**Manually Mounting Filesystems**

If a filesystem isn’t configured in the **/etc/fstab** file, it can be mounted manually following this convention:

[**Click here to view code image**](ch09_images.html#p272pro01a)

mount –t type –o option device mountpoint

The following example of a manual mount includes the type, the option, the device, and a mount point:

[**Click here to view code image**](ch09_images.html#p273pro01a)

mount –t iso9660 –o exec /dev/cdrom /mnt/cdrom

With this **mount** command, the system’s CD-ROM is mounted, allowing users access to the contents. The **exec** option also means that files on the disk can be executed, such as if the CD-ROM included a software installation file.

Important mounting options include

**-a**—Mounts all filesystems listed in **/etc/fstab**

**-f**—Fakes the mounting of filesystems

**-r**—Mounts the filesystem read-only

**-w**—Mounts the filesystem in write mode

**–n**—Mounts without updating **/etc/mtab**

**–L**—Mounts a filesystem with a given [**label**](gloss01.html#gloss_214), instead of using the device filename

###### Automatically Mounting Filesystems

All filesystems in the **/etc/fstab** and don’t have the **noauto** option set are mounted when the system is booted. This is equivalent to issuing a **mount –a** command as the root user.

The **noauto** option is necessary for removable USB drives and CD-ROMs because access errors would occur if an empty removable media drive were to be affected by the mount system call. This option is also useful for rarely needed or user-specific filesystems, allowing a script or user to invoke the mount as desired.