

PARTICIONAMIENTO DE GNU/LINUX

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1 Introduccion

Vamos a crear un particionamiento utilizando Fdisk y Gdisk en una máquina Debian Stretch, y realizaremos este ejercicio:

Asocia a tu máquina virtual un volumen de 1 GB y crea las siguientes particiones con fdisk:

- Primaria de 150 MB para sistema de ficheros linux
- Extendida del resto del espacio
- 5 particiones lógicas iguales dentro de la extendida (1 para swap, 2 para linux, 1 ntfs y otra FAT32)

Asocia a tu máquina un segundo disco de 1 GB y copia el esquema de particionado a este nuevo volumen.

Formatea las particiones del primer volumen de forma adecuada, monta una de cada tipo y escribe algunos ficheros para probar.

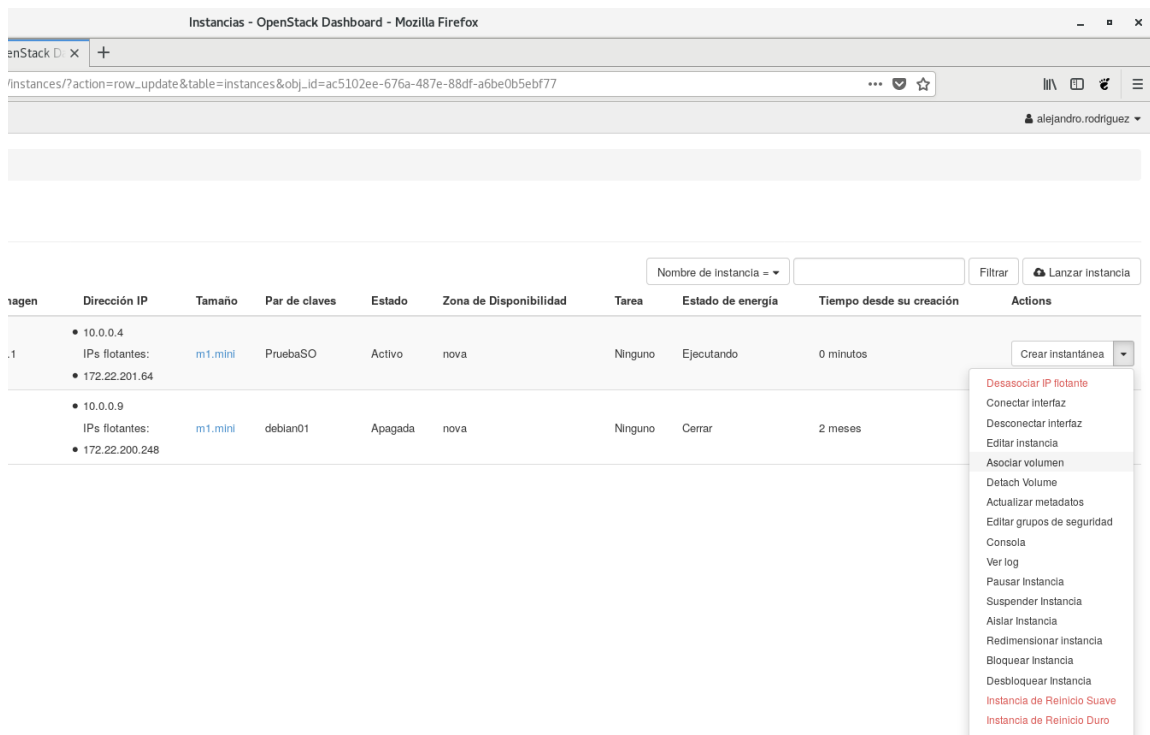
Desmonta todas las particiones, bórralas de nuevo y crea el siguiente esquema:

- Partición 1 primaria de 200 MB
- Partición 2 primaria de 100 MB
- Hueco de 500 MB
- Partición extendida con el resto

Repite el primer ejercicio con la aplicación gdisk (particionador GPT)

2 Creación del Volúmen

Utilizamos OpenStack para asociar un volumen de 1GB



Nos conectamos a la interfaz con SSH

```
alexrr@pc-alex:~/.ssh$ ssh -i pruebaSO.pem debian@172.22.201.64
The authenticity of host '172.22.201.64 (172.22.201.64)' can't be established.
ECDSA key fingerprint is SHA256:H7wsMrTKSeZ062DotfH6GD0DuG68QX6M2JS+6jJsWpI.
Are you sure you want to continue connecting (yes/no)? yes
Warning: Permanently added '172.22.201.64' (ECDSA) to the list of known hosts.
Linux linuxhardware 4.9.0-3-amd64 #1 SMP Debian 4.9.30-2+deb9u5 (2017-09-19) x86_64

The programs included with the Debian GNU/Linux system are free software;
the exact distribution terms for each program are described in the
individual files in /usr/share/doc/*/copyright.

Debian GNU/Linux comes with ABSOLUTELY NO WARRANTY, to the extent
permitted by applicable law.
Last login: Wed Oct 4 17:11:26 2017 from 172.23.0.6
debian@linuxhardware:~$
```

3 Fdisk

Para usar el comando Fdisk utilizamos:

fdisk {Nombre Volumen}

```
root@linuxhardware:/home/debian# fdisk /dev/vdb
```

3.1 Primer Particionamiento

Creamos la particion primaria presionando la tecla n

Para crear una primaria utilizamos la letra p

```
Command (m for help): n
Partition type
  p   primary (0 primary, 0 extended, 4 free)
  e   extended (container for logical partitions)
Select (default p): p
Partition number (1-4, default 1): 1
First sector (2048-2097151, default 2048):
Last sector, +sectors or +size{K,M,G,T,P} (2048-2097151, default 2097151): +150M
```

Para crear la particion secundaria presionamos la tecla e

Y no escribimos nada cuando nos pregunte sobre el final de la particion extendida.

```
Command (m for help): n
Partition type
  p   primary (1 primary, 0 extended, 3 free)
  e   extended (container for logical partitions)
Select (default p): e
Partition number (2-4, default 2): 2
First sector (309248-2097151, default 309248):
Last sector, +sectors or +size{K,M,G,T,P} (309248-2097151, default 2097151):

Created a new partition 2 of type 'Extended' and of size 873 MiB.
Command (m for help):
```

Al presionar de vuelta la tecla n, nos preguntará sobre las particiones lógicas debido a que ocupamos todo el disco.

```
Command (m for help): n
All space for primary partitions is in use.
Adding logical partition 5
First sector (311296-2097151, default 311296):
Last sector, +sectors or +size{K,M,G,T,P} (311296-2097151, default 2097151): 10M
Value out of range.
Last sector, +sectors or +size{K,M,G,T,P} (311296-2097151, default 2097151): 1M

Created a new partition 5 of type 'Linux' and of size 360 MiB.
Command (m for help):
```

Y le añadimos a todas las particiones su correspondiente uso.

```
Device      Boot      Start      End  Sectors  Size Id Type
/dev/vdb1                                2048    309247    307200   150M 83 Linux
/dev/vdb2                                309248  2097151  1787904   873M  5 Extended
/dev/vdb5                                311296  1048576   737281   360M 82 Linux swap / Solaris
/dev/vdb6                                1052672  1052943     272    136K 83 Linux
/dev/vdb7                                1056768  1234565   177798    86.8M 83 Linux
/dev/vdb8                                1343454  1434345    90892    44.4M  7 HPFS/NTFS/exFAT
/dev/vdb9                                1236992  1341405   104414    51M  b W95 FAT32

Partition table entries are not in disk order.
```

Para guardar las particiones usamos la tecla W.

Añadimos un segundo disco de 1GB.

```
Disk /dev/vdc: 1 GiB, 1073741824 bytes, 2097152 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
root@linuxhardware:/home/debian#
```

Usamos el comando:

`dd if=/dev/vdb of=/dev/vdc`

Para clonar el disco de b en c

```
Disk /dev/vdc: 1 GiB, 1073741824 bytes, 2097152 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
Disklabel type: dos
Disk identifier: 0x5b2eba13

Device      Boot   Start    End Sectors  Size Id Type
/dev/vdc1               2048   309247   307200   150M 83 Linux
/dev/vdc2             309248  2097151  1787904   873M  5 Extended
/dev/vdc5             311296  1048576   737281   360M 82 Linux swap / Solaris
/dev/vdc6             1052672  1052943     272    136K 83 Linux
/dev/vdc7             1056768  1234565   177798   86.8M 83 Linux
/dev/vdc8             1343454  1434345   90892    44.4M  7 HPFS/NTFS/exFAT
/dev/vdc9             1236992  1341405   104414    51M  b W95 FAT32

Partition table entries are not in disk order.
root@linuxhardware:~#
```

Para formatear las particiones del primer disco debemos usar los comandos:

`mkfs.exfat`

`mkfs.ntfs`

`mkfs.ext4`

`mkfs.vfat`

```
root@linuxhardware:/# mkfs.ntfs /dev/vdb8
Cluster size has been automatically set to 4096 bytes.
Initializing device with zeroes: 100% - Done.
Creating NTFS volume structures.
mkntfs completed successfully. Have a nice day.
root@linuxhardware:/# mkfs.ext4 /dev/vdb1
mke2fs 1.43.4 (31-Jan-2017)
Creating filesystem with 153600 1k blocks and 38456 inodes
Filesystem UUID: 01456129-23c1-4041-8d12-273fb6311fda
Superblock backups stored on blocks:
    8193, 24577, 40961, 57345, 73729

Allocating group tables: done
Writing inode tables: done
Creating journal (4096 blocks): done
Writing superblocks and filesystem accounting information: done

root@linuxhardware:/# mkfs.ext4 /dev/vdb6
mke2fs 1.43.4 (31-Jan-2017)

Filesystem too small for a journal
Creating filesystem with 136 1k blocks and 24 inodes

Allocating group tables: done
Writing inode tables: done
Writing superblocks and filesystem accounting information: done

root@linuxhardware:/# mkfs.ext4 /dev/vdb7
mke2fs 1.43.4 (31-Jan-2017)
Creating filesystem with 88896 1k blocks and 22264 inodes
Filesystem UUID: ddc3b8a0-fa85-460a-870d-a3d2a2864fa8
Superblock backups stored on blocks:
    8193, 24577, 40961, 57345, 73729

Allocating group tables: done
Writing inode tables: done
Creating journal (4096 blocks): done
Writing superblocks and filesystem accounting information: done

root@linuxhardware:/# mkfs.vfat /dev/vdb9
mkfs.fat 4.1 (2017-01-24)
root@linuxhardware:/#
```

Para montar las particiones usamos el comando:

`mount {Disco} {Lugar}`

```
root@linuxhardware:/mnt# mount /dev/vdb1 /mnt/LinuxB/
root@linuxhardware:/mnt# mount /dev/vdb6 /mnt/Linux2/
root@linuxhardware:/mnt# mount /dev/vdb7 /mnt/Linux3/
root@linuxhardware:/mnt# mount /dev/vdb9 /mnt/fat32/
root@linuxhardware:/mnt# mount /dev/vdb8 /mnt/ntfs/
root@linuxhardware:/mnt#
```

Comprobamos que podemos hacer ficheros:

```
root@linuxhardware:/mnt/LinuxB# touch hola
root@linuxhardware:/mnt/LinuxB# ls
hola lost+found
root@linuxhardware:/mnt/LinuxB#
```

```
root@linuxhardware:/mnt/Linux2# touch hola
root@linuxhardware:/mnt/Linux2# ls
hola lost+found
root@linuxhardware:/mnt/Linux2#
```

```
root@linuxhardware:/mnt# cd Linux3/
root@linuxhardware:/mnt/Linux3# touch hola
root@linuxhardware:/mnt/Linux3#
```

```
root@linuxhardware:/mnt/ntfs# touch hola
root@linuxhardware:/mnt/ntfs# ls
hola
root@linuxhardware:/mnt/ntfs#
```

```
root@linuxhardware:/mnt/fat32# touch hola
root@linuxhardware:/mnt/fat32# ls
hola
root@linuxhardware:/mnt/fat32#
```

3.2 Segundo Particionamiento

Para desmontar las particiones solamente debemos usar:

```
umount {Carpeta contenedora}
```

Y borramos el esquema:

```
Command (m for help): d
Partition number (1,2,5-9, default 9):

Partition 9 has been deleted.

Command (m for help): d
Partition number (1,2,5-8, default 8):

Partition 8 has been deleted.

Command (m for help): d
Partition number (1,2,5-7, default 7):

Partition 7 has been deleted.

Command (m for help): d
Partition number (1,2,5,6, default 6):

Partition 6 has been deleted.

Command (m for help): d
Partition number (1,2,5, default 5):

Partition 5 has been deleted.

Command (m for help): d
Partition number (1,2, default 2):

Partition 2 has been deleted.

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

Command (m for help):
```

Y seguidamente añadimos los nuevos esquemas de particiones:

Particion 1 primaria de 200MB

```
Command (m for help): c
Enter command (containing for logical partitions):
Select (default p):

Using default response p.
Partition number (1-4, default 1):
First sector (2048-2097151, default 2048):
Last sector, +sectors or +size{K,M,G,T,P} (2048-2097151, default 2097151): +200M

Created a new partition 1 of type 'Linux' and of size 200 MiB.
Partition #1 contains a ext4 signature.

Do you want to remove the signature? [Y]es/[N]o: Y

The signature will be removed by a write command.

Command (m for help):
```


Particion 2 primaria de 100MB

```
Command (m for help): n
Partition type
  p   primary (1 primary, 0 extended, 3 free)
  e   extended (container for logical partitions)
Select (default p):
Using default response p.
Partition number (2-4, default 2):
First sector (411648-2097151, default 411648):
Last sector, +sectors or +size{K,M,G,T,P} (411648-2097151, default 2097151): +100M

Created a new partition 2 of type 'Linux' and of size 100 MiB.

Command (m for help):
```

Hueco de 500MB

Para realizar este hueco podremos implementar en la siguiente particion el hueco de 500MB o hacer una partición primaria de 500mb, creamos la siguiente y borramos esta

```
Command (m for help): n
Partition type
  p   primary (2 primary, 0 extended, 2 free)
  e   extended (container for logical partitions)
Select (default p): p
Partition number (3,4, default 3):
First sector (616448-2097151, default 616448):
Last sector, +sectors or +size{K,M,G,T,P} (616448-2097151, default 2097151): +500M

Created a new partition 3 of type 'Linux' and of size 500 MiB.

Command (m for help):
```

```
Command (m for help): d
Partition number (1-4, default 4): 3

Partition 3 has been deleted.

Command (m for help):
```

Particion extendida con el resto

```
Command (m for help): n
Partition type
  p   primary (3 primary, 0 extended, 1 free)
  e   extended (container for logical partitions)
Select (default e): e

Selected partition 4
First sector (1640448-2097151, default 1640448):
Last sector, +sectors or +size{K,M,G,T,P} (1640448-2097151, default 2097151):

Created a new partition 4 of type 'Extended' and of size 223 MiB.

Command (m for help):
```

4 Gdisk

Para utilizar este particionamiento podremos también hacerlo en Fdisk utilizando la opción correspondiente:

```
Command (m for help): g
Created a new GPT disklabel (GUID: 5289E2B0-4E02-4D2B-8037-A16FD047974C).

Command (m for help):
```

Y realizamos las particiones del primer ejercicio.

Device	Boot	Start	End	Sectors	Size	Id	Type
/dev/vdb1		2048	309247	307200	150M	83	Linux
/dev/vdb2		309248	2097151	1787904	873M	5	Extended
/dev/vdb5		311296	331775	20480	10M	82	Linux swap / Solaris
/dev/vdb6		333824	354303	20480	10M	7	HPFS/NTFS/exFAT
/dev/vdb7		356352	376831	20480	10M	b	W95 FAT32
/dev/vdb8		378880	399359	20480	10M	83	Linux
/dev/vdb9		401408	421887	20480	10M	83	Linux

Y realizamos lo mismo que realizamos en el apartado de Fdisk y comprobamos que efectivamente funciona el particionado.

5 Conclusión

Con esto hemos aprendido a usar los dos particionamientos de Linux por Fdisk.