Rescue System

How do I mount disks in rescue mode?

The Rescue Mode was started before. More information about starting the Rescue Mode can be found here.

Note: Hard disks are not automatically mounted in rescue mode. To access the data on the hard disks, they must be mounted beforehand.

Linux without Raid

With the command "fdisk -l" you can display the hard disks available in the system and their partitions. The output probably varies with your server to our example, depending on the installed hard disks and their number. In our example, two hard disks are installed in the system.

```
fdisk -l

Disk /dev/sda: 15 heads, 57 sectors, 790 cylinders
Units = cylinders of 855 * 512 bytes

Device    Boot Begin Start End Blocks Id System
/dev/sda1   1    1     24  10231+     82 Linux swap
/dev/sda2  25    25    48  10260      83 Linux native

Disk /dev/sdb: 15 heads, 57 sectors, 790 cylinders
Units = cylinders of 885 * 512 bytes

Device    Boot Begin Start End Blocks Id System
/dev/sdb1   1    1     48  10260      83 Linux native
```

You can see here that two hard drives are installed:
/dev/sda -> first hard disk in the system
/dev/sda1 and /dev/sda2 -> two partitions

/dev/sdb -> second hard disk in the system
/dev/sdb1 -> Partition

In addition, the "System" item shows what type the partition is.

Linux Swap
Linux swap refers to the swap partition in which the operating system can swap data.

Linux nativ / Linux
These partitions usually contain a Linux file system with data that can be mounted.

Linux raid federation
These partitions are part of a Raid network. This will be discussed in more detail below.

mount hard disk

To mount a partition, the command "mount" is used: (In the example the partition /dev/sda2 is mounted Linux native).

```
mount /dev/sda2 /mnt
```

Here the partition is now mounted in the directory /mnt. Afterwards you can change into the

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directory and display data, as well as copy.

Linux with Raid

The procedure for mounting the hard disks differs for a raid group.

The command "fdisk -l" reads out the hard disks and their partitions: (Raid 1 from two hard disks)

```
root@grml ~ # fdisk -l

Disk /dev/sda: 232,9 GiB, 250059350016 bytes, 488397168 sectors
Units: sectors of 1 * 512 = 512 bytes
Sector size (logical/physical): 512 bytes / 512 bytes
I/O size (minimum/optimal): 512 bytes / 512 bytes
Disklabel type: dos
Disk identifier: 0x098f08b2

Device     Boot    Start       End   Sectors   Size Id Type
/dev/sda1           2048      4095      2048     1M  7 HPFS/NTFS/exFAT
/dev/sda2           4096  16005119  16001024   7,6G fd Linux raid autodetect
/dev/sda3   *    16005120  18006015   2000896   977M fd Linux raid autodetect
/dev/sda4        18006016 488396799 470390784 224,3G fd Linux raid autodetect

Disk /dev/sdb: 232,9 GiB, 250059350016 bytes, 488397168 sectors
Units: sectors of 1 * 512 = 512 bytes
Sector size (logical/physical): 512 bytes / 512 bytes
I/O size (minimum/optimal): 512 bytes / 512 bytes
Disklabel type: dos
Disk identifier: 0x84fe71e6

Device     Boot    Start       End   Sectors   Size Id Type
/dev/sdb1           2048      4095      2048     1M 82 Linux swap / Solaris
/dev/sdb2           4096  16005119  16001024   7,6G fd Linux raid autodetect
/dev/sdb3   *    16005120  18006015   2000896   977M fd Linux raid autodetect
/dev/sdb4        18006016 488396799 470390784 224,3G fd Linux raid autodetect

Disk /dev/loop0: 420,8 MiB, 441266176 bytes, 861848 sectors
Units: sectors of 1 * 512 = 512 bytes
Sector size (logical/physical): 512 bytes / 512 bytes
I/O size (minimum/optimal): 512 bytes / 512 bytes
Disk /dev/md127: 976,4 MiB, 1023868928 bytes, 1999744 sectors
Units: sectors of 1 * 512 = 512 bytes
Sector size (logical/physical): 512 bytes / 512 bytes
I/O size (minimum/optimal): 512 bytes / 512 bytes
Disk /dev/md126: 15,3 GiB, 16376659968 bytes, 31985664 sectors
Units: sectors of 1 * 512 = 512 bytes
Sector size (logical/physical): 512 bytes / 512 bytes
I/O size (minimum/optimal): 524288 bytes / 1048576 bytes
Disk /dev/md125: 224,2 GiB, 240705863680 bytes, 470128640 sectors
Units: sectors of 1 * 512 = 512 bytes
Sector size (logical/physical): 512 bytes / 512 bytes
I/O size (minimum/optimal): 512 bytes / 512 bytes
root@grml ~ #
```

Both hard disks /dev/sda and /dev/sdb, as well as their partitions are now visible here.
Now the raid must be reassembled with, for example, the following command mdadm --assemble --scan .

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After entering the command, you should see the raid sets listed.
/dev/md127
/dev/md126
/dev/md125
Here we are dealing with the raid partitions. Since /dev/md125 is the largest raid in the array and most likely contains the data, this is mounted to /mnt :

```
mount /dev/md125 /mnt
```

The contents of the hard disk are then accessible under /mnt. You can now perform work on the system or make a backup via SCP.

Please note that the rescue system remains active until you deactivate it in the customer interface and restart the server.

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