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Starting read required files in advance fail

Starting enable remaining boot-time encrypted block devices

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Sources

- [Solved] Please Help Me Troubleshoot Error: Read-only file system linux
- Windows boot issues troubleshooting - Microsoft Learn learn.microsoft
- FIXED: Windows 10 Startup Repair Not Working - EaseUS... easeus

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Answer

The "Starting read required files in advance" failure is typically related to the ureadahead service in Linux systems. This error message occurs when there's a mountpoint in the fstab (file system table) that doesn't have any files needed during the boot process 5.

This issue is generally not critical and doesn't necessarily prevent the system from booting. However, it can cause delays or hang-ups during the boot sequence 6.

To address this problem, you can try the following steps:

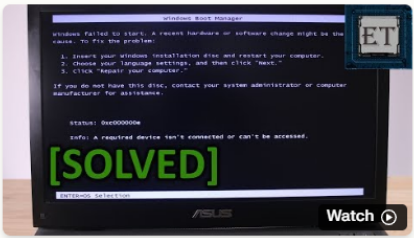
1. Check your fstab file for any unnecessary or problematic mount points.
2. Run a file system check (fsck) on your partitions 8.
3. If the issue persists, you may need to investigate further by examining log files or running diagnostic tools.

If you're experiencing other boot-related issues alongside this error, it's possible that there might be underlying file system or hardware problems that need to be addressed.

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1-28-25--this is the only line in the startup list on the BRIX that shows "Fail" in its status, but it proceeds on with a bunch of other lines until stopping at "Starting enable remaining boot-time encrypted block devices", which perhaps is where the PathPilot load process actually hangs up?

The message "Starting enable remaining boot-time encrypted block devices" typically appears during the boot process of Linux systems using encrypted block devices. This step is part of the process to unlock and mount encrypted partitions at boot time. Here are some key points about this boot-time process:

1. The system attempts to unlock and mount any remaining encrypted block devices that weren't already handled earlier in the boot process<sup>13</sup>.
2. This step usually requires user input to provide the passphrase for each encrypted device, unless alternative authentication methods have been set up<sup>13</sup>.
3. If the process hangs or fails at this point, it could be due to several reasons:
  - Incorrect passphrase entry
  - Issues with the encrypted device or its configuration
  - Problems with the crypttab file, which specifies encrypted devices to be unlocked at boot<sup>27</sup>
4. To resolve hanging issues, you can try:
  - Checking and correcting entries in the /etc/crypttab file<sup>7</sup>
  - Ensuring all necessary modules are loaded in the initramfs<sup>3</sup>
  - Verifying that the encrypted device UUIDs in crypttab match the actual device UUIDs<sup>7</sup>
5. For systems using LUKS (Linux Unified Key Setup) encryption, the cryptsetup utility manages the authentication and unlocking process<sup>13</sup>.

If you're experiencing persistent issues with this boot step, it may be necessary to review your system's encryption setup and boot configuration files to ensure everything is correctly configured.