download and install SSHFS
4. make a mount point in your home directory.
mkdir /Users/[user]/[clustername]
5. Skipping point 2 in the Linux list above, go directly to the command:
sshfs -o idmap=user [NetID]@[clustername].chem.cornell.edu:/home/[NetID]/ /Users/[user]/[clustername]
6. Marvel. The unmount command is now simply:
umount /Users/[user]/[clustername]
7. You can make an alias, just as described above to do this quicker.



Related articles

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