Mounting Sun UFS SCSI Disks to Linux Workstations

This document describes how to mount Sun-type UFS SCSI Disks to Linux Workstations.

1. First make sure a SCSI card/connection is available on the Linux workstation. If a SCSI card in inserted into the workstation it should auto-detect and configure on boot.
2. Set the SCSI ID of the drive to avoid conflict. Generally the SCSI id of the controller card is ID7. The SCSI utility can be used at boot (e.g. interrupt the boot sequence with Ctrl-C) to probe the SCSI bus and see what devices have which IDs.
3. Connect the drive to the card. Some fiddling may be necessary to get cables with the proper configuration. Remember to terminate the last device on the bus!
4. Make a mount point for the drive – e.g. /export/mdsp-mount
5. Mount the drive using the command:

mount -t ufs -o ufstype=sun -r /dev/sdAANN /export/mdsp-mount

where /dev/sdaAANN indicates what device the drive is.

AA is a letter indicating the *order* (not number) on the scsi chain. NN indicates the partition number.

For example, if the controller is SCSI ID 7, and the disk is the only other thing on the SCSI bus, anything below ID number 7 is the first thing on the chain. E.g. Suppose the disk is SCSI ID 5. Then it is the first thing on the SCSI bus and will appear as /dev/sda.

The partition number (and other information) can be obtained using

dmesg | more

though e.g. a mount attempt must be made to create messages.

6. I believe that mounting just /dev/sda will work – i.e. that the partition is not essential on disks with only one active partition. fdisk can also be used to examine the disk's partition structure.

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