

Rclone & MergerFS Explainer

This guide explains the concepts of Rclone and MergerFS to empower you to manage and support your tailored setups. It is not intended to be a detailed “How To” guide. We have a selection of those [here](#).

- Our guides and scripts automate the setup of Rclone and MergerFS for most customers who use Google Drive.
- If you want to use a different cloud storage provider, such as Dropbox or OneDrive, you must either use [our guides](#) and their scripts as a template, or do your own thing.
- This is difficult to achieve if you don't understand the basics of Rclone and MergerFS. This guide attempts to give you the information you need!

Overview

You can mount and interact with your cloud storage as if it is a directory (folder) within your home directory. For example, you can create a directory called `Gdrive` on your server that contains all the files stored on your Google Drive.

- You can read and write to that directory like any other on your [Ultra.cc](#) server.
- However, you **must never** use a mounted directory as the download directory for torrent or nzb download clients.
- Trying to download, to seed, extract (unrar), or repair files on a mounted directory will cause instability and potentially get API bans from your cloud storage provider.
- As well as mounting cloud storage, you can also mount other servers using FTP. For example, if you have two [ultra.cc](#) services, you can create a mount from server1 to server2.

To achieve this, we use an open-source tool called [Rclone](#) to connect to cloud storage and create mounted directories. The basic steps are:

1. Download the latest version of Rclone. Your [ultra.cc](#) service comes with Rclone pre-installed, but it is only updated occasionally, so it's better to have your own up-to-date version.
2. Create an Rclone remote. This means configuring Rclone with details about the cloud storage provider (or server) you want to connect to. Once this step is completed, you can interact with your cloud storage using `rclone <command> <remotename> >`.
3. Use the Rclone remote created in step 2 to mount your cloud storage to a directory using the `rclone mount <remotename> >` command.
4. Set up MergerFS to union your cloud files and local files into a single directory.

Rclone

Installation (Part 1)

- To configure Rclone, you need to first connect to your service via ssh. We have a guide to help with this [here](#).
- Rclone is pre-installed on all services. However, you should install your own copy of Rclone to keep it up to date with the latest features. You can do this by pasting this command into your ssh client*:

```
curl https://scripts.usbx.me/main/MergerFS-Rclone/Installer%20Scripts/rclone-install-stable.sh  
| bash
```

*If you are installing rclone to use at home or elsewhere, [download rclone from the official site](#) and manually install it.

- Log out and back into your ssh client.
- You can always check the version of Rclone you have installed with this command:

```
rclone version
```

- If the version says 1.60.1 (after you have logged back in, then the installation failed, as that is the default version pre-installed on your server.
- Once you have installed your own copy of Rclone, you should update it occasionally as new features and bug fixes are released regularly. To update use this command:

```
rclone selfupdate
```

Configuring a Rclone Remote (Part 2)

Now that you have the latest version of Rclone, you can configure a connection to any supported [storage provider](#). The process is similar for all storage providers, but each has specific options that need to be considered.

To create a new Rclone remote:

```
rclone config
```

1. Select for New Remote

```
user@server: ~$ rclone config  
No remotes found, make a new one?  
n) New remote  
s) Set configuration password  
q) Quit config  
n/s/q> n
```

2. Select a name of your choice. It makes sense to select a meaningful name; for example, if you're creating a connection to Dropbox, select something like or if you plan on having more than one!

Enter name for new remote.

```
name> dropbox
```

3. Type the number next to the storage provider you want to connect to. When Rclone adds new providers, all the numbers can change, so ensure you select the correct one. At the time of writing, if connecting to Dropbox, I would type `13` and press ENTER.

```
....  
13 / Dropbox  
  \ (dropbox)  
....  
Storage> 13
```

4. From this point forward, the options you will be prompted to supply will differ for each storage provider. Jump to <https://rclone.org> and select the required option from the **Storage Systems** dropdown menu. This will guide you through the specifics of each provider.
 - Some storage providers require that you authorize Rclone via a web browser. This can be a bit confusing, so that is what we will discuss next!
 - If you are prompted with something like “**Use web browser to automatically authenticate rclone with remote?**” you must select `N` as you can’t open a web browser on your [Ultra.cc](https://ultra.cc) service.
 - Leave your [Ultra.cc](https://ultra.cc) ssh session running - we will return to it shortly. You then need to move to a device with a web browser installed. Typically, you will do this on the PC/Mac you are currently sitting at!

On your local PC:

5. Install Rclone locally. You can find the installation files here: <https://rclone.org/downloads/>
6. Drop into the command shell (Command Prompt on Windows, Terminal on Mac).
7. Change to the directory (using the `cd` command) that you installed Rclone in to, for example: `cd \rclone`.
8. Type `rclone version` to ensure it works. The version number should be displayed. If it isn’t, review steps 5 to 7 above.

```
Microsoft Windows [Version 10.0.22621.2715]  
(c) Microsoft Corporation. All rights reserved.  
  
C:\Users\yourname>cd\rclone  
  
C:\rclone>rclone version  
rclone v1.64.2  
- os/version: Microsoft Windows 11 Pro 22H2 (64 bit)  
- os/kernel: 10.0.22621.2715 (x86_64)  
- os/type: windows  
- os/arch: amd64  
- go/version: go1.21.3
```

- go/linking: static
- go/tags: cmount

9. Now jump back to your [Ultra.cc](#) ssh session and copy the Rclone command from there into your Command Prompt/Terminal. For example, for Dropbox, you would copy this line to your local device:

```
rclone authorize "dropbox"
```

10. A web browser session will open. Log in to the cloud storage provider using the credentials you signed up with. If you have switched on Two Factor Authentication with your cloud storage provider, you will need to supply those details too.
11. You will then be asked to Approve/Accept Rclone. Ensure you are happy to do so, and click on Approve/Accept (or similar).
12. Now go back to the Command Prompt/Terminal on your local PC/Mac and you will see a token displayed. Copy this to your clipboard (everything between the `---` and `<---`)

- It will look similar to this on your local device:

```
C: \Users\username>cd\rclone
```

```
C: \rclone>rclone authorize "dropbox"
```

```
2023/11/30 16: 01: 20 NOTICE: If your browser doesn't open automatically go to the following link: http://127.0.0.1:53682/auth?state=m5bBA0FfH8nMZyHmGkP0Tg
```

```
2023/11/30 16: 01: 20 NOTICE: Log in and authorize rclone for access
```

```
2023/11/30 16: 01: 20 NOTICE: Waiting for code...
```

```
2023/11/30 16: 06: 29 NOTICE: Got code
```

```
Paste the following into your remote machine --->
```

```
{"access_token": "sl.Bq2irr0kj8l6-
```

```
ngKY6apc6Gkhhxb0tRnJECnNGliw6PAF9s6TzPuDG4Baegb9da3yBeDCzP1D9ZtQ4_LYuDAJLm0jPuFyFPiw2lnlP_TpUS  
26oNMX_SZPGSrWHFJHHorvaYe46jVvFFBiaU", "token_type": "bearer", "refresh_token": "jGekU1W1UIAAAAA  
AAAAAd1zHanzbZlMaSMLC8ogY79hyvV1mNUVbF0t6nPJnCUM", "expiry": "2023-11-30T20:06:30.642061Z"}
```

```
<---End paste
```

On your [Ultra.cc](#) ssh session:

13. Switch back to your [Ultra.cc](#) ssh session and paste the token.

- Your [Ultra.cc](#) ssh session will look similar to this:

```
Use web browser to automatically authenticate rclone with remote?
```

- * Say Y if the machine running rclone has a web browser you can use
- * Say N if running rclone on a (remote) machine without web browser access

```
If not sure try Y. If Y failed, try N.
```

y) Yes (default)

n) No

y/n> n

Option config_token.

For this to work, you will need rclone available on a machine that has a web browser available.

For more help and alternate methods see: https://rclone.org/remote_setup/

Execute the following on the machine with the web browser (same rclone version recommended):

```
rclone authorize "dropbox"
```

Then paste the result.

Enter a value.

```
config_token> {"access_token": "sl.Bq2irr0kj8l6-  
ngKY6apc6Gkhbxb0tRnJECnNGliw6PAF9s6TzPuDG4Baegb9da3yBeDCzP1D9ZtQ4_LYuDAJLm0jPuFyFPiw2lnlP_TpUS  
26oNMX_SZPGSrWHFJHHorvaYe46jVvFFBiaU", "token_type": "bearer", "refresh_token": "jGekU1W1UIAAAAA  
AAAAAd1zHanzbZlMaSMLC8ogY79hyvV1mNUVbF0t6nPJnCUM", "expiry": "2023-11-30T20:06:30.642061Z"}
```

14. Finish the remaining configuration options.

- You can now test and see if your Rclone remote works.

```
rclone lsd remotename:
```

- where remotename = the name you chose in Step 2. Don't forget, for all Rclone commands you need to add a `:` to the end of remotename.
- The command should display all folders stored on your provider.
- To copy a file to your cloud provider, use

```
rclone copy yourlocalfile remotename: folder-path
```

- where folder-path is the path to the folder on your cloud provider, e.g. it could be `remotename: Media/TV`
- To copy a file from your cloud provider, use

```
rclone copy remotename: full-path-and-filename localpath
```

- A complete list of Rclone commands may be found here: <https://rclone.org/commands/>
- You can create as many Rclone remotes as you need, just add more using the `rclone config` command. However, you shouldn't mount more than 2 or 3 Rclone remotes as it can cause stability issues.
- You can also combine some rclone remote types, for example, you can create a **Crypt** remote that connects to a **Dropbox** remote.
- Then when you use `rclone copy yourlocalfile cryptremotename:` your files will automatically be encrypted. This is outside of the scope of this guide.

Creating a Mount (Part 3)

- With everything you've done so far, you can access your cloud files with `rclone copy` or `rclone move`.
 - We now want to make your cloud files accessible from a directory on your [Ultra.cc](#) service.
15. Create a new directory that will be used as access your cloud files - this can be called anything you chose and doesn't need to be the same as your rclone remote name you created above (step 2) but it can be the same if you find that easier.

```
mkdir DropBoxFiles
```

16. Now we want to mount our Rclone remote to that directory:

```
rclone mount remotename: directoryname
```

- For our example,

```
rclone remote dropbox: DropBoxFiles
```

17. This command will continue to run until you press CTRL+C. So how do you test? Open up another ssh session, leaving the rclone mount running.

- In your new ssh session,

```
ls -al directoryname
```

- In our example, directoryname (from step 1) is DropBoxFiles

```
ls -al DropBoxFiles
```

- Note that `rclone mount remotename: directoryname` is the most basic mount.
- You can enhance the performance by adding additional options to the end of the command. Check the Rclone mount documentation [here](#).
- You don't want to leave an ssh session running all the time to keep access to your cloud files.
- We therefore recommend you run the `rclone mount` command as a systemd service. We have a guide for this [here](#).
- We recommend using `rclone copy` or `rclone move` to transfer files from your [Ultra.cc](#) service to your cloud storage provider.
- While you can copy files to and from your mount in the same way as you would on a local disk (e.g. with the `cp` or `mv` linux commands), using the Rclone commands will be faster and more reliable.

You now have the knowledge to create a mount to any cloud storage provider that Rclone supports! Next, you should consider MergerFS.

MergerFS (Step 4)

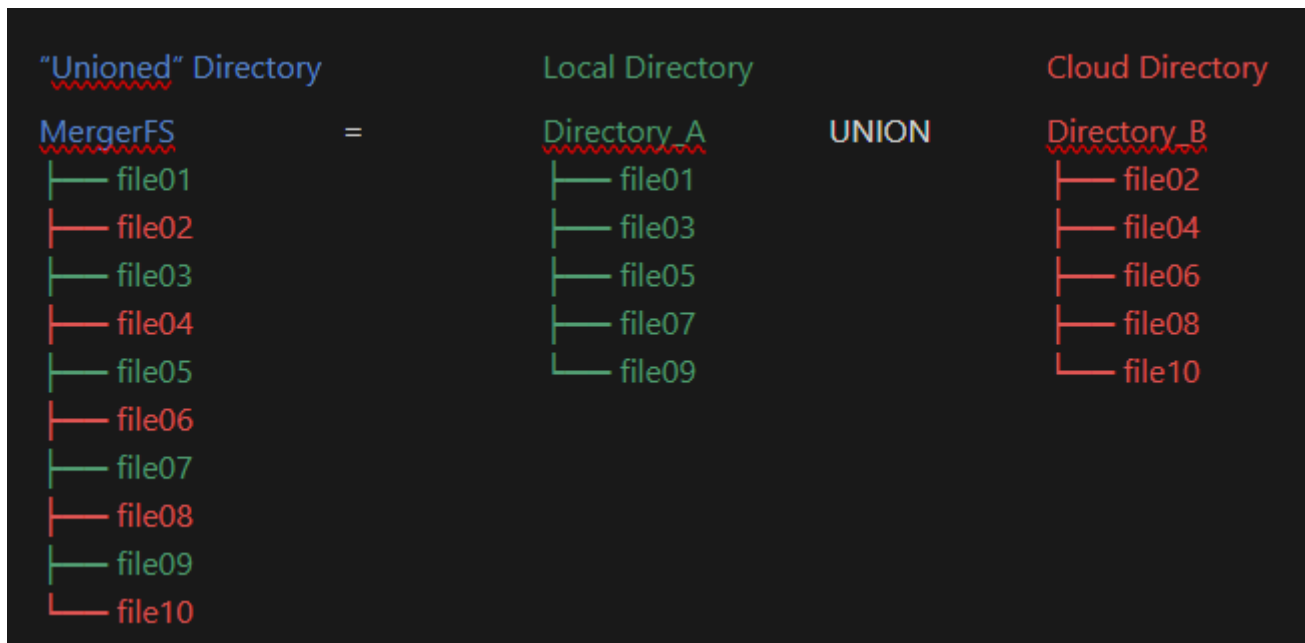
While [Ultra.cc](#) services come pre-installed with MergerFS, it is better to download your own version so you can keep it up to date. See the **Install MergerFS** part of [this guide](#).

- MergerFS is an open-source utility that allows the contents of one or more directories to be accessed from a single directory.
- We call this a union, which means include all files and sub-directories from each stated directory:

```
MergerFS = Directory_A UNION Directory_B (UNION Directory_C...)
```

- Why is this useful to you? Applications, such as Radarr, Sonarr, Plex, Emby, JellyFin, etc., need access to your media library.
- If your media library is stored on your cloud storage, you don't want to wait for new media to be uploaded to the cloud before they are viewable; you want them immediately!
- The way we get this to work is to point all of your media applications to a single merged directory that contains the media on your [Ultra.cc](#) drive UNIONED with the media on you cloud storage.

The following visualizes how the union works:



- **MergerFS** is a physical directory, but it doesn't contain any files of it's own.
- **Directory_A** would typically be a directory stored on your [Ultra.cc](#) service (e.g. `~/Stuff/Local`)
- **Directory_B** would typically be a Rclone mount directory pointing to your cloud storage (e.g. `~/Stuff/Mount`)
- If you use our `rclone-upload.sh` script, or your own script to move files to your cloud storage, then all you are doing is moving files from Directory_A to Directory_B (using `rclone move`).
- As the MergerFS directory is a union of both, it doesn't matter which of the directories the files are in.
- With this method, there should be no rush to get your files from local storage to cloud storage, which is good for the performance of everyone on the same disk as you!
- Just trickle the transfer of files over a few hours by setting `--bwlimit 8M` to your `rclone move` command.
- The most basic MergerFS mount can be simply set-up with:

```
mergerfs ~/Directory_A: ~/Directory_B ~/MergerFS
```

- Note that `~/` is the same as the full path `/home/yourusername/` - you can use either format when running scripts manually. If you are creating a service file, use the full path or `%h/` instead of `~/`
- You can merge more than two directories, just use a `:` between the directory names, for example:

```
mergerfs ~/Directory_A: ~/Directory_B: ~/Directory_C: ~/Directory_D ~/MergerFS
```

- This can be useful if you have more than one cloud provider (and therefore more than one Rclone mount) as you can split your media library across each cloud provider. For example:

```
mergerfs ~/Stuff/Local: ~/Stuff/Gdrive: ~/Stuff/Dropbox ~/MergerFS
```

where:

- `~/Stuff/Local` is a directory stored on your [Ultra.cc](#) drive.
- `~/Stuff/Gdrive` is a Rclone mount to Google Drive.
- `~/Stuff/Dropbox` is a Rclone mount to Dropbox
- `~/MergerFS` is an **empty** directory where the mergerfs will be mounted.
- You should set-up a service for MergerFS. You can use this as a template.

```
[Unit]
Description = MergerFS Service
After=rclone-vfs.service
RequiresMountsFor=%h/Stuff/Local
RequiresMountsFor=%h/Stuff/Mount

[Service]
Type=forking
TimeoutStopSec=60
ExecStart=%h/bin/mergerfs \
    -o use_ino,func.getattr=newest,category.action=all \
    -o category.create=ff,cache.files=auto-full,threads=8 \
    %h/Stuff/Local: %h/Stuff/Mount %h/MergerFS

StandardOutput=file: %h/scripts/mergerfs_mount.log
ExecStop=/bin/fusermount -uz %h/MergerFS
Restart=on-failure

[Install]
WantedBy=default.target
```

- Create a file with `nano ~/.config/systemd/user/mergerfs.service` and paste in the above.
- Ensure all the directories exist, in the template example:


```
mkdir -p ~/Stuff/Local    for your local files
mkdir -p ~/Stuff/Mount    for your rclone mount
mkdir ~/MergerFS          for your mergerfs unioned mount
mksir ~/scripts           for the log file & upload script
```

- To enable and start the service:

```
systemctl --user enable --now mergerfs.service
```

- Note that the order of the directories in the mergerfs command matters. When you use the option `-o category.create=ff` any file created in the `~/MergerFS` mount will be written to the first directory defined:

```
~/Stuff/Local: ~/Stuff/Mount ~/MergerFS
```

- In this example, creating a file in `~/MergerFS` will write to `~/Stuff/Local`. This is an important feature as you want to write to the local drive as it will perform better. Your upload script will later move the files from `~/Stuff/Local` to `~/Stuff/Mount`.
- The final step is to create an upload script to move files between your local device and cloud storage. We have an example [here](#). Now that you understand Rclone, you should be able to edit the service file to your specific requirements.
- If you are not using Google Drive, you will need to remove the lines starting with `--drive` as those options are for Google Drive only. Check the options available for your cloud provider on the [Rclone](#) website under **Storage Systems**.

Multiple Cloud Providers

Using the information you have learned here should mean you can create Rclone mounts for all your cloud providers and add them to your MergerFS mount. Just keep in mind:

1. Each connection to a cloud provider needs its own Rclone remote (`rclone config`)
2. Each cloud provider needs its own directory to display the files (`rclone mount`)
3. Each cloud provider needs its own service file to perform the mount (`nano ~/.config/systemd/user/rclone-mountname.service`)
4. Each cloud provider mount directory needs to be added to your MergerFS service file (`nano ~/.config/systemd/user/mergerfs.service`)
5. Remember, any time you edit a service file, run `systemctl --user daemon-reload` or you will get an error telling you to do so.
6. You need to restart your service files for them to take effect after your edits (`systemctl --user restart servicename`)

Troubleshooting

- If a Rclone or MergerFS mount is broken, you can try to fix with this command:

```
fusermount -uz path-to-mount
```

- For example, `fusermount -uz ~/Stuff/Mount` and `fusermount -uz ~/MergerFS` if you use [Ultra.cc](#) scripts. But change the path to be whatever you have used.
- You can also check for rouge processes,

```
ps ux | grep -i mergerfs          for MergerFS issues
```

```
ps us | grep -i rclone           for Rclone issue
```

- This will return something like this:

```
username@servername: ~$ ps ux | grep -i rclone
username   36384   0.1   0.0 1364856 65748 pts/140 Sl+  Sep25 105:16 rclone mount Gdrive:
/home/username/Stuff/Mount --cache-db-purge --dir-cache-time 5000h -vvv --log-file
/home/username/.config/rclone/rclone.log --poll-interval 15s --vfs-cache-mode write
username  128007   0.0   0.0 218480   824 pts/77  S+   15:32   0:00 grep -i rclone
```

- You can kill the mount process by selecting the PID (number after your username) and using the `kill` command, for example:

```
kill -9 36384
```

- If you run the `ps` command again, the process should be gone. You may need to do the `fusermount` fix above **after** this.
- Once the old process has been killed, you can try to restart your mount again.

We hope you find this guide useful and that you now feel confident to experiment with your own set-up.

If you are having trouble with this, you can open a support ticket [here!](#)

Feedback and suggestions regarding this article are welcome in our [Discord server](#)

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