

fsck fails during boot with 2.6.9–34.0.1.EL kernel because root filesystem is already rw mounted

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Hi,

I have a RHES4 server running kernel version 2.6.9–34.EL. During this night, I have updated to latest kernel–2.6.9–34.0.1.EL. The problem is that with the new kernel, my linux is not booting anymore. During the boot, I have the following error:

Checking root filesystem

```
[/sbin/fsck.ext3 (1) --- /] fsck.ext3 -a /dev/VolGroup00/LogVol01  
/dev/VolGroup00/LogVol01 is mounted. e2fsck: Cannot continue, aborting.
```

[FAILED]

```
*** An error occurred during the file system check.  
*** Dropping you to a shell; the system will reboot  
*** when you leave the shell.  
*** Warning --- SELinux is active  
*** Disabling security enforcement for system recovery.  
*** Run 'setenforce 1' to reenable.  
Give root password for maintenance  
(or type Control-D to continue):
```

Luckily, I still have the old kernel installed, so I booted with the old one, without any problems.

I dig a bit more, and I found the following:

In the old 2.6.9–34.EL kernel that I am able to boot with, the init script in the initrd contains the following mount command:

```
mount -o defaults --ro -t ext2 /dev/root /sysroot
```

while with the new kernel 2.6.9–34.0.1.EL that I have just installed, the init file in the initrd contain the following command:

```
mount -o rw --ro -t ext2 /dev/root /sysroot
```

So this is why with the new kernel, my root filesystem is already mounted read–write during the

fsck fails during boot with 2.6.9-34.0.1.EL kernel because root filesystem is already rw mounted boot process, before the fsck.

However, this looks quite weird. First, I cannot find anywhere what this --ro means (there are no info about this option in the man page). Most probably, it means that the filesystem should be mount read-only, but then why in the new kernel the mount command contains also "-o rw" option?

And why in the previous kernel, the root filesystem was mounted with the "-o defaults" option, and the new one is mounted with the "-o rw" option?

Any ideas?

Thank you in advance,

Floriola

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