




[Portal](#) > [Knowledgebase](#) > [Databases](#) > [Mounting new partition in ScaleArc](#)

Mounting new partition in ScaleArc

Sanjay More - 2016-07-26 - 0 Comments - in Databases

Mounting new data partition in ScaleArc

Release	Classification	Level	OS Platform	Category
All	None			



Issue Description

If the disk provided on ScaleArc is found insufficient to hold various logs and analytics data generated by ScaleArc, It's Disk Management Service ensures the space required to

continue ScaleArc operation by deleting the old logs and old analytics data.

In this case, you may like to provide more space to manage more logs and analytics data.

Follow the instructions below to add new partition and mount volume to ScaleArc.

You need to login to ScaleArc's backend using SSH client like putty.

Make sure you have enable SSH login on ScaleArc.

You will need root privileges to add new partiton. Hence switch user to root.

sudo su -

Finding the New Hard Drive in CentOS 6


```
# ls /dev/sd*
```


/dev/sda /dev/sda1 /dev/sda2 /dev/sdb

Creating Linux Partitions

The next step is to create one or more Linux partitions on the new disk drive. This is achieved using the fdisk utility which takes as a command-line argument the device to be

partitioned:

SU -


```
# fdisk /dev/sdb
```


Device contains neither a valid DOS partition table, nor Sun, SGI or OSF disklabel

Building a new DOS disklabel with disk identifier 0xd1082b01.

Changes will remain in memory only, until you decide to write them.

After that, of course, the previous content won't be recoverable.

Warning: invalid flag 0x0000 of partition table 4 will be corrected by w(rite)

WARNING: DOS-compatible mode is deprecated. It's strongly recommended to

switch off the mode (command 'c') and change display units to

sectors (command 'u').

Command (m for help):

In order to view the current partitions on the disk enter the p command:

Command (m for help): p

Disk /dev/sdb: 334.4 GB, 343597383698 bytes

255 heads, 63 sectors/track, 4177 cylinders

Units = cylinders of $16065 * 512 = 8225280$ bytes

Sector size (logical/physical): 512 bytes / 512 bytes

I/O size (minimum/optimal): 512 bytes / 512 bytes

Disk identifier: 0xd1082b01

Device	Boot	Start	End	Blocks	Id	System
--------	------	-------	-----	--------	----	--------

Command (m for help): n

Command action

e extended

p primary partition (1-4)

p

Partition number (1-4):

In this example we only plan to create one partition which will be partition 1. Next we need to specify where the partition will begin and end. Since this is the first partition we need it to start at the first available sector and since we want to use the entire disk we specify the last sector as the end. Note that if you wish to create multiple partitions you can specify the

size of each partition by sectors, bytes, kilobytes or megabytes.

Partition number (1-4): 1

First sector (2048-67108863, default 2048):

Using default value 2048

Last sector, +sectors or +size{K,M,G} (2048-67108863, default 67108863):

Using default value 67108863

Now that we have specified the partition we need to write it to the disk using the w

command:

Command (m for help): w

The partition table has been altered!

Calling ioctl() to re-read partition table.

Syncing disks.

If we now look at the devices again we will see that the new partition is visible as

/dev/sdb1:


```
# ls /dev/sd*
```


/dev/sda /dev/sda1 /dev/sda2 /dev/sdb /dev/sdb1

The next step is to create a file system on our new partition.

Creating a File System on a CentOS 6 Disk Partition


```
# /sbin/mkfs.ext4 /dev/sdb1
```


mke2fs 1.41.12 (17-May-2010)

Filesystem label=

OS type: Linux

Block size=4096 (log=2)

Fragment size=4096 (log=2)

Stride=0 blocks, Stripe width=0 blocks

2097152 inodes, 8388352 blocks

419417 blocks (5.00%) reserved for the super user

First data block=0

Maximum filesystem blocks=4294967296

256 block groups

32768 blocks per group, 32768 fragments per group

8192 inodes per group

Superblock backups stored on blocks:

32768, 98304, 163840, 229376, 294912, 819200, 884736, 1605632, 2654208,

4096000, 7962624

Writing inode tables: done

Creating journal (32768 blocks): done

Writing superblocks and filesystem accounting information: done

This filesystem will be automatically checked every 36 mounts or

180 days, whichever comes first. Use `tune2fs -c` or `-i` to override.

Mounting a File System

Now that we have created a new file system on the Linux partition of our new disk drive we need to mount it so that it is accessible. In order to do this we need to create a mount point. A mount point is simply a directory or folder into which the file system will be mounted. For the purposes of this example we will create a `/backup` directory to match our

file system label (although it is not necessary that these values match):


```
# mkdir /tempdata
```


The file system may then be manually mounted using the mount command:


```
# mount /dev/sdb1 /tempdata
```


STOP ScaleArc Service, Analytics Service from ScaleArc User Interface.


```
# /etc/init.d/idblb stop
```



```
# /etc/init.d/idb_watchdog stop
```



```
# /etc/init.d/analytics stop
```


Copy all logs data into /tempdata folder

Copy all data from /data folder i.e. /data/logs and /data/cache folder to newly created

/tempdata folder.


```
# cp -Rfp /data/* /tempdata/
```


Rename the existing /data folder to /data.old


```
# mv /data /data.old
```


Unmount the new volume (/tempdata)

cd /

umount /tempdata

Mount the new partition to /data


```
# mount /dev/sdb1 /data
```


Configuring CentOS 6 to Automatically Mount a File System

In order to set up the system so that the new file system is automatically mounted at boot

time an entry needs to be added to the /etc/fstab file.

The following example shows an fstab file configured to automount our /backup partition:

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

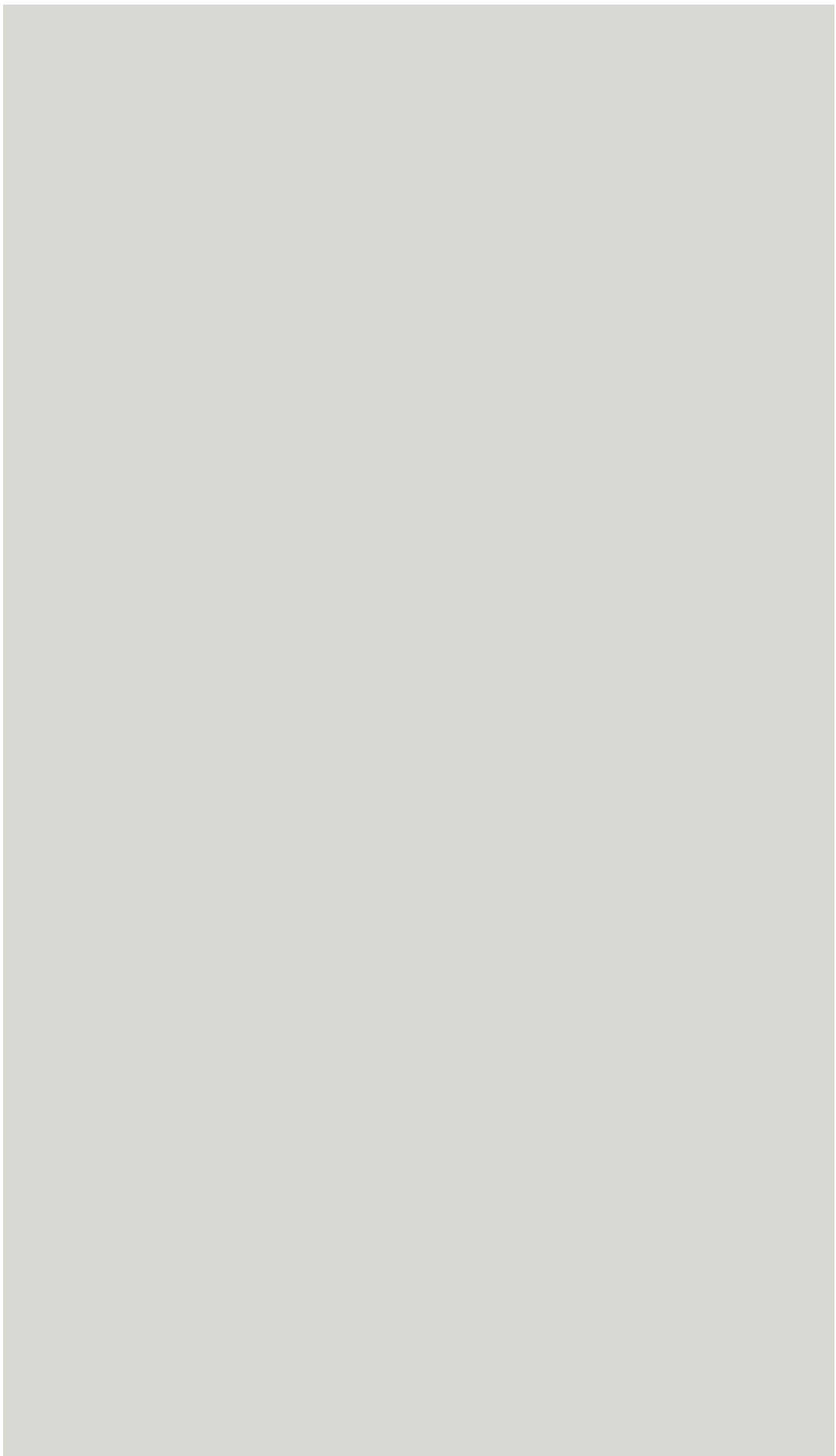
/dev/sdb1 /data ext4 defaults 0 0

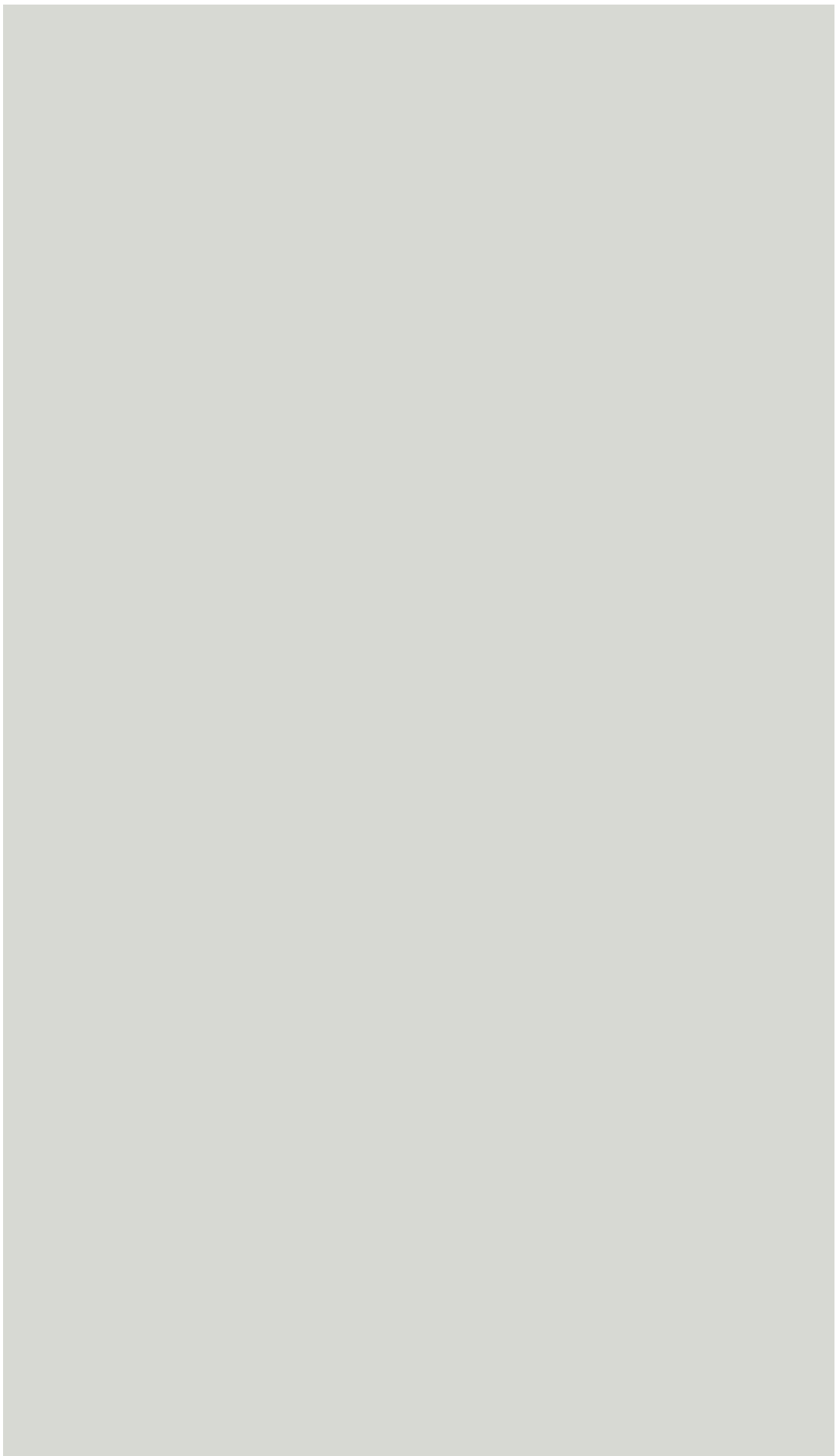
Reboot ScaleArc box.

Now check if things are getting logged correctly.

You are done !

In case you need any assistance, feel free to contact ScaleArc Support.





2901 Tasman Drive Santa Clara, CA 95054 | Email: support@scalearc.com

Permalink:
<https://support.scalearc.com/kb/articles/2600>