

## GNet Solutions - Bug #44

### Recovery of a Partially Formatted RAID1 NAS Hard Drive

01/16/2013 12:52 PM - Daniel Curtis

<b>Status:</b>	Closed	<b>Start date:</b>	01/16/2013
<b>Priority:</b>	Immediate	<b>Due date:</b>	
<b>Assignee:</b>	Daniel Curtis	<b>% Done:</b>	100%
<b>Category:</b>		<b>Estimated time:</b>	0.00 hour
<b>Target version:</b>		<b>Spent time:</b>	0.00 hour
<b>Description</b>			
<p>In the event of a hard disk failure in a RAID1 setup a rescue environment must be setup. I used D.E.F.T., but any linux with mdadm will suffice. For best practices, make sure to <u>ALWAYS LOAD FROM RAM</u>.</p> <p>This will only work in a RAID1 (mirrored) array; RAID0, RAID5, RAID6, and JBOD are structured differently. Run through steps as followed.</p> <p><b>1. Boot into Linux and start a terminal session. (Start-&gt;Accessories-&gt;Terminal) (NOTE: must be root)</b></p> <p><b>2. Run the command:</b></p> <pre>mdadm --assemble --scan --run</pre> <p>This will scan for RAID partitions, assemble previously created arrays, and run the array. <b>NOTE:</b> The md partitions listed by this command will be the partitions you need to mount. The Largest partitions in usually the Data partition</p> <p><b>UPDATE:</b> I could not get the RAID array to mount properly, so recovery could not happen. I managed to ultimately fix this by running e2fsck on the mdPartition# like so:</p> <pre>e2fsck -y /dev/md2</pre> <p><b>3. Next the command:</b></p> <pre>mkdir /mnt/folder</pre> <p>This will make a directory in the /mnt folder that you name, as designated by folder. <b>NOTE:</b> if md partition is /dev/md2 then make the directory /mnt/md2</p> <p><b>4. Next the command:</b></p> <pre>mount /dev/mdPartition# /mnt/folder</pre> <p>This will mount the partition to the directory that was specified earlier.</p> <p><b>5. Open a file manager Start-&gt;Accessories-&gt;File Manager and navigate to /mnt/folder</b></p> <p>Successful mounting will display stored data.</p>			