3.7 实战案例——服务器制作 RAID 磁盘阵列并管理

3.7.1 案例目标

- (1) 掌握 RAID 的构建, 挂载和使用。
- (2) 掌握 RAID 的基础运维。

3.7.2 案例分析

1. 规划节点

主机规划, 见表 3-7-1。

表 3-7-1 规划节点

IP	主机名	节点
192.168.100.10	Localhost	控制节点

2. 基础准备

使用 VMWare Workstation 软件安装 CentOS 7.2 操作系统, 镜像使用提供的 CentOS-7-x86_64-DVD-1511.iso,并添加 4 块 20 GB 硬盘。YUM 源使用提供的 mdadm_yum 文件夹。

3.7.3 案例实施

1. 创建 raid

(1) 创建 raid 0

利用磁盘分区新建 2 个磁盘分区,每个大小为 20 GB。用这 2 个 20 GB 的分区来模拟 1 个 40 GB 的硬盘。

 [root@localhost ~]# lsblk

 NAME
 MAJ:MIN RM SIZE RO TYPE MOUNTPOINT

 sda
 8:0 0 20G 0 disk

 ├─sda1
 8:1 0 500M 0 part /boot

 └─sda2
 8:2 0 19.5G 0 part

 ├─centos-root 253:0 0 17.5G 0 lvm /

□ centos-swap 253:1 0 2G 0 lvm [SWAP]

sdb 8:16 0 20G 0 disk

sdc 8:32 0 20G 0 disk

sr0 11:0 1 4G 0 rom

配置本地 YUM 安装源,将提供的 mdadm_yum 文件夹上传至/opt 目录,示例代码如下:

[root@localhost ~]# mv /etc/yum.repos.d/* /media/

[root@localhost ~]# vi /etc/yum.repos.d/yum.repo

[mdadm]

name=mdadm

baseurl=file:///opt/mdadm_yum/

gpgcheck=0

enabled=1

安装工具 mdadm,使用已有 YUM 源进行安装,命令如下:

[root@localhost ~]# yum install -y mdadm

创建一个RAID 0设备:这里使用/dev/sdb和/dev/sdc做实验。

将/dev/sdb 和/dev/sdc 建立 RAID 等级为 RAID 0 的 md0 (设备名)。

[root@localhost ~]# mdadm -C -v /dev/md0 -1 0 -n 2 /dev/sdb /dev/sdc

mdadm: chunk size defaults to 512K

mdadm: Fail create md0 when using /sys/module/md_mod/parameters/new_array

mdadm: Defaulting to version 1.2 metadata

mdadm: array /dev/md0 started.

命令解析:

- -C v: 创建设备,并显示信息。
- -1 0: RAID 的等级为 RAID 0。
- -n 2: 创建 RAID 的设备为 2 块。

查看系统上的 RAID, 命令及返回结果如下。

[root@localhost ~]# cat /proc/mdstat

Personalities: [raid0]

md0: active raid0 sdc[1] sdb[0]

41908224 blocks super 1.2 512k chunks

unused devices: <none>

查看 RAID 详细信息,命令及返回结果如下。

[root@localhost ~]# mdadm -Ds

ARRAY /dev/md0 metadata=1.2 name=localhost.localdomain:0

UUID=35792eb3:51f58189:44cef502:cdcee441

[root@localhost ~]# mdadm -D /dev/md0

/dev/md0:

Version: 1.2

Creation Time: Sat Oct 5 10:21:41 2019

Raid Level: raid0

Array Size: 41908224 (39.97 GiB 42.91 GB)

Raid Devices: 2

Total Devices: 2

Persistence: Superblock is persistent

Update Time: Sat Oct 5 10:21:41 2019

State: clean

Active Devices: 2

Working Devices: 2

Failed Devices: 0

Spare Devices : 0

Chunk Size: 512K

Consistency Policy: unknown

Name: localhost.localdomain:0 (local to host localhost.localdomain)

UUID: 35792eb3:51f58189:44cef502:cdcee441

Events: 0

Number Major Minor RaidDevice State 0 8 0 16 active sync /dev/sdb 1 8 32 1 active sync /dev/sdc

生成配置文件 mdadm.conf, 命令如下。

 $[root@localhost \sim] # mdadm -Ds > /etc/mdadm.conf$

对创建的 RAID 进行文件系统创建并挂载,命令如下。

[root@localhost ~]# mkfs.xfs /dev/md0

meta-data=/dev/md0 isize=256 agcount=16, agsize=654720 blks

= sectsz=512 attr=2, projid32bit=1

= crc=0 finobt=0

data = bsize=4096 blocks=10475520, imaxpct=25

= sunit=128 swidth=256 blks

naming =version 2 bsize=4096 ascii-ci=0 ftype=0

log =internal log bsize=4096 blocks=5120, version=2

= sectsz=512 sunit=8 blks, lazy-count=1

realtime =none extsz=4096 blocks=0, rtextents=0

[root@localhost ~]# mkdir /raid0/

[root@localhost ~]# mount /dev/md0 /raid0/

[root@localhost ~]# df -Th /raid0/

Filesystem Type Size Used Avail Use% Mounted on

/dev/md0 xfs 40G 33M 40G 1% /raid0

设置成开机自动挂载,命令如下。

[root@localhost ~]# blkid /dev/md0

/dev/md0: UUID="8eafdcb6-d46a-430a-8004-d58a68dc0751" TYPE="xfs"

 $[root@localhost \sim] \# echo "UUID=8 eafdcb6-d46 a-430 a-8004-d58 a 68 dc0751 \ / raid0 \ xfs \ defaults = 100 a february (a february field) a february (b fe$

0 0" >> /etc/fstab

删除 RAID 操作,命令如下:

[root@localhost ~]# umount /raid0/

[root@localhost ~]# mdadm -S /dev/md0

[root@localhost ~]# rm -rf /etc/mdadm.conf

[root@localhost ~]# rm -rf /raid0/

[root@localhost ~]# mdadm --zero-superblock /dev/sdb

[root@localhost ~]# mdadm --zero-superblock /dev/sdc

[root@localhost ~]# vi /etc/fstab

UUID=8eafdcb6-d46a-430a-8004-d58a68dc0751 /raid0 xfs defaults 0 0 //删除此行

2. 运维操作

(1) raid 5 运维操作

利用磁盘分区新建 4 个磁盘分区,每个大小为 20 GB。用 3 个 20 GB 的分区来模拟 raid 5,加一个热备盘。

 $[root@localhost \sim] \# \ mdadm \ -Cv \ / dev/md5 \ -l5 \ -n3 \ / dev/sdb \ / dev/sdc \ / dev/sdd \ --spare-devices = 1 \ -n3 \ / dev/sdb \ / dev/sdc \ / dev/sdd \ --spare-devices = 1 \ -n3 \ / dev/sdb \ / dev/sdc \ / dev/sdd \ --spare-devices = 1 \ -n3 \ / dev/sdb \ / dev/sdc \ / dev/sdd \ --spare-devices = 1 \ -n3 \ / dev/sdb \ / dev/sdc \ / dev/sdd \ --spare-devices = 1 \ -n3 \ / dev/sdb \ / dev/sdc \ / dev/sdd \ --spare-devices = 1 \ -n3 \ / dev/sdb \ / dev/sdc \ / dev/sdb \ / dev/sdc \ / dev/sdb \ --spare-devices = 1 \ -n3 \ / dev/sdb \ / dev/sdc \ / dev/sdb \ --spare-devices = 1 \ -n3 \ / dev/sdb \ / dev/sdc \ / dev/sdb \ --spare-devices = 1 \ -n3 \ / dev/sdb \ / dev/sdb \ / dev/sdb \ --spare-devices = 1 \ -n3 \ / dev/sdb \ / dev/sdb \ / dev/sdb \ --spare-devices = 1 \ -n3 \ / dev/sdb \ / dev/sdb \ / dev/sdb \ --spare-devices = 1 \ -n3 \ / dev/sdb \ / dev/sdb \ / dev/sdb \ --spare-devices = 1 \ -n3 \ / dev/sdb \ --spare-devices = 1 \ -n3 \ / dev/sdb \ / dev/sdb \ / dev/sdb \ --spare-devices = 1 \ -n3 \ / dev/sdb \ / dev/sdb \ / dev/sdb \ / dev/sdb \ --spare-devices = 1 \ -n3 \ / dev/sdb \$

/dev/sde

mdadm: layout defaults to left-symmetric

mdadm: layout defaults to left-symmetric

mdadm: chunk size defaults to 512K

mdadm: size set to 20954112K

mdadm: Fail create md5 when using /sys/module/md_mod/parameters/new_array

mdadm: Defaulting to version 1.2 metadata

mdadm: array /dev/md5 started.

查看 RAID 的详细信息,命令如下。

[root@localhost ~]# mdadm -D /dev/md5

/dev/md5:

Version: 1.2

Creation Time: Sat Oct 5 13:17:41 2019

Raid Level: raid5

Array Size: 41908224 (39.97 GiB 42.91 GB)

Used Dev Size: 20954112 (19.98 GiB 21.46 GB)

Raid Devices: 3

Total Devices: 4

Persistence: Superblock is persistent

Update Time: Sat Oct 5 13:19:27 2019

State: clean

Active Devices: 3

Working Devices: 4

Failed Devices: 0

Spare Devices: 1

Layout : left-symmetric

Chunk Size: 512K

Consistency Policy: unknown

Name: localhost.localdomain:5 (local to host localhost.localdomain)

UUID: f51467bd:1199242b:bcb73c7c:160d523a

Events: 18

Number	Major	Minor	RaidDevice State		
0	8	16	0	active sync /dev/sdb	
1	8	32	1	active sync /dev/sdc	
4	8	48	2	active sync /dev/sdd	
3	8	64	-	spare /dev/sde	

(2) 模拟硬盘故障

 $[root@localhost \sim] \# mdadm -f /dev/md5 /dev/sdb$

mdadm: set /dev/sdb faulty in /dev/md5

查看 RAID 的详细信息,命令如下。

[root@localhost ~]# mdadm -D /dev/md5

/dev/md5:

Version: 1.2

Creation Time: Sat Oct 5 13:17:41 2019

Raid Level: raid5

Array Size: 41908224 (39.97 GiB 42.91 GB)

Used Dev Size: 20954112 (19.98 GiB 21.46 GB)

Raid Devices: 3

Total Devices: 4

Persistence: Superblock is persistent

Update Time: Sat Oct 5 13:28:54 2019

State: clean

Active Devices: 3

Working Devices: 3

Failed Devices: 1

Spare Devices: 0

Layout : left-symmetric

Chunk Size: 512K

Consistency Policy: unknown

Name: localhost.localdomain:5 (local to host localhost.localdomain)

UUID: f51467bd:1199242b:bcb73c7c:160d523a

Events: 37

Number	Major	Minor	RaidDevice State		
3	8	64	0	active sync	/dev/sde
1	8	32	1	active sync	/dev/sdc
4	8	48	2	active sync	/dev/sdd
0	8	16	-	faulty /dev/s	sdb

从以上结果可以发现原来的热备盘/dev/sde 正在参与 RAID 5 的重建,而原来的/dev/sdb 变成了坏盘。

热移除故障盘,命令如下:

[root@localhost ~]# mdadm -r /dev/md5 /dev/sdb

mdadm: hot removed /dev/sdb from /dev/md5

查看 RAID 的详细信息,命令如下:

 $[root@localhost \sim] \# \ mdadm \ -D \ / dev/md5$

/dev/md5:

Version: 1.2

Creation Time: Sat Oct 5 13:17:41 2019

Raid Level: raid5

Array Size: 41908224 (39.97 GiB 42.91 GB)

Used Dev Size: 20954112 (19.98 GiB 21.46 GB)

Raid Devices: 3

Total Devices: 3

Persistence: Superblock is persistent

Update Time: Sat Oct 5 13:35:54 2019

State: clean

Active Devices: 3

Working Devices: 3

Failed Devices: 0

Spare Devices: 0

Layout : left-symmetric

Chunk Size: 512K

Consistency Policy: unknown

Name: localhost.localdomain:5 (local to host localhost.localdomain)

UUID: f51467bd:1199242b:bcb73c7c:160d523a

Events: 38

Number	Major	Minor	RaidDevice State		
3	8	64	0	active sync	/dev/sde
1	8	32	1	active sync	/dev/sdc
4	8	48	2	active sync	/dev/sdd

格式化 RAID 并进行挂载,命令如下:

 $[root@localhost \sim] \# \ mkfs.xfs \ /dev/md5$

meta-data	a=/dev/md5		isize=	256	agcount=16, agsize=654720 blks
	=		sect	sz=512	attr=2, projid32bit=1
	=		crc=	:0	finobt=0
data	=		bsize	=4096	blocks=10475520, imaxpct=25
	=		suni	t=128	swidth=256 blks
naming	=version 2		bsize=	4096	ascii-ci=0 ftype=0
log	=internal log		bsize=40	096 b	locks=5120, version=2
	=		sect	sz=512	sunit=8 blks, lazy-count=1
realtime :	=none		extsz=	4096	blocks=0, rtextents=0
[root@lo	calhost ~]# moun	t /dev/md5	/mnt/		
[root@lo	calhost ~]# df -h				
Filesyste	m	Size U	Jsed Ava	il Use%	Mounted on
/dev/map	per/centos-root	18G 90	06M 1	.7G 6	5% /
devtmpfs		903M	0	903M	0% /dev
tmpfs		913M	0	913M	0% /dev/shm
tmpfs		913M	8.6M	904M	1% /run
tmpfs		913M	0	913M	0% /sys/fs/cgroup
/dev/sda1		497M	125M	373M	25% /boot
tmpfs		183M	0	183M	0% /run/user/0
/dev/md5		40G	33M	40G	1% /mnt