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#document # 2

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Please use this at your own risk

Also take backup of your important files, although you might not need that but be prepared for the worst

The lines in are bold are system commands or syntax of some files

# **Mounting Drives**

Update /etc/fstab file

This file needs to be updated for if you do not want to mount other partions (e.g. windows partitions)

Every time you start up.

First of all you need to see which partition you want to mount YOU can see that by running the following command at bash# prompt

#### #fdisk /dev/hda

If your hard disk is use

Primary master hda
Primary slave hdb
Secondary master hdc
Secondary slave hdd

If you use wrong device then you may get error message such as "Cannot open device hdc"

If command is successful you get

### [root@gaurav qmail]# fdisk /dev/hda

The number of cylinders for this disk is set to 4865. There is nothing wrong with that, but this is larger than 1024, And could in certain setups cause problems with:

- 1) software that runs at boot time (e.g., old versions of LILO)
- 2) booting and partitioning software from other OSs

### (e.g., DOS FDISK, OS/2 FDISK)

## Command (m for help):

At this prompt run 'p' single character to see your partition table

Here is the result of my partition table

#### Command (m for help): p

Disk /dev/hda: 40.0 GB, 40020664320 bytes 255 heads, 63 sectors/track, 4865 cylinders Units = cylinders of 16065 \* 512 = 8225280 bytes

| <b>Device Boot</b> | Start | End  | Blocks    | ld | System            |
|--------------------|-------|------|-----------|----|-------------------|
| /dev/hda1 *        | 1     | 561  | 4506201   | b  | Win95 FAT32       |
| /dev/hda2          | 562   | 3939 | 27133785  | f  | Win95 Ext'd (LBA) |
| /dev/hda3          | 3940  | 4385 | 3582495   | а5 | FreeBSD           |
| /dev/hda4          | 4386  | 4865 | 3855600   | 83 | Linux             |
| /dev/hda5          | 562   | 1096 | 4297356   | 7  | HPFS/NTFS         |
| /dev/hda6          | 1097  | 1606 | 4096543+  | b  | Win95 FAT32       |
| /dev/hda7          | 1607  | 3008 | 11261533+ | b  | Win95 FAT32       |
| /dev/hda8          | 3009  | 3872 | 6940048+  | b  | Win95 FAT32       |
| /dev/hda9          | 3873  | 3939 | 538146    | b  | Win95 FAT32       |

You can easily recognize which drive you want to mount Here I have my windows partitions as

| devices   | Windows Partitions |  |  |
|-----------|--------------------|--|--|
| /dev/hda1 | С                  |  |  |
| /dev/hda5 | D                  |  |  |
| /dev/hda6 | E                  |  |  |
| /dev/hda7 | F                  |  |  |
| /dev/hda8 | G                  |  |  |
| /dev/hda9 | Н                  |  |  |
|           |                    |  |  |

Do not confuse with /dev/hda2

It is my extended partition you cannot mount that whole partition but you can only mount the logical drives in this partition

Here say if I want mount my E drive in Linux

I need to have an empty folder somewhere to mount.

We can make a folder anywhere but as going by the convention we make all the folders and mount them in

/mnt folder

So, go to the mnt folder under root directory Make a new folder in mnt directory say win\_e

If you want to mount it temporarily (till the system is running) You can mount it by the following command

#### #mount /dev/hda6 /mnt/win\_e

The syntax of the command is easy to interpret /dev/hda6 gives the device you want to mount /mnt/win\_e gives the path of folder you want to mount

Now if you want to mount your partitions your drives permanently you can do that by making an entry in /etc/fstab file
This file is read each time the system boots.
And so it mounts the partitions listed in this drive
You can add an entry to this file as under corresponding headings

| /dev/nda9 | /mnt/win_h | auto defaults | 00 |
|-----------|------------|---------------|----|
|           | ·          |               |    |

the above line refers to

0.0

/dev/hda9 gives the device

/mnt/win h gives the path of the folder

auto tells to detect the filesystem automatically

defaults these two basically deal with the type of mounting we are

performing and where we want to dump the partiton

(related to backing of ext2 filesystem)

Need not worry about last 2 options; just see that you are giving the right device and right path to folder to mount

Lines of caution

1. Do not delete any existing entries of /etc/fstab file, it will be good if you take a backup of the fstab file and then

Perform any changes.

If something goes wrong in that file the system may not boot up (in the worst case)

2. While using the fdisk command Be careful and do not try other options other than the p command

### Command (m for help): p

If you r not sure of what you r doing.

3. After updating the fstab file if during startup you get error of some sorts that e.g.

/mnt/win\_g not found, mounting failed

Then check if you have made a folder in the given path and no spelling mistakes are there in your fstab file.

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