## 简介

本文主要通过裁剪现有Linux系统,打造一个属于自己的Linux小系统,让其能够装载网卡驱动,并配 置IP地址,实现网络功能。

#### 主要步骤:

- 1. 添加硬盘
- 2. 对硬盘进行分区,并创建文件系统
- 3. 创建挂载点 /mnt/boot 和 /mnt/root 并挂载
- 4. 安装 grub
- 5. 复制虚根和内核
- 6. 编写 grub. conf 配置文件
- 7. 创建一级子目录,如/bin,/lib等
- 8. 复制 bash 和相关库文件及其他命令
- 9. 添加网络功能, 并实现开机自动加载网卡
- 10. 测试是否能够开机并引导系统启动
- 11. 错误排查

#### 1. 添加硬盘

硬盘的大小 20G 已经足够用了。



#### 2. 对硬盘进行分区

```
1
     [root@centos6 ~]# echo "- - -" > /sys/class/scsi host/host2/scan <==让系
 2
                                    <==新增加的硬盘已经被系统识别
     [root@centos6 ~]# lsblk
 3
    NAME
           MAJ:MIN RM SIZE RO TYPE MOUNTPOINT
 4
    sr0
            11:0
                   1 3.7G 0 rom
 5
            8:0
                    0 200G 0 disk
     sda
 6
     —sda1
           8:1
                            0 part /boot
                    0
                        4G
 7
     -sda2
             8:2
                        50G
                             0 part /
                    0
 8
    sdb
             8:16
                        20G
                            0 disk
 9
     [root@centos6 ~]# fdisk -l /dev/sdb <==对/dev/sdb进行分区, /dev/sdb1
10
11
    Disk /dev/sdb: 21.5 GB, 21474836480 bytes
12
    255 heads, 63 sectors/track, 2610 cylinders
13
    Units = cylinders of 16065 * 512 = 8225280 bytes
14
    Sector size (logical/physical): 512 bytes / 512 bytes
15
    I/O size (minimum/optimal): 512 bytes / 512 bytes
16
    Disk identifier: 0x8c1b09e8
17
18
       Device Boot
                        Start
                                      End
                                              Blocks
                                                       Id System
19
    /dev/sdb1
                            1
                                      132
                                              1060258+
                                                       83 Linux
20
    /dev/sdb2
                          133
                                     2610
                                                       83 Linux
                                             19904535
21
     [root@centos6 ~]# mkfs.ext4 /dev/sdb1
22
     。。。命令结果省略
23
     [root@centos6 ~]# mkfs.ext4 /dev/sdb2
```

## 3. 创建挂载点 /mnt/boot 和 /mnt/root 并挂载

# 4. 安装 grub

```
1
     [root@centos6 ~]# grub-install --root-directory=/mnt /dev/sdb <==注意: 此
 2
    Probing devices to guess BIOS drives. This may take a long time.
 3
    Installation finished. No error reported.
 4
    This is the contents of the device map /mnt/boot/grub/device.map.
 5
    Check if this is correct or not. If any of the lines is incorrect,
 6
    fix it and re-run the script `grub-install'.
 7
 8
     (fd0) /dev/fd0
 9
     (hd0) /dev/sda
10
     (hd1) /dev/sdb
                                        <==安装完成
11
     [root@centos6 ~]# ls /mnt/boot/ <==可以看到grub目录已经生成
12
     grub lost+found
```

### 5. 复制虚拟文件系统和内核

## 6. 编写 grub. conf 配置文件

```
1
   [root@centos6 ~]# vim /mnt/boot/grub/grub.conf
2
   default=0 <==表示有多个引导菜单时,选择哪一个作为默认启动引导菜单,0代表使用第一
3
   title ihaiyun <==可以理解为grub引导的配置列表,ihaiyun代表title的名称(可以自定)
4
               <==表示如果5秒内,用户没有选择任何一个title,那么就使用default指定[
   timeout=5
5
   root (hd0,0) <==表示kernel文件和initrd文件所在分区,并不是指"根分区"
6
   kernel /vmlinuz-2.6.32-696.el6.x86 64 root=/dev/sda2 selinux=0 init=/bin/
7
   initrd /initramfs-2.6.32-696.el6.x86 64.img <==指定虚拟文件系统所在位置
8
```

### 7. 创建一级子目录

```
1
   [root@centos6 ~]# mkdir /mnt/root/{usr,sbin,bin,lib,lib64,tmp,var,usr,sys,
2
   [root@centos6 ~]# ls /mnt/root/ <==目录已经创建完成
3
   bin dev home lib lib64 lost+found media mnt opt root sbin sys
```

### 8. 复制 bash 和相关库文件及其他命令

复制一些常用命令 bash, ls, cat, vim, reboot, hostname, if config, netstat, ps等

```
1
    注意:复制命令时,要记得把库文件和命令都要复制过去,本人是使用脚本进行复制的,脚本内容如门
 2
    #!/bin/bash
 3
    #----
 4
    # File name: copy.sh
 5
    # Revision: 1.1
 6
    # Date: 2017-09-01
 7
    # Author: houhaiyun
 8
    # Email: houhaiyun18@163.com
 9
    # Website: http://www.iav18.cn
10
    # Description:
11
    # Copyright: 2017 haiyun
12
    # License: GPL
13
    #----
14
    dir () {
15
        DIR=`dirname $SYS$line`
16
        DIR2=`dirname $SYS$CPATH`
17
        [ -d $DIR ] || mkdir -p $DIR
18
        [ -d $DIR2 ] || mkdir -p $DIR2
19
    }
20
21
    cpall () {
22
        cp $line $DIR
23
        cp $CPATH $DIR2
24
```

```
2021/10/24 下午3:37
                                (19条消息) 私人定制: linux系统 侯海云-CSDN博客 定制linux
   25
   26
                              #<==注意:如果你创建的/mnt/不是sysroot目录需要在此处进行(
        SYS=/mnt/sysroot
   27
   28
        while [ "$COMD" != "quit" ] ; do
   29
            read -t 10 -p "please input a command(input 'quit' to exit): " COMD
   30
            [ $? -ne 0 ] && echo -e "\ntimeout exit..." && exit 10
   31
            [ "$COMD" == "quit" ] && echo "exit..." && exit 12
   32
            if `which --skip-alias $COMD &> /dev/null`; then
   33
                CPATH=`which --skip-alias $COMD`
   34
            else
   35
                echo "command not found or command is error"
   36
                 continue
   37
            fi
   38
            ldd $CPATH | grep -o "/.* " | while read line ; do
   39
                dir
   40
                cpall
   41
                echo -e "cp $CPATH\t---->\t $DIR2"
   42
                echo -e "cp $line\t---->\t$DIR"
   43
            done
   44
        done
   45
        关于脚本内容:将会在后面博客介绍~~~~
   46
        [root@centos6 ~]# ls /mnt/root/bin/
                                             <==可以看到/bin目录下已经有命令
   47
        bash cat hostname ls
                                              netstat ps
   48
        [root@centos6 ~]# ls /mnt/root/sbin/
                                              <==可以看到/sbin目录下已经有命令
   49
        ifconfig ip poweroff reboot
```

## 9. 添加网络功能, 并实现开机自动加载网卡

```
1
     [root@centos6 ~]# ethtool -i eth0 <==显示网卡的驱动信息,可以看到驱动为e16
 2
    driver: e1000
 3
     version: 7.3.21-k8-NAPI
 4
     firmware-version:
 5
     bus-info: 0000:02:01.0
 6
     supports-statistics: yes
 7
     supports-test: yes
 8
     supports-eeprom-access: yes
 9
     supports-register-dump: yes
10
     supports-priv-flags: no
11
     [root@centos6 ~]# locate e1000
                                            <==搜索e1000
12
    /lib/modules/2.6.32-696.el6.x86 64/kernel/drivers/net/e1000
13
    /lib/modules/2.6.32-696.el6.x86 64/kernel/drivers/net/e1000e
14
    /lib/modules/2.6.32-696.el6.x86 64/kernel/drivers/net/e1000/e1000.ko
15
    /lib/modules/2.6.32-696.el6.x86 64/kernel/drivers/net/e1000e/e1000e.ko
16
     /usr/src/kernels/2.6.32-696.el6.x86 64/drivers/net/el000
17
```

### 10. 测试是否能够开机并引导系统启动

以下为启动界面:



```
sda: sda1 sda2
d 2:0:1:0: [sda] Cache data unavailable
sd 2:0:1:0: [sda] Assuming drive cache: write through
sd 2:0:1:0: [sda] Attached SCSI disk
EXT4-fs (sda2): INFO: recovery required on readonly filesystem
EXT4-fs (sda2): write access will be enabled during recovery
EXT4-fs (sda2): recovery complete
EXT4-fs (sdaZ): mounted filesystem with ordered data mode. Opts:
dracut: Mounted root filesystem /dev/sda2
dracut: Switching root
e1000: Intel(R) PRO/1000 Network Driver - version 7.3.21-k8-NAPI
e1000: Copyright (c) 1999-2006 Intel Corporation.
e1000 0000:02:01.0: PCI INT A -> GSI 19 (level, low) -> IRQ 19
e1000 0000:02:01.0: eth0: (PCI:66MHz:32-bit) 00:0c:29:06:e7:89
e1000 0000:02:01.0: eth0: Intel(R) PRO/1000 Network Connection
e1000: eth0 NIC Link is Up 1000 Mbps Full Duplex, Flow Control: None
bash: cannot set terminal process group (-1): Inappropriate ioctl for device
bash: no job control in this shell
                                                                     已经配置好IP
bash-4.1# ifconfig
eth0
         Link encap:Ethernet HWaddr 00:0C:29:06:E7:89
         inet addr:192.168.8.8 Bcast:192.168.8.255 Mask:255.255.255.0
         UP BROADCAST RUNNING MULTICAST MTU:1500 Metric:1
         RX packets:0 errors:0 dropped:0 overruns:0 frame:0
         TX packets:0 errors:0 dropped:0 overruns:0 carrier:0
         collisions:0 txqueuelen:1000
         RX bytes:0 (0.0 b) TX bytes:0 (0.0 b)
bash-4.1# ping -c 3 192.168.8.129
PING 192.168.8.129 (192.168.8.129) 56(84) bytes of data.
                                                          ping同一网段的IP
64 bytes from 192.168.8.129: icmp_seq=1 ttl=64 time=14.4 ms
64 bytes from 192.168.8.129: icmp_seq=2 ttl=64 time=0.765 ms
-- 192.168.8.129 ping statistics ---
packets transmitted, 3 received, 0% packet loss, time 2031ms
tt min/avg/max/mdev = 0.546/5.252/14.446/6.501 ms
bash-4.1#
```

### 11. 错误排查

- 如果启动过程中,发现 /dev/sda2 提示 busy.... 且一直卡在这个界面,重新安装 grub 即可。
- 当第8步进行到完成后,需要进行 chroot /mnt/sysroot 进行切根,确保 bash 命令复制成功。