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## ***Rocky Enterprise Linux 9.2 Manual Pages on command 'mount.fuse.8'***

**\$ man mount.fuse.8**

fuse(8)                      System Manager's Manual                      fuse(8)

### NAME

fuse - configuration and mount options for FUSE file systems

### DESCRIPTION

FUSE (Filesystem in Userspace) is a simple interface for userspace programs to export a virtual filesystem to the Linux kernel. FUSE also aims to provide a secure method for non privileged users to create and mount their own filesystem implementations.

### DEFINITIONS

**FUSE** The in-kernel filesystem that forwards requests to a user-space process.

**filesystem**

The user-space process that responds to requests received from the kernel.

**libfuse**

The shared library that most (user-space) filesystems use to communicate with FUSE (the kernel filesystem). libfuse also provides the fusermount3 (or fusermount if you have older version of libfuse) helper to allow non-privileged users to mount filesystems.

**filesystem owner**

The user that starts the filesystem and instructs the kernel to associate it with a particular mountpoint. The latter is typically done by the filesystem itself on start-up. When using libfuse, this is done by calling the fusermount3 utility.

**client** Any process that interacts with the mountpoint.

### CONFIGURATION

Some options regarding mount policy can be set in the file /etc/fuse.conf. Currently these

options are:

`mount_max = NNN`

Set the maximum number of FUSE mounts allowed to non-root users. The default is 1000.

`user_allow_other`

Allow non-root users to specify the `allow_other` or `allow_root` mount options (see below).

These limits are enforced by the `fusemount3` helper, so they can be avoided by filesystems that run as root.

## OPTIONS

Most of the generic mount options described in `mount` are supported (`ro`, `rw`, `suid`, `nosuid`, `dev`, `nodev`, `exec`, `noexec`, `atime`, `noatime`, `sync`, `async`, `dirsync`). Filesystems are mounted with `nodev,nosuid` by default, which can only be overridden by a privileged user.

General mount options:

These are FUSE specific mount options that can be specified for all filesystems:

`default_permissions`

This option instructs the kernel to perform its own permission check instead of deferring all permission checking to the filesystem. The check by the kernel is done in addition to any permission checks by the filesystem, and both have to succeed for an operation to be allowed. The kernel performs a standard UNIX permission check (based on mode bits and ownership of the directory entry, and uid/gid of the client).

This mount option is activated implicitly if the filesystem enables ACL support during the initial feature negotiation when opening the device fd. In this case, the kernel performs both ACL and standard unix permission checking.

Filesystems that do not implement any permission checking should generally add this option internally.

`allow_other`

This option overrides the security measure restricting file access to the filesystem owner, so that all users (including root) can access the files.

`rootmode=M`

Specifies the file mode of the filesystem's root (in octal representation).

`blkdev` Mount a filesystem backed by a block device. This is a privileged option. The de?

vice must be specified with the `fsname=NAME` option.

#### `blksize=N`

Set the block size for the filesystem. This option is only valid for 'fuseblk' type mounts. The default is 512.

In most cases, this option should not be specified by the filesystem owner but set internally by the filesystem.

#### `max_read=N`

With this option the maximum size of read operations can be set. The default is infinite, but typically the kernel enforces its own limit in addition to this one. A value of zero corresponds to no limit.

This option should not be specified by the filesystem owner. The correct (or optimum) value depends on the filesystem implementation and should thus be set by the filesystem internally.

This mount option is deprecated in favor of direct negotiation over the device `fd` (as done for e.g. the maximum size of write operations). For the time being, libfuse-using filesystems that want to limit the read size must therefore use this mount option and set the same value again in the `init()` handler.

`fd=N` The file descriptor to use for communication between the userspace filesystem and the kernel. The file descriptor must have been obtained by opening the FUSE device (`/dev/fuse`).

This option should not be specified by the filesystem owner. It is set by libfuse (or, if libfuse is not used, must be set by the filesystem itself).

#### `user_id=N`

`group_id=N` Specifies the numeric uid/gid of the mount owner.

This option should not be specified by the filesystem owner. It is set by libfuse (or, if libfuse is not used, must be set by the filesystem itself).

#### `fsname=NAME`

Sets the filesystem source (first field in `/etc/mtab`). The default is the name of the filesystem process.

#### `subtype=TYPE`

Sets the filesystem type (third field in `/etc/mtab`). The default is the name of the filesystem process. If the kernel supports it, `/etc/mtab` and `/proc/mounts` will show the filesystem type as `fuse.TYPE`

If the kernel doesn't support subtypes, the source field will be TYPE#NAME, or if fsname option is not specified, just TYPE.

libfuse-specific mount options:

These following options are not actually passed to the kernel but interpreted by libfuse.

They can be specified for all filesystems that use libfuse:

allow\_root

This option is similar to allow\_other but file access is limited to the filesystem owner and root. This option and allow\_other are mutually exclusive.

auto\_unmount

This option enables automatic release of the mountpoint if filesystem terminates for any reason. Normally the filesystem is responsible for releasing the mountpoint, which means that the mountpoint becomes inaccessible if the filesystem terminates without first unmounting.

At the moment, this option implies that the filesystem will also be mounted with nodev and nosuid (even when mounted by root). This restriction may be lifted in the future.

High-level mount options:

These following options are not actually passed to the kernel but interpreted by libfuse.

They can only be specified for filesystems that use the high-level libfuse API:

kernel\_cache

This option disables flushing the cache of the file contents on every open(2).

This should only be enabled on filesystems, where the file data is never changed externally (not through the mounted FUSE filesystem). Thus it is not suitable for network filesystems and other "intermediate" filesystems.

NOTE: if this option is not specified (and neither direct\_io) data is still cached after the open(2), so a read(2) system call will not always initiate a read operation.

auto\_cache

This option is an alternative to kernel\_cache. Instead of unconditionally keeping cached data, the cached data is invalidated on open(2) if the modification time or the size of the file has changed since it was last opened.

umask=M

Override the permission bits in st\_mode set by the filesystem. The resulting per?

mission bits are the ones missing from the given umask value. The value is given in octal representation.

uid=N Override the st\_uid field set by the filesystem (N is numeric).

gid=N Override the st\_gid field set by the filesystem (N is numeric).

entry\_timeout=T

The timeout in seconds for which name lookups will be cached. The default is 1.0 second. For all the timeout options, it is possible to give fractions of a second as well (e.g. entry\_timeout=2.8)

negative\_timeout=T

The timeout in seconds for which a negative lookup will be cached. This means, that if file did not exist (lookup returned ENOENT), the lookup will only be redone after the timeout, and the file/directory will be assumed to not exist until then.

The default is 0.0 second, meaning that caching negative lookups are disabled.

attr\_timeout=T

The timeout in seconds for which file/directory attributes are cached. The default is 1.0 second.

ac\_attr\_timeout=T

The timeout in seconds for which file attributes are cached for the purpose of checking if auto\_cache should flush the file data on open. The default is the value of attr\_timeout

noforget

remember=T

Normally, libfuse assigns inodes to paths only for as long as the kernel is aware of them. With this option inodes are instead assigned for at least T seconds (or, in the case of noforget, the life-time of the filesystem). This will require more memory, but may be necessary when using applications that make use of inode numbers.

modules=M1[:M2...]

Add modules to the filesystem stack. Modules are pushed in the order they are specified, with the original filesystem being on the bottom of the stack.

mount.fuse3 options:

These options are interpreted by mount.fuse3 and are thus only available when mounting a file system via mount.fuse3 (such as when mounting via the generic mount(1) command or

/etc/fstab). Supported options are:

setuid=USER

Switch to USER and its primary group before launching the FUSE file system process.

mount.fuse3 must be run as root or with CAP\_SETUID and CAP\_SETGID for this to work.

drop\_privileges

Perform setup of the FUSE file descriptor and mounting the file system before launching the FUSE file system process. mount.fuse3 requires privilege to do so, i.e. must be run as root or at least with CAP\_SYS\_ADMIN and CAP\_SETPCAP. It will launch the file system process fully unprivileged, i.e. without capabilities(7) and prctl(2) flags set up such that privileges can't be reacquired (e.g. via setuid or fscaps binaries). This reduces risk in the event of the FUSE file system process getting compromised by malicious file system data.

## FUSE MODULES (STACKING)

Modules are filesystem stacking support to high level API. Filesystem modules can be built into libfuse or loaded from shared object

iconv

Perform file name character set conversion. Options are:

from\_code=CHARSET

Character set to convert from (see iconv -l for a list of possible values). Default is UTF-8.

to\_code=CHARSET

Character set to convert to. Default is determined by the current locale.

subdir

Prepend a given directory to each path. Options are:

subdir=DIR

Directory to prepend to all paths. This option is mandatory.

rellinks

Transform absolute symlinks into relative

norellinks

Do not transform absolute symlinks into relative. This is the default.

## SECURITY

The fusermount3 program is installed set-user-gid to fuse. This is done to allow users from fuse group to mount their own filesystem implementations. There must however be some

limitations, in order to prevent Bad User from doing nasty things. Currently those limitations are:

1. The user can only mount on a mountpoint, for which it has write permission
2. The mountpoint is not a sticky directory which isn't owned by the user (like /tmp usually is)
3. No other user (including root) can access the contents of the mounted filesystem.

#### NOTE

FUSE filesystems are unmounted using the `fusermount3(1)` command (`fusermount3 -u mountpoint`).

#### AUTHORS

FUSE is currently maintained by Nikolaus Rath <Nikolaus@rath.org>

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This man page was originally written by Bastien Roucaries <roucaries.bastien+debian@gmail.com> for the Debian GNU/Linux distribution.

#### SEE ALSO

`fusermount3(1)` `fusermount(1)` `mount(8)` `fuse(4)`

`fuse(8)`