

## 扩大VMware虚拟机中CentOS7的硬盘空间过程记录

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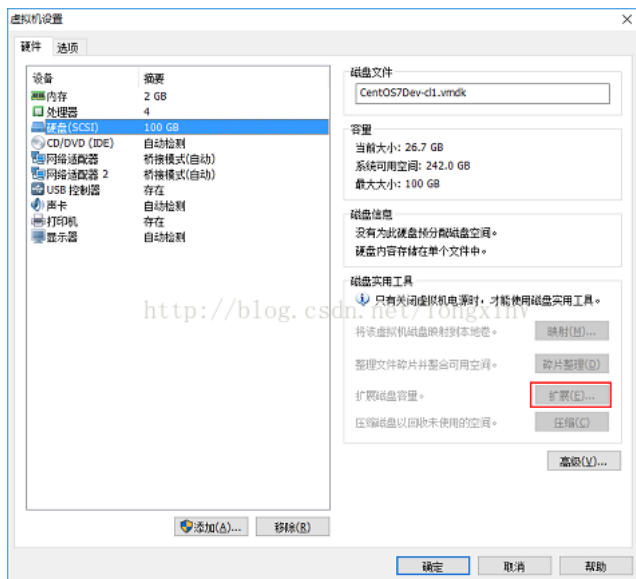
参考链接：

[http://blog.csdn.net/remote\\_roamer/article/details/50670802](http://blog.csdn.net/remote_roamer/article/details/50670802)

<http://www.cnblogs.com/juandx/p/5618162.html>

### 1. 关闭虚拟机，虚拟机设置->硬盘->磁盘实用工具->扩展

原来的linux硬盘只有30G，扩展到100G



### 2. 对新增加的硬盘进行分区、格式化

#### 2.1对新增加的硬盘进行分区

输入命令：fdisk /dev/sda （因为上面选择的是扩展，即在原有的硬盘sda进行扩展，所以增加空间的硬盘是/dev/sda）

按照提示输入：

```
[root@centos7dev~]# fdisk /dev/sda
```

Welcome to fdisk(util-linux 2.23.2).

Changes will remain in memory only, until you decide to write them.

Be careful before using the write command.

**Command (m for help): p** （查看已分区数量 有两个/dev/sda1 /dev/sda2）

Disk /dev/sda: 107.4GB, 107374182400 bytes, 209715200 sectors

Units = sectors of 1 \* 512 = 512 bytes

Sector size(logical/physical): 512 bytes / 512 bytes

I/O size(minimum/optimal): 512 bytes / 512 bytes

Disk label type: dos

Disk identifier:0x0003f424

```

Device Boot      Start       End      Blocks  Id  System
/dev/sda1  *  2048    1026047    512000  83  Linux
/dev/sda2    1026048   62914559   30944256  8e  Linux LVM (原来的30G硬盘)

```

**Command (m for help): n** (新增加一个分区)

Partition type:

```

p primary (2 primary, 0 extended, 2 free)
e extended

```

**Select (default p):p** (分区类型选择为主分区)

**Partition number (3,4, default 3):3** (分区号选3)

**First sector (62914560-209715199, default 62914560):Entre** (回车, 选择默认起始扇区)

Using default value62914560

**Last sector, +sectors or +size[K,M,G] (62914560-209715199, default209715199): Entre** (回车, 选择默认结束扇区)

Using default value209715199

Partition 3 of typeLinux and of size 70 GiB is set

**Command (m for help):t** (t修改分区类型)

**Partition number (1-3, default 3):3** (选分区3)

**Hex code (type L to list all codes):8e** (修改为LVM (8es就是上面p选项查看到的id) LVM是 LogicalVolume Manager (逻辑卷管理) )

Changed type ofpartition 'Linux' to 'Linux LVM'

**Command (m for help):w** (保存)

The partition tablehas been altered!

Calling ioctl() tore-read partition table.

WARNING: Re-reading the partition table failed with error 16:Device or resource busy.

The kernel still uses the old table. The new table will be usedat

the next reboot or after you run **partprobe(8)** or **kpartx(8)**

Syncing disks.

[root@centos7dev~]# **partprobe** (根据上面的提示输入)

[root@centos7dev~]# **reboot** (重启linux)

## 2.2对新增加的硬盘进行格式化

重启linux后格式化分区: `mkfs.xfs /dev/sda3`(sda3是刚才分的区, 另外**注意**: 格式成什么文件系统要使用**df -Th**命令先查看你当前linux系统使用的是系统, 我这边看到的打印内容是:

```

Filesystem      Type      Size Used Avail Use% Mounted on
/dev/mapper/centos-root  xfs      28G  12G  17G  42% /

```

所以使用mkfs.xfs命令

## 2.3.添加新LVM到已有的LVM组, 实现扩容

lvm 进入lvm管理:

lvm> pvcreate /dev/sda3初始化刚才的分区

lvm> vgdisplay 查看卷组 (Volume group) 名称

--- Volume group ---

VGName            **centos**

... ..

lvm> vgextend centos /dev/sda3 将初始化过的分区加入到虚拟卷组**centos**

lvm> lvdisplay 查看逻辑卷 (Logical volume) 情况, 可以看到新建的70G逻辑卷

--- Physical volume ---

PV Name           /dev/sda2

VG Name            centos

PV Size            29.51 GiB / not usable 3.00 MiB

Allocatable        yes

... ..

"/dev/sda3" is a new physical volume of "70.00 GiB"

--- NEW Physical volume ---

PV Name           /dev/sda3

VG Name

PV Size            70.00 GiB

Allocatable        NO

... ..

lvm> lvextend -L +70G /dev/centos/root 增加物理卷到根目录, 从上面的打印信息中可以看到根目录是在/dev/centos/root

### 3. 以上只是卷扩容了, 下面是文件系统的真正扩容, 输入以下命令:

xfs\_growfs /dev/mapper/centos-root

### 4. 结果查看

[root@centos7dev~]# df -h

Filesystem	Size	Used	Avail	Use%	Mounted on
------------	------	------	-------	------	------------

/dev/mapper/centos-root	97G	12G	86G	12%	/
-------------------------	-----	-----	-----	-----	---

...