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# How do I add a SCSI disk that has data I want to keep?

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## Keywords

unix openserver v5 5.0.0 5.0.2 5.0.4 5.0.5 3.0 3.2 3.2v4.2 4.0 4.1 4.2 open server desktop scsi add disk save data mkdev hd hard drive configure install new restore additional copy second adding

## Release

SCO OpenServer Enterprise System Release 5.0.0, 5.0.2, 5.0.4, 5.0.5  
SCO OpenServer Desktop System Release 5.0.0, 5.0.2, 5.0.4, 5.0.5  
SCO OpenServer Host System Release 5.0.0, 5.0.2, 5.0.4, 5.0.5  
SCO Open Server Enterprise System Release 3.0  
SCO Open Desktop Release 3.0  
SCO UNIX System V/386 Release 3.2 Operating System Version 4.0, 4.1,4.2

## Problem

I want to add a SCSI hard drive and maintain the data.

## Solution

The first step is to make backups **of** the data if possible.

Obtain the following information about the SCSI hard disk before proceeding:

- host adapter type and its prefix (such as spad, eiad, arad, alad)
- host adapter number

NOTE: On Open Desktop 3.0, Open Server 3.0, and SCO UNIX System V/386 Version 4.2, when using dual channel host adapters, Channel A will be host adapter number 0 and Channel B will be 1.

NOTE: On SCO OpenServer Release 5.0, you will be asked for the bus **id**. For a dual channel host adapter Channel A will be bus **id** =0 and Channel B will be bus **id**=1. The host adapter number will be the same for either channel. For example, when trying to add a SCSI disk that is attached to a host adapter, and the host adapter is the first **of** its type in the system, the host adapter number is 0, regardless **of** the channel to which the **device** is attached.

- target **id** of the SCSI disk.

After obtaining the above information you are ready to proceed. You must be in System Maintenance mode to continue.

## PART I. Adding a SCSI Hard Drive

```
# mkdev hd
```

1. Add a hard disk to IDE controller
2. Add a hard disk to SCSI controller
3. Add a hard disk to IDA controller

Choose 2.

Enter the prefix **of** SCSI host adapter that supports this **device** or press <Return> for the default **of** ad.

Enter the prefix.

Which xxxx SCSI host adapter supports this **device**?  
(where xxxx is the prefix you entered previously.)

Enter the host adapter number.

NOTE: You may not see the next prompt if your system is SCO UNIX Version 4.0, 4.1, or 4.2.

The following parameters will be used to configure xxxx SCSI host adapter z. Change these parameters y/n (where xxxx is the prefix you entered previously and z is the host adapter #.)

You are now being shown the setup parameters. If they are correct choose n. If you need to change them choose y, enter the hardware details about the host adapter card and confirm that you want to save these values.

NOTE: For SCO OpenServer Release 5 only you will be prompted for a bus **id**.

What SCSI bus is this **device** attached to?

Enter bus **id**.

What is the target **id** for this **device**?

Enter target **id**.

What is the LUN?

Enter 0.

You are about to add the following SCSI **device**:

Host Adapter Type	Device	Adapter	Id	Lun	Bus
xxxx	Sdsk	0	1	0	0

(where xxxx is the prefix added previously)

(It is assumed the host adapter is 0, target **id of** scsi disk is 1, lun is always 0 and in this case the bus **id** was 0.)

Relink kernel?

If the configuration is correct, choose y for yes.

Do you want the kernel to boot by default?

Choose yes.

Do you want the kernel environment rebuilt?

Choose yes.

You must now reboot the system and enter System Maintenance mode again. You must run `mkdev hd` again and enter the same parameters as you did previously. You will then see this message:

During installation you may choose to overwrite all or part **of** the present contents **of** your hard disk. Continue y/n

Choose y.

1. Display Partition Table
2. Use Entire Disk for Unix
3. Use Rest **of** Disk for Unix
4. Create Unix Partition
5. Activate Partition
6. Delete Partition
7. Create Partition

Enter choice or q to quit

**IMPORTANT NOTICE: DO NOT CHOOSE ANYTHING BUT 1 OR Q TO QUIT OR YOU WILL OVERWRITE THE CONTENTS OF YOUR HARD DISK.**

Choose q to quit.

1. Scan entire Unix partition
2. Scan a specified range **of** blocks
3. Scan a specified filesystem
4. List current bad block table
5. Add entries to bad block table
6. Delete entries from bad block table
7. Clear bad block table
8. Re-allocate bad blocks

Enter choice or q to quit

IMPORTANT NOTICE: CHOOSING ANYTHING BUT Q TO QUIT MAY OVERWRITE THE DATA.

Choose q to quit.

Enter the number of bad blocks to allocate space for or press Return to use existing value of ???

IMPORTANT NOTICE: CHOOSE RETURN TO ACCEPT EXISTING VALUE OR YOU WILL REMOVE ALL FILESYSTEMS IN THE PARTITION.

You will now be brought into divvy. For those adding a drive with multiple partitions proceed to Part II.

You must now choose the "n" option to name the filesystems. After naming each filesystem choose "q" to quit and "i" to install. You have now added the hard drive to the system.

IMPORTANT NOTICE: DO NOT CHOOSE ANYTHING BUT NAME OR YOU WILL WIPE OUT THE DATA.

Proceed to Part III if you wish to have filesystems automatically mounted when entering multiuser mode.

## PART II. Multiple Partitions

You now have the divvy table of the active partition. You must choose "q" to quit and "e" to exit. You must now run the divvy command for each individual partition on the disk. Use the following guidelines to determine which partition.

Let's assume this is the first disk on the system:

```
#divvy /dev/hd01 - This command will bring up the divvy table
                  for the first partition on the disk. You can
                  then choose "n" to name all the filesystems
                  on this partition. When you have finished
                  type "q" to quit and "i" to install.
```

IMPORTANT NOTICE: DO NOT CHOOSE ANYTHING BUT N FOR NAME OR YOU WILL WIPE OUT YOUR DATA.

```
#divvy /dev/hd02 - This command will bring up the divvy table
                  for the second partition on the disk. You
                  can now name the filesystems on this partition.
```

```
#divvy /dev/hd03 - for the third partition.
```

```
#divvy /dev/hd04 - for the fourth partition
```

For a second disk the procedure is the same except for the **device** node.

```
#divvy /dev/hd11 - for the first partition on the second disk.  
  
#divvy /dev/hd12 - for the second partition on the second disk  
and so on.
```

You have now added the disk to your system with the data intact. If you want the filesystems to automount, proceed to Part III.

### PART III. Automounting Filesystems

Follow this procedure if you want your filesystems to be automatically mounted when entering multiuser mode.

```
#mkdev fs  
  
1. Add a new filesystem to system  
2. Remove a filesystem  
  
Choose 1.  
  
Enter a device name and press <return> or q to quit  
  
Enter the name of the filesystem you named in divvy.  
For example, "u1".  
  
Device name modified to /dev/u1  
  
Do you wish to continue? y/n  
  
Choose y.  
  
Enter a directory name and press <return> or q to quit:  
  
Enter u1.  
  
Directory was modified to /u1  
Do you wish to continue y/n  
  
Choose y.  
  
When entering multiuser mode:  
  
1. Always mount /dev/u1  
2. Never mount /dev/u1  
3. Prompt before mounting /dev/u1  
  
Enter your choice.  
  
Do you want users to mount this filesystem? y/n  
  
Enter your choice.
```

If you chose "y" to always mount and "y" to allow users to mount the filesystem, it will be automatically mounted upon entering multiuser mode. At this point you must either manually mount the filesystem for this session or reboot and enter multiuser mode.

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