

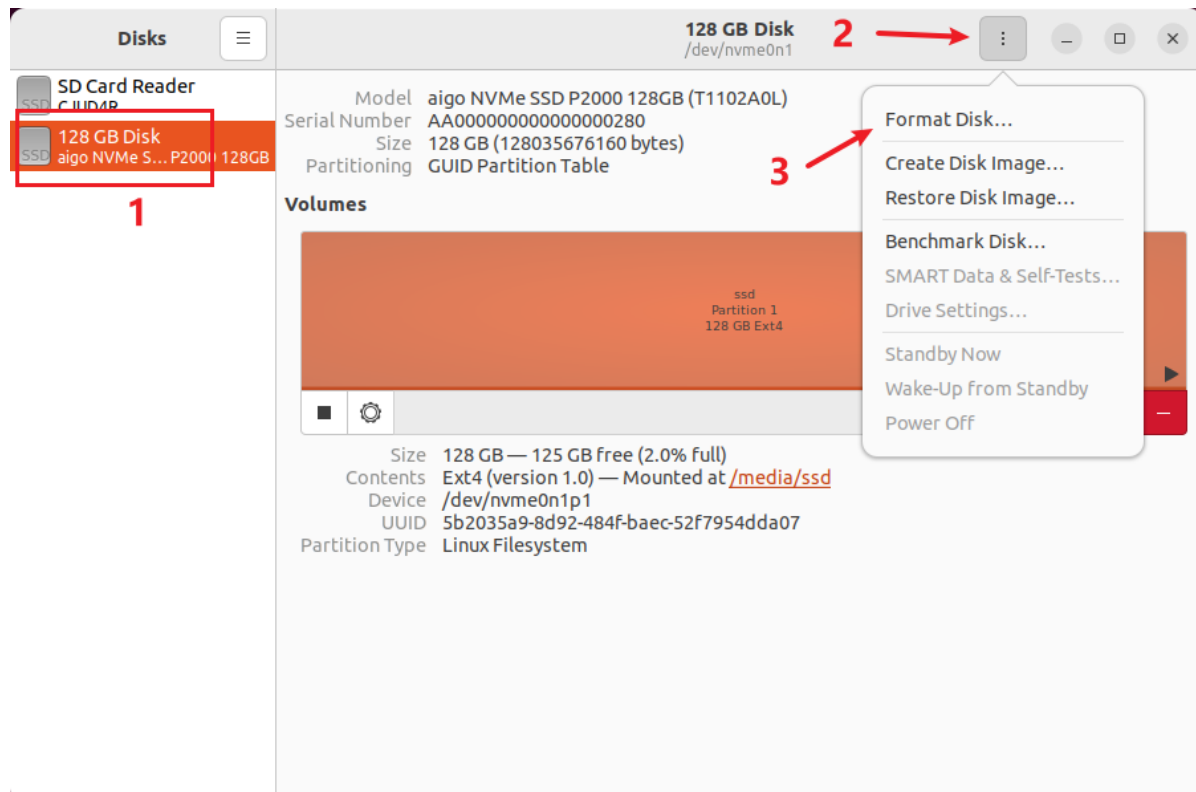
# SSD mounting

To use our SSD, you need to mount it first. It can only be used normally after mounting.

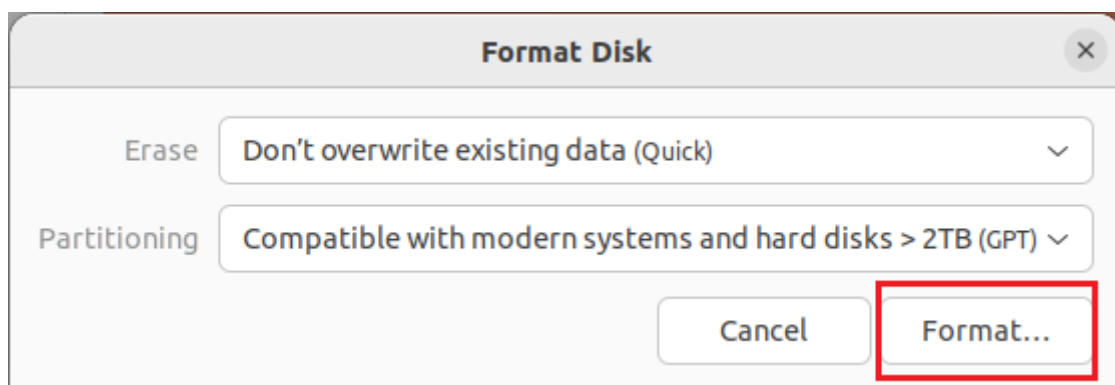
1. Open the terminal and enter the command to open Disks:

```
sudo gnome-disks
```

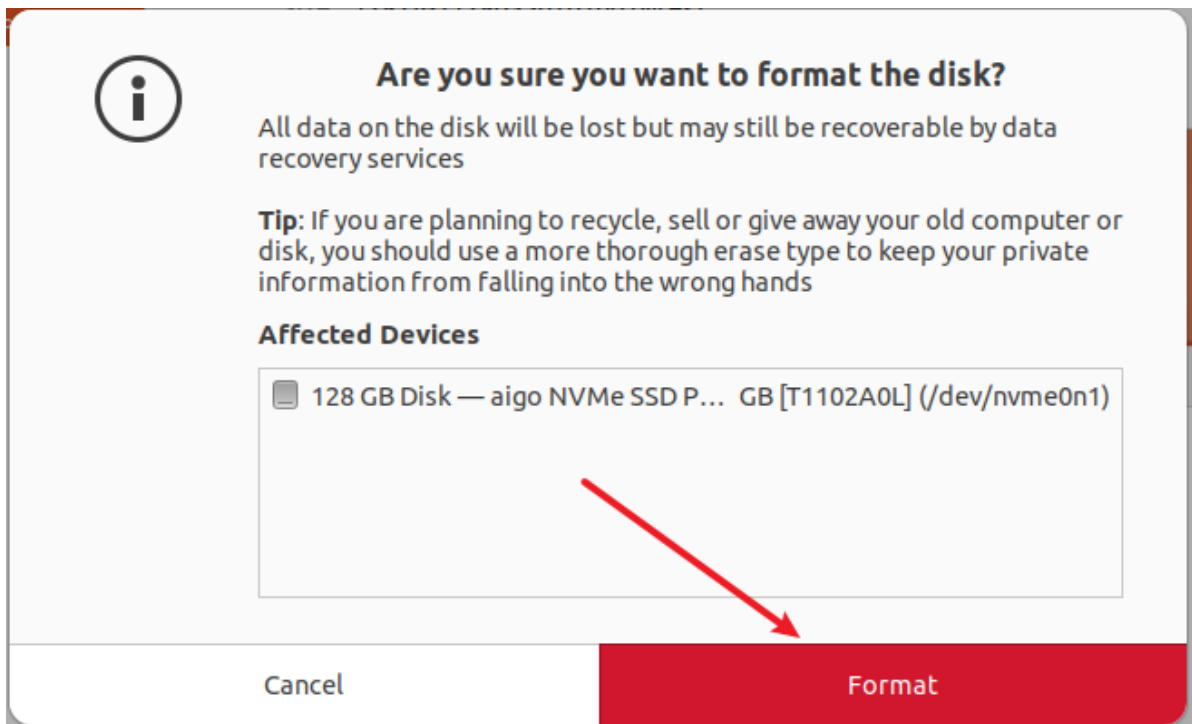
2. Select your connected SSD in the left-hand panel of Disks, then click the three dots in the upper right corner of the interface. Then click Format Disk.



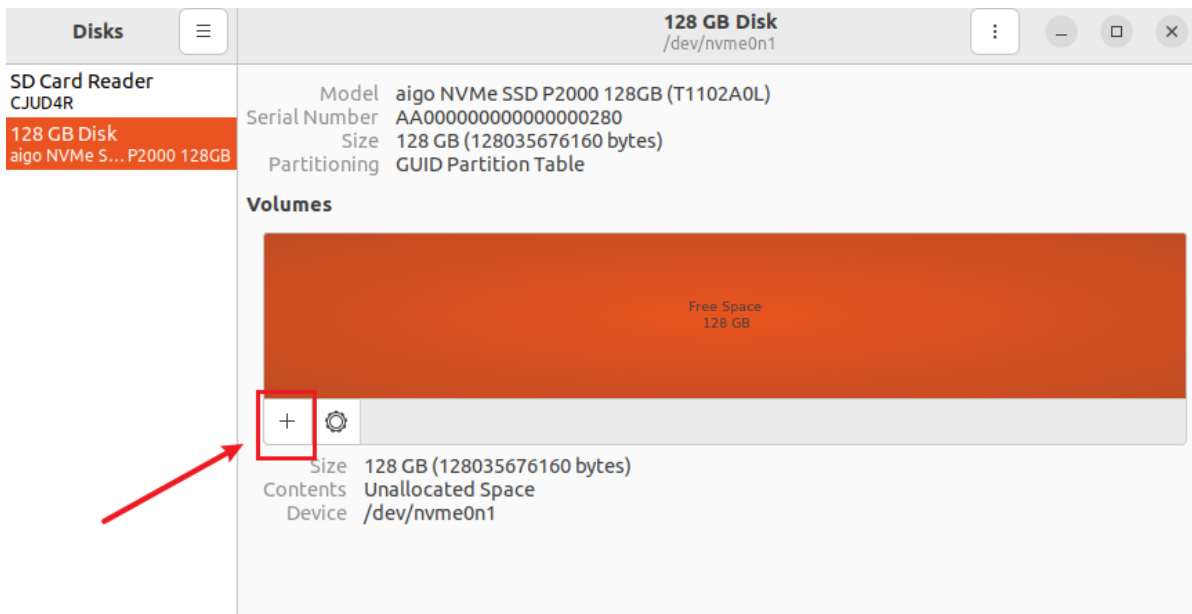
3. Select the default options; no changes are needed. Click Format.



4. Click Format again.



5. Click the plus sign to create a new partition.



6. You can freely modify the partition size according to your needs. Here, I've defaulted to using the entire 128GB as one partition. Click Next to proceed.

Cancel **Create Partition** **Next**

Partition Size 128 - + GB

Free Space Following 0 - + GB

7. Enter the disk name. The disk format must be Ext4; do not change it to anything else. Then click Create to create the partition.

Previous **Format Volume** **3** **Create**

**1** Volume Name

For example: "Angela's Files" or "Backup".

Erase ☐

Overwrites existing data, but takes longer.

**2** Type ☒ Internal disk for use with Linux systems only (Ext4)

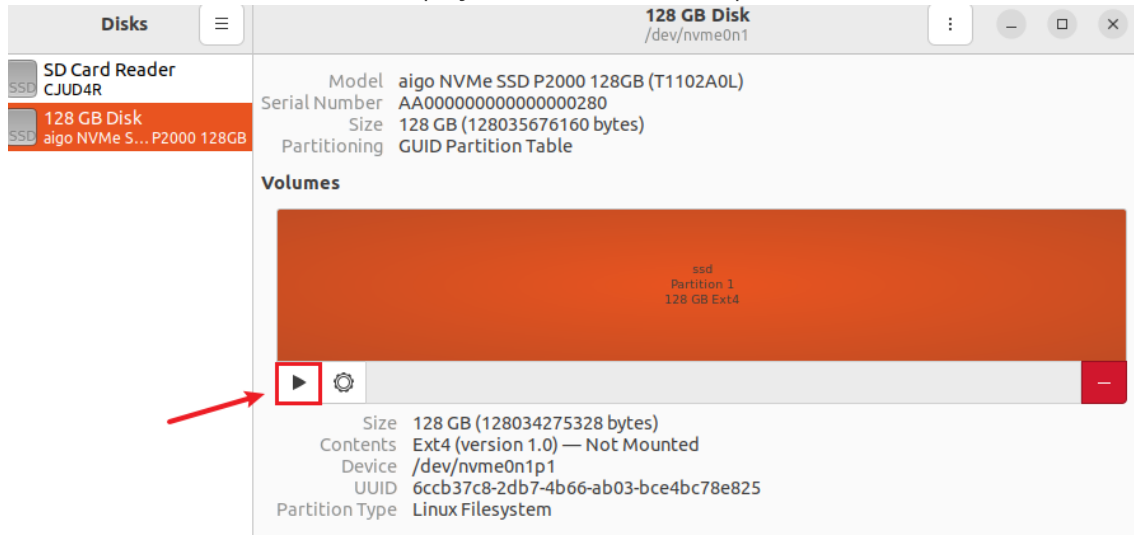
☐ Password protect volume (LUKS)

☐ For use with Windows (NTFS)

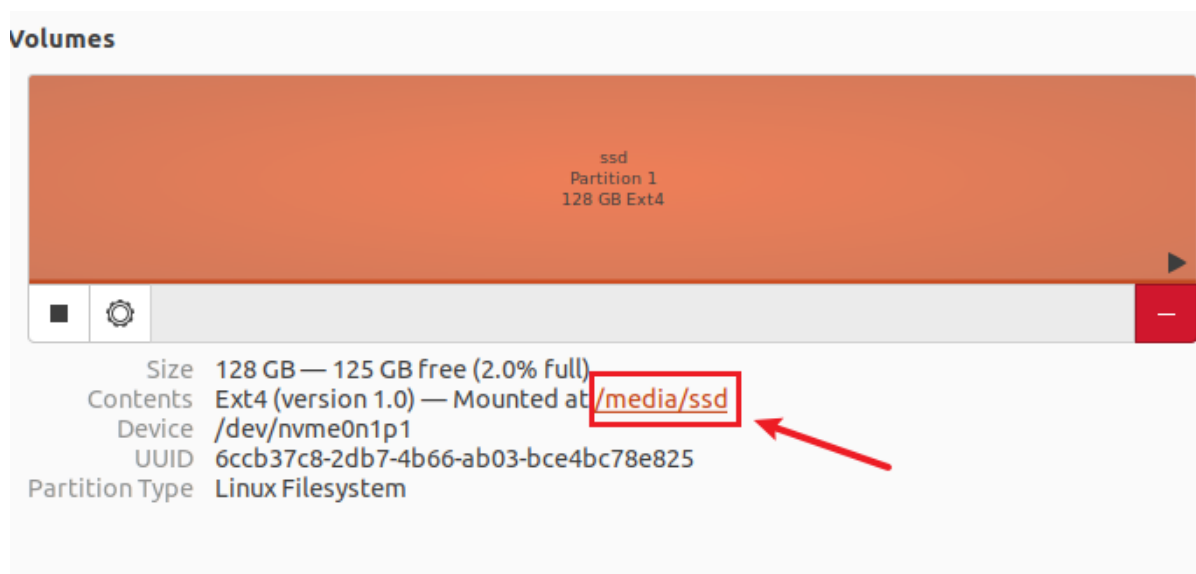
☐ For use with all systems and devices (FAT)

☐ Other

8. After successful creation, click the play button to mount the partition.

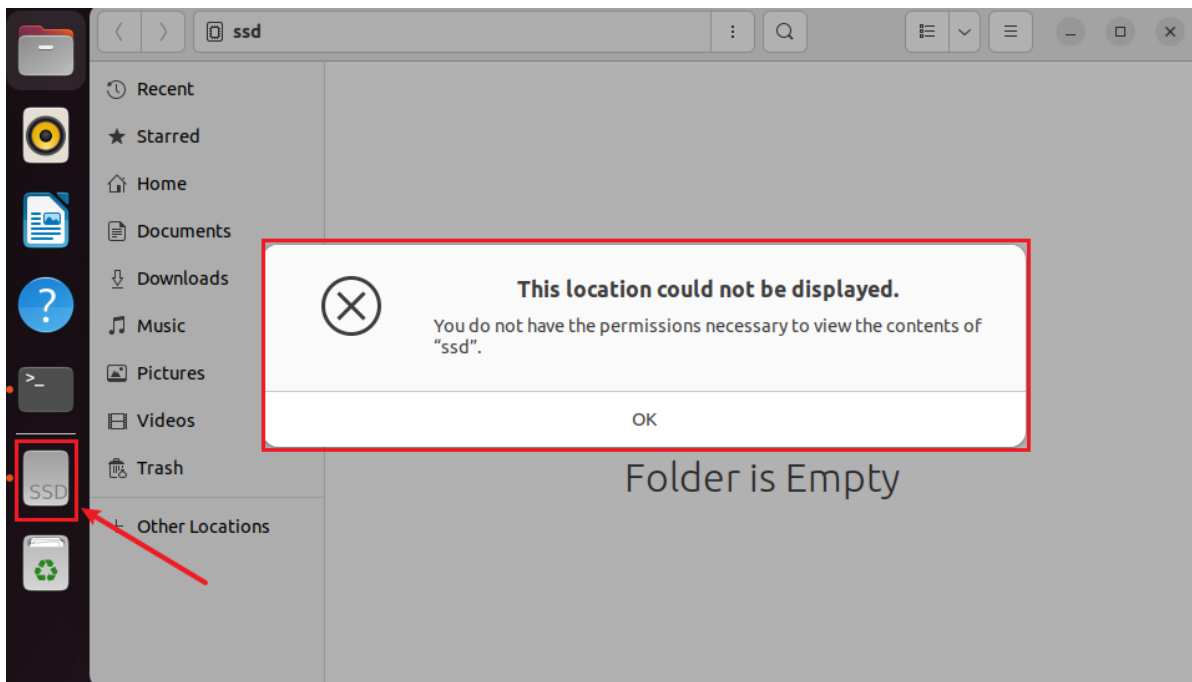


9. After successful mounting, you can see the mount path of the SSD. In my case, it's located at `/media/ssd`.



10. Then you can see an SSD icon added to the left sidebar of the desktop. You can click to enter the disk's folder, but you will find that you don't have read and write permissions. At this point, you need to open the terminal and execute the following command to use the disk normally:

```
sudo chmod 777 /media/ssd # The /media/ssd here needs to be modified according to your SSD mount path
```



11. Finally, we need to set the hard drive to mount automatically at startup. First, enter the following command to query the UUID of the solid-state drive:

```
lsblk -f
```

```
sunrise@ubuntu: ~
|
| ext4 1.0 e8dd09b7-ed6b-46a5-80dc-ff95d30c63ae 24.1M 48% /boot
|
| mmcbk0p13
|   ext4 1.0 e8dd09b7-ed6b-46a5-80dc-ff95d30c63ae
| mmcbk0p14
|   ext4 1.0 ota 9f5d7982-ca14-4b03-a3a7-6ef6dce7e4a1 7.4G 0% /ota
| mmcbk0p15
|   ext4 1.0 log ae58f475-5fc8-4b7b-a14b-76a4383b3e03 3.6G 0% /log
| mmcbk0p16
|   ext4 1.0 userdata
|                         88602bfc-d79f-4bb0-9b12-1caca8f7c8b6 1.8G 0% /userdata
| mmcbk0p17
|   ext4 1.0 81c2ed79-a200-4534-97db-b90c40cb9d87 24.9G 40% /
| mmcbk0boot0
| mmcbk0boot1
| nvme0n1
|   nvme0n1p1
|     ext4 1.0 ssd 6ccb37c8-2db7-4b66-ab03-bce4bc78e825 78.7G 27% /media/ssa/ssd
sunrise@ubuntu:~$
```

12. Open fstab

```
sudo vim /etc/fstab
```

Add the following text at the end, then save and exit:

```
UUID=6ccb37c8-2db7-4b66-ab03-bce4bc78e825 /media/ssa ext4 defaults 0 2
# The content after UUID needs to be modified to your own, found in the lsblk -f
output above
```

```
sunrise@ubuntu: ~  
# UNCONFIGURED FSTAB FOR BASE SYSTEM  
/dev/block/platform/by-name/boot_cur /boot ext4 defaults,noatime,nosuid,nodev,discards,noauto 0 1  
UUID=6ccb37c8-2db7-4b66-ab03-bce4bc78e825 /media/ssd ext4 defaults 0 2  
~  
~  
~  
~  
~  
~
```