ITIM

PRACTICAL - 3

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Tasks :

For this particular practical you need to perform the below mention tasks:

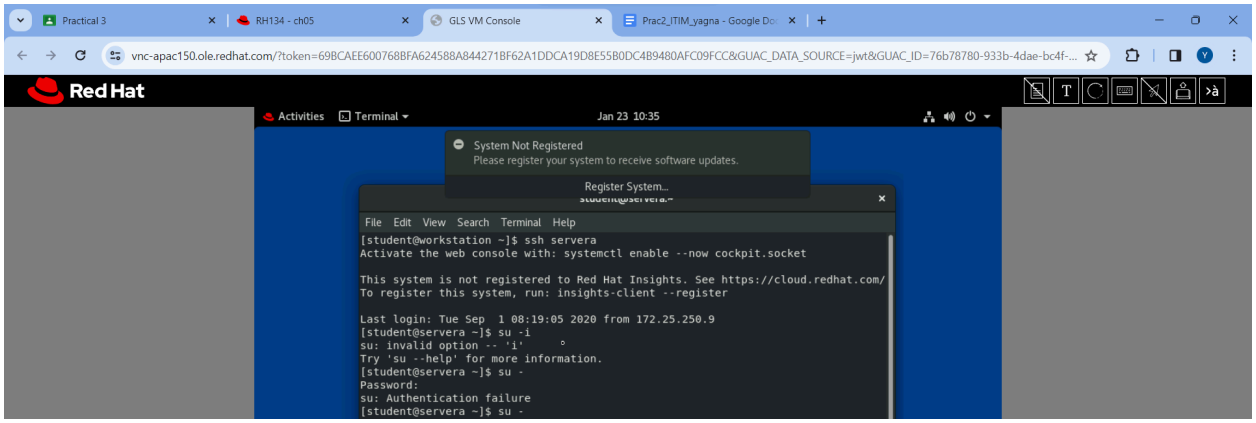
1)You need to create a partition on a new storage device and format it with an ext4 file system, configure it to be mounted at boot, and mount it for use. (The mount point should be a directory named after you)

2) You need to delete the created partition and ensure that the changes are persistent, so that when the device is rebooted, the created partition is removed.

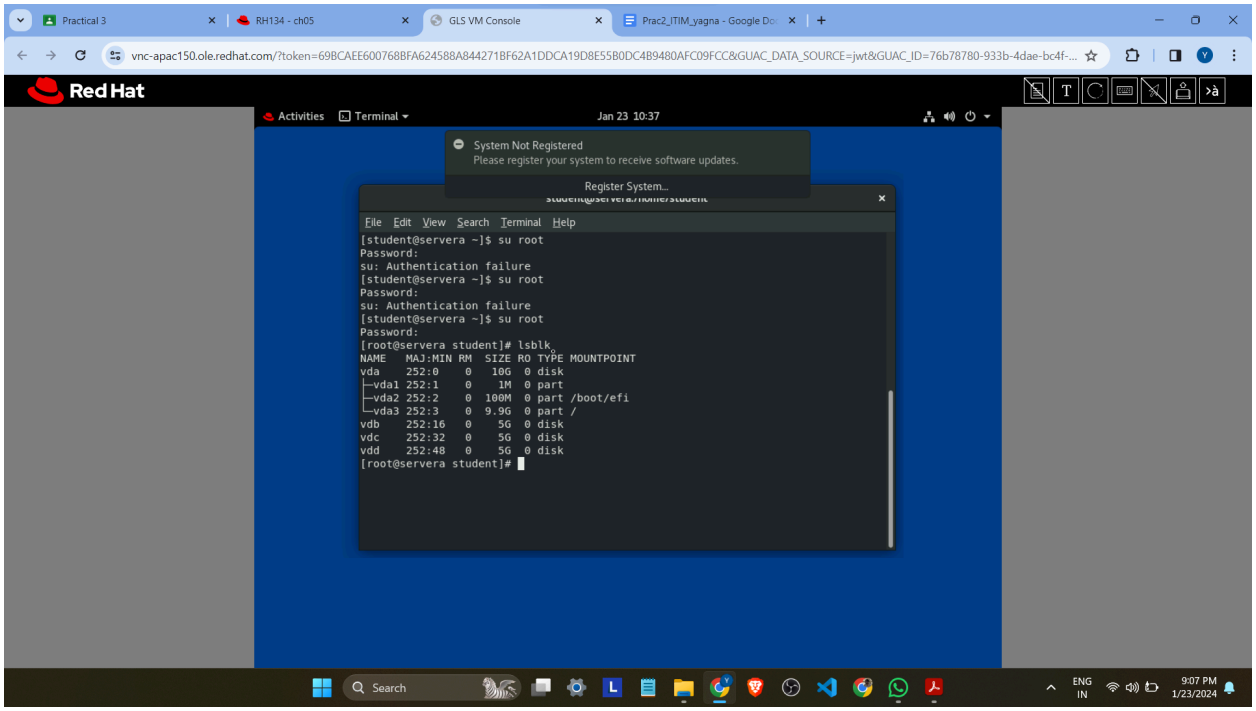
Steps :

Task 1 :

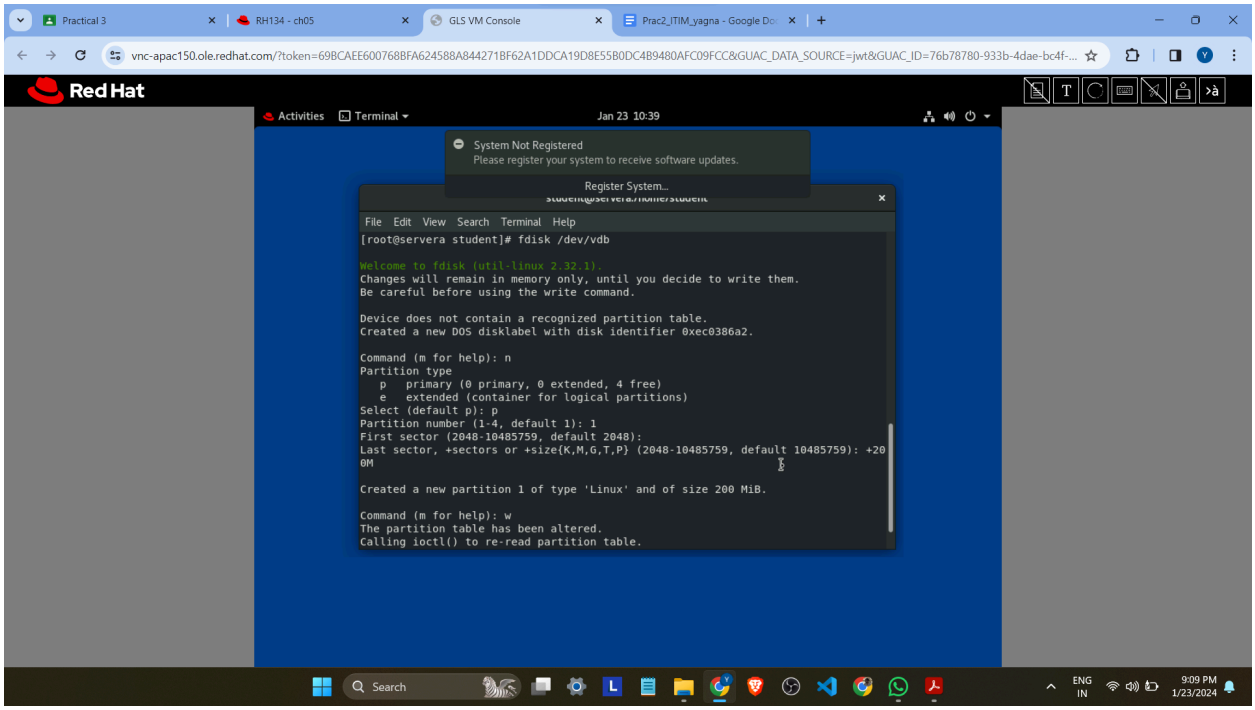
- Login to server a using ssh servera and enter into root mode



- The command "lsblk" is used to list the block devices attached to the system, providing information about their sizes, mount points and other attributes. Use lsblk to check list of block device attached

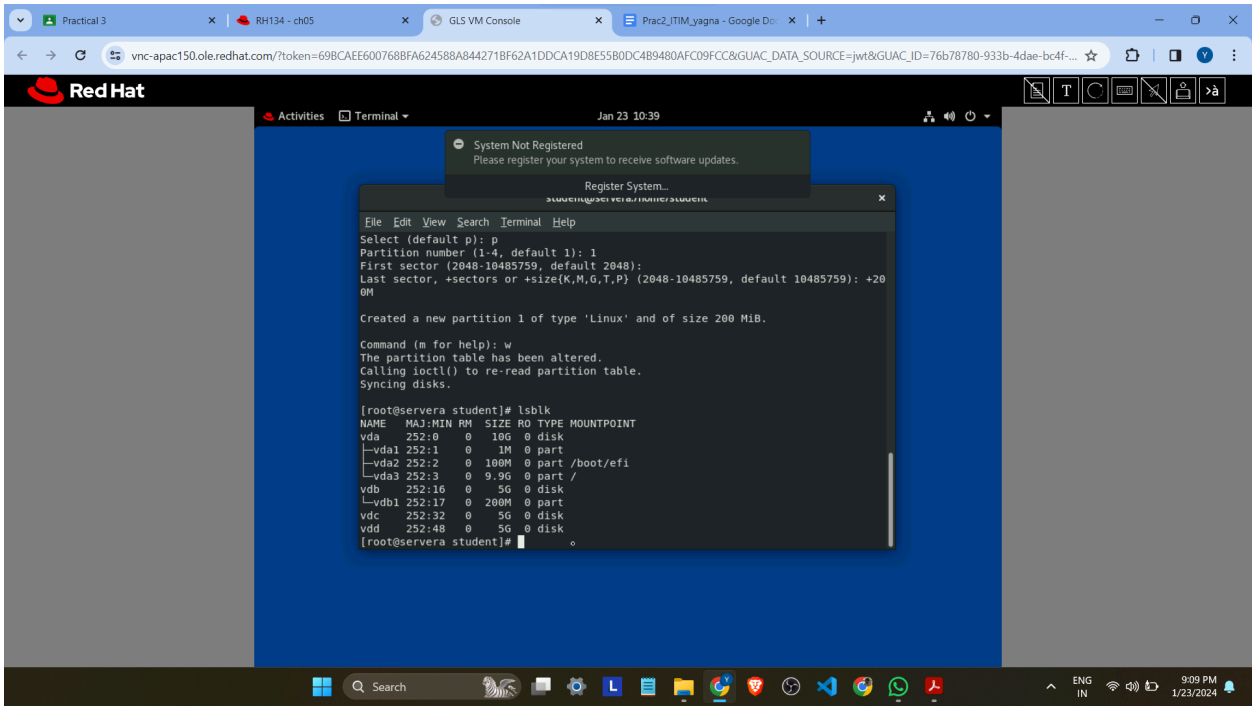


- Now we will be creating a new partition in vdb using command fdisk /dev/vdb. The command "fdisk/dev/vdb" is used to interactively manage and partition the block device “/dev/vdb” on a linux system using linux utility.

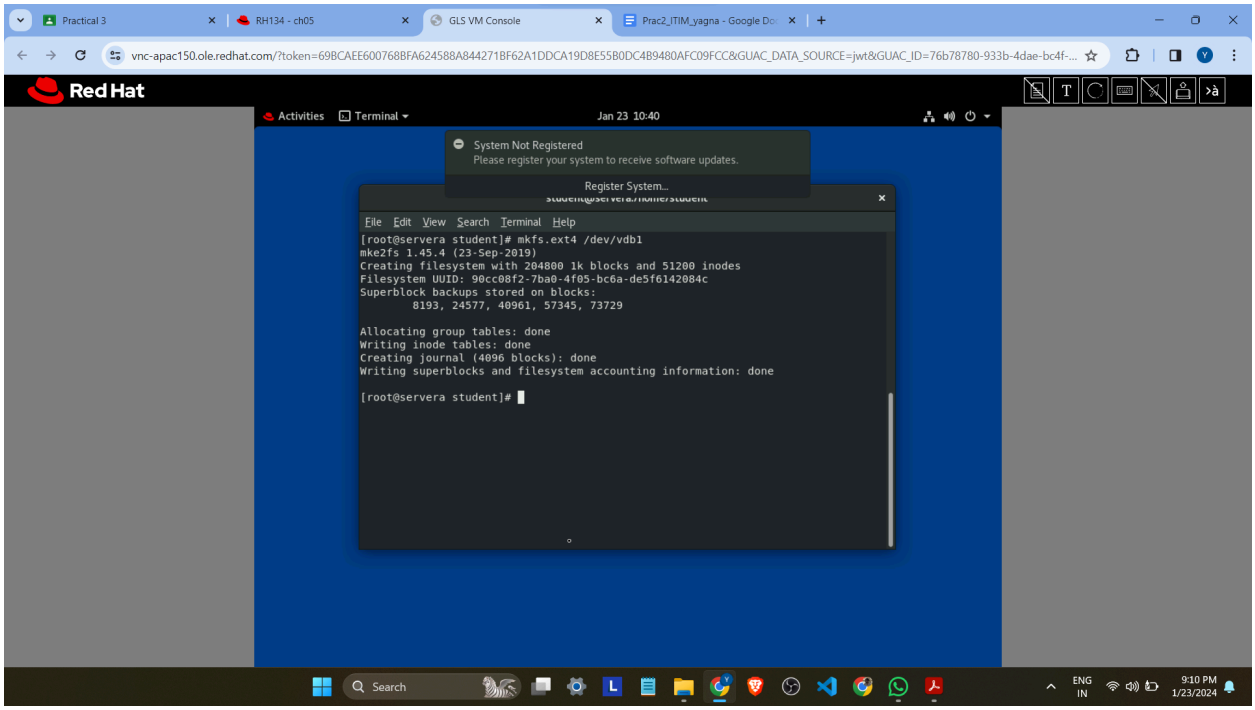


m is used for help in commands,n is used for creating new partitions,d is used to delete partition. w is used for savings changes and exit, q exit without saving changes.

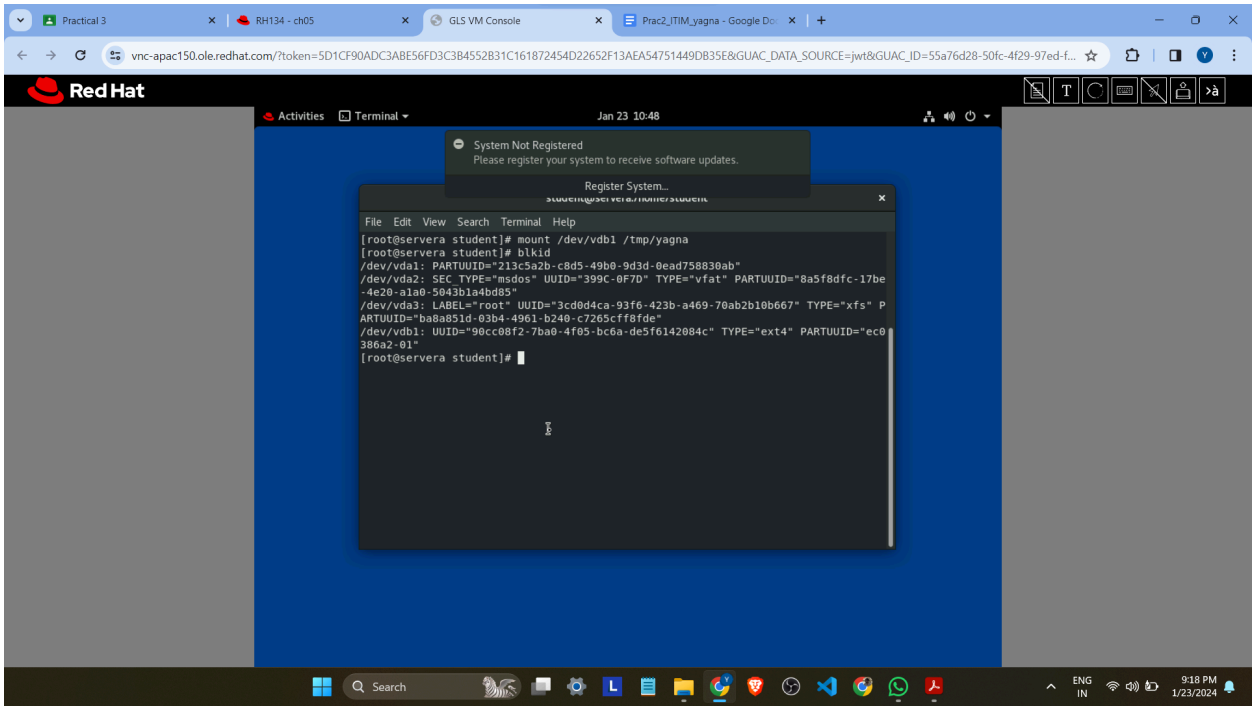
- To check the whether the partition is created or not we will used lsblk again. We can see the vdb1 partition



- Now we will assign the file system to the partition we created using mkfs.ext4 /dev/vdb1. The command "mkfs.ext4 /dev/vdb1" is used to create the ext4 file system on the partition /dev/vdb1 on linux system.

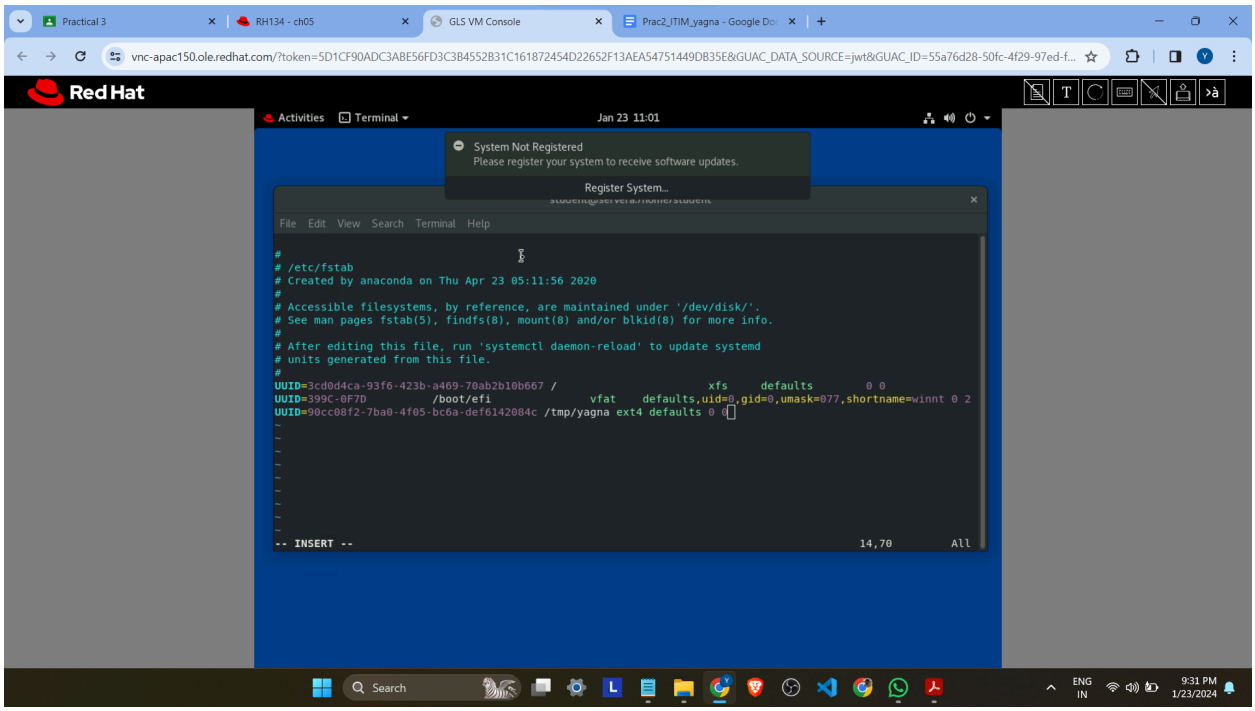


- Now we will provide a mount point to the partition by creating a directory named /tmp/yagna. And mounting using mount /dev/vdb1 /tmp/yagna .The command "mount /dev/vdb1 /tmp/yagna" is used to mount the file system located on the block device "/dev/vdb1" onto the directory "/tmp/yagna" on a Linux system, allowing access to the contents of that file system in that directory.

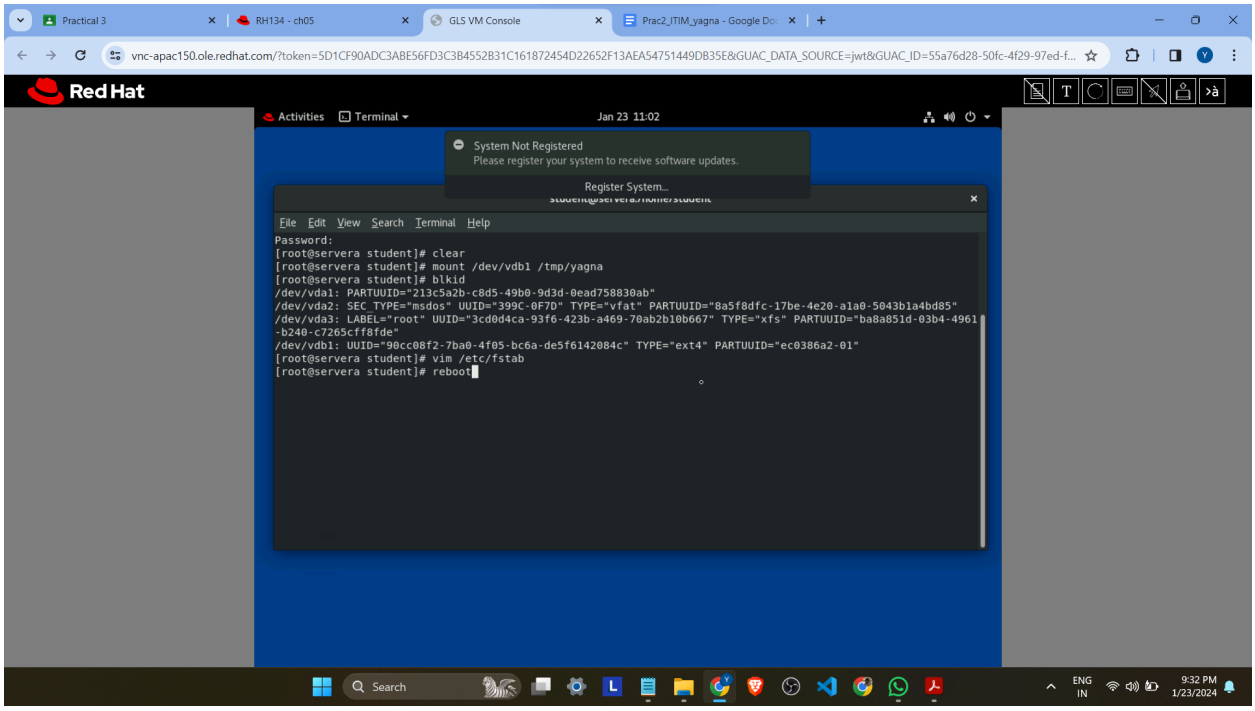


Then use blkid to display information about available block devices and their associated attributes, such as UUIDs (Universally Unique Identifiers) and file system types, on a Linux system.

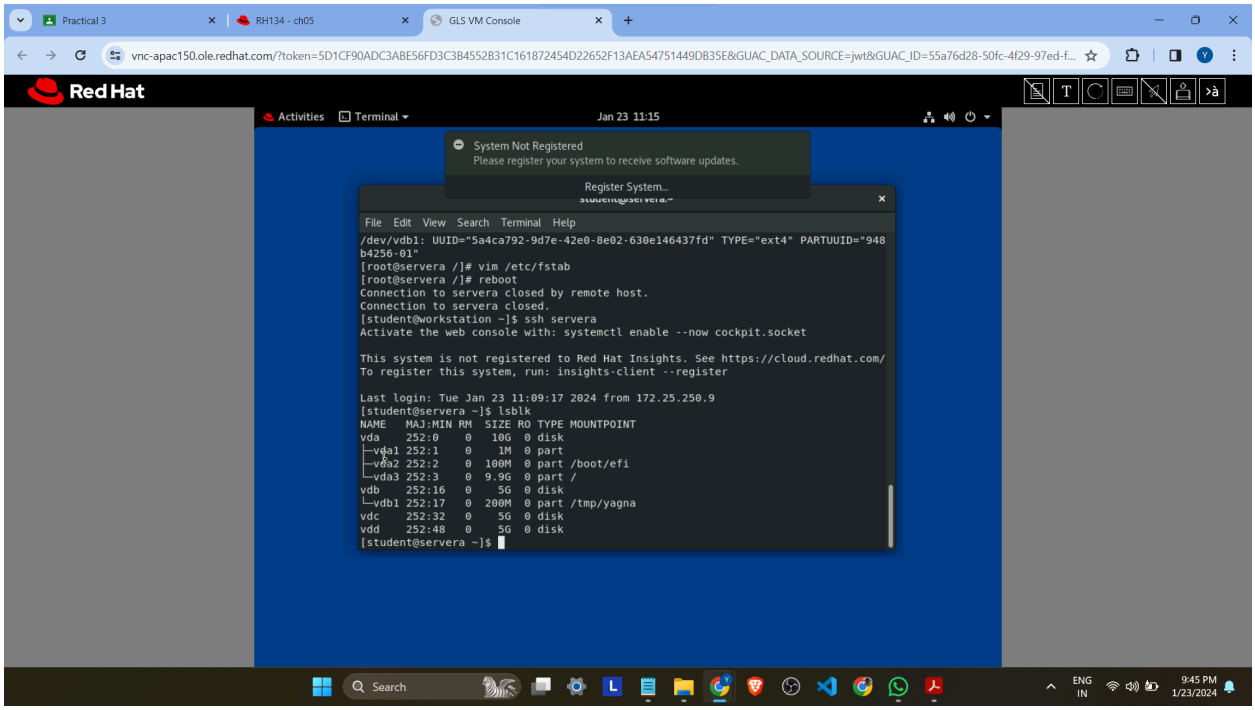
- Now we have to add configuration of /dev/vdb1 into /etc/fstab file. vim /etc/fstab this command is used to make changes in “/etc/fstab” file. Now write the UUID of /dev/vdb1 that we got using blkid



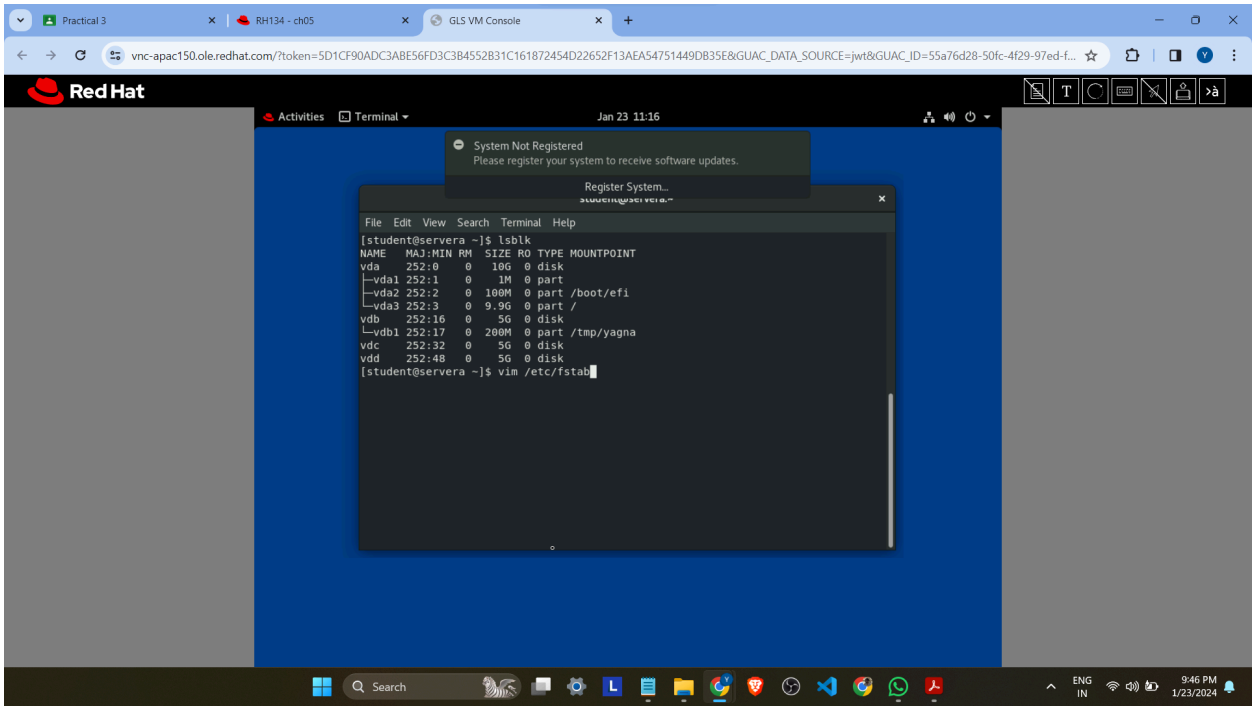
Note : reboot the server after changing and saving the file using reboot



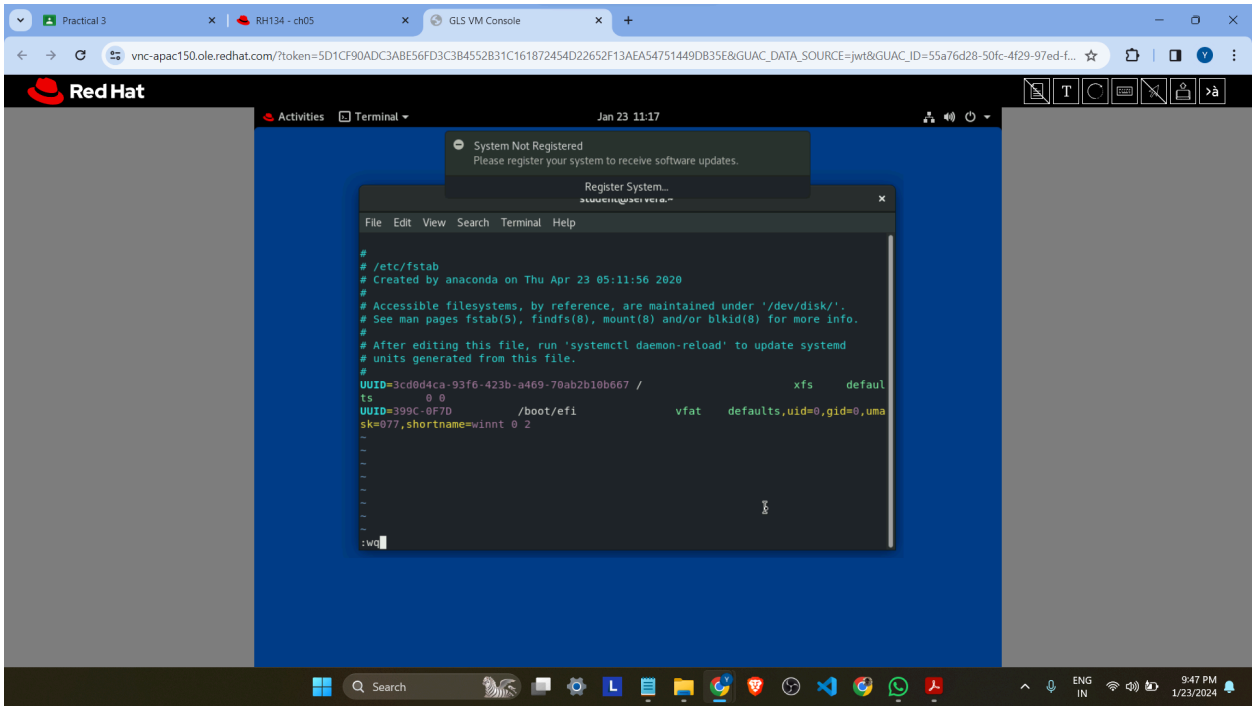
- Check if partition is created



Task 2 :- Delete the created partion



- Get into fstab file using vim /etc/fstab and then remove the uuid that we previously



entered

- Now unmount using umount /dev/vdb1 /tmp/yagna (forgot to take ss) and then run fdisk /dev/vdb and remove the partition using d

```
Script
 I   load disk layout from sfdisk script file
 O   dump disk layout to sfdisk script file

Save & Exit
 w   write table to disk and exit
 q   quit without saving changes

Create a new label
 g   create a new empty GPT partition table
 G   create a new empty SGI (IRIX) partition table
 o   create a new empty DOS partition table
 s   create a new empty Sun partition table


Command (m for help): d
Selected partition 1
Partition 1 has been deleted.

Command (m for help):
```