NAME

rmmount – removable media mounter that automatically mounts a file system on a CD-ROM and floppy

SYNOPSIS

/usr/sbin/rmmount [–**D**]

DESCRIPTION

rmmount is a removable media mounter that is executed by Volume Management whenever a CD-ROM or floppy is inserted. The Volume Management daemon, **vold**(1M), manages CD-ROM and floppy devices.

Upon insertion, **rmmount** determines what type of file system (if any) is on the media. If a file system is present, **rmmount** mounts the file system in one of the following locations.

Mount Location	State of Media
/floppy/floppy0	symbolic link to mounted floppy in local floppy drive
/floppy/floppy_name	mounted named floppy
/floppy/unnamed_floppy	mounted unnamed floppy
/cdrom/cdrom0	symbolic link to mounted CD-ROM in local CD-ROM drive
/cdrom/CD-ROM_name	mounted named CD-ROM
/cdrom/CD-ROM_name/partition	mounted named CD-ROM with partitioned file system
/cdrom/unnamed_cdrom	mounted unnamed CD-ROM

If the media is read-only (either CD-ROM or floppy with write-protect tab set), the file system is mounted read-only.

If a file system is not identified, **rmmount** does not mount a file system. See the *System Administration Guide*, *Volume I* for more information on the location of CD-ROM and floppy media without file sytems. Also see **volfs**(7FS).

If a file system type has been determined, it is then checked to see that it is “clean.” If the file system is “dirty,” **fsck -p** (see **fsck**(1M)) is run in an attempt to clean it. If **fsck** fails, the file system is mounted read-only.

After the mount is complete, “actions” associated with the media type are executed. These actions allow for the notification to other programs that new media are available. These actions are shared objects and are described in the configuration file, **/etc/rmmount.conf**.

Actions are executed in the order in which they appear in the configuration file. The action function can return either **1** or **0**. If it returns **0**, no further actions will be executed. This allows the function to control which applications are executed.

In order to execute an action, **rmmount** performs a **dlopen**(3X) on the shared object and calls the action function defined within it. The definition of the interface to actions can be found in **/usr/include/rmmount.h**.

File systems mounted by **rmmount** are always mounted with the **nosuid** flag set, thereby disabling set-uid programs and access to block or character devices in that file system. Upon ejection, **rmmount** unmounts mounted file systems and executes actions associated with the media type. If a file system is “busy” (i.e., it contains the current working directory of a live process), the ejection will fail.

OPTIONS

–**D** Turn on the debugging output from the **rmmount** dprintf calls.

FILES

/etc/rmmount.conf removable media mounter configuration file.
/usr/lib/rmmount/∗**.so.1** shared objects used by **rmmount**.

SEE ALSO

volcancel(1), **volcheck**(1), **volmissing**(1) **fsck**(1M), **vold**(1M), **dlopen**(3X), **rmmount.conf**(4), **vold.conf**(4), **volfs**(7FS),

System Administration Guide, *Volume I*