# 3.5 实战案例——LVM 逻辑卷的使用

## 3.5.1 案例目标

- (1) 了解 LVM 逻辑卷的安装。
- (2) 了解 LVM 逻辑卷的配置与使用。

# 3.5.2 案例分析

# 1. 规划节点

Linux 操作系统的单节点规划,见表 3-5-1。

表 3-5-1 节点规划

IP	主机名	节点
192.168.200.10	localhost	Linux 服务器节点

# 2. 基础准备

使用实战案例 3.3 安装的 Linux 系统进行下述实验。

# 3.5.3 案例实施

## 1. 配置 IP 地址

查看虚拟网络编辑器,查看本机 NAT 模式的网络信息,如图 3-5-1、图 3-5-2 所示。



图 3-5-1 虚拟网络编辑器

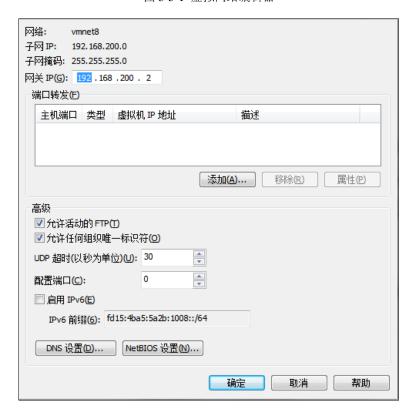


图 3-5-2 NAT 设置详情

回到虚拟机界面,编辑网卡配置文件,将网络配置成192.168.200.10,命令如下:

[root@localhost ~]# vi /etc/sysconfig/network-scripts/ifcfg-eno16777736

[root@localhost ~]# cat /etc/sysconfig/network-scripts/ifcfg-eno16777736

TYPE=Ethernet

BOOTPROTO=static

DEFROUTE=yes

PEERDNS=yes

PEERROUTES=yes

IPV4\_FAILURE\_FATAL=no

IPV6INIT=yes

IPV6\_AUTOCONF=yes

IPV6\_DEFROUTE=yes

IPV6\_PEERDNS=yes

IPV6\_PEERDNS=yes

IPV6\_PEERROUTES=yes

IPV6\_PEERROUTES=yes

IPV6\_PEERROUTES=yes

NAME=eno16777736

UUID=25acd229-1851-4454-9219-8dcee56b798c

DEVICE=eno16777736

ONBOOT=yes

IPADDR=192.168.200.10

NETMASK=255.255.255.0

GATEWAY=192.168.200.2

配置完成后, 重启网络并查看 IP, 命令如下:

[root@localhost ~]# systemctl restart network

[root@localhost ~]# ip a

1: lo: <LOOPBACK,UP,LOWER\_UP> mtu 65536 qdisc noqueue state UNKNOWN

link/loopback 00:00:00:00:00:00 brd 00:00:00:00:00

inet 127.0.0.1/8 scope host lo

valid\_lft forever preferred\_lft forever

inet6::1/128 scope host

valid\_lft forever preferred\_lft forever

2: eno16777736: <BROADCAST,MULTICAST,UP,LOWER\_UP> mtu 1500 qdisc pfifo\_fast

state UP qlen 1000

link/ether 00:0c:29:d6:48:b7 brd ff:ff:ff:ff:ff

inet 192.168.200.10/24 brd 192.168.200.255 scope global eno16777736

valid\_lft forever preferred\_lft forever

inet6 fe80::20c:29ff:fed6:48b7/64 scope link

valid\_lft forever preferred\_lft forever

配置完 IP 后,可以通过 PC 机的远程连接工具 SecureCRT 连接虚拟机。

#### 2. 添加硬盘

在 VMwareWorkstation 中的虚拟机设置界面,单击下方"添加"按钮,选择"硬盘",然后单击右下角"下一步"按钮,如图 3-5-3 所示。

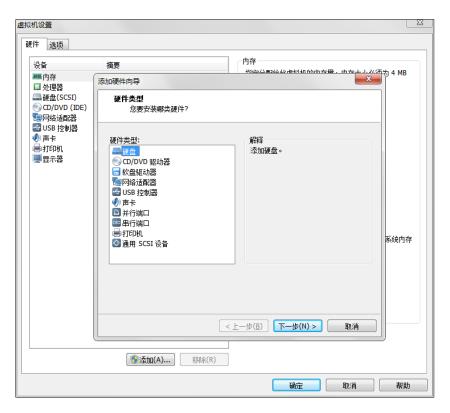


图 3-5-3 添加硬盘

选择 SCSI(S)磁盘,单击右下角"下一步"按钮,如图 3-5-4 所示。



图 3-5-4 选择磁盘类型

选择"创建新虚拟磁盘(V)"选项,然后单击右下角"下一步"按钮。如图 3-5-5 所示。



图 3-5-5 选择磁盘

指定磁盘大小为 20 GB, 选择"将虚拟磁盘存储为单个文件(O)"选项, 如图 3-5-6 所示。



图 3-5-6 指定磁盘容量

文件名不做修改,使用默认名称,然后单击右下角"完成"按钮,如图 3-5-7 所示。



图 3-5-7 指定磁盘文件

添加完磁盘后,重启虚拟机。重启过后,使用命令查看磁盘,命令如下:

[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

sr0 11:0 1 4G 0 rom

可以看到存在一块名叫 sdb 的块设备,大小为 20 GB。

# 3. LVM 逻辑卷的使用

# (1) 创建物理卷

在创建物理卷之前,需要对磁盘进行分区。首先使用 fdisk 命令对 sdb 进行分区操作,分出两个大小为 5 GB 的分区,命令如下:

[root@localhost ~]# fdisk /dev/sdb

Welcome to fdisk (util-linux 2.23.2).

Changes will remain in memory only, until you decide to write them.

Be careful before using the write command.

Device does not contain a recognized partition table

Building a new DOS disklabel with disk identifier 0x9e46a7c2.

Command (m for help): p

Disk /dev/sdb: 21.5 GB, 21474836480 bytes, 41943040 sectors

Units = sectors of 1 \* 512 = 512 bytes

Sector size (logical/physical): 512 bytes / 512 bytes

I/O size (minimum/optimal): 512 bytes / 512 bytes

Disk label type: dos

Disk identifier: 0x9e46a7c2

Device Boot Start End Blocks Id System

Command (m for help): n

Partition type:

- p primary (0 primary, 0 extended, 4 free)
- e extended

Select (default p): p

Partition number (1-4, default 1):

First sector (2048-41943039, default 2048):

Using default value 2048

Last sector, +sectors or +size{K,M,G} (2048-41943039, default 41943039): +5G

Partition 1 of type Linux and of size 5 GiB is set

Command (m for help): n

Partition type:

- p primary (1 primary, 0 extended, 3 free)
- e extended

Select (default p): p

Partition number (2-4, default 2):

First sector (10487808-41943039, default 10487808):

Using default value 10487808

Last sector, +sectors or +size{K,M,G} (10487808-41943039, default 41943039): +5G

Partition 2 of type Linux and of size 5 GiB is set

Command (m for help): p

Disk /dev/sdb: 21.5 GB, 21474836480 bytes, 41943040 sectors

Units = sectors of 1 \* 512 = 512 bytes

Sector size (logical/physical): 512 bytes / 512 bytes

I/O size (minimum/optimal): 512 bytes / 512 bytes

Disk label type: dos

Disk identifier: 0x9e46a7c2

 Device Boot
 Start
 End
 Blocks
 Id
 System

 /dev/sdb1
 2048
 10487807
 5242880
 83
 Linux

 /dev/sdb2
 10487808
 20973567
 5242880
 83
 Linux

Command (m for help): w

The partition table has been altered!

Calling ioctl() to re-read partition table.

Syncing disks.

[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

**─**sdb1 8:17 0 5G 0 part

□sdb2 8:18 0 5G 0 part

sr0 11:0 1 4G 0 rom

分完分区后,对这两个分区进行创建物理卷操作,命令如下:

[root@localhost ~]# pvcreate /dev/sdb1 /dev/sdb2

Physical volume "/dev/sdb1" successfully created

Physical volume "/dev/sdb2" successfully created

创建完毕后,可以查看物理卷的简单信息与详细信息,命令如下:

物理卷简单信息:

[root@localhost ~]# pvs

PV VG Fmt Attr PSize PFree

/dev/sda2 centos lvm2 a-- 19.51g 40.00m

/dev/sdb1 lvm2 --- 5.00g 5.00g

/dev/sdb2 1vm2 --- 5.00g 5.00g

物理卷详细信息:

[root@localhost ~]# pvdisplay

--- Physical volume ---

PV Name /dev/sda2

VG Name centos

PV Size 19.51 GiB / not usable 3.00 MiB

Allocatable	yes
PE Size	4.00 MiB
Total PE	4994
Free PE	10
Allocated PE	4984
PV UUID	78INjC-ofC2-YQIH-O2RA-3ZHG-N8dM-d4Hve2
"/dev/sdb1" is a new phy	ysical volume of "5.00 GiB"
NEW Physical volum	ne
PV Name	/dev/sdb1
VG Name	
PV Size	5.00 GiB
Allocatable	NO
PE Size	0
Total PE	0
Free PE	0
Allocated PE	0
PV UUID	73POMD-3fHz-k0Gj-vG64-KAA0-qnzO-ZqdvnB
"/dev/sdb2" is a new phy	ysical volume of "5.00 GiB"
NEW Physical volun	ne
PV Name	/dev/sdb2
VG Name	
PV Size	5.00 GiB
Allocatable	NO
PE Size	0
Total PE	0
Free PE	0
Allocated PE	0
PV UUID	ImEUkD-dEb9-zvE3-gyO4-9kpN-MPCb-NchoSf

# (2) 创建卷组

使用刚才创建好的两个物理卷,创建名为 myvg 的卷组,命令如下:

[root@localhost ~]# vgcreate myvg /dev/sdb[1-2]

Volume group "myvg" successfully created

查看卷组信息,(可以查看到创建的 myvg 卷组,名字为 centos 的卷组是系统卷组,因为在安装系统的时候,是使用 LVM 模式安装的)命令如下:

[root@localhost  $\sim$ ]# vgs

VG #PV #LV #SN Attr VSize VFree

centos 1 2 0 wz--n- 19.51g 40.00m

myvg 2 0 0 wz--n- 9.99g 9.99g

查看卷组详细信息,命令如下:

[root@localhost ~]# vgdisplay

--- Volume group ---

VG Name centos

System ID

Format lvm2

Metadata Areas 1

Metadata Sequence No 3

VG Access read/write

VG Status resizable

MAX LV 0

Cur LV 2

Open LV 2

Max PV 0

Cur PV 1

Act PV

VG Size 19.51 GiB

PE Size 4.00 MiB

Total PE 4994

Alloc PE / Size 4984 / 19.47 GiB

Free PE / Size 10 / 40.00 MiB

VG UUID 2H21hv-L20X-mqhJ-SvzR-crT2-ln9v-jj2gTY

Volume group	
VG Name	myvg
System ID	
Format	lvm2
Metadata Areas	2
Metadata Sequence No	1
VG Access	read/write
VG Status	resizable
MAX LV	0
Cur LV	0
Open LV	0
Max PV	0
Cur PV	2
Act PV	2
VG Size	9.99 GiB
PE Size	4.00 MiB
Total PE	2558
Alloc PE / Size	0 / 0
Free PE / Size	2558 / 9.99 GiB
VG UUID	PYGJuQ-s1Ix-ZwGf-kFaV-4Lfh-ooHl-QXcy6a

当多个物理卷组合成一个卷组后时,LVM 会在所有的物理卷上做类似格式化的工作,将每个物理卷切成一块一块的空间,这一块一块的空间就称为 PE(Physical Extent),它的默认大小是 4 MB。

由于受内核限制的原因,一个逻辑卷(Logic Volume)最多只能包含 65536 个 PE(Physical Extent), 所以一个 PE 的大小就决定了逻辑卷的最大容量, 4 MB 的 PE 决定了单个逻辑卷最大容量为 256 GB, 若希望使用大于 256 Gb 的逻辑卷,则创建卷组时需要指定更大的 PE。

删除卷组,重新创建卷组,并指定 PE 大小为 16 MB,命令如下:

[root@localhost ~]# vgremove myvg

Volume group "myvg" successfully removed

[root@localhost ~]# vgcreate -s 16m myvg /dev/sdb[1-2]

Volume group "myvg" successfully created [root@localhost ~]# vgdisplay --- Volume group ---VG Name centos System ID Format lvm2 1 Metadata Areas Metadata Sequence No 3 VG Access read/write VG Status resizable 0 MAX LV Cur LV 2 Open LV Max PV 0 Cur PV Act PV VG Size 19.51 GiB PE Size 4.00 MiB Total PE 4994 Alloc PE / Size 4984 / 19.47 GiB Free PE / Size 10 / 40.00 MiB VG UUID 2H21hv-L20X-mqhJ-SvzR-crT2-ln9v-jj2gTY --- Volume group ---VG Name myvg

System ID

Format lvm2

2 Metadata Areas

Metadata Sequence No 1

VG Access read/write

VG Status resizable

MAX LV	0
Cur LV	0
Open LV	0
Max PV	0
Cur PV	2
Act PV	2
VG Size	9.97 GiB
PE Size	16.00 MiB
Total PE	638
Alloc PE / Size	0/0
Free PE / Size	638 / 9.97 GiB
VG UUID	dU0pP2-EW9d-6c0h-8tgQ-t1bN-tBIo-FDqfdR

可以查看到现在 myvg 卷组的 PE 大小为 16 MB。

向卷组 myvg 中添加一个物理卷,在/dev/sdb 上再分一个/dev/sdb3 分区,把该分区加到卷组 myvg 中。命令如下:

[root@localhost	[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	
├─sdb1	8:17 0 5G 0 part	
├─sdb2	8:18 0 5G 0 part	
└─sdb3	8:19 0 5G 0 part	
sr0	11:0 1 4G 0 rom	

将创建的/dev/sdb3 添加到 myvg 卷组中,在添加的过程中,会自动将/dev/sdb3 创建为物理卷,命令如下:

[root@localhost ~]# vgextend myvg /dev/sdb3

Physical volume "/dev/sdb3" successfully created

Volume group "myvg" successfully extended

[root@localhost ~]# vgs

VG #PV #LV #SN Attr VSize VFree

centos 1 2 0 wz--n- 19.51g 40.00m

myvg 3 0 0 wz--n- 14.95g 14.95g

[root@localhost ~]# vgdisplay myvg

--- Volume group ---

VG Name myvg

System ID

Format lvm2

Metadata Areas 3

Metadata Sequence No 2

VG Access read/write

VG Status resizable

MAX LV 0

Cur LV 0

Open LV 0

Max PV 0

Cur PV 3

Act PV 3

VG Size 14.95 GiB

PE Size 16.00 MiB

Total PE 957

Alloc PE / Size 0 / 0

Free PE / Size 957 / 14.95 GiB

VG UUID dU0pP2-EW9d-6c0h-8tgQ-t1bN-tBIo-FDqfdR

可以查看到现在卷组中存在3个物理卷设备。

(3) 创建逻辑卷

创建逻辑卷, 名称为 mylv, 大小为 5 GB。命令如下:

[root@localhost ~]# lvcreate -L +5G -n mylv myvg

Logical volume "mylv" created.

- -L: 创建逻辑卷的大小 large。
- -n: 创建的逻辑卷名称 name。

查看逻辑卷,命令如下:

[root@localhost ~]# lvs

LV VG Attr LSize Pool Origin Data% Meta% Move Log Cpy%Sync

#### Convert

root centos -wi-ao---- 17.47g

swap centos -wi-ao---- 2.00g

mylv myvg -wi-a---- 5.00g

扫描上一步创建的 lv 逻辑卷。命令如下:

# [root@localhost ~]# lvscan

ACTIVE '/dev/centos/root' [17.47 GiB] inherit

ACTIVE '/dev/centos/swap' [2.00 GiB] inherit

ACTIVE '/dev/myvg/mylv' [5.00 GiB] inherit

使用 ext4 文件系统格式化逻辑卷 mylv。命令如下:

[root@localhost ~]# mkfs.ext4 /dev/mapper/myvg-mylv

mke2fs 1.42.9 (28-Dec-2013)

Filesystem label=

OS type: Linux

Block size=4096 (log=2)

Fragment size=4096 (log=2)

Stride=0 blocks, Stripe width=0 blocks

327680 inodes, 1310720 blocks

65536 blocks (5.00%) reserved for the super user

First data block=0

Maximum filesystem blocks=1342177280

40 block groups

32768 blocks per group, 32768 fragments per group

8192 inodes per group

Superblock backups stored on blocks:

32768, 98304, 163840, 229376, 294912, 819200, 884736

Allocating group tables: done

Writing inode tables: done

Creating journal (32768 blocks): done

Writing superblocks and filesystem accounting information: done

把逻辑卷 mylv 挂载到/mnt 下并验证。命令如下:

[root@localhost ~]# mount /dev/mapper/myvg-mylv /mnt/

[root@localhost ~]# df -h

Filesystem Size Used Avail Use% Mounted on

/dev/mapper/centos-root 18G 872M 17G 5% /

devtmpfs 1.9G 0 1.9G 0% /dev

tmpfs 1.9G 0 1.9G 0% /dev/shm

tmpfs 1.9G 8.6M 1.9G 1% /run

tmpfs 1.9G 0 1.9G 0% /sys/fs/cgroup

/dev/sda1 497M 125M 373M 25% /boot

tmpfs 378M 0 378M 0% /run/user/0

/dev/mapper/myvg-mylv 4.8G 20M 4.6G 1% /mnt

然后对创建的 LVM 卷扩容至 1 GB。

[root@localhost ~]# lvextend -L +1G /dev/mapper/myvg-mylv

Size of logical volume myvg/mylv changed from 5.00 GiB (320 extents) to 6.00 GiB (384 extents).

Logical volume mylv successfully resized.

[root@localhost ~]# lvs

LV VG Attr LSize Pool Origin Data% Meta% Move Log Cpy%Sync

Convert

root centos -wi-ao---- 17.47g

swap centos -wi-ao---- 2.00g mylv myvg -wi-ao---- 6.00g [root@localhost ~]# df -h Filesystem Size Used Avail Use% Mounted on /dev/mapper/centos-root 17G 5% / 18G 872M 0 1.9G 0% /dev devtmpfs 1.9G 1.9G 1.9G 0% /dev/shm tmpfs tmpfs 1.9G 8.6M 1.9G 1% /run 1.9G 0 1.9G 0% /sys/fs/cgroup tmpfs 497M 125M 373M 25% /boot /dev/sda1 378M 378M 0% /run/user/0 tmpfs /dev/mapper/myvg-mylv 4.8G 20M 4.6G 1% /mnt

可以查看到 LVM 卷的大小变成了 6 GB, 但是挂载信息中没有发生变化, 这时系统还识别不了新添加的磁盘文件系统, 所以还需要对文件系统进行扩容。

[root@localhost ~]# resize2fs /dev/mapper/myvg-mylv

resize2fs 1.42.9 (28-Dec-2013)

Filesystem at /dev/mapper/myvg-mylv is mounted on /mnt; on-line resizing required

old\_desc\_blocks = 1, new\_desc\_blocks = 1

The filesystem on /dev/mapper/myvg-mylv is now 1572864 blocks long.

[root@localhost ~]# df -h

Filesystem Size Used Avail Use% Mounted on

/dev/mapper/centos-root 18G 872M 17G 5% /

devtmpfs 1.9G 0 1.9G 0% /dev

tmpfs 1.9G 0 1.9G 0% /dev/shm

tmpfs 1.9G 8.6M 1.9G 1% /run

tmpfs 1.9G 0 1.9G 0% /sys/fs/cgroup

/dev/sda1 497M 125M 373M 25% /boot

tmpfs 378M 0 378M 0% /run/user/0

/dev/mapper/myvg-mylv 5.8G 20M 5.5G 1% /mnt

扩容逻辑卷成功。