

How to access Recovery Mode (Safe Mode) in Ubuntu

When problems occur with computer operating systems in general, one of the first solutions to think about is to use Recovery Mode (Safe Mode). With Ubuntu is no exception.

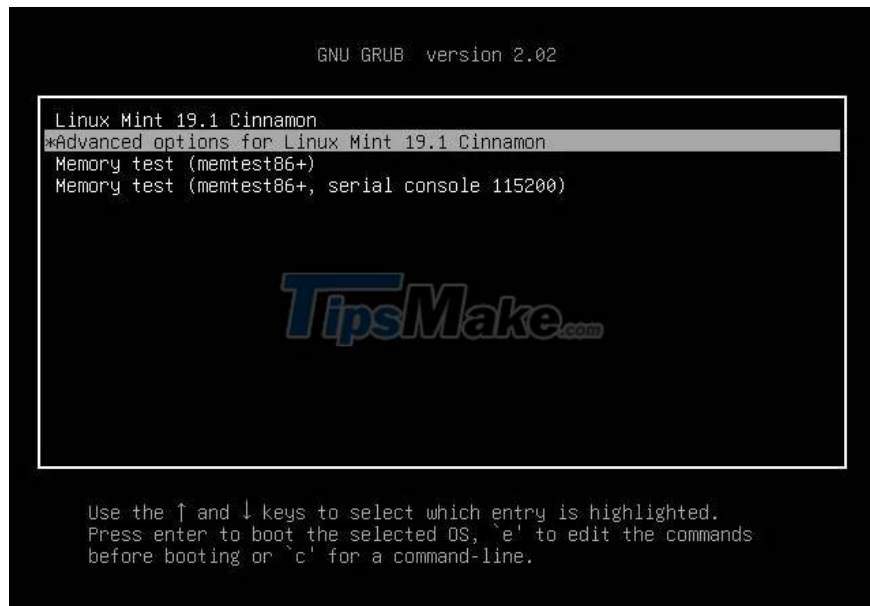
Just like Windows, Ubuntu's Recovery Mode allows you to perform a number of important recovery tasks, including booting into the root terminal to gain full access to the operating system, contributing to a complete recovery. problem is being encountered.

This article will show you how to access Recovery Mode (Safe Mode) in Ubuntu. (Applies to Ubuntu, Mint, and other Ubuntu-related distributions).

Boot into Recovery Mode in Ubuntu

When you are booting your Ubuntu computer, wait for the manufacturer logo to flash from the BIOS. If your computer boots up too quickly, you need to do this right after powering on. Briefly press the Shift key or the Escape key. On newer computers it's usually Escape. If you miss it, restart your computer and try again.

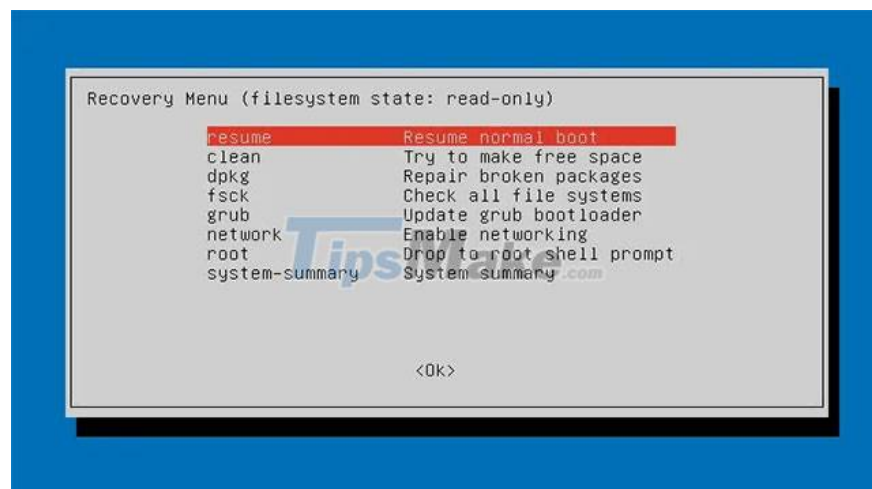
You should now have access to the Ubuntu GRUB boot menu. Just below the normal boot option you will see an entry that says 'Advanced Options'. Select it and press Enter.



GRUB will take you to a new menu. At the bottom, you'll see one of the entries with the word "Recovery" listed in parentheses.



You will be taken to a simple screen with a blue background and a dialog box containing system recovery options. This is Ubuntu's main Recovery menu; it allows you to perform many tasks necessary to repair a system that is experiencing software problems.



Learn recovery options

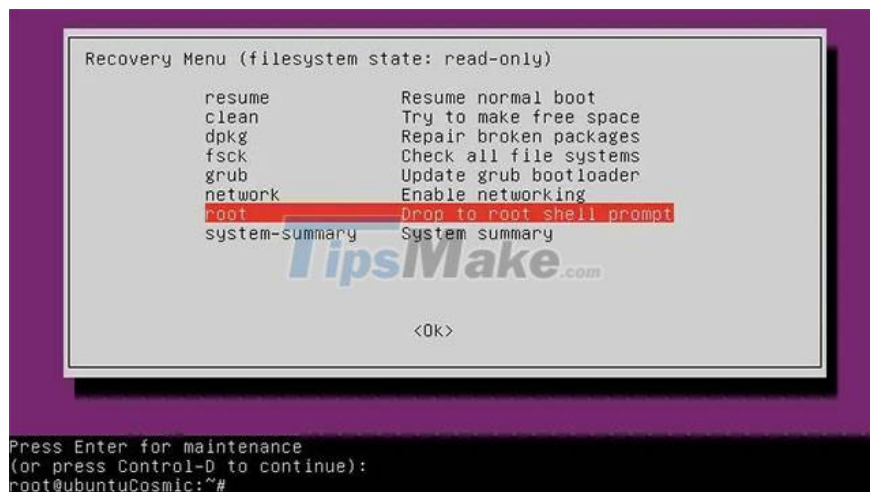
You now have seven options to help restore your Ubuntu system. Depending on the problem that you are facing, there will be a suitable solution that you can choose from. As follows:

1. Resume: If you somehow accidentally access this menu without needing it, just tap 'Resume' to resume normal startup.
2. Clean: If you have storage space issues, this option helps you free up memory space. This will help you avoid a bunch of system glitches related to storage space.

3. Dpkg: If you are installing a new package and something goes wrong, this can cause Ubuntu to not work properly. Using 'dpkg' will help you to repair the installed packages with problems.
4. Fscck: While not always working, 'fscck' is very useful in troubleshooting hard drive related problems. You can also use this option to configure the graphics driver. If you suspect your hard drive is failing or experiencing errors, try using this tool.
5. Grub: This option is used only to automatically update the installed Grub bootloader.
6. Network: If you're having network issues, use this option to set things up again.
7. Root: This is advanced troubleshooting. As you may have noticed, the Recovery Menu opens the system in a read-only state. This root tool gives you more write permissions.
8. System-summary: Get a basic overview of your system.

Root Terminal

When it comes to operating system problems, there are many problems that can only be solved by rooting and they require more manual intervention than what the default options in the recovery menu offer. In this case, select 'Drop to root shell prompt' to boot into the root terminal.



Immediately, you will see the bottom of the screen switch to a terminal window. But first, you'll need to remount the drive's root partition. It's mounted read-only by default for safety purposes, but you'll probably need to tweak it a bit to troubleshoot what's going on. To reset with write permissions, run the following command.

```
mount -o remount,rw /
```

If there are additional partitions to deal with, you'll need to remount them as well. This can happen when your '/home' directory is on a separate partition. You can reassign them all at once with just the command:

```
mount -a
```

```
Recovery Menu (filesystem state: read-only)

resume          Resume normal boot
clean           Try to make free space
dpkg            Repair broken packages
fsck            Check all file systems
grub            Update grub bootloader
network         Enable networking
root            Drop to root shell prompt
system-summary System summary

TipsMake.com
<Ok>

Press Enter for maintenance
(or press Control-D to continue):
root@ubuntuCosmic:~# mount -o remount,rw /
root@ubuntuCosmic:~# mount -a
root@ubuntuCosmic:~# _
```

You should now have access to everything on your system as root, so be careful not to mess anything up in the process. Making backups, even just copies of the files you modify, is also a great idea.

After you have detected and fixed the problem, reboot your system and use as usual.

You finished reading the article "**How to access Recovery Mode (Safe Mode) in Ubuntu**" edited by the [TipsMake](#) team. We hope this article has provided you with many useful tech tips and tricks. You can search for similar articles on tips and guides. Thank you for reading and for following us regularly.