Automount

Automount is the system that automatically mounts and unmounts network disks when the user requests access.

Important disks

Starting with Fedora 20 (2014), the most important disks `/home`, `/strw0` and `/software`, ar no longer hard-mounted, but configured through a special type of automount (through systemd, for those who like to know the details). Most of this is transparent to users. Just don't despair if you don't see `/software` mounted on your computer, it will be available as soon as you need something from it.

Data disks

All data disks of desktops and compute nodes are available under `/net`: if machine `eendracht` has a local disk called `/data1`, this can be accessed from other systems as `/net/eendracht/data1`. Note that `/net/machinename` will give a listing of disks on this machine, but `/net` will not contain a listing of all available computers.

Named disks

Named disks are available onder `/disks` . Disk names are usually related to the research groups, e.g. `/cosmos*` for the cosmology group.

There are some tools to make work with all of those disks somewhat easier:

- **disks**: This gives an overview of all available disks, or all disks matching a pattern, e.g. `disks chem` to get a list of the `/disks/chem*` disks and the machines that serve them, or use e.g. `disks schie` to get a list of the disks on workstation schie.
- **df**: The standard Unix command df has been modified to know about disk groups, so you can type e.g. `df cosmos` to get a report on disk space on all of the disks of the cosmology group.