## Linux下创建虚拟盘

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用dd命令就可以创建一个raw格式的虚拟磁盘,通常Xen就是使用这种格式的虚拟磁盘

分三种情况:只有一个分区;有多个分区但不包含lvm;包含lvm;

先创建一个raw的虚拟硬盘在下面的实验中使用。

```
[root@localhost ~]# dd if=/dev/zero of=test.img bs=1M count=128
128+0 records in
128+0 records out
134217728 bytes (134 MB) copied, 0.460781 seconds, 291 MB/s
[root@localhost ~]#
```

一个分区

直接格式化然后挂载

```
[root@localhost ~] # mkfs.ext3 -q test.img
test.img is not a block special device.
Proceed anyway? (y,n) y [root@localhost ~]# mount -o loop test.img /mnt/
[root@localhost ~] # df -h
                        Size
                               Used Avail Use% Mounted on
Filesystem
                                      29G
/dev/sda1
                                            20% /
                               7.1G
                                      471M
                                              0% /dev/shm
tmpfs
                         471M
/root/test.img
                        124M
                               5.6M
                                      113M
                                              5% /mnt
[root@localhost
```

多个分区(不含lvm)

先映射到回环设备上,然后用fdisk分区

```
[root@localhost ~]# losetup /dev/loop0 test.img
[root@localhost ~]# fdisk /dev/loop0
Device contains neither a valid DOS partition table, nor Sun, SGIel
```

losetup把文件映射到回环设备中,这时,/dev/loop0就像/dev/sdb,/dev/hdc等一样,你可以使用fdisk进行分区,我将test.img均分了两个区,还没有格式化。

其实对于单分区,在mount时加上-o loop选项,就相当于如下操作

losetup /dev/loop0 test.img

mount /dev/loop0 /mnt (把磁盘作为一个分区时可以用mount /dev/sdb /mnt挂载)

但是多分区时不行,因为需要mount /dev/sdb1 /mnt这样

因此,用kpartx-av/dev/loop0把虚拟磁盘的分区列出来

```
[root@localhost ~]# kpartx -av /dev/loop0
add map loop0p1 : 0 128457 linear /dev/loop0 63
add map loop0p2 : 0 128520 linear /dev/loop0 128520
[root@localhost ~]# mkfs.ext3 -q /dev/mapper/loop0p1
[root@localhost ~]# mkfs.ext3 -q /dev/mapper/loop0p2
[root@localhost ~]#
```

假如/dev/loop0相当于/dev/sdb,那么/dev/mapper/loop0p1和/dev/mapper/loop0p2相当于/dev/sdb2

挂载即可

```
[root@localhost ~] # mount /dev/mapper/loop0p1 /mnt/
[root@localhost ~] # mount /dev/mapper/loop0p2 /media/
[root@localhost ~]# df -h
Filesystem
                      Size
                            Used Avail Use% Mounted on
                                        20% /
/dev/sda1
                       38G
                                   29G
                      471M
                                         0% /dev/shm
tmpfs
                                  471M
/dev/mapper/loop0p1
                       61M
                            5.3M
                                    53M
                                         10% /mnt
                       61M
                                    53M
/dev/mapper/loop0p2
                            5.3M
                                         10% /media
```

如何卸载呢? 反向来一遍

```
[root@localhost ~]# umount /mnt/
[root@localhost ~]# umount /media/
[root@localhost ~]# kpartx -dv /dev/loop0
del devmap : loop0p1
del devmap : loop0p2
[root@localhost ~]# losetup -d /dev/loop0
[root@localhost ~]#
```

包含lvm

同样, 先映射到回环设备, 然后创建一个pv, 一个vg, 再创建两个lv

```
[root@localhost ~]# losetup /dev/loop0 test.img
[root@localhost ~]# pvcreate /dev/loop0
  Physical volume "/dev/loop0" successfully created
[root@localhost ~]# vgcreate VolGroup /dev/loop0
  Volume group "VolGroup" successfully created
[root@localhost ~]# lvcreate -n lv1 -L 32M VolGroup
  Logical volume "lv1" created
You have new mail in /var/spool/mail/root
[root@localhost ~]# lvcreate -n lv2 -L 32M VolGroup
  Logical volume "lv2" created
[root@localhost ~]#
```

这样实际上只有一个物理分区,太简单了,弄复杂点。

创建两个物理分区,一个直接格式化,一个做lvm,然后再创建一个vg,两个lv。

先losetup再fdisk再kpartx,这样的到了/dev/mapper/loop0p1和/dev/mapper/loop0p2

对/dev/mapper/loop0p1直接mkfs.ext3

在/dev/mapper/loop0p2上创建lvm分区

```
[root@localhost ~]# pvcreate /dev/mapper/loop0p2
   Physical volume "/dev/mapper/loop0p2" successfully created
[root@localhost ~]#
```

```
[root@localhost ~]# vgcreate vgg /dev/mapper/loop0p2
  Volume group "vgg" successfully created
[root@localhost ~]#
```

```
[root@localhost ~]# lvcreate -n lv1 -L 16M vgg
 Logical volume "lv1" created
[root@localhost ~]# lvcreate -n lv2 -L 16M vgg
 Logical volume "lv2" created
[root@localhost ~] # mkfs.ext3 -q /dev/vgg/lv1
[root@localhost ~]# mkfs.ext3 -q /dev/vgg/lv2
[root@localhost ~]# mount /dev/vgg/lv1 /mnt/
[root@localhost ~]# mount /dev/vgg/lv2 /media/
[root@localhost ~] # df -h
                            Used Avail Use% Mounted on
Filesystem
                      Size
/dev/sda1
                       38G
                                  29G
                                        20%
tmpfs
                                  471M
                                         0% /dev/shm
                      471M
/dev/mapper/vgg-lv1
                       16M
                            1.2M
                                   14M
                                         8% /mnt
/dev/mapper/vgg-lv2
                                          8% /media
                       16M
                            1.2M
                                   14M
[root@localhost ~]#
```

卸载时注意去激活卷组

```
[root@localhost ~]# umount /mnt/
[root@localhost ~]# umount /media/
[root@localhost ~]# vgchange -a n vgg
    0 logical volume(s) in volume group "vgg" now active
[root@localhost ~]# kpartx -dv /dev/loop0
del devmap : loop0p1
del devmap : loop0p2
[root@localhost ~]# losetup -d /dev/loop0
```

假如给我一个有lvm的虚拟磁盘,要怎么挂载呢?就拿上边的来说,在kpartx -av后,用vgchange -a y vgg激活卷组,然后就能在/dev/里看到 vgg了,否则看不到。

为什么以这样的分区格式为例呢?因为装linux时默认分区格式就是这样的,

两个分区

/dev/sda1 ==> /boot

/dev/sdb2 ==> /dev/VolGroup00 ==> root,home,swap (或者没有home)