

# Linux 系统下创建 PV 实验信息

## 一【实验目标】

- 学习并掌握 Linux 系统下创建 PV

## 二【实验环境】

- 实验机环境：Centos 6.6
- 目标机环境：Centos 6.6
- 实验拓扑：如图 1 所示。



图 1 实验拓扑

## 三【实验原理】

在 Linux 系统下，我们往往会遇到扩充磁盘的情况。普通情况下需要新加一块盘，重分区、格式化、数据复制、卸载就分区、挂载新分区等繁琐的步骤。其实，我们可以在安装系统时使用 LVM 来管理我们的文件系统，这样就可以弹性调整文件系统的容量。

## 四【实验步骤】

### 1、新加磁盘启动系统后，查看现有磁盘使用情况

(1)命令：df -h

```
[uroot@localhost ~]$ df -h
Filesystem      Size  Used Avail Use% Mounted on
/dev/mapper/VolGroup-lv_root
                 50G   3.3G   44G    7% /
tmpfs            497M   84K   497M    1% /dev/shm
/dev/sda1        477M   29M   424M    7% /boot
/dev/mapper/VolGroup-lv_home
                 12G    30M   11G    1% /home
```

图 2

(2)命令：fdisk -l

我们发现系统已经有一个 1T 的磁盘 sdb, 这个磁盘共有 1305 个柱面, 每个柱面大小是 121597, 但是还没对其分区。

```
Disk /dev/sdb: 1000.2 GB, 1000170586112 bytes
255 heads, 63 sectors/track, 121597 cylinders
Units = cylinders of 16065 * 512 = 8225280 bytes
Sector size (logical/physical): 512 bytes / 512 bytes
I/O size (minimum/optimal): 512 bytes / 512 bytes
Disk identifier: 0x21874022
```

图 3

## 2、对磁盘 sdb 进行分区

(1) 如果不知道 fdisk 里面的具体操作，可输入 m 进行帮助。最常用的是 n（新建）d（删除）

p（打印）q（退出）t（修改系统标识符）w（写入并退出）。

命令：fdisk /dev/sdb

```
[root@localhost uroot]# fdisk /dev/sdb
WARNING: DOS-compatible mode is deprecated. It's strongly recommended to
switch off the mode (command 'c') and change display units to
sectors (command 'u').

Command (m for help): m
Command action
  a toggle a bootable flag
  b edit bsd disklabel
  c toggle the dos compatibility flag
  d delete a partition
  l list known partition types
  m print this menu
  n add a new partition
  o create a new empty DOS partition table
  p print the partition table
  q quit without saving changes
  s create a new empty Sun disklabel
  t change a partition's system id
  u change display/entry units
  v verify the partition table
  w write table to disk and exit
  x extra functionality (experts only)
```

图 4

(2) 建立新的分区

输入 **p** 打印现有分区情况（还没有分区）

输入 **n** 新建分区

输入 **p** 为建立主分区（此时的 p 是在 n 后的，不是打印）

输入 **1** 为建立第一个主分区

分区起始位置可以直接回车，默认是 1

分区最后位置为 **650**（因为每个柱面约 8M，650 柱面约是 5G，本实验只 5G，剩余的做增加 LV 实验用）

输入 **p** 打印分区情况，发现已建立一个分区 **/dev/sdb1**，但是 此分区为 Linux 格式

```
Command (m for help): p

Disk /dev/sdb: 1000.2 GB, 1000170586112 bytes
255 heads, 63 sectors/track, 121597 cylinders
Units = cylinders of 16065 * 512 = 8225280 bytes
Sector size (logical/physical): 512 bytes / 512 bytes
I/O size (minimum/optimal): 512 bytes / 512 bytes
Disk identifier: 0x00000000

   Device Boot      Start         End      Blocks   Id  System
Command (m for help): n
Command action
  e   extended
  p   primary partition (1-4)
p
Partition number (1-4): 1
First cylinder (1-121597, default 1):
Using default value 1
Last cylinder, +cylinders or +size{K,M,G} (1-121597, default 121597): 650

Command (m for help): p

Disk /dev/sdb: 1000.2 GB, 1000170586112 bytes
255 heads, 63 sectors/track, 121597 cylinders
Units = cylinders of 16065 * 512 = 8225280 bytes
Sector size (logical/physical): 512 bytes / 512 bytes
I/O size (minimum/optimal): 512 bytes / 512 bytes
Disk identifier: 0x00000000

   Device Boot      Start         End      Blocks   Id  System
/dev/sdb1           1           650     5221093+   83   Linux
```

图 5

```

Command (m for help): t
Selected partition 1
Hex code (type L to list codes): L

 0 Empty                24 NEC DOS              81 Minix / old Lin bf Solaris
 1 FAT12                39 Plan 9              82 Linux swap / So c1 DRDOS/sec (FAT-
 2 XENIX root           3c PartitionMagic     83 Linux              c4 DRDOS/sec (FAT-
 3 XENIX usr            40 Venix 80286         84 OS/2 hidden C:  c6 DRDOS/sec (FAT-
 4 FAT16 <32M          41 PPC PREP Boot      85 Linux extended  c7 Syrix
 5 Extended             42 SFS                 86 NTFS volume set  da Non-FS data
 6 FAT16               4d QNX4.x              87 NTFS volume set  db CP/M / CTOS / .
 7 HPFS/NTFS           4e QNX4.x 2nd part    88 Linux plaintext  de Dell Utility
 8 AIX                 4f QNX4.x 3rd part    8e Linux LVM         df BootIt
 9 AIX bootable        50 OnTrack DM         93 Amoeba            e1 DOS access
 a OS/2 Boot Manag    51 OnTrack DM6 Aux   94 Amoeba BBT        e3 DOS R/O
 b W95 FAT32           52 CP/M               9f BSD/OS            e4 SpeedStor
 c W95 FAT32 (LBA)    53 OnTrack DM6 Aux  a0 IBM Thinkpad hi  eb BeOS fs
 e W95 FAT16 (LBA)    54 OnTrackDM6        a5 FreeBSD           ee GPT
 f W95 Ext'd (LBA)    55 EZ-Drive          a6 OpenBSD           ef EFI (FAT-12/16/
10 OPUS               56 Golden Bow        a7 NeXTSTEP          f0 Linux/PA-RISC b
11 Hidden FAT12       5c Priam Edisk       a8 Darwin UFS        f1 SpeedStor
12 Compaq diagnost   61 SpeedStor         a9 NetBSD            f4 SpeedStor
14 Hidden FAT16 <3    63 GNU HURD or Sys  ab Darwin boot       f2 DOS secondary
16 Hidden FAT16       64 Novell Netware    af HFS / HFS+        fb VMware VMFS
17 Hidden HPFS/NTF    65 Novell Netware    b7 BSDI fs           fc VMware VMKCORE
18 AST SmartSleep     70 DiskSecure Mult  b8 BSDI swap         fd Linux raid auto
1b Hidden W95 FAT3    75 PC/IX             bb Boot Wizard hid  fe LANstep
1c Hidden W95 FAT3    80 Old Minix         be Solaris boot      ff BBT
1e Hidden W95 FAT1

Hex code (type L to list codes): 8e
Changed system type of partition 1 to 8e (Linux LVM)

Command (m for help): p

Disk /dev/sdb: 1000.2 GB, 1000170586112 bytes
255 heads, 63 sectors/track, 121597 cylinders
Units = cylinders of 16065 * 512 = 8225280 bytes
Sector size (logical/physical): 512 bytes / 512 bytes
I/O size (minimum/optimal): 512 bytes / 512 bytes
Disk identifier: 0x00000000

   Device Boot      Start         End      Blocks   Id  System
/dev/sdb1            1          650     5221093+   8e  Linux LVM

Command (m for help): w
The partition table has been altered!

Calling ioctl() to re-read partition table.
Syncing disks.

```

图 6

改变系统标识符:

输入 t 改变分区 1 的属性

输入 L 查看有个属性对应的命令

输入 8e 改变分区 1 为 Linux LVM 格式

输入 p 打印分区情况, 发现建立的分区 /dev/sdb1 为 Linux LVM 格式

tip:再次使用 **fdisk -l** 查看系统内磁盘情况发现 /dev/sdb 上已有一个 Linux LVM 格式的 /dev/sdb1 分区

```

Disk /dev/sdb: 1000.2 GB, 1000170586112 bytes
255 heads, 63 sectors/track, 121597 cylinders
Units = cylinders of 16065 * 512 = 8225280 bytes
Sector size (logical/physical): 512 bytes / 512 bytes
I/O size (minimum/optimal): 512 bytes / 512 bytes
Disk identifier: 0x00000000

   Device Boot      Start         End      Blocks   Id  System
/dev/sdb1             1           650       5221093+   8e  Linux LVM

```

图 7

使 kernel 重新读取分区表

命令: **partprobe**

对于 /dev/sda 的警告不予理会

```

[root@centos6 ~]# partprobe
Warning: WARNING: the kernel failed to re-read the partition table on /dev/sda (
Device or resource busy). As a result, it may not reflect all of your changes u
ntil after reboot.
SEAGLE

```

图 8

### 3、创建 PV:

扫描系统 PV: **pvscan**

创建 PV: **pvcreate /dev/sdb1**

查看 PV: **pvdisplay**

这样我们就创建了一个 4.98G 的 PV, 注意 Allocatable 为 NO

```

[root@localhost Desktop]# pvscan
PV /dev/sda2   VG VolGroup   lvm2 [63.51 GiB / 0   free]
Total: 1 [63.51 GiB] / in use: 1 [63.51 GiB] / in no VG: 0 [0   ]
[root@localhost Desktop]# pvcreate
Please enter a physical volume path
Run 'pvcreate --help' for more information.
[root@localhost Desktop]# pvcreate /dev/sdb1
Physical volume "/dev/sdb1" successfully created
[root@localhost Desktop]# pvscan
PV /dev/sda2   VG VolGroup   lvm2 [63.51 GiB / 0   free]
PV /dev/sdb1   VG VolGroup   lvm2 [4.98 GiB]
Total: 2 [68.49 GiB] / in use: 1 [63.51 GiB] / in no VG: 1 [4.98 GiB]
[root@localhost Desktop]# pvdisplay
--- Physical volume ---
PV Name               /dev/sda2
VG Name               VolGroup
PV Size               63.51 GiB / not usable 3.00 MiB
Allocatable           yes (but full)
PE Size               4.00 MiB
Total PE              16258
Free PE               0
Allocated PE          16258
PV UUID               4bR5c3-h4YE-cPlI-Djep-zJnQ-86SD-zRADRy

"/dev/sdb1" is a new physical volume of "4.98 GiB"
--- NEW Physical volume ---
PV Name               /dev/sdb1
VG Name
PV Size               4.98 GiB
Allocatable           NO
PE Size               0
Total PE              0
Free PE               0
Allocated PE          0
PV UUID               6UaEvL-8CTs-JFRB-9Rix-EGiH-77mq-dLKZA0

```

图 9

#### 五【实验思考】

- 使用 fdisk 命令进行分区。
- partprobe, kernel 重新读取分区表。