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AWS 95 or A/UX 3.x: Manually Executing fsck (3/96)

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TOPIC ---

This article describes Manually Executing the fsck command on an Apple Workgroup
Server (AWS) 95 or A/UX 3.x after a system crash.

DISCUSSION --

Running fsck From the A/UX Startup Shell

When restarting an AWS 95 or A/UX 3.x after a system crash, you should perform a
manual file system check (fsck) from the A/UX Startup shell. Any file system
inconsistency is made worse if you continue to use that file system
(consequently modifying it further) without running fsck.

You enter the A/UX Startup shell by turning on your server and clicking the
Cancel button or pressing Command-. (Command and period keys) in the dialog box
containing "Welcome to the Apple Workgroup Server 95". This cancels the A/UX
startup process and presents the A/UX Startup shell. After the A/UX Startup
shell displays, the following command-line prompt appears:

startup#

At the prompt, enter this UNIX command (use lower case):

fsck -y /dev/default

Press Return to execute this fsck command. The fsck program lets you know which
phase and what file system it is checking at any given time. It may take several
minutes to complete the check. For a complete description of all the phases of
fsck, refer to the "Server Administration with A/UX" manual which came with your
Workgroup Server 95.

When fsck completes running, if you see this message, "FILE SYSTEM WAS
MODIFIED", it is recommended you execute the above fsck command again. You want
fsck to make a complete check without any modifications or changes.

NOTE: This sequence performs a filesystem check of the root partition. To check
other partitions you can modify the fsck command as follows:

```
fsck /dev/dsk/cX0Yd0sZ


Where X = SCSI BUS (1, 2, 3 or 4)
      Y = SCSI ID of the drive (0, 1, 2, 3, 4, 5 or 6)
      Z = Slice where the file system will be created (0 for root volume)
```

A listing of partitions on the system and their associated mount points can be
located in the filesystem table (fstab). This file can be read by entering the
following command:

```
cat /etc/fstab
```

Running fsck From the Command Shell

Before running the fsck command, be certain there are no applications running
which use mounted filesystems, like AppleShare, and then unmount the filesystems
using the following command:

```
umount -a
```

This unmounts all partitions listed in the file /etc/fstab except "/". To run
fsck on these partitions all at once, enter:

```
fsck
```

Once the file system check is complete, the partitions can be remounted by
entering:

```
mount -a
```

The system is now ready to resume normal activity.

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