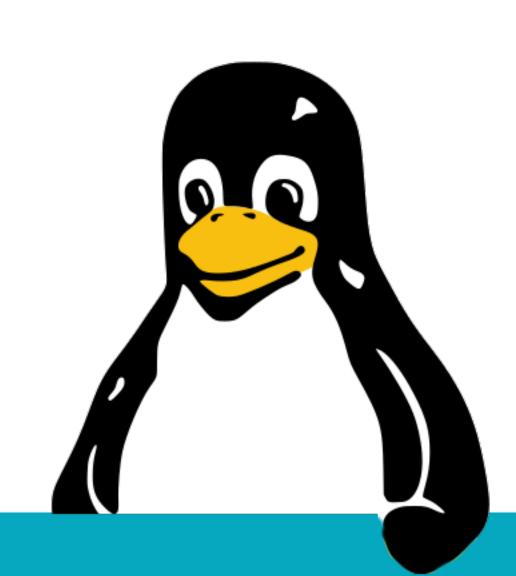
Linux, day 9



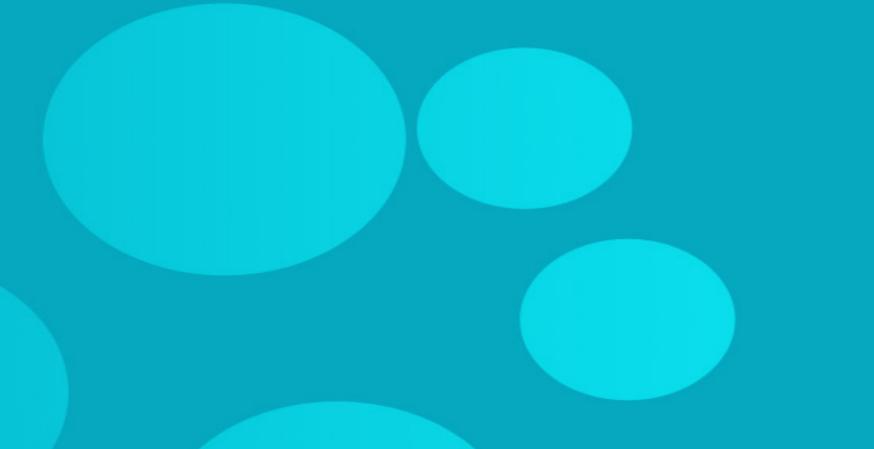


Objectives covered

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 uses 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.
	Show partition types.
W	Write partition table to disk ("APPLY").

Are they there?

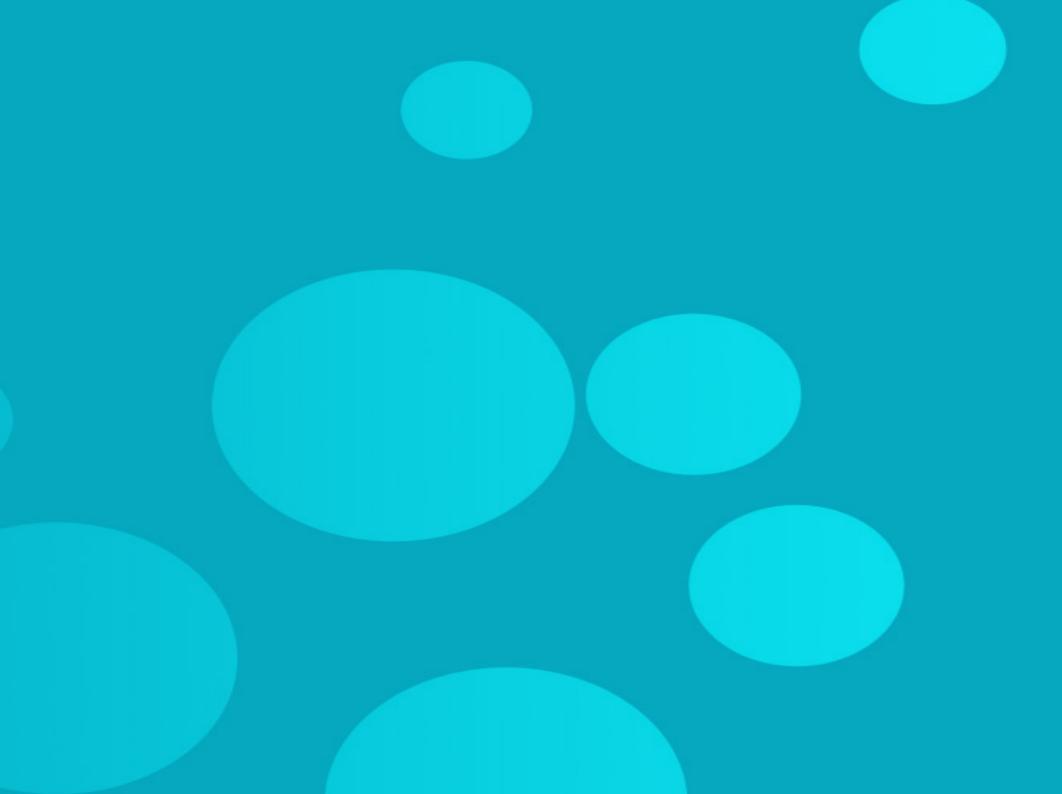
- Do we see new partitions in /dev?
- Does dmesg (or journalctl) show new devices?

```
$ 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.

```
mkfs mkfs.cramfs mkfs.ext3
mkfs.fat mkfs.msdos mkfs.xfs
mkfs.btrfs mkfs.ext2 mkfs.ext4
mkfs.minix mkfs.vfat
```

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

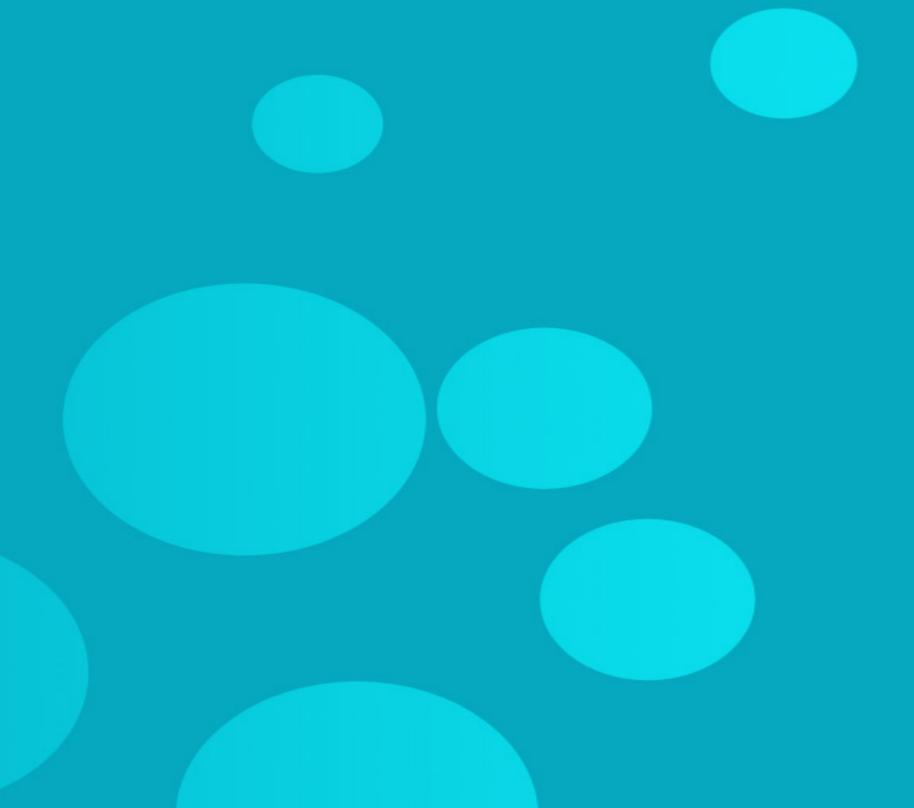
```
$ dd if=/dev/random of=/dev/sdb1 \
bs=1M count=100
$ ls /mnt/b/
$ journalctl --since '2 minutes ago'
```

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