



Removing the RAID from Cache-A boot process

Removing the RAID from Cache-A Boot

Overview

This document describes the procedure to be used a Cache-A unit cannot boot due to a broken RAID set. This often occurs when a new OS drive or a new secondary drive is inserted into the system for the first time. The Cache-A system attempts to mount the old RAID device during the boot process, however it fails when it realizes the old RAID is broken. This process prevents the Cache-A system from attempting to mount the RAID set during the boot process, so the system will still successfully boot into the OS and allow the RAID to be rebuilt properly or the unit to be connected to support connect.

Enter Maintenance Mode

- 1.) Turn on the system and allow the unit to reach the point where the boot fails. You should see a screen similar to the following:
- 2.) Enter the following password at the prompt -

```
cache123
```

Edit the FSTAB File

- 1.) Once in maintenance mode enter the following commands, pressing enter between lines:

```
Mount -o remount, rw /  
  
cp /etc/fstab /etc/fstab.bak  
  
vi /etc/fstab
```

You will then enter the VI editor application and see a screen similar to the following:

```
#  
# /etc/fstab  
# Created by anaconda on Fri Feb  3 14:17:30 2012  
  
# Accessible filesystems, by reference, are maintained under '/dev/disk'  
# See man pages fstab(5), findfs(8), mount(8) and/or blkid(8) for more info  
#  
UUID=e138969f-9cb9-49a1-8938-8309ceea94bf          /  
ext4 defaults 1 1  
UUID=2c238333-15d8-4ba3-b205-6291c50a99c5         /boot  
ext4 defaults 1 2  
#UUID=0e86509c-a194-4b58-8f72-5f0c1486d536        /media  
ext4 defaults 1 2  
/dev/md0                /media      ext4    defaults 1 2  
UUID=7b84fe06-df42-4b93-a6bb-a774116aaf50        swap  
swap defaults 0 0  
tmpfs                   /dev/shm      tmpfs   defaults 0 0  
devpts                  /dev/pts     devpts  gid=5,mode=620 0 0  
sysfs                   /sys         sysfs   defaults 0 0  
proc                    /proc        proc    defaults 0 0  
# Cache-A Mounts  
~  
~  
~  
~  
~  
~  
~  
~  
~  
~
```

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- 2.) Press the “o” button will enable editing of text. The cursor will change and the bottom of the screen will display the word —INSERT—on the bottom left of the screen.

```
#
# /etc/fstab
# Created by anaconda on Fri Feb  3 14:17:30 2012
#
# Accessible filesystems, by reference, are maintained under '/dev/disk'
# See man pages fstab(5), findfs(8), mount(8) and/or blkid(8) for more info
#
UUID=el38969f-9cb9-49a1-8938-8309ceea94bf                /
ext4    defaults                    1 1
UUID=2c238333-15d8-4ba3-b205-6291c50a99c5              /boot
ext4    defaults                    1 2
#UUID=0e86509c-a194-4b58-8f72-5f0c1486d536             /media
ext4    defaults                    1 2
/dev/md0                                /media          ext4    defaults        1 2
UUID=7b84fe06-df42-4b93-a6bb-a774116aaf50             swap
swap    defaults                    0 0
tmpfs   defaults                    /dev/shm         tmpfs    defaults        0 0
devpts  defaults                    /dev/pts         devpts   gid=5,mode=620      0 0
sysfs   defaults                    /sys             sysfs    defaults            0 0
proc    defaults                    /proc            proc     defaults            0 0
# Cache-A Mounts
~
~
~
~
~
~
~
-- INSERT --
```

- 3.) Find the lines starting with "UUID=..." and place a # in front of the last two on the list (confirm that the last two UUID lines should end with "/media" and "swap") The entire line will turn blue if this is done correctly.

- 4.) Press ESC, this will leave editing mode.
- 5.) Press : (shft+;), a small colon will appear at the bottom left corner of the screen.
- 6.) Type wq and press enter, you will be returned to the maintenance mode command line.
- 7.) Type exit, the unit will reboot.

Upon reboot the system should now boot into the OS properly and you can now log into the Cache-A GUI and launch support connect or access the terminal to execute further command line fixes.

NOTE: While this will allow the system to boot properly this process does not repair a broken RAID set and you should not resume normal operation until the incomplete RAID that caused the startup issue has been rebuilt properly.