

Linux, day 9



Objectives covered

Objective	Summary	Book
0.4	Explain the use and operation of RAID storage	n.a.
1.4	Given a scenario, manage storage in a Linux environment	11

LAB: Partitioning

New disks for our VM!

- Using VirtualBox, let's add three disks!
 - Create three new, "thin provisioned" disks.
 - Each should be 100MB.
 - We will use these in next labs & classes too!
- After we reboot, let's see if they're found!

Are they there?

- Do we see new devices in /dev?
- Does *dmesg* (or *journalctl -b*) show new disks?

```
$ journalctl -b | grep -i disk
```

```
$ ls /dev/sd*
```

Partitioning: gparted

- We will need the graphical environment.
- Start the *gparted* tool.
 - The pull-down shows available disks.
 - It even helps you format the partition!
 - Changes only happen with the "APPLY" button.

Partitioning: fdisk

- "*fdisk*" does partitioning from the CLI.
 - You can use it through SSH!
- Its usage is tricky and uses one-letter commands.
- Let's demo!

fdisk commands

<u>Command</u>	<u>Function</u>
m	Help / list of commands
g	Create new GPT partition table.
p	Print / show the partition table.
n	Add a new partition.
l	Show partition types.
w	Write partition table to disk (" <i>APPLY</i> ").

Are they there?

- Do we see new partitions in /dev?
- Does *dmesg* (or *journalctl*) show new devices?

```
$ journalctl --since "10 minutes ago"
```

```
$ ls -lrt /dev/sd*
```

LAB: Formatting

Commands per FS type

- See what you find!
- Type "*mkfs*" and press <TAB> twice.

<code>mkfs</code>	<code>mkfs.cramfs</code>	<code>mkfs.ext3</code>
<code>mkfs.fat</code>	<code>mkfs.msdos</code>	<code>mkfs.xfs</code>
<code>mkfs.btrfs</code>	<code>mkfs.ext2</code>	<code>mkfs.ext4</code>
<code>mkfs.minix</code>	<code>mkfs.vfat</code>	

Mount points and formatting

- Let's make mount points and format our disks.

```
$ sudo mkdir /mnt/b /mnt/c /mnt/d
```

```
$ sudo mkfs.ext4 /dev/sdb1
```

```
$ sudo mkfs.xfs /dev/sdc1
```

```
$ sudo mkfs.vfat /dev/sdd1
```

Mounting!

- We can load the file systems, but it's not permanent.

```
$ sudo mount -t ext4 /dev/sdb1 /mnt/b  
$ sudo mount -t xfs /dev/sdc1 /mnt/c  
$ sudo mount -t vfat /dev/sdd1 /mnt/d
```

Mounting at boot

- We can add these to `"/etc/fstab"`.
 - Make a backup copy first!

```
/dev/sdb1  /mnt/b  ext4  defaults 1 3
/dev/sdc1  /mnt/c  xfs   defaults 1 3
/dev/sdd1  /mnt/d  vfat  defaults 1 3
```

Re-mounting

- Let's drop the mounts and re-mount them as test.
- Reboot. Do the mounts re-appear?

```
$ sudo umount /mnt/b /mnt/c /mnt/d
```

```
$ sudo mount --all
```

```
$ sudo reboot
```

Let's break stuff!

- After making the new FS, adjust the perms!
 - Apply one of the groups that you made.

```
$ sudo chgrp tess /mnt/b /mnt/c /mnt/d  
$ sudo chmod 775 /mnt/b /mnt/c /mnt/d
```


Let's break stuff

```
$ for i in {1..1000}  
do touch /mnt/b/$i; done
```

```
$ ls /mnt/b/
```

Now we'll break it for real

```
$ dd if=/dev/random of=/dev/sdb1 \  
bs=1M count=100
```

```
$ ls /mnt/b/
```

```
$ journalctl --since '2 minutes ago'
```

What will we do today?

- ~~Recap~~
- ~~RAID concepts~~
- Storage management
- Closing: homework and Q&A

Closing

Homework

- Reading:
 - Chapter 11 and 16

Homework

- Go do:
 - Make a 5GB (sparse) disk image,
 - Formatted as XFS,
 - Which gets mounted on */var/appdata/* at boot.

Reference materials

Resources

- [PowerCert NAS vs SAN](#) (YouTube)
- [Standard RAID levels](#) (Wikipedia)
- [Synology RAID calculator](#)
- [Setting up raw devices for Oracle](#)
- [An introduction to storage terminology](#)
- [RHEL 8: XFS Copy-on-write](#)

Resources

- [Snapshots 101: CoW vs RoW](#)
- [Changing a file system's UUID](#)
- [Persistent block device naming](#)
- [A Linux user's guide to LVM](#)