

Cloud File Storage

User Instruction

Product Introduction



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User Instruction

Create File System and Mount Point

Last updated : 2018-09-20 17:44:38

Creating File System and Mount Point

1. Log in to the CFS console
2. Click the **Create** button, and the Create File System popup window appears.

The screenshot shows the Tencent Cloud Cloud File Storage (CFS) console. On the left, the 'File System List' table is visible with columns for ID/Name and a 'Create' button. The main area displays the 'Create file system' popup window. The form fields are as follows:

- Name:** 新文件系统01 (Note: Please enter no more than 64 Chinese, Alphabets, numbers or-)
- Region:** Guangzhou
- Availability Zone:** Guangzhou Zone 4 (Note: To decrease access latency, it's recommended that file system be in the same region with your CVM.)
- File Service Protocol:** NFS
- Client Type:** Cloud Virtual Machine CVM
- Network Type:** ☒ Virtual Private Cloud (Basic Network is unselected)
- Select network:** Please select VPC network (Please select subnet)
- Permission group:** default (Note: Permission group stipulate a set of visit whitelist and operation permission [How to create](#))

At the bottom of the popup are 'Confirm' and 'Cancel' buttons.

3. When creating a file system and mount point, select the following attributes in the popup window.
4. Region: Select a region supported by CFS

5. Availability zone: Select an availability zone supported by CFS
6. File protocol (NFS or CIFS/SMB): Select a file system type. NFS protocol is more suitable for Linux clients, while CIFS/SMB protocol is more suitable for Windows clients.
7. Network type: VPC or basic network. Note: Create and mount a file system based on the network of your CVM instance.
 - To allow a file system to be shared by CVMs under a VPC, you need to select VPC when creating a file system. When the file system belongs to VPC, only CVM instances in the same VPC can be mounted if no specific network settings are made.
 - To allow a file system to be shared by CVMs under a basic network, you need to select basic network when creating a file system. When the file system belongs to basic network, only CVM instances in the same basic network can be mounted if no specific network settings are made.
 - For more information on how to share a file system among multiple networks, please see [Cross-network Access to File System](#)
8. Permission group: Each file system must be bound to a permission group
9. Obtain the mount point information: After the file system and mount point are created, go to the file system details page to obtain the mount commands for Linux and Windows. "Quantity" refers to the number of mount sources, that is, the number of mounting methods. Only mounting via IP is supported. Therefore, the value is 1.

The mount point information of NFS file system is as follows:

Cloud File Storage

FileSystem List

Permission Group

← cfs-

Basic Information

Mount Point Information

Due to system limits, clients of Windows, Linux 3.10 and its previous kernel version(eg CentOS 6.*) should use nfs 3.0.

Mount Point Information

Quantity	1
ID	mount-
Status	Available
Network Type	CVM-Virtual Private Cloud
Network Information	guangzhou (vpc-) -v_forMySQL (subnet-)
IP Address	10.
Permission group	default
Mount under Linux	<div>NFS 4.0 mount root directory: <code>sudo mount -t nfs -o vers=4 /localfolder</code></div> <div>NFS 4.0 mount sub-directory: <code>sudo mount -t nfs -o vers=4 :subfolder /localfolder</code></div> <div>NFS 3.0 mount sub-directory: <code>sudo mount -t nfs -o vers=3,nolock,proto=tcp :x6z6cjd0 /localfolder</code></div> <div>Note:"localfolder"Refers to the directory the user created in local"subfolder"Refers to the sub-directory the user created in CFS file system.</div>
Mount under Windows	<div>Mount using FSID: <code>mount 10.2</code></div> <div>Note:"x" : "Refers to the drive letter that the user need to mount.</div>

Note: Before executing the above mount command on CVM, make sure that NFS-Utils has been successfully installed. [Help of Mounting](#)

The mount point information of CIFS/SMB file system is as follows:

The screenshot displays the Tencent Cloud console interface for Cloud File Storage. The left sidebar shows the navigation menu with 'Cloud File Storage' selected, and sub-items 'FileSystem List' and 'Permission Group'. The main content area is titled 'cfs-...' and has two tabs: 'Basic Information' and 'Mount Point Information', with the latter being the active tab. A blue informational banner at the top states: 'Due to system limits, clients of Windows, Linux 3.10 and its previous kernel version(eg CentOS 6.*) should use nfs 3.0.' Below this, the 'Mount Point Information' section lists the following details:

Property	Value
Quantity	1
ID	cfs-...
Status	Available
Network Type	CVM-Basic Network
IP Address	...
Permission group	default
Mount under Windows	net use x: \\10...204\qjqe3o4w Note: "x" : "Refers to the drive letter that the user need to mount."
Mount under Linux	mount -t cifs -o guest //10...204/qjqe3o4w /localfolder Note: "localfolder"Refers to the directory the user created in local.

At the bottom, an orange note states: 'Note: Before executing the above mount command on Linux, make sure that cifs-utils is successfully installed. [Help of Mounting](#)'.

Use CFS File System (Linux)

Last updated : 2018-07-09 19:09:18

1. Creating and Configuring a CVM Instance

To access the file system, you need to mount the file system to Linux- or Windows-based Tencent Cloud CVM instances. In this step, you will create and configure a Linux-based Tencent Cloud CVM instance. If you want to use a Windows-based CVM, please see [Creating a Network File System \(Windows\) with CFS](#). If a CVM instance has been created, go to Step 2 [Create a File System and Mount Point](#).

Go to the Tencent Cloud official website, select **Cloud Products** -> **Compute and Network** -> **CVM**, then click **Buy Now** to enter the [CVM purchase page](#).

(1) Select a region and model

Custom Configuration

1.Region and Model

2.Images

3.Storage and Bandwidth

4.Security Group and CVM

5.Confirm

Billing Mode

Postpaid

Detailed Comparison

Region

Guangzhou

Shanghai

Beijing

Chengdu

Chongqing

Hong Kong

Singapore

Seoul

Bangkok

Toronto

Silicon Valley

Frankfurt

Moscow

NEW

Mumbai

Virginia

Cloud Services in different regions cannot interwork with each other through the private network. Select the region nearest to your customer to reduce the access latency. The region cannot be changed after the creation. [View My CVM Region](#) [Detailed Comparison](#)

Availability Zone

Random AZ

Hong Kong Zone 1

Hong Kong Zone 2

NEW

Network type

Basic Network

Virtual Private Cloud

Important: Products using basic work and private network cannot communicate. The network CANNOT be changed after purchase

Network

Select a VPC

▼

N/A

▼

No subnets available in this availability zone.

The network type of a purchased CVM cannot be changed. If no suitable network is found, you can log in to the console to [Create a VPC](#) or [Create a Subnet](#)

☐ Used as public network gateway

Instance

Instance not selected

Select

Next: Images

- Select a billing mode: Prepaid or postpaid (users who cannot purchase postpaid CVMs need to complete [Identity Verification](#) first). For more information, please see [Billing Mode](#).
- Select a region and an availability zone: When you need more than one CVM, it is recommended that you choose different availability zones to implement disaster recovery.
- Select a model and configuration: For more information, please see [Instance Types](#).

(2) Select an image

Custom Configuration

1.Region and Model

2.Images

3.Storage and Bandwidth

4.Security Group and CVM

5.Confirm

Image

Public ImagesCustom ImageShared Image

Image Version

Select an image version

Search for image keyword


 dg

Image ID: img-6fy8z8i4 , Description: N/A

Back

Next: Storage and Bandwidth

- Select an image provider. Tencent Cloud supports public images, custom images, shared images and service marketplace images. You can view [Image Types](#) to select an image. The public image type is recommended for users who have just started using Tencent Cloud.
- Select an operating system. Tencent Cloud provides various operating systems such as CentOS, CoreOS, Debian, FreeBSD, OpenSUSE, SUSE and Ubuntu. You need to build subsequent operating environment on your own.
- Select a system version.

(3) Select storage and network

Custom Configuration

1.Region and Model
2.Images
3.Storage and Bandwidth
4.Security Group and CVM
5.Confirm

System disk

HDD cloud disk
SSD cloud disk
[How to select](#)

The disk media type cannot be changed after purchase

0GB
100GB
300GB
500GB

-
50
-

GB

Data disk

+ New Cloud Disk

You can add 10 Cloud Block Storage

Network Billing

By Traffic
[Detailed Comparison](#)

Bandwidth Cap

0Mbps
5Mbps
20Mbps
100Mbps

-
1
-

Mbps

☒ Assign free public IP

Note: traffic fee is settled on an hourly basis. When your account is out of balance, the service is stopped in 2 hours.

Fee

Configuration Fee
0.06USD /hr
Bandwidth Fee
0.12USD /GB

Back
Next: Security Group and CVM

- Select the type of disk and the size of data disk.
Tencent Cloud provides two types of disks, cloud disk and local disk (system disk size is optional. The default is 50 GB).
 - Cloud disk: Deliver high data reliability with the distributed three-copy mechanism.
 - Local disk: A storage device on the physical machine where the CVM resides in, which allows low latency but may cause single point of failure risk. For the comparison, please see [Product Category](#).
- Select a network type.
Tencent Cloud provides two network types: basic network and VPC.
 - Basic network: Suitable for new users. CVMs of the same user are interconnected via the private network.
 - VPC: Suitable for advanced users. Different VPCs are logically isolated from each other.
- Select the public network bandwidth.
Tencent Cloud provides two options: Bill-by-bandwidth or bill-by-traffic.
 - Bill-by-bandwidth: Select a fixed bandwidth. Packet loss occurs if this bandwidth is exceeded. This is suitable for scenarios with minor network fluctuation.

- Bill-by-traffic: The service is charged based on the actual traffic usage. You can set a limit for peak bandwidth to avoid extra fees caused by unplanned traffic. Packet loss occurs when the instantaneous bandwidth exceeds this limit. This is suitable for scenarios with large network fluctuations.
- Select the quantity.
- Select the usage period and renewal method (only for prepaid CVMs).

(4) Configure information

Custom Configuration

1.Region and Model
2.Images
3.Storage and Bandwidth
4.Security Group and CVM
5.Confirm

Be sure to open port 22 and ICMP protocol in the current security group; otherwise, you cannot remotely log in to or PING the CVM. [View](#)
Keep your password in mind. If you forget your password, reset it on the CVM console. [View](#)

Region and model Hong Kong Zone 2; S2.SMALL1 (Standard S2, 1-core 1 GB) [Edit](#)

Image Custom Image ; dg [Edit](#)

Storage and Bandwidth 50 GB system disk ; By Traffic : 1Mbps [Edit](#)

Security Groups sg-h02c8m3j | 放通全部端口-20180409150755994 [Edit](#)

Set Information Login by password (customized) [Edit](#)

Quantity

Fee

Configuration Fee
0.06USD /hr

Bandwidth Fee
0.12USD /GB

Back Enable

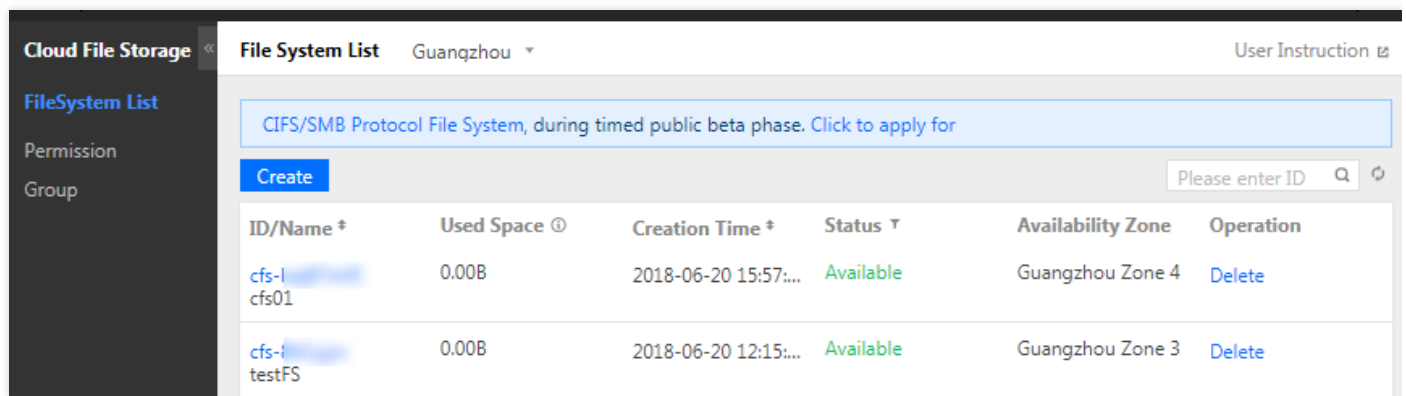
- Set CVM name: You can name it after creation or name it now.
- Set login information:
 - Set Password: Enter a CVM password.
 - Associate Key Now: Associate SSH key. If you do not have a key or have an invalid key, click **Create Now** to create one. For more information, please see [Create Key](#). For more information on SSH key, please see [SSH Key](#).

- Automatically Generate Password: The automatically generated password is sent to you via the internal message.
- Select a security group (**Make sure that the login port 22 is enabled.** For more information, please see [Security Group](#)).

Click **Buy Now** button to complete the payment, and then you may enter the [Console](#) to check your CVM. After the CVM is created, you will receive an internal message containing such information as instance name, public IP address, private IP address, login name, and initial login password. You can use the information to log in to and manage instances.

2. Creating File System and Mount Point

1. Log in to the Tencent Cloud [Console](#). Click **Cloud Products** -> **Storage** -> **CFS** to go to the CFS console.



The screenshot shows the Tencent Cloud CFS console interface. On the left is a sidebar with 'Cloud File Storage' and 'FileSystem List'. The main area is titled 'File System List' for the 'Guangzhou' region. It features a blue banner for 'CIFS/SMB Protocol File System' and a 'Create' button. Below is a table with two file systems:

ID/Name *	Used Space ⓘ	Creation Time *	Status ▾	Availability Zone	Operation
cfs-l- cfs01	0.00B	2018-06-20 15:57:...	Available	Guangzhou Zone 4	Delete
cfs-l- testFS	0.00B	2018-06-20 12:15:...	Available	Guangzhou Zone 3	Delete

2. In the Tencent Cloud CFS console, click **Create** and the Create File System popup window appears. Enter relevant information and confirm, and then click **OK** to create the file system.

Create file system

Name: 新文件系统01
Please enter no more than 64 Chinese, Alphabets, numbers or-

Region: Guangzhou

Availability Zone: Guangzhou Zone 4
To decrease access latency, it's recommended that file system be in the same region with your CVM.

File Service Protocol: NFS

Client Type: Cloud Virtual Machine CVM

Network Type: ☐ Basic Network ☒ Virtual Private Cloud

Select network: Please select VPC network Please select subnet

Permission group: default
Permission group stipulate a set of visit whitelist and operation permission [How to create](#)

Confirm Cancel

- Name: Name the file system to be created.
- Region and availability zone: Choose a region closest to your customers to minimize access latency and improve download speed.
- File protocol: NFS (suitable for Linux and Unix clients), CIFS/SMB (suitable for Windows clients).
- Network type: Tencent Cloud provides two network types: basic network and VPC. Basic network is suitable for new users. CVMs of the same user are interconnected via the private network. VPC is suitable for advanced users. Different VPCs are logically isolated from each other.

Note:

Create and mount a file system based on the network where your CVM instance resides.

- To allow a file system to be shared by CVMs under a VPC, you need to select VPC when creating a file system. When the file system belongs to VPC, only CVM instances in the same VPC can be mounted if no specific network settings are made.
- To allow a file system to be shared by CVMs under a basic network, you need to select basic network when creating a file system. When the file system belongs to basic network, only CVM

instances in the same basic network can be mounted if no specific network settings are made.

- For more information on how to share a file system among multiple networks, please see [Cross-availability zone and Cross-network Access to File System](#).

3. Obtain the mount point information. After the file system and the mount point are created, click the instance ID to enter the file system details page, and then click **Mount Point Information** to obtain the mount command for Linux.

The mount point information of NFS file system is as follows:

Cloud File Storage << **cfs-**

FileSystem List

Permission Group

Basic Information **Mount Point Information**

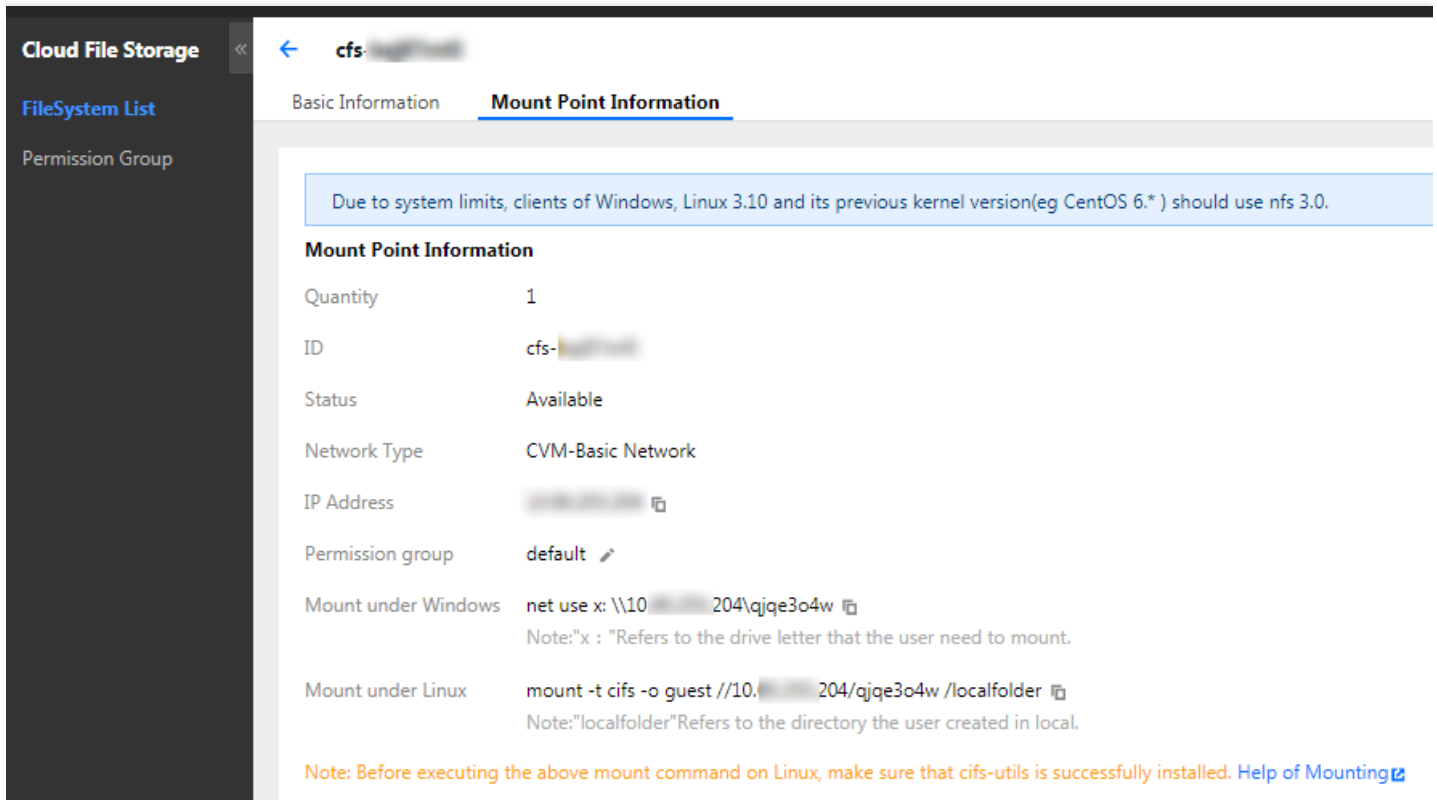
Due to system limits, clients of Windows, Linux 3.10 and its previous kernel version(eg CentOS 6.*) should use nfs 3.0.

Mount Point Information

Quantity	1
ID	mount-
Status	Available
Network Type	CVM-Virtual Private Cloud
Network Information	guangzhou (vpc-) -v_forMySQL (subnet-)
IP Address	10.
Permission group	default
Mount under Linux	<p>NFS 4.0 mount root directory: <code>sudo mount -t nfs -o vers=4 /localfolder</code></p> <p>NFS 4.0 mount sub-directory: <code>sudo mount -t nfs -o vers=4 :subfolder /localfolder</code></p> <p>NFS 3.0 mount sub-directory: <code>sudo mount -t nfs -o vers=3,nolock,proto=tcp /x6z6cjd0 /localfolder</code></p> <p>Note:"localfolder"Refers to the directory the user created in local"subfolder"Refers to the sub-directory the user created in CFS file system.</p>
Mount under Windows	<p>Mount using FSID: <code>mount 10.2</code></p> <p>Note:"x" : "Refers to the drive letter that the user need to mount.</p>

Note: Before executing the above mount command on CVM, make sure that NFS-Utils has been successfully installed. [Help of Mounting](#)

The mount point information of CIFS/SMB file system is as follows:



The screenshot shows the 'Cloud File Storage' console with the 'Mount Point Information' tab selected. A blue warning box at the top states: 'Due to system limits, clients of Windows, Linux 3.10 and its previous kernel version(eg CentOS 6.*) should use nfs 3.0.' Below this, the 'Mount Point Information' section displays the following details:

Property	Value
Quantity	1
ID	cfs- [redacted]
Status	Available
Network Type	CVM-Basic Network
IP Address	[redacted]
Permission group	default
Mount under Windows	net use x: \\10. [redacted] .204\qjqe3o4w Note: "x" : "Refers to the drive letter that the user need to mount."
Mount under Linux	mount -t cifs -o guest //10. [redacted] .204/qjqe3o4w /localfolder Note: "localfolder" Refers to the directory the user created in local.

An orange note at the bottom states: 'Note: Before executing the above mount command on Linux, make sure that cifs-utils is successfully installed. [Help of Mounting](#)'

3. Connecting Instances

This section describes how to log in to a Linux CVM. Login method depends on the scenarios. This step shows how to log in to the CVM in the console. For more information on other login methods, please see [Log in to Linux Instance](#).

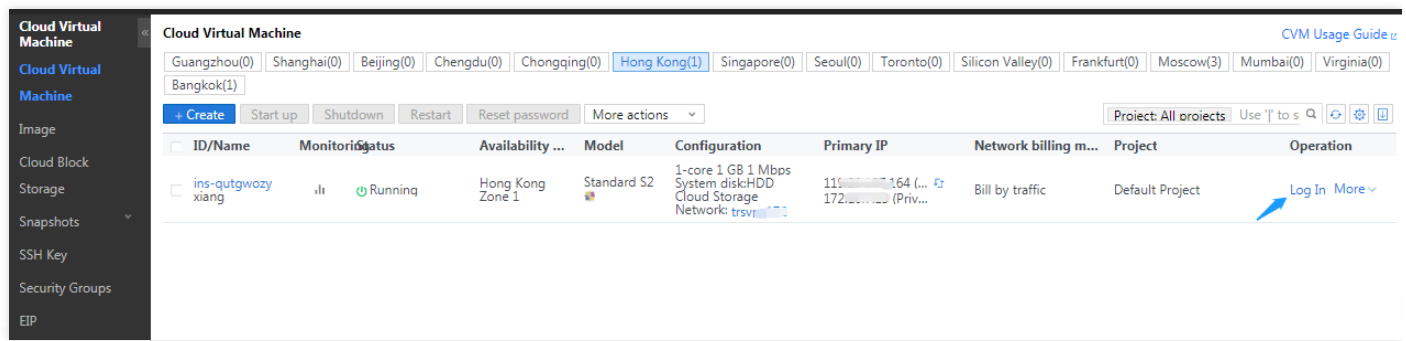
Prerequisites

You need to use the admin account ID and the corresponding password to log in to the CVM.

- Admin account ID: It is "root" for Linux instances ("ubuntu" for Ubuntu system users).
- Password: The password is the one you specified when purchasing the CVM instance.

Log in to CVM via the console

- In the Action column of CVM list, click **Log In** button to connect to Linux CVM via VNC.



- Enter the account ID "root" ("ubuntu" for Ubuntu system users) and its password to log in.

Note:

This terminal is exclusive, that is, only one user can log in using the console at a time.

Verify network communications

Before mounting, you need to confirm the network connectivity between the client and the file system. You can use the telnet command to verify it. The specific protocols and open ports for clients are as follows:

File System Protocol	Open Port for Client	Check Network Connectivity
NFS 3.0	111, 892, 2049	telnet 111 or 892 or 2049
NFS 4.0	2049	telnet 2049
CIFS/SMB	445	telnet 445

Note: CFS does not support ping.

4. Mounting a File System

Mount a NFS file system

(1) Launch the NFS client

Before mounting, make sure that `nfs-utils` or `nfs-common` has already been installed in the system. The installation method is as follows:

- CentOS:


```
sudo yum install nfs-utils
```

- Ubuntu or Debian:

```
sudo apt-get install nfs-common
```

(2) Create a target mount directory

Create a target mount directory with the following command.

```
mkdir <target mount directory>
```

Example:

```
mkdir /local/  
mkdir /local/test
```

(3) Mount a file system

Mount NFS v4.0

Mount NFS v4.0 with the following command.

```
sudo mount -t nfs -o vers=4 <mount point IP>:/ <target mount directory>
```

- Mount point IP: It is automatically generated when the file system is created.
- By default, NFS v4.0 is mounted under the root directory ("/") of the file system. After a subdirectory is created in the file system, this subdirectory can be mounted.
- Target mount directory: You must first create the target mount directory before mounting it on the current CVM.

Note:

There is a space between <mount point IP>:/ and <target mount directory> .

Example:

- Mount to the root directory of CFS:

```
sudo mount -t nfs -o vers=4 10.0.0.1:/ /local/test
```

- Mount to the subdirectory/subfolder of CFS:

```
sudo mount -t nfs -o vers=4 10.10.19.12:/subfolder /local/test
```

Cloud File Storage << cfs-XXXXXX

FileSystem List

Permission Group

Basic Information **Mount Point Information**

Due to system limits, clients of Windows, Linux 3.10 and its previous kernel version(eg CentOS 6.*) should use nfs 3.0.

Mount Point Information

Quantity	1
ID	mount-XXXXXX
Status	Available
Network Type	CVM-Virtual Private Cloud
Network Information	guangzhou (vpc-XXXXXX) -v_forMySQL (subnet-XXXXXX)
IP Address	10.XXX.XXX.XXX
Permission group	default
Mount under Linux	<p>NFS 4.0 mount root directory: <code>sudo mount -t nfs -o vers=4 XXXXX /localfolder</code></p> <p>NFS 4.0 mount sub-directory: <code>sudo mount -t nfs -o vers=4 XXXXX /subfolder /localfolder</code></p> <p>NFS 3.0 mount sub-directory: <code>sudo mount -t nfs -o vers=3,nolock,proto=tcp XXXXX /x6z6jd0 /localfolder</code></p> <p>Note:"localfolder"Refers to the directory the user created in local"subfolder"Refers to the sub-directory the user created in CFS file system.</p>
Mount under Windows	<p>Mount using FSID: mount 10.2 XXXXX</p> <p>Note:"x" : "Refers to the drive letter that the user need to mount.</p>

Note: Before executing the above mount command on CVM, make sure that NFS-Utils has been successfully installed. [Help of Mounting](#)

Mount NFS v3.0

Mount NFS v3.0 with the following command.

```
sudo mount -t nfs -o vers=3,nolock,proto=tcp <mount point IP>:/ <target mount directory>
```

- Mount point IP: It is automatically generated when the file system is created.
- NFS v3.0 can only be mounted to a subdirectory. The default file system subdirectory is FSID or "nfs".
- Target mount directory: You must first create the target mount directory before mounting it on the current CVM.

Example

Note:

There is a space between <mount point IP>:/ and <target mount directory> .

Example:

- Mount to the subdirectory/subfolder of CFS:

```
mount -t nfs -o vers=3,nolock,proto=tcp 10.10.19.12:/z3r6k95r /local/test
```

- Mount to the subdirectory/subfolder of CFS:

```
mount -t nfs -o vers=3,nolock,proto=tcp 10.10.19.12:/nfs /local/test
```

The screenshot shows the 'Cloud File Storage' console. On the left, there's a sidebar with 'FileSystem List' and 'Permission Group'. The main area is titled 'cfs-...' and has two tabs: 'Basic Information' and 'Mount Point Information' (which is selected). A blue warning box at the top states: 'Due to system limits, clients of Windows, Linux 3.10 and its previous kernel version(eg CentOS 6.*) should use nfs 3.0.' Below this, the 'Mount Point Information' section displays a table with the following details:

Quantity	1
ID	mount-...
Status	Available
Network Type	CVM-Virtual Private Cloud
Network Information	guangzhou (vpc-...) -v_forMySQL (subnet-...)
IP Address	10.10.19.12
Permission group	default
Mount under Linux	<p>NFS 4.0 mount root directory: <code>sudo mount -t nfs -o vers=4 ... /localfolder</code></p> <p>NFS 4.0 mount sub-directory: <code>sudo mount -t nfs -o vers=4 ... /subfolder /localfolder</code></p> <p>NFS 3.0 mount sub-directory: <code>sudo mount -t nfs -o vers=3,nolock,proto=tcp ... /x6z6cjd0 /localfolder</code></p> <p>Note: "localfolder" Refers to the directory the user created in local "subfolder" Refers to the sub-directory the user created in CFS file system.</p>
Mount under Windows	<p>Mount using FSID: mount 10.2 ...</p> <p>Note: "x" : "Refers to the drive letter that the user need to mount."</p>

At the bottom, a note states: 'Note: Before executing the above mount command on CVM, make sure that NFS-Utils has been successfully installed. [Help of Mounting](#)'

(4) View the mount point information

After the mounting, the mounted file system can be viewed with the following command:

```
mount -l
```

The capacity information of this file system can be viewed with the following command:

```
df -h
```

Mount CIFS/SMB file system

(1) Launch a CIFS client

Before mounting, make sure that `cifs-utils` has already been installed in the system. The installation method is as follows:

CentOS:

```
sudo yum install cifs-utils.x86_64 -y
```

(2) Create a target mount directory

Create a target mount directory with the following command.

```
mkdir <target mount directory>
```

Example:

```
mkdir /local/  
mkdir /local/test
```

(3) Mount a file system

Mount CIFS with the following command.

```
mount -t cifs -o guest //<mount point IP>/<FSID> /<target mount directory>
```

- Mount point IP: It is automatically generated when the file system is created.
- By default, FSID of the file system is used for the mounting.
- Target mount directory: You must first create the target mount directory before mounting it on the current CVM.

Note:

There is a space between `<FSID>/` and `<target mount directory>` .

Example:

```
mount -t cifs -o guest //10.66.168.75/vj3i1135 /local/test
```

The screenshot shows the Tencent Cloud File Storage console. On the left is a dark sidebar with 'Cloud File Storage' at the top, followed by 'FileSystem List' and 'Permission Group'. The main area has a breadcrumb 'cfs-' and two tabs: 'Basic Information' and 'Mount Point Information', with the latter being selected. A blue warning box at the top states: 'Due to system limits, clients of Windows, Linux 3.10 and its previous kernel version(eg CentOS 6.*) should use nfs 3.0.' Below this is a table titled 'Mount Point Information' with the following rows: Quantity (1), ID (cfs-...), Status (Available), Network Type (CVM-Basic Network), IP Address (...), Permission group (default), Mount under Windows (net use x: \\10...204\qjqe3o4w), and Mount under Linux (mount -t cifs -o guest //10...204\qjqe3o4w /localfolder). Each command row includes a note explaining the variables. At the bottom, an orange note says: 'Note: Before executing the above mount command on Linux, make sure that cifs-utils is successfully installed. [Help of Mounting](#)'.

Mount Point Information	
Quantity	1
ID	cfs-...
Status	Available
Network Type	CVM-Basic Network
IP Address	...
Permission group	default
Mount under Windows	net use x: \\10...204\qjqe3o4w Note:"x" : "Refers to the drive letter that the user need to mount."
Mount under Linux	mount -t cifs -o guest //10...204\qjqe3o4w /localfolder Note:"localfolder"Refers to the directory the user created in local.

Note: Before executing the above mount command on Linux, make sure that cifs-utils is successfully installed. [Help of Mounting](#)

(4) View the mount point information

After the mounting, the mounted file system can be viewed with the following command:

```
mount -l
```

The capacity information of this file system can be viewed with the following command:

```
df -h
```

(5) Unmount a shared directory

When you need to unmount a shared directory in some cases, use the following command. The "directory name" refers to the full path of the root directory or file system.

```
umount <directory name>
```

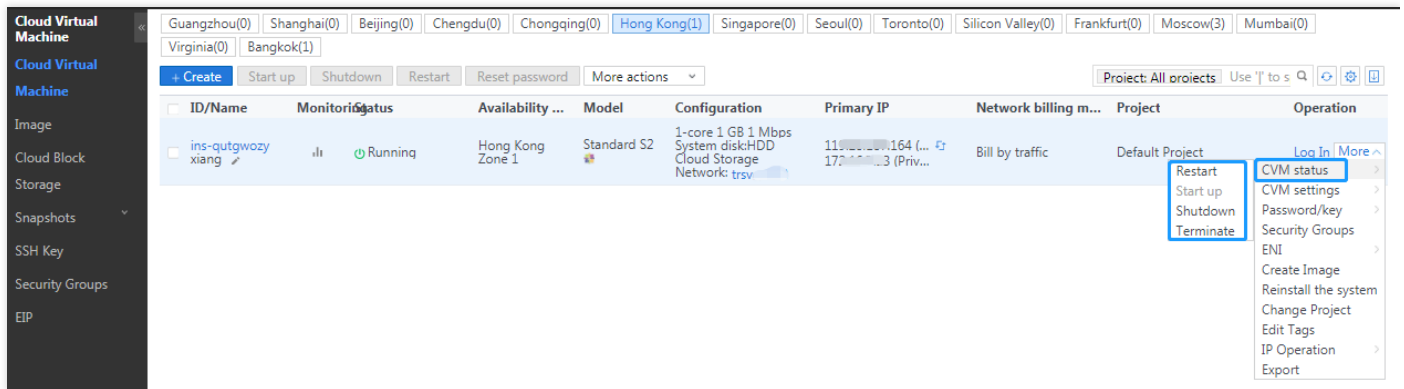
Example:

```
umount /local/test
```

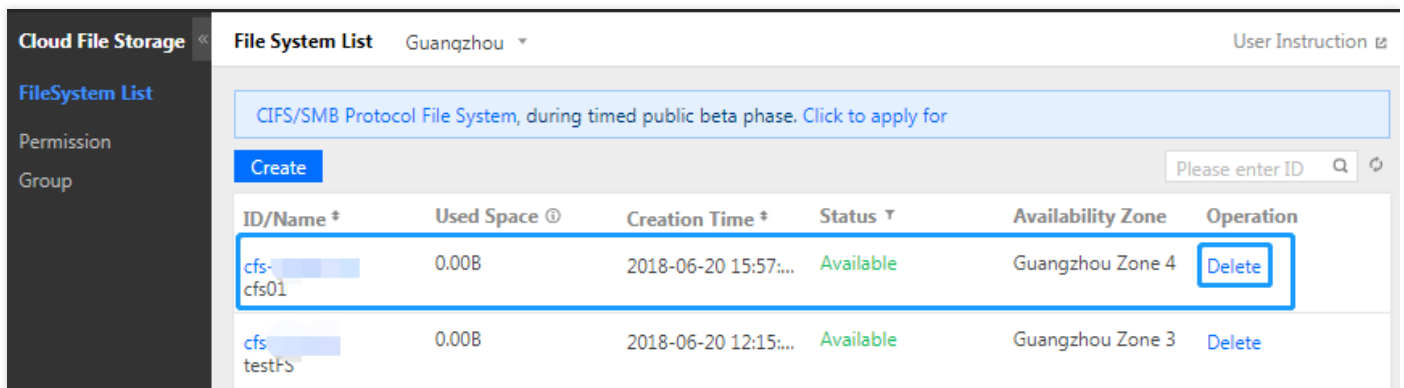
5. Terminating Resources

You can terminate a CVM instance or a file system in the Tencent Cloud console. It is recommended that you terminate any resource that is no longer used, to avoid further fee deduction.

1. Terminate a Tencent Cloud instance. Go to the Tencent Cloud CVM [console](#), and select the instance to be terminated. Click **More** -> **CVM Status**, and then select **Terminate** to terminate the CVM instance.



2. Terminate a file system. Go to the Tencent Cloud CFS [console](#), select the file system to be terminated. Click **Delete** and **OK** to delete the file system.



Use CFS File System (Windows)

Last updated : 2018-07-09 19:10:38

1. Creating and Configuring a CVM Instance

To access the file system, you need to mount the file system to Linux- or Windows-based Tencent Cloud CVM instances. In this step, you will create and configure a Windows-based Tencent Cloud CVM instance. If you want to use a Linux-based CVM, please see [Creating a Network File System \(Linux\) with CFS](#). If a CVM instance has been created, go to Step 2 [Create a File System and Mount Point](#).

Go to the Tencent Cloud official website, select **Cloud Products** -> **Compute and Network** -> **CVM**, then click **Buy Now** to enter the [CVM purchase page](#).

(1) Select a region and model

Custom Configuration

1.Region and Model
2.Images
3.Storage and Bandwidth
4.Security Group and CVM
5.Confirm

Billing Mode
Postpaid
Detailed Comparison

Region
Guangzhou
Shanghai
Beijing
Chengdu
Chongqing
Hong Kong
Singapore
Seoul
Bangkok

Toronto
Silicon Valley
Frankfurt
Moscow
NEW
Mumbai
Virginia

Cloud Services in different regions cannot interwork with each other through the private network. Select the region nearest to your customer to reduce the access latency. The region cannot be changed after the creation. [View My CVM Region](#) [Detailed Comparison](#)

Availability Zone
Random AZ
Hong Kong Zone 1
Hong Kong Zone 2
NEW

Network type
Basic Network
Virtual Private Cloud

Important: Products using basic work and private network cannot communicate. The network CANNOT be changed after purchase

Network
Select a VPC
N/A
No subnets available in this availability zone.

The network type of a purchased CVM cannot be changed. If no suitable network is found, you can log in to the console to [Create a VPC](#) or [Create a Subnet](#)

☐ Used as public network gateway

Instance
Instance not selected
Select

Next: Images

- Select a billing mode: Prepaid or postpaid (users who cannot purchase postpaid CVMs need to complete [Identity Verification](#) first). For more information, please see [Billing Mode](#).
- Select a region and an availability zone: When you need more than one CVM, it is recommended that you choose different availability zones to implement disaster recovery.
- Select a model and configuration: For more information, please see [Instance Types](#).

(2) Select an image

Custom Configuration

1.Region and Model

2.Images

3.Storage and Bandwidth

4.Security Group and CVM

5.Confirm

Image

Public Images

Custom Image

Shared Image

Image Version

Select an image version

Search for image keyword

Q


 dg

Image ID: img-6fy8z8i4 , Description: N/A

Back

Next: Storage and Bandwidth

- Select an image provider.

Tencent Cloud supports public images, custom images, shared images and service marketplace images. You can view [Image Types](#) to select an image. The public image type, which contain legitimate Windows operating system, is recommended for users who have just started using Tencent Cloud. You need to build subsequent operating environment on your own.
- Select an operating system: Windows Server.
- Select a system version.

(3) Select storage and network

Custom Configuration

1.Region and Model
2.Images
3.Storage and Bandwidth
4.Security Group and CVM
5.Confirm

System disk

HDD cloud disk
SSD cloud disk
[How to select](#)

The disk media type cannot be changed after purchase

0GB
100GB
300GB
500GB

-
50
-

GB

Data disk

+ New Cloud Disk

You can add 10 Cloud Block Storage

Network Billing

By Traffic
[Detailed Comparison](#)

Bandwidth Cap

0Mbps
5Mbps
20Mbps
100Mbps

-
1
-

Mbps

☒ Assign free public IP

Note: traffic fee is settled on an hourly basis. When your account is out of balance, the service is stopped in 2 hours.

Fee

Configuration Fee
0.06USD /hr
Bandwidth Fee
0.12USD /GB

Back
Next: Security Group and CVM

- Select the type of disk and the size of data disk.
Tencent Cloud provides two types of disks, cloud disk and local disk (system disk size is optional. The default is 50 GB).
 - Cloud disk: Deliver high data reliability with the distributed three-copy mechanism.
 - Local disk: A storage device on the physical machine where the CVM resides in, which allows low latency but may cause single point of failure risk. For the comparison, please see [Product Category](#).
- Select a network type.
Tencent Cloud provides two network types: basic network and VPC.
 - Basic network: Suitable for new users. CVMs of the same user are interconnected via the private network.
 - VPC: Suitable for advanced users. Different VPCs are logically isolated from each other.
- Select the public network bandwidth.
Tencent Cloud provides two options: Bill-by-bandwidth or bill-by-traffic.
 - Bill-by-bandwidth: Select a fixed bandwidth. Packet loss occurs if this bandwidth is exceeded. This is suitable for scenarios with minor network fluctuation.

- Bill-by-traffic: The service is charged based on the actual traffic usage. You can set a limit for peak bandwidth to avoid extra fees caused by unplanned traffic. Packet loss occurs when the instantaneous bandwidth exceeds this limit. This is suitable for scenarios with large network fluctuations.
- Select the quantity.
- Select the usage period and renewal method (only for prepaid CVMs).

(4) Configure information

Custom Configuration

1.Region and Model
2.Images
3.Storage and Bandwidth
4.Security Group and CVM
5.Confirm

Be sure to open port 22 and ICMP protocol in the current security group; otherwise, you cannot remotely log in to or PING the CVM. [View](#)
Keep your password in mind. If you forget your password, reset it on the CVM console. [View](#)

Region and model Hong Kong Zone 2; S2.SMALL1 (Standard S2, 1-core 1 GB) [Edit](#)

Image Custom Image ; dg [Edit](#)

Storage and Bandwidth 50 GB system disk ; By Traffic : 1Mbps [Edit](#)

Security Groups sg-h02c8m3j | 放通全部端口-20180409150755994 [Edit](#)

Set Information Login by password (customized) [Edit](#)

Quantity

Fee

Configuration Fee
0.06USD /hr

Bandwidth Fee
0.12USD /GB

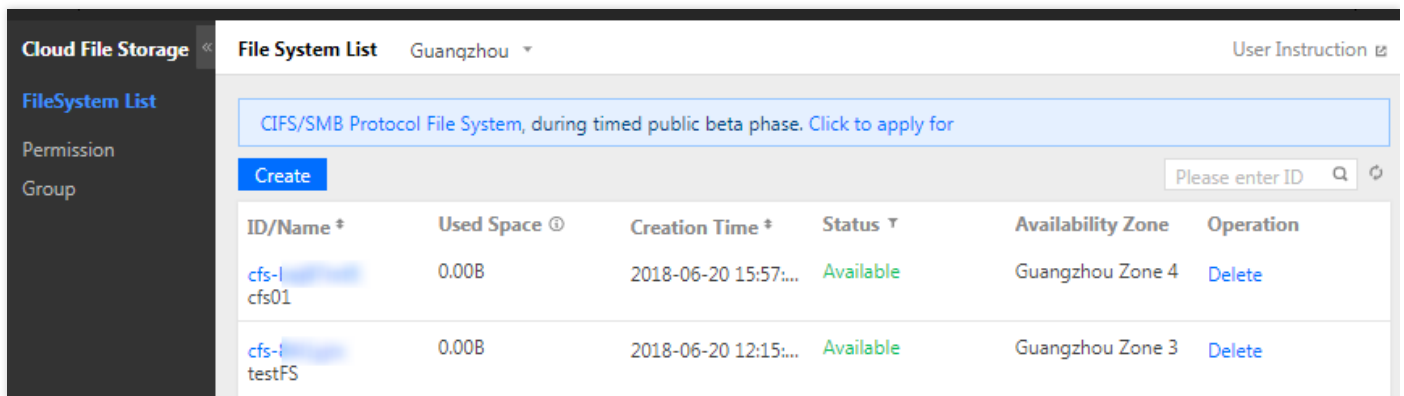
[Back](#)
[Enable](#)

- Set CVM name: You can name it after creation or name it now.
- Set login information: You can set a password or use an automatically generated password. The password you set can be modified after creation of CVM. The automatically generated password is sent to you via the internal message.
- Select a security group (**Make sure that the login port 3389 is enabled.** For more information, please see [Security Group](#)).

Click **Buy Now** button to complete the payment before you can log in to the [console](#) to check your CVM. After the CVM is created, you will receive an internal message containing such information as instance name, public IP address, private IP address, login name, and initial login password. You can use the information to log in to and manage instances.

2. Creating File System and Mount Point

1. Log in to the Tencent Cloud [Console](#). Click **Cloud Products** -> **Storage** -> **CFS** to go to the CFS console.



The screenshot shows the Tencent Cloud CFS console interface. On the left is a sidebar with navigation options: Cloud File Storage, File System List (selected), Permission, and Group. The main area is titled 'File System List' with a region dropdown set to 'Guangzhou'. A blue banner at the top states: 'CIFS/SMB Protocol File System, during timed public beta phase. Click to apply for'. Below this is a 'Create' button and a search bar labeled 'Please enter ID'. A table lists existing file systems:

ID/Name	Used Space	Creation Time	Status	Availability Zone	Operation
cfs-l- cfs01	0.00B	2018-06-20 15:57:...	Available	Guangzhou Zone 4	Delete
cfs-l- testFS	0.00B	2018-06-20 12:15:...	Available	Guangzhou Zone 3	Delete

2. In the Tencent Cloud CFS console, click **Create** and the Create File System popup window appears. Enter relevant information and confirm, and then click **OK** to create the file system.

Create file system

Name: 新文件系统01
Please enter no more than 64 Chinese, Alphabets, numbers or-

Region: Guangzhou

Availability Zone: Guangzhou Zone 4
To decrease access latency, it's recommended that file system be in the same region with your CVM.

File Service Protocol: NFS

Client Type: Cloud Virtual Machine CVM

Network Type: ☐ Basic Network ☒ Virtual Private Cloud

Select network: Please select VPC network Please select subnet

Permission group: default
Permission group stipulate a set of visit whitelist and operation permission [How to create](#)

Confirm Cancel

- Name: Name the file system to be created.
- Region and availability zone: Choose a region closest to your customers to minimize access latency and improve download speed.
- File protocol: NFS (suitable for Linux and Unix clients), CIFS/SMB (suitable for Windows clients).
- Network type: Tencent Cloud provides two network types: basic network and VPC. Basic network is suitable for new users. CVMs of the same user are interconnected via the private network. VPC is suitable for advanced users. Different VPCs are logically isolated from each other.

Note:

Create and mount a file system based on the network where your CVM instance resides.

- To allow a file system to be shared by CVMs under a VPC, you need to select VPC when creating a file system. When the file system belongs to VPC, only CVM instances in the same VPC can be mounted if no specific network settings are made.
- To allow a file system to be shared by CVMs under a basic network, you need to select basic network when creating a file system. When the file system belongs to basic network, only CVM

instances in the same basic network can be mounted if no specific network settings are made.

- For more information on how to share a file system among multiple networks, please see [Cross-availability zone and Cross-network Access to File System](#).

3. Obtain the mount point information. After the file system and the mount point are created, click the instance ID to enter the file system details page, and then click **Mount Point Information** to obtain the mount command for Windows.

The mount point information of NFS file system is as follows:

Cloud File Storage << cfs-XXXXXX

FileSystem List
Permission Group

Basic Information **Mount Point Information**

Due to system limits, clients of Windows, Linux 3.10 and its previous kernel version(eg CentOS 6.*) should use nfs 3.0.

Mount Point Information

Quantity	1
ID	mount-XXXXXX
Status	Available
Network Type	CVM-Virtual Private Cloud
Network Information	guangzhou (vpc-XXXXXX) -v_forMySQL (subnet-XXXXXX)
IP Address	10.XXX.XXX.XXX
Permission group	default
Mount under Linux	<p>NFS 4.0 mount root directory: <code>sudo mount -t nfs -o vers=4 XXXXX /localfolder</code></p> <p>NFS 4.0 mount sub-directory: <code>sudo mount -t nfs -o vers=4 XXXXX subfolder /localfolder</code></p> <p>NFS 3.0 mount sub-directory: <code>sudo mount -t nfs -o vers=3,nolock,proto=tcp XXXXX /x6z6cjd0 /localfolder</code></p> <p>Note:"localfolder"Refers to the directory the user created in local"subfolder"Refers to the sub-directory the user created in CFS file system.</p>
Mount under Windows	<p>Mount using FSID: <code>mount 10.2 XXXXX</code></p> <p>Note:"x" : "Refers to the drive letter that the user need to mount.</p>

Note: Before executing the above mount command on CVM, make sure that NFS-Utils has been successfully installed. [Help of Mounting](#)

The mount point information of CIFS/SMB file system is as follows:

Cloud File Storage << cfs-...

FileSystem List

Permission Group

Basic Information **Mount Point Information**

Due to system limits, clients of Windows, Linux 3.10 and its previous kernel version(eg CentOS 6.*) should use nfs 3.0.

Mount Point Information

Quantity	1
ID	cfs-...
Status	Available
Network Type	CVM-Basic Network
IP Address	...
Permission group	default
Mount under Windows	net use x: \\10...204\qjqe3o4w Note:"x" : "Refers to the drive letter that the user need to mount."
Mount under Linux	mount -t cifs -o guest //10...204/qjqe3o4w /localfolder Note:"localfolder"Refers to the directory the user created in local.

Note: Before executing the above mount command on Linux, make sure that cifs-utils is successfully installed. [Help of Mounting](#)

3. Connecting Instances

This section describes how to log in to a Windows CVM. Login method depends on the scenarios. This step shows how to log in to the CVM in the console. For more information on other login methods, please see [Log in to Windows Instance](#).

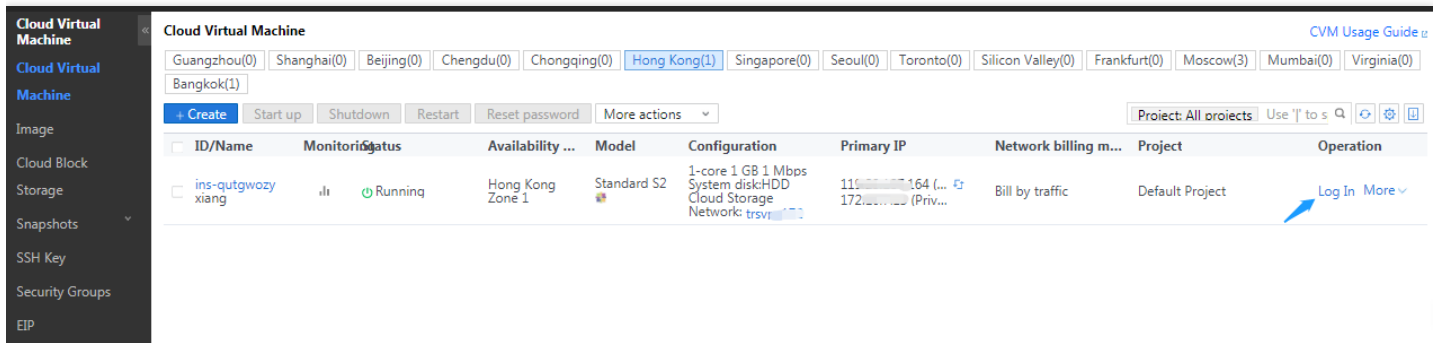
Prerequisites

You need to use the admin account ID and the corresponding password to log in to the CVM.

- Admin account ID: It is Administrator for all Windows instances.
- Password: The password is the one you specified when purchasing the CVM instance.

Log in to CVM via the console

(1) In the Action column of CVM list, click **Log In** button to connect to Windows CVM via VNC.



(2) By sending the **Ctrl-Alt-Delete** command at the top left corner, enter the system login screen.



(3) Enter the account (Administrator) and password to log in.

Note:

This terminal is exclusive, that is, only one user can log in using the console at a time.

Verify network communications

Before mounting, you need to confirm the network connectivity between the client and the file system. You can use the telnet command to verify it. The specific protocols and open ports for clients are as follows:

File System Protocol	Open Port for Client	Check Network Connectivity
----------------------	----------------------	----------------------------

File System Protocol	Open Port for Client	Check Network Connectivity
NFS 3.0	111, 892, 2049	telnet 111 or 892 or 2049
NFS 4.0	2049	telnet 2049
CIFS/SMB	445	telnet 445

Note: CFS does not support ping.

4. Mounting a File System

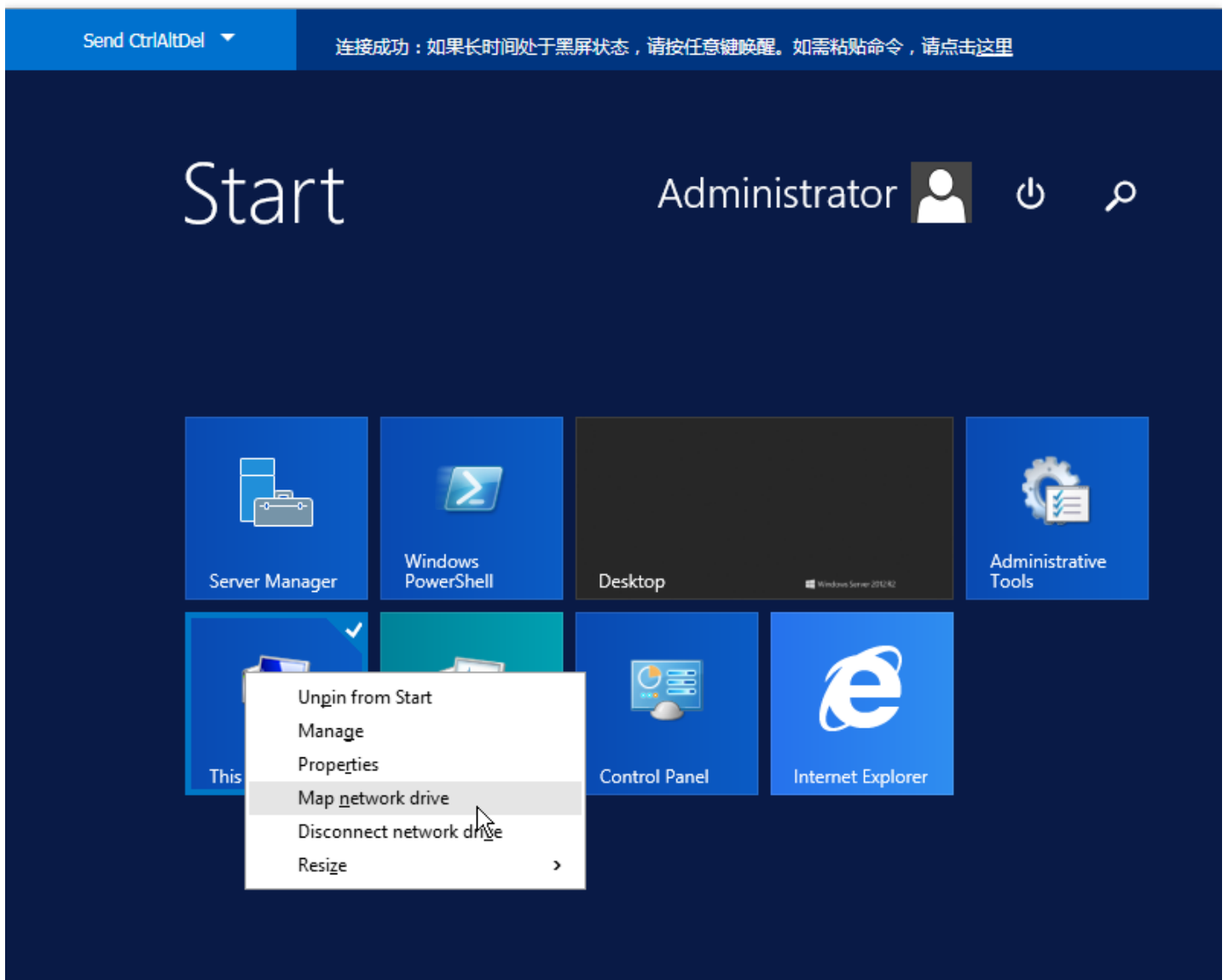
Mount CIFS/SMB file system

Mount file system via graphical interface

a. Open **Map Network Drive**

Log in to the Windows, on which you want to mount the file system. Right click **Computer** in the **Start**

menu, and then click **Map Network Drive**.



b. Enter the access path

In the pop-up configuration window, set the drive letter and folder (namely, the mounting directory displayed in the CIFS/SMB file system) for the **drive**.

Cloud File Storage
FileSystem List
Permission Group

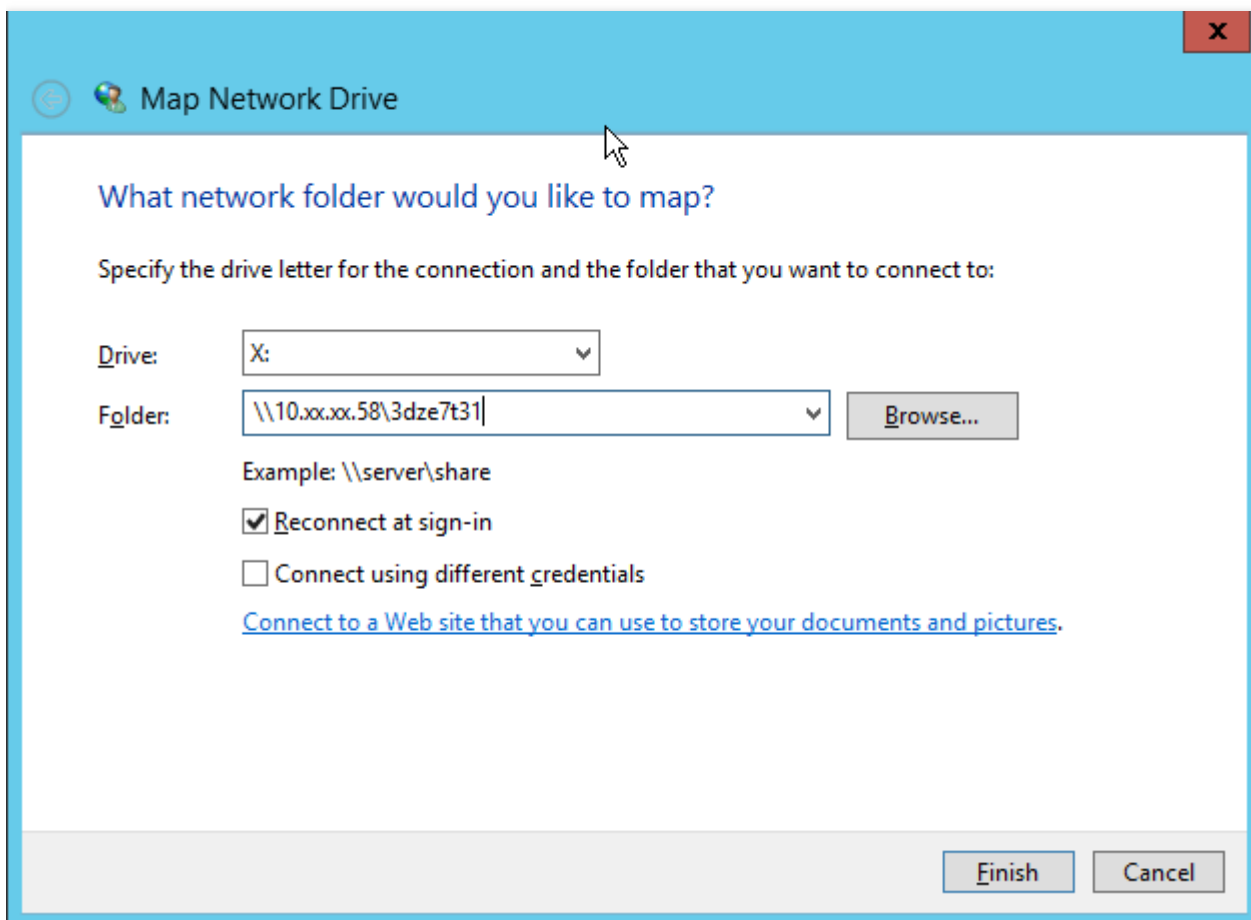
cfs-xxxxxx
Basic Information **Mount Point Information**

Due to system limits, clients of Windows, Linux 3.10 and its previous kernel version(eg CentOS 6.*) should use nfs 3.0.

Mount Point Information

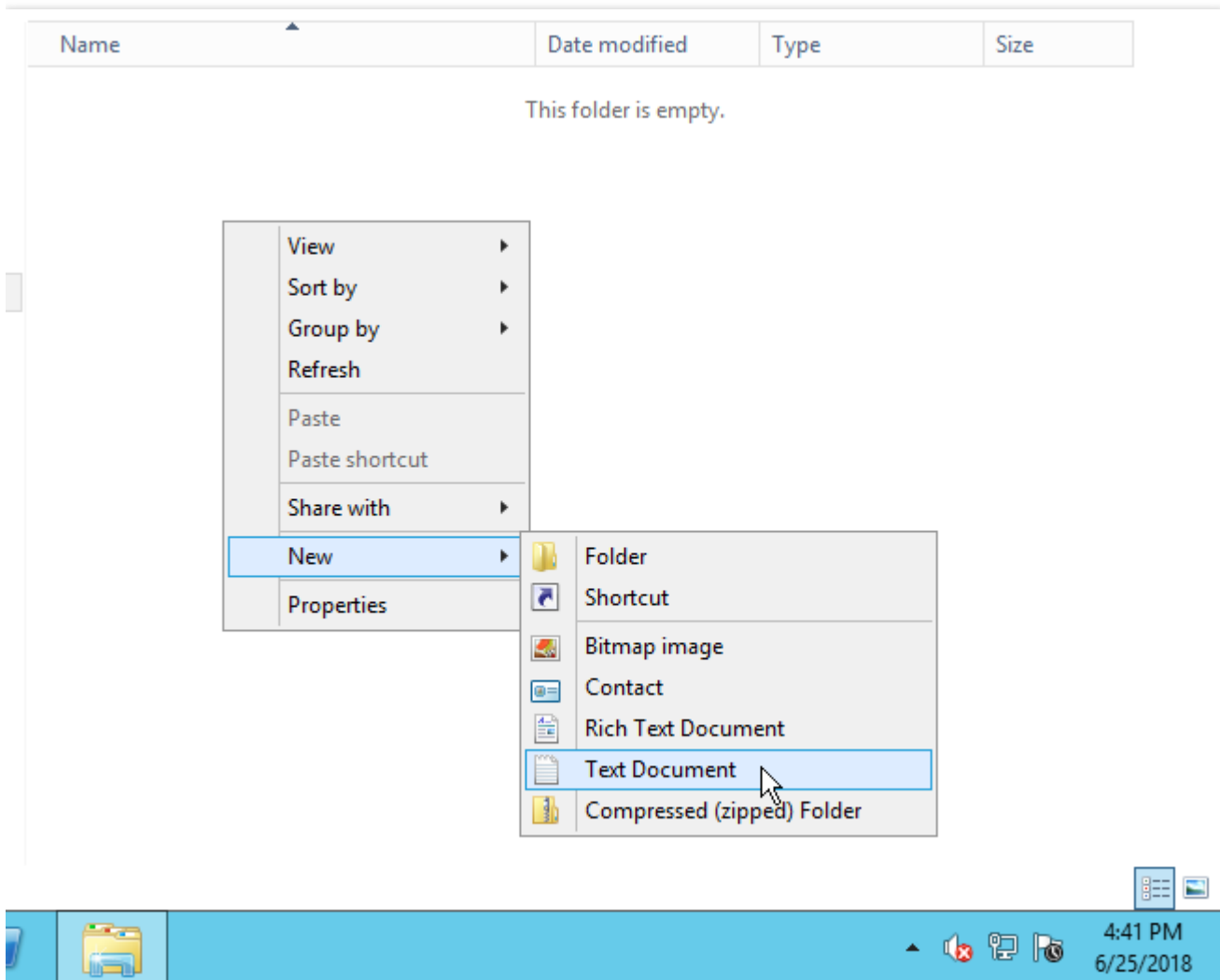
Quantity	1
ID	cfs-xxxxxx
Status	Available
Network Type	CVM-Basic Network
IP Address	xxxxxx
Permission group	default
Mount under Windows	net use x: \\10.x.x.x\204\qjqe3o4w Note:"x" : "Refers to the drive letter that the user need to mount."
Mount under Linux	mount -t cifs -o guest //10.x.x.x\204\qjqe3o4w /localfolder Note:"localfolder"Refers to the directory the user created in local.

Note: Before executing the above mount command on Linux, make sure that cifs-utils is successfully installed. [Help of Mounting](#)



c. Verify the correctness of read and write

After confirmation, the page is directed to the mounted file system. You can right click to create a file to verify the correctness of read and write.



Mount file system via command line

Use FSID to mount the file system. The mount command is as follows.

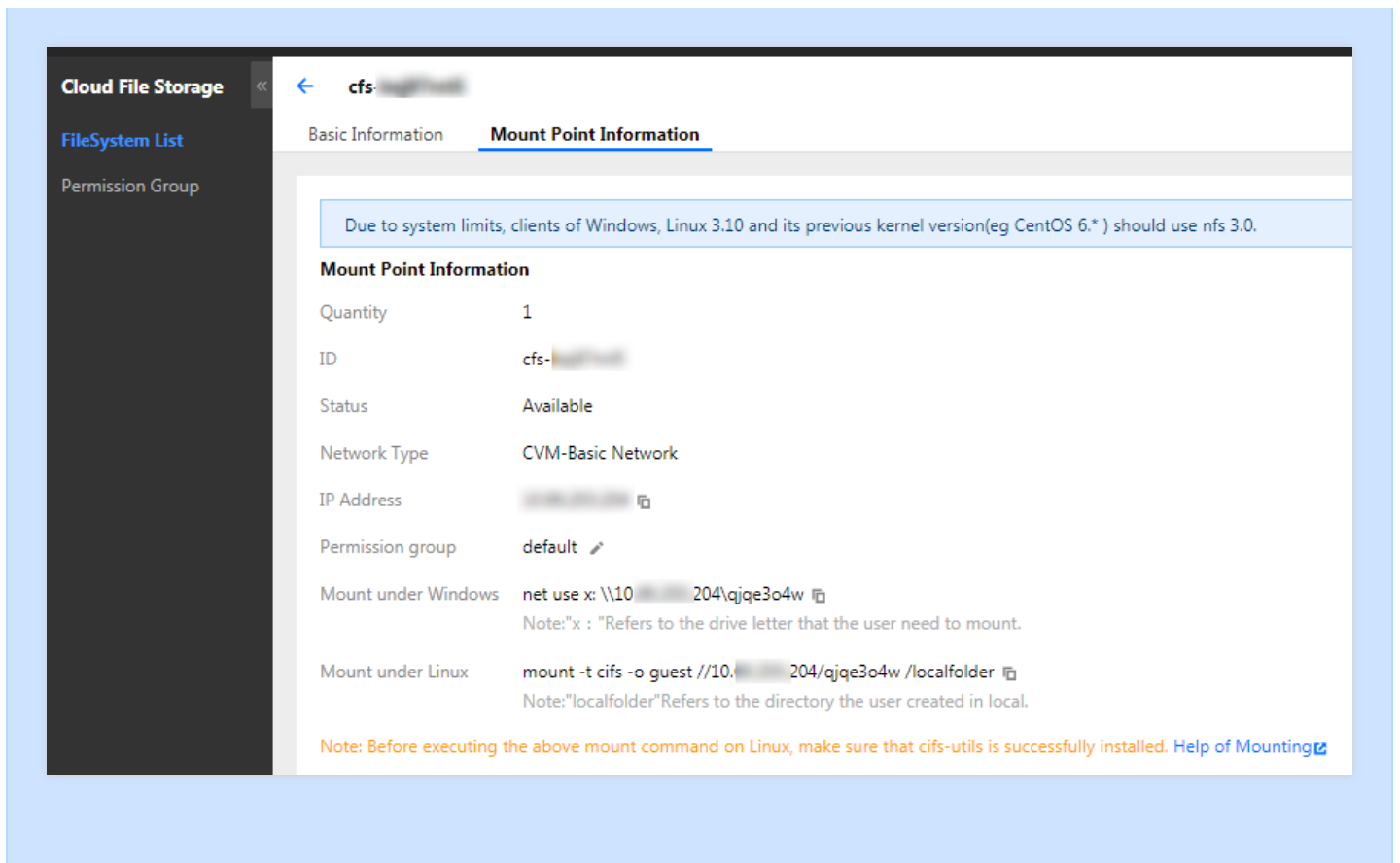
```
net use <shared directory name>: \\10.10.11.12\FSID
```

Example:

```
net use X: \\10.10.11.12\fjie120
```

Note:

FSID can be found under **Console -> File System Details -> Mount Point Information**.

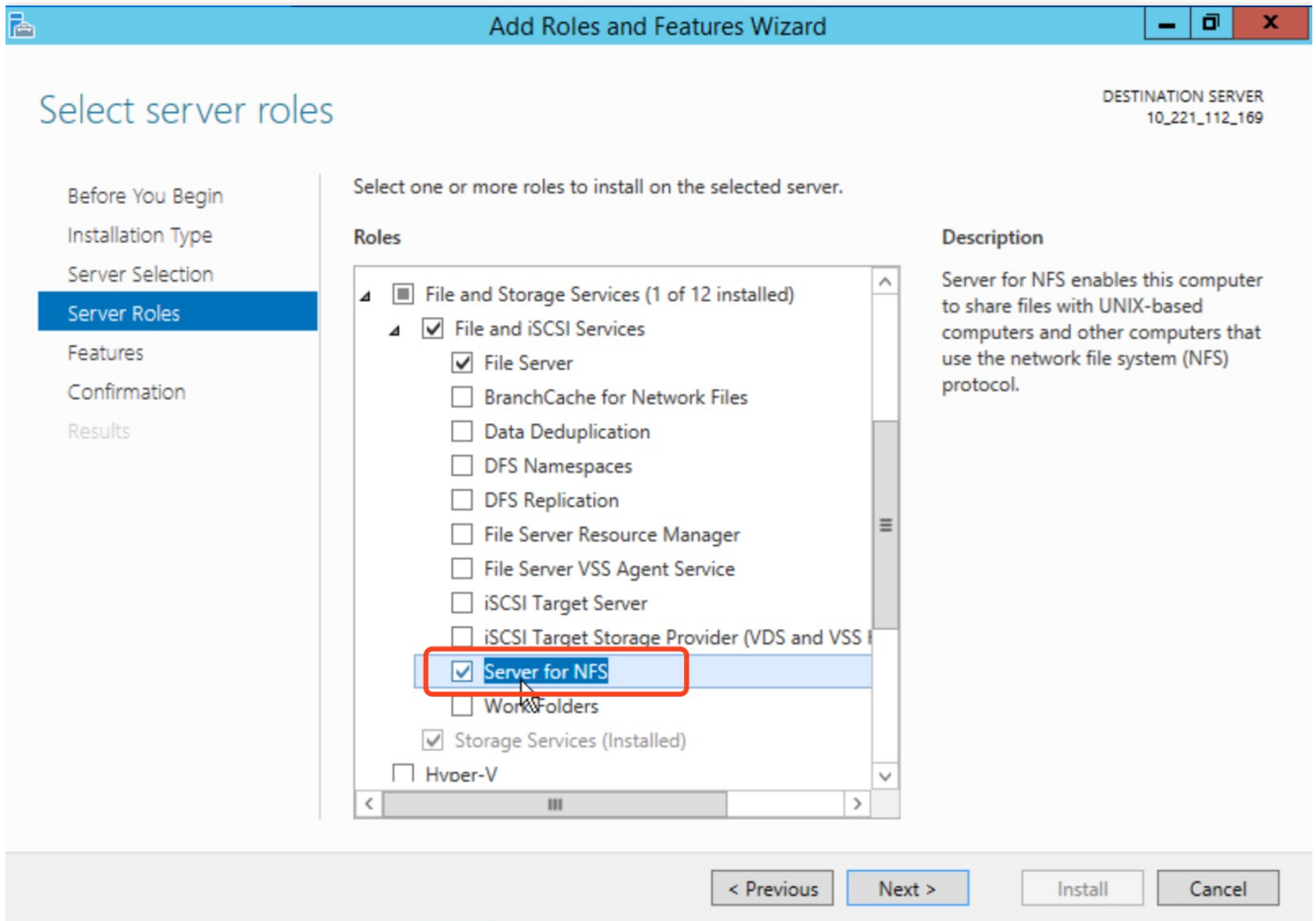


Mount a NFS file system

(1) Enable the NFS service

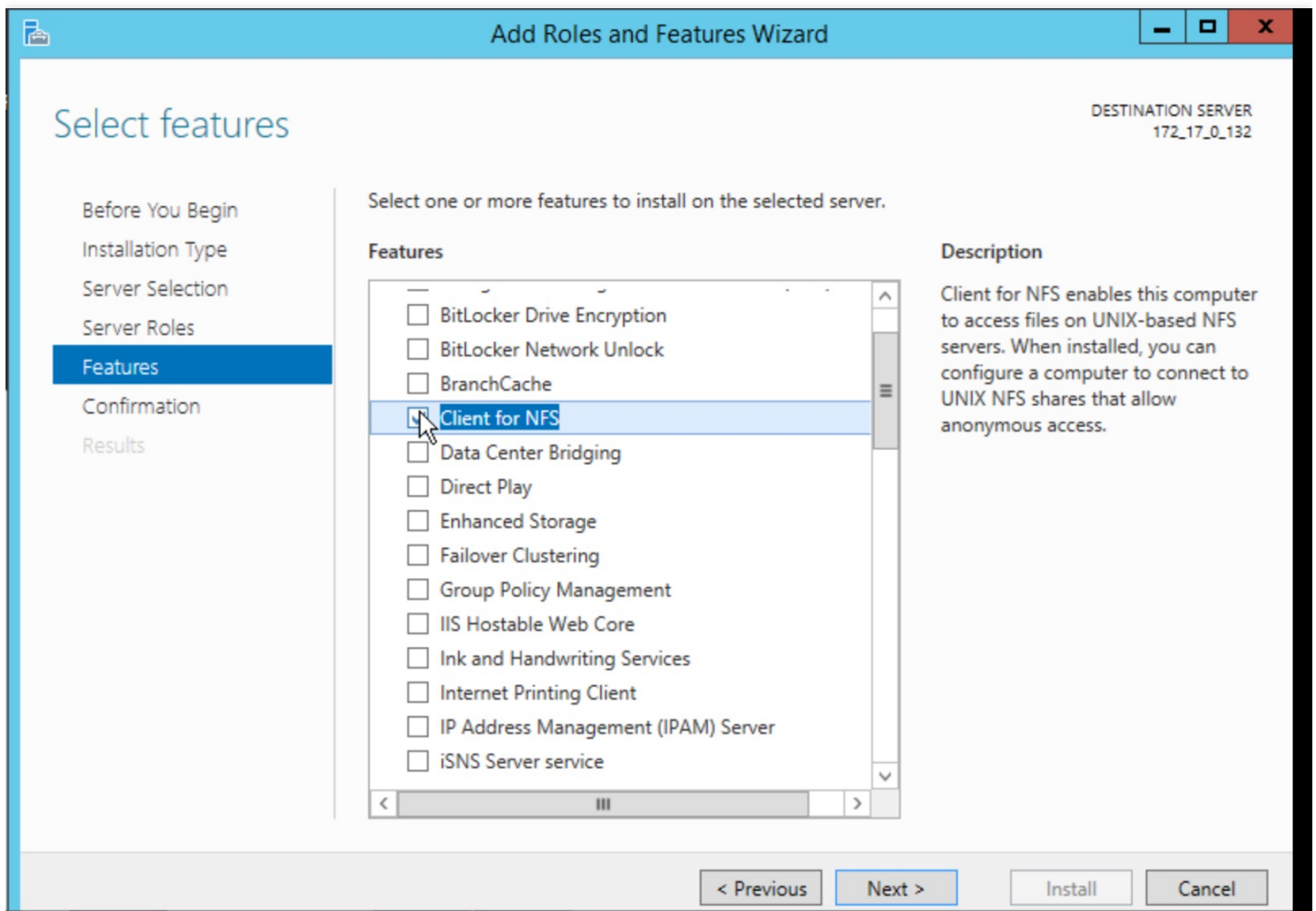
Before mounting the NFS file system, make sure that the system has enabled the NFS service. Here we use Windows Server 2012 R2 to enable the NFS service.

a. Open **Control Panel -> Programs -> Turn Windows Features On or Off -> Server Roles**, and select **Server for NFS**.



b. Open **Control Panel** -> **Programs** -> **Turn Windows Features On or Off** -> **Features**, and select **Client**

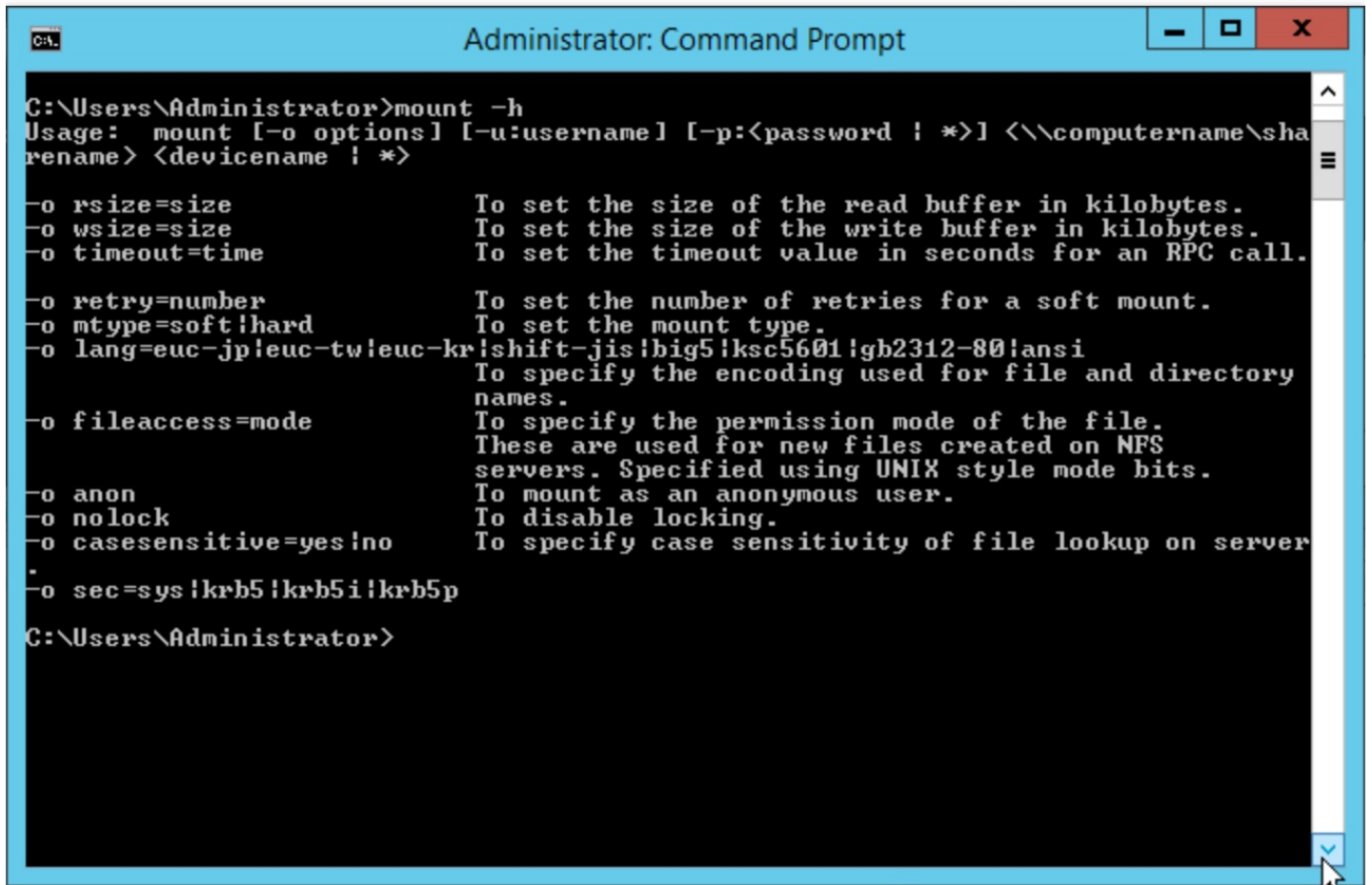
for **NFS** to enable the Windows NFS client service.



(2) Verify whether the NFS service is enabled

Open the command line tool under Windows, and execute the following command in the panel. If the relevant NFS information is returned, the NFS client is running normally.

```
mount -h
```



```
Administrator: Command Prompt

C:\Users\Administrator>mount -h
Usage: mount [-o options] [-u:username] [-p:<password ! *>] <\\computername\sharename> <devicename ! *>

-o rsize=size           To set the size of the read buffer in kilobytes.
-o wsize=size           To set the size of the write buffer in kilobytes.
-o timeout=time         To set the timeout value in seconds for an RPC call.

-o retry=number          To set the number of retries for a soft mount.
-o mtype=soft!hard       To set the mount type.
-o lang=euc-jp!euc-tw!euc-kr!shift-jis!big5!ksc5601!gb2312-80!ansi
                        To specify the encoding used for file and directory
                        names.
-o fileaccess=mode       To specify the permission mode of the file.
                        These are used for new files created on NFS
                        servers. Specified using UNIX style mode bits.
-o anon                 To mount as an anonymous user.
-o nolock                To disable locking.
-o casesensitive=yes!no  To specify case sensitivity of file lookup on server.

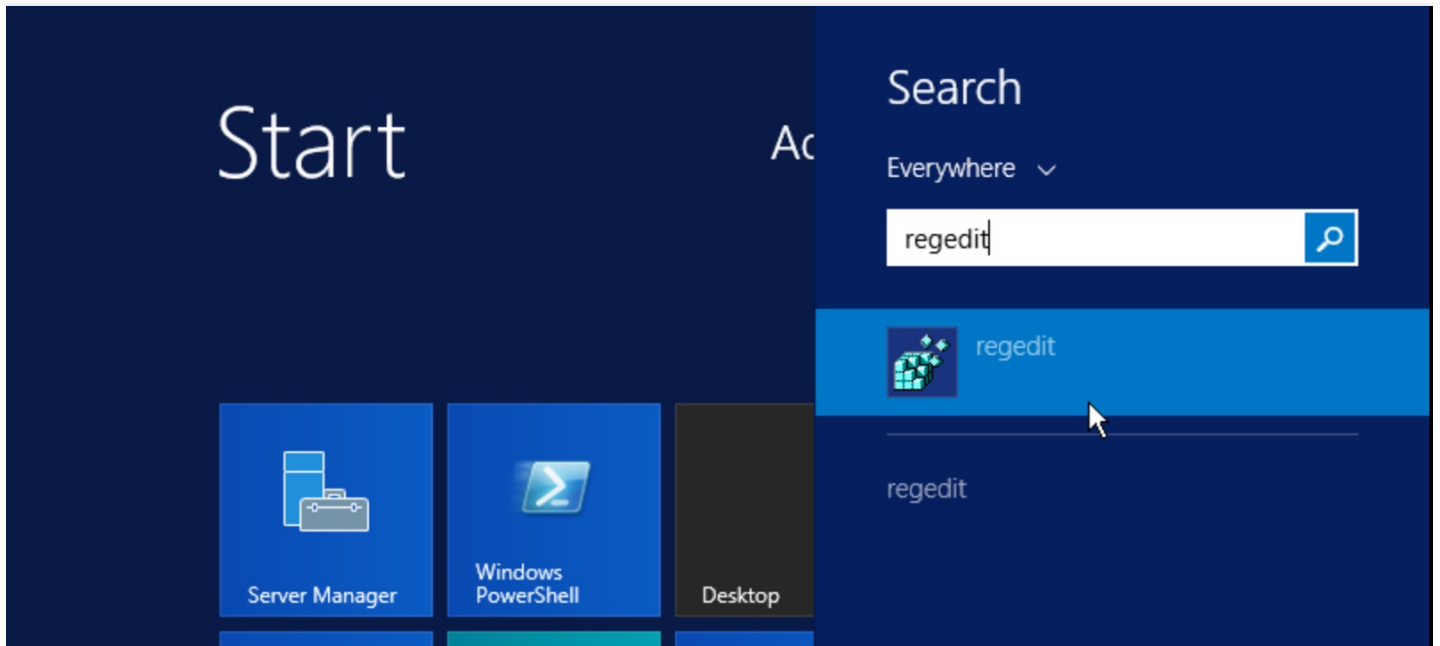
-o sec=sys!krb5!krb5i!krb5p

C:\Users\Administrator>
```

(3) Add anonymous users and user groups

a. Open the registry

Enter the regedit command in the command line window and press Enter to open the registry window.

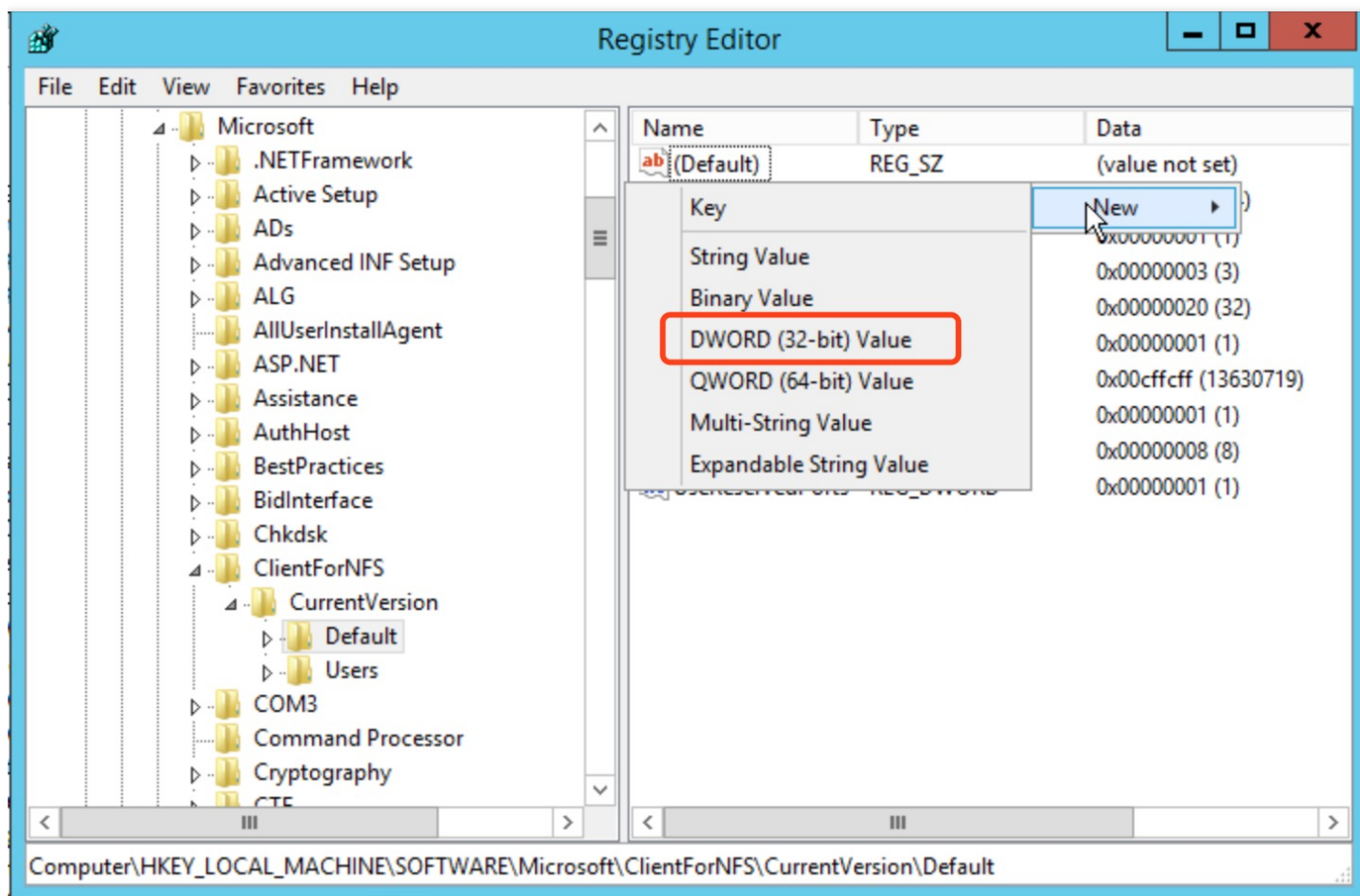


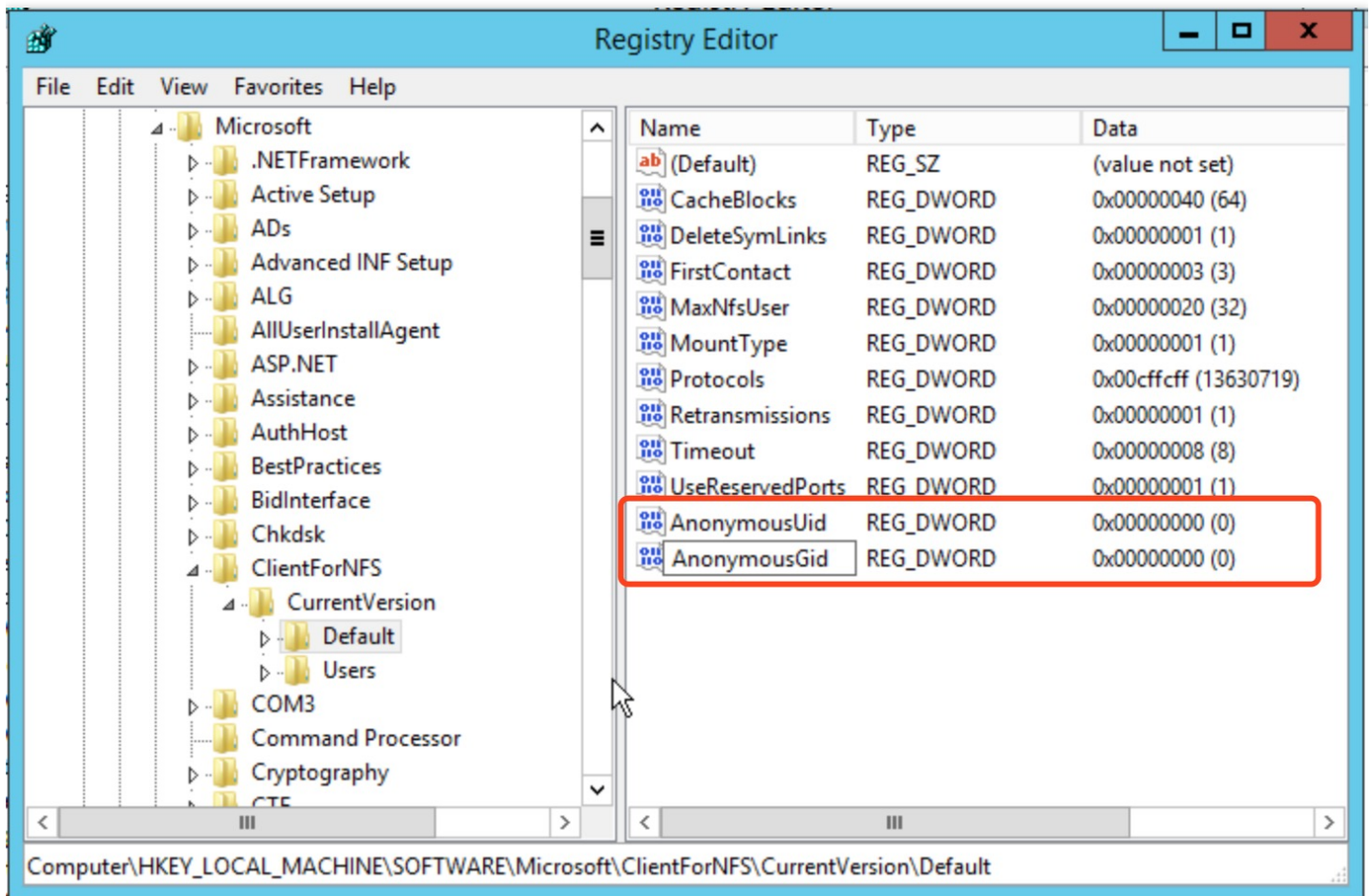
b. Add configuration items AnonymousUid and AnonymousGid.

Select the following path in the registry.

```
HKEY_LOCAL_MACHINE\SOFTWARE\Microsoft\ClientForNFS\CurrentVersion\Default
```

Right click on the right blank space and then click **Create**. Select **DWORD(32-bit) Value** or **QWORD(64-bit) Value** (depending on the bit count of your OS) in the menu. Then, a new record will appear in the list. Modify the name field to AnonymousUid, and use the default value 0 for the data value. Add another record in the same way, with the name of AnonymousGid and the data value of 0 by default.





c. Restart the system to make the configuration take effect.

Close the registry and restart the Windows system to complete the registry modification.

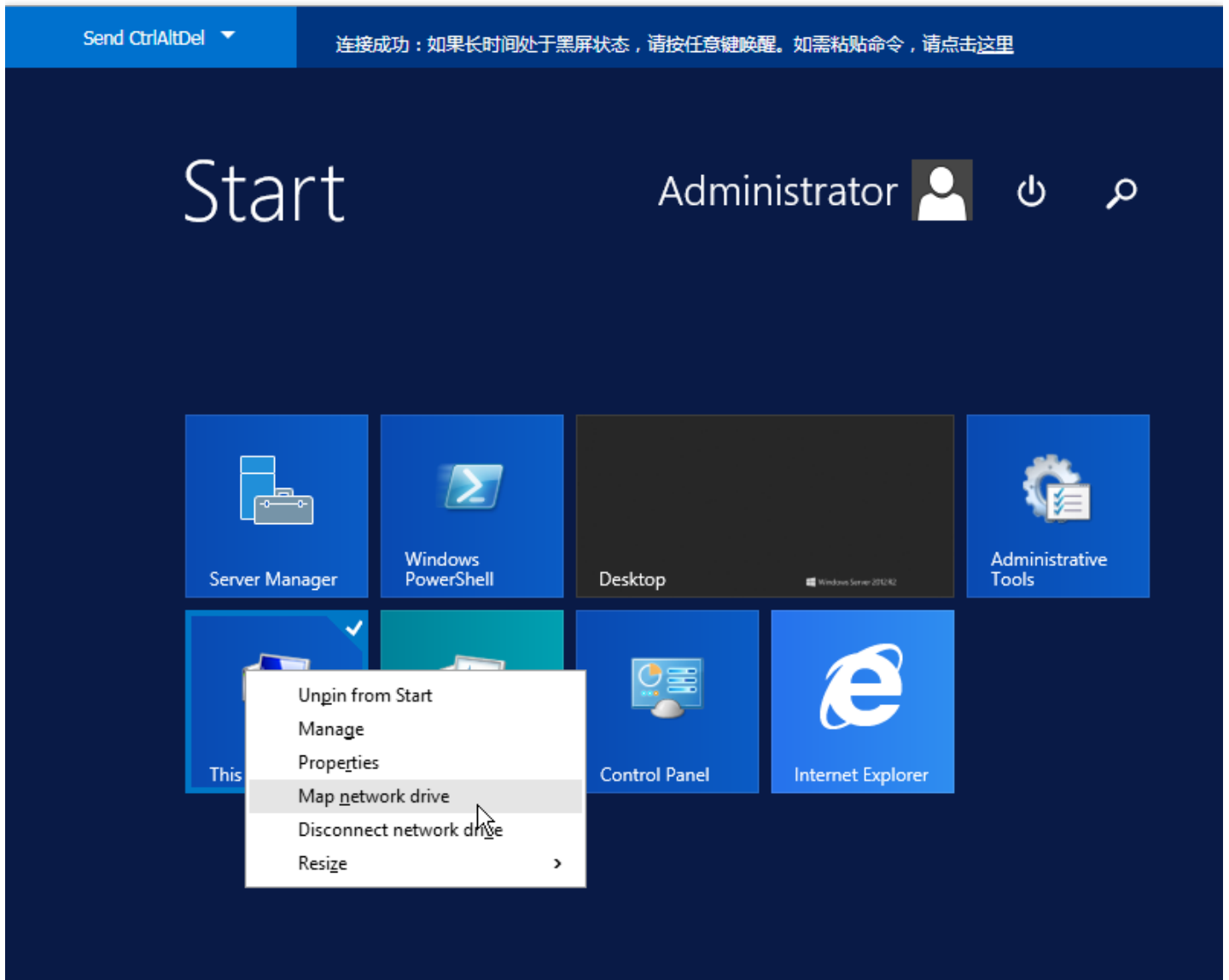
(4) Mount the file system

Mount via graphical interface

a. Open **Map Network Drive**


Log in to the Windows, on which you want to mount the file system. Right click **Computer** in the **Start**

menu, and then click **Map Network Drive**.



b. Enter the access path

In the pop-up configuration window, set the drive letter and folder (namely, the mounting directory displayed in the NFS file system) for the **drive**.








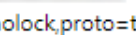




[←](#) cfs-

Basic Information

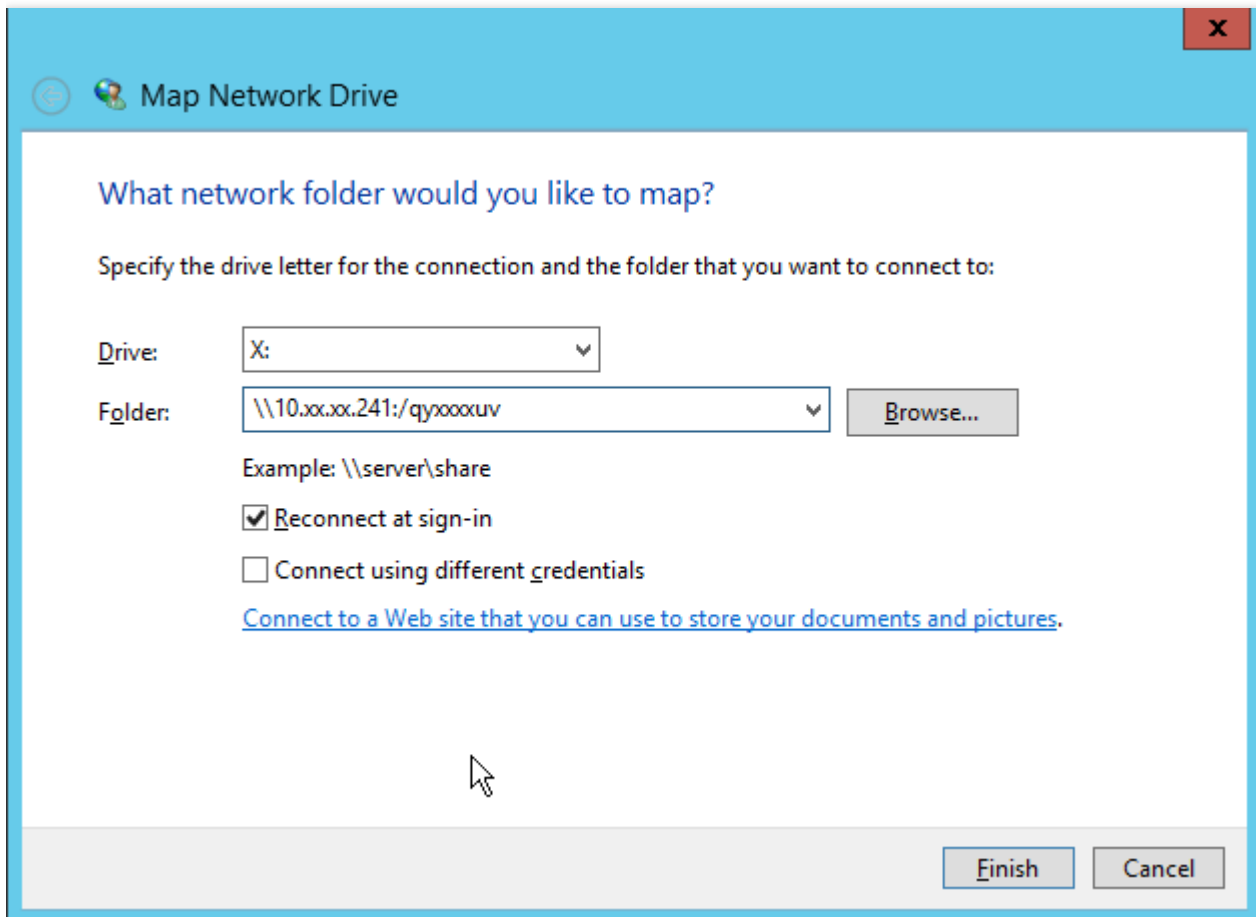
Mount Point Information

Due to system limits, clients of Windows, Linux 3.10 and its previous kernel version(eg CentOS 6.*) should use nfs 3.0.

Mount Point Information

Quantity	1
ID	cfs-edtp8h6d
Status	Available
Network Type	CVM-Basic Network
IP Address	 
Permission group	default 
Mount under Linux	<p>NFS 4.0 mount root directory: <code>sudo mount -t nfs -o vers=4  / /localfolder</code> </p> <p>NFS 4.0 mount sub-directory: <code>sudo mount -t nfs -o vers=4  /subfolder /localfolder</code> </p> <p>NFS 3.0 mount sub-directory: <code>sudo mount -t nfs -o vers=3,nolock,proto=tcp  /qy3arzuu /localfolder</code> </p> <p>Note:"localfolder"Refers to the directory the user created in local"subfolder"Refers to the sub-directory the user created in CFS file system.</p>
Mount under Windows	<p>Mount using FSID: <code>mount 10..241:/qy7 x</code> </p> <p>Note:"x" : "Refers to the drive letter that the user need to mount.</p>

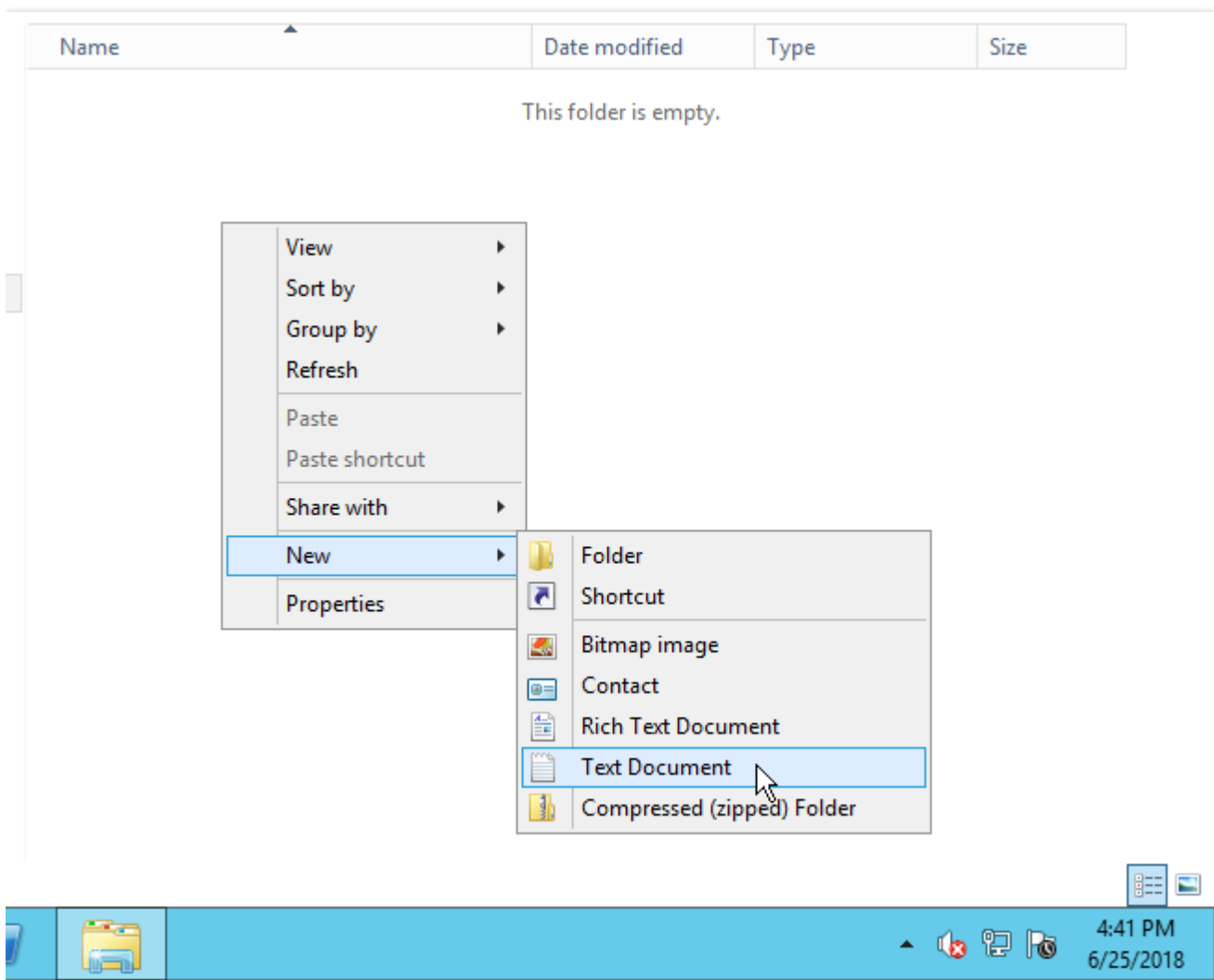
Note: Before executing the above mount command on CVM, make sure that NFS-Utils has been successfully installed. [Help of Mounting](#)



c. Verify the correctness of read and write

After confirmation, the page is directed to the mounted file system. You can right click to create a file to

verify the correctness of read and write.



Mount via CMD command line

Enter the following command in the Windows command line tool to mount the file system. The default subdirectory is "nfs".

```
mount <mount point IP>:/<subdirectory> <shared directory name>:
```

Example:

```
mount 10.10.0.12:/nfs X:
```

If the folder cannot be renamed after the file system is mounted using the above command, use the FSID to mount it. The mount command is as follows.

```
mount <mount point IP>:/FSID <shared directory name>:
```

Example:

```
mount 10.10.0.12:/z3r6k95r X:
```

Note:

FSID can be found under **Console -> File System Details -> Mount Point Information**.

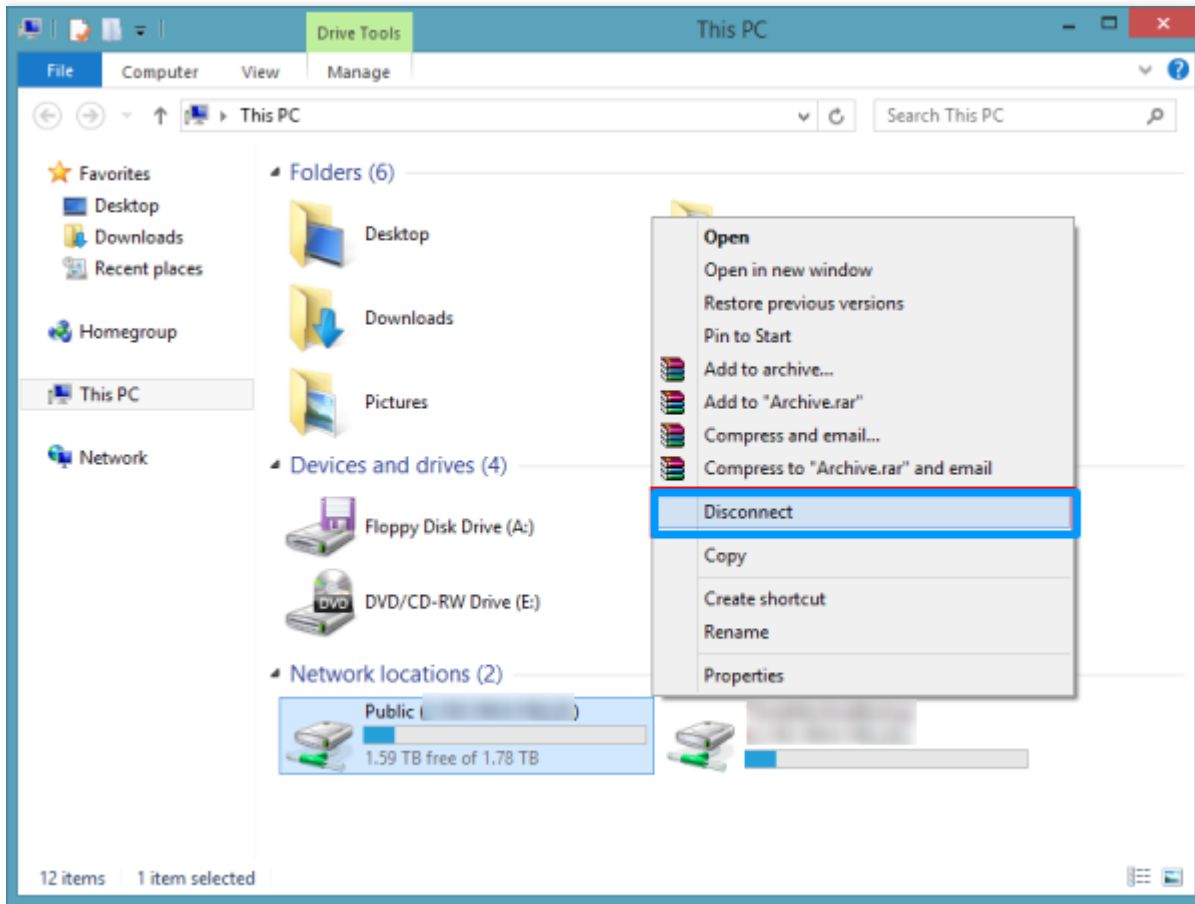
The screenshot displays the 'Mount Point Information' page in the Tencent Cloud console. The left sidebar shows the navigation menu with 'Cloud File Storage', 'FileSystem List', and 'Permission Group'. The main content area has a breadcrumb trail 'cfs-...' and two tabs: 'Basic Information' and 'Mount Point Information'. A blue warning box at the top states: 'Due to system limits, clients of Windows, Linux 3.10 and its previous kernel version(eg CentOS 6.*) should use nfs 3.0.' Below this, the 'Mount Point Information' section lists various attributes: Quantity (1), ID (mount-...), Status (Available), Network Type (CVM-Virtual Private Cloud), Network Information (guangzhou (vpc-...) -v_forMySQL (subnet-...)), IP Address (10...), Permission group (default), and Mount under Linux (NFS 4.0 mount root directory: sudo mount -t nfs -o vers=4 ... /localfolder; NFS 4.0 mount sub-directory: sudo mount -t nfs -o vers=4 ... 'subfolder' /localfolder; NFS 3.0 mount sub-directory: sudo mount -t nfs -o vers=3,nolock,proto=tcp ... /x6z6cjd0 /localfolder). A note explains that 'localfolder' refers to the directory the user created in local and 'subfolder' refers to the sub-directory the user created in CFS file system. The 'Mount under Windows' section shows 'Mount using FSID: mount 10.2 ...' with a note that 'x' refers to the drive letter that the user need to mount. At the bottom, a note states: 'Note: Before executing the above mount command on CVM, make sure that NFS-Utils has been successfully installed. [Help of Mounting](#)'.

Mount Point Information	
Quantity	1
ID	mount-...
Status	Available
Network Type	CVM-Virtual Private Cloud
Network Information	guangzhou (vpc-...) -v_forMySQL (subnet-...)
IP Address	10,...
Permission group	default
Mount under Linux	NFS 4.0 mount root directory: sudo mount -t nfs -o vers=4 ... /localfolder NFS 4.0 mount sub-directory: sudo mount -t nfs -o vers=4 ... 'subfolder' /localfolder NFS 3.0 mount sub-directory: sudo mount -t nfs -o vers=3,nolock,proto=tcp ... /x6z6cjd0 /localfolder Note:"localfolder"Refers to the directory the user created in local"subfolder"Refers to the sub-directory the user created in CFS file system.
Mount under Windows	Mount using FSID: mount 10.2 ... Note:"x" : "Refers to the drive letter that the user need to mount.

(5) Unmount the file system

Unmount a shared directory via graphical interface

To disconnect a mounted file system, right click on the disk and click **Disconnect** from the menu.



Unmount the NFS shared directory via the CMD command

When you need to uninstall a shared directory in some cases, use the following command. The "directory name" refers to the full path of the root directory or file system.

```
umount <directory name>:
```

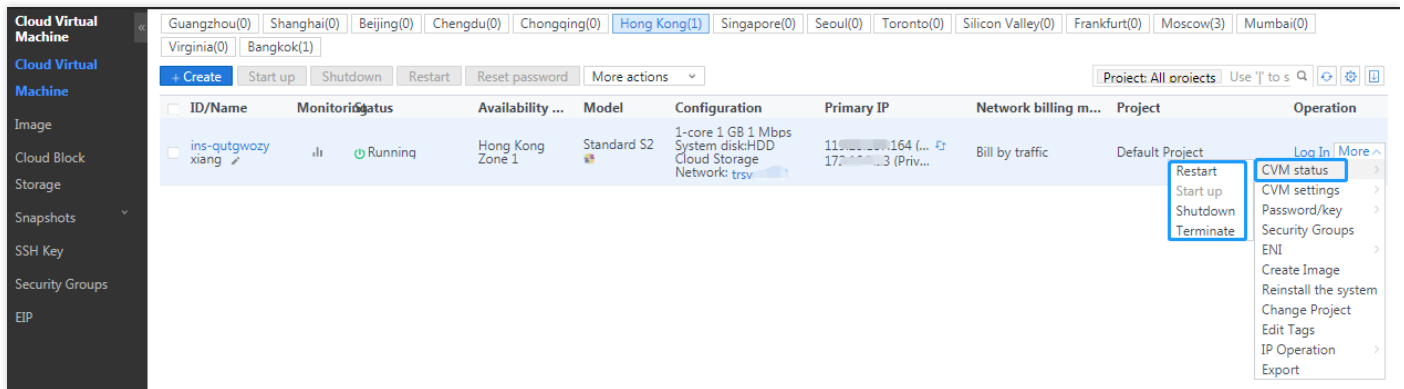
Example:

```
umount X :
```

5. Terminating Resources

You can terminate a CVM instance or a file system in the Tencent Cloud console. It is recommended that you terminate any resource that is no longer used, to avoid further fee deduction.

1. Terminate a Tencent Cloud instance. Go to the Tencent Cloud CVM [console](#), and select the instance to be terminated. Click **More** -> **CVM Status**, and then select **Terminate** to terminate the CVM instance.



2. Terminate a file system. Go to the Tencent Cloud CFS [console](#), select the file system to be terminated. Click **Delete** and **OK** to delete the file system.

