How napoleon mounts its file systems

This note gives some information about how the DG/UX operating system actually mounts its directories. It relates some of the operations described in Section 5.14 to commands performed and files created by the system administrator.

When napoleon is booted the *init* process, process number 1, executes the shell script in the file /etc/rc. One of the first commands in this script is:

mount -vat dg/ux

which, via the "a" option, tells the system to mount all the "dg/ux" file systems described in /etc/fstab, a file containing several lines, one for each file system to be mounted. One of these lines is:

/dev/dsk/c24d1s3 /unc1 dg/ux rw 0 1

which causes the file system /dev/dsk/c24d1s3 to be mounted at the mount point directory /unc1. The file system /dev/dsk/c24d1s3 was created by the system administrator with the newfs command. If you perform the command:

% ls -l /dev/dsk

you will see that the major and minor device numbers of /dev/dsk/c24d1s3 are 2 and 11 respectively.

The "dg/ux" file systems are the on-li disks. Napoleon also mounts several remote disks that are accessed through software called "nfs," network file system, developed by Sun Microsystems, Inc. The /etc/rc shell script calls the /etc/nfs.rc shell script to mount the remote file systems. The file /etc/nfs.rc contains the command:

/etc/mount -vat nfs

which causes the nfs file systems mentioned in /etc/fstab to be mounted. For example, /etc/fstab contains the line:

dopey:/usr2 /dousr2 nfs rw,rsize=2048,wsize=2048,soft 0 0

which causes the directory /usr2 on machine dopey, a VAX 785 computer, to be mounted as directory /dousr2 on napoleon.