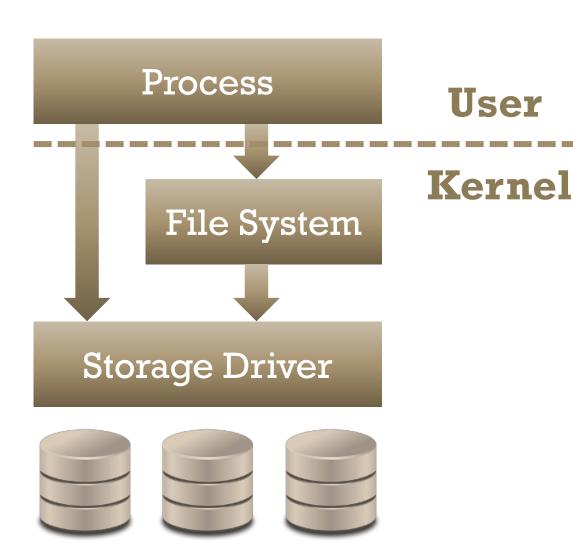
IINUX系統實務

儲存管理

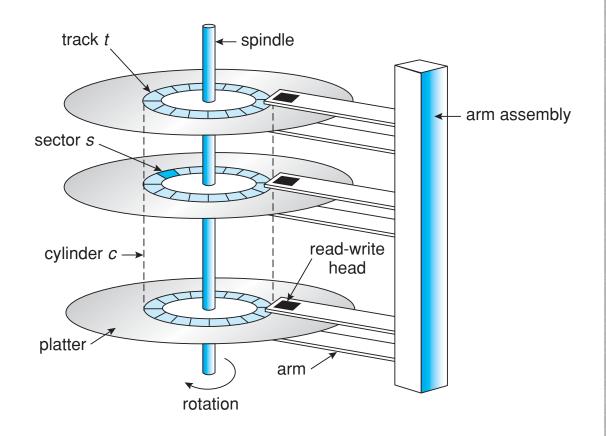


檔案系統 與 儲存裝置

User



- ■一般而言,存取儲存裝置上的資料是透 過檔案系統
- ■如果沒有檔案系統,會怎樣?



DISK

- Linux中的設備,通常會以檔案的形式存放於/dev
- 硬碟設備檔的命名規則為sda, sdb...依 此類推
- · 當硬碟被分割後,Partition的檔名為所屬硬碟檔名後加上一數字
- •例如:
 - /dev/sdal
 - -/dev/sdc3

PARTITION

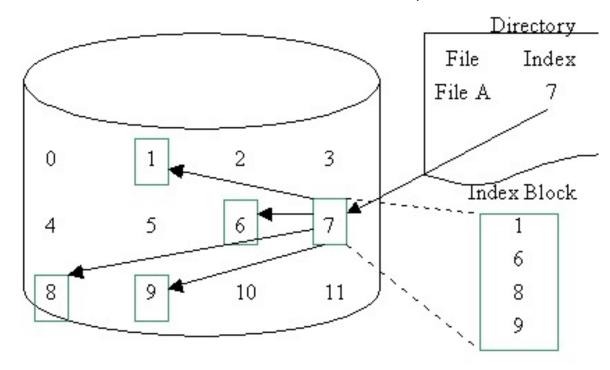
- ■sda, sdb, sdc分別為虛擬機中的三顆硬碟
- ■sdbl以及sdb2代表sdb被分割成兩個partitions
- ■Partition的大小各不相同,且也掛在在於不同地方

```
sda
                                          0 disk
                                     10G
                        8:0
 -sda1
                                     10G
                                          0 part
                        8:1
   -ubuntu--vg-root
                      253:0
                                      9G
                                          0 lvm
  ─ubuntu--vg-swap 1 253:1
                                          0 lvm
                                   976M
                                                 [SWAP]
                                          0 disk
sdb
                        8:16
                                      1G
                                          0 part /home/wang/project1
 -sdb1
                        8:17
                                   100M
 -sdb2
                                          0 part /mnt/sdb2
                                   200M
                        8:18
                                          0 disk
sdc
                                      2G
                        8:32
```

FILE SYSTEM

- ■檔案一經生成之後,必須在磁碟內找到可用的配置空間,磁碟內配置的單位 是區塊(Block)
 - 一個區塊可以對應一個或多個磁區 (sectors)
- ■建立檔案配置表(File Allocation Table),記錄那些磁碟空間是已被使用或未被使用
- ■一個作業系統可支援多種檔案系統格式,且一般使用情況下,一個Partition使用一種檔案系統格式
 - FAT32, NTFS, EXT4
 - 一個Partition也可能格式化為多種檔案系統格式
 - LVM, RAID

索引配置法(INDEXED ALLOCATION)



- 當檔案生成時,檔案系統除了配置可用區塊存放資料之外,額外配置一個索引區塊,此索引區塊內均用來擺放指標
- ■UNIX系統中,任何一個檔案,均有 一個i-node

root@vhw-VirtualBox:/home/yhw/test# ls -li a.cpp 139030 -rw-r--r-- 2 root root 12 Aug 1 23:21 a.cpp

- superblock:記錄此 file system 的整體資訊,包括inode與block的總量、使用量、剩餘量,以及檔案系統的格式與相關資訊等;
- inode:記錄檔案的屬性,一個檔案佔用一個inode,同時記錄此檔案的資料所在的 block 號碼;
- · data block:實際記錄檔案的內容,若檔案太大時,會佔用多個 block

格式化

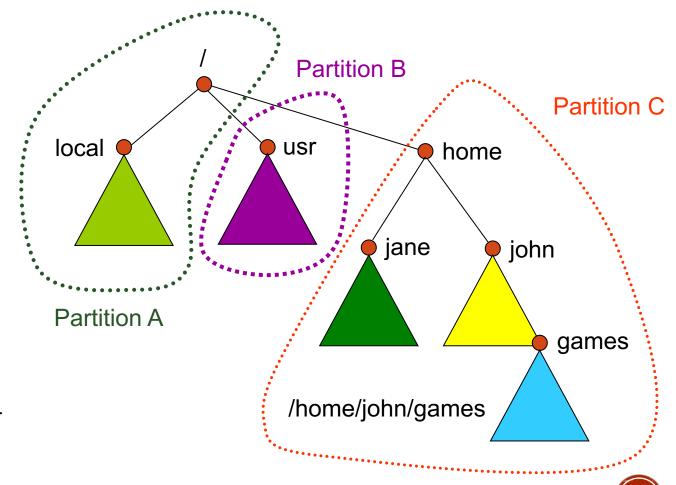
- ■格式化可以理解為建立檔案系統,在Linux中常使用指令為:
 - mkfs
 - -t:可指定想要使用的 file system 格式
- ■觀察每個partition各自使用到的檔案系統的指令:
 - parted -l

```
Disk /dev/sdb: 1074MB
Sector size (logical/physical): 512B/512B
Partition Table: msdos
Disk Flags:
                                        File system
Number
                                                      Flags
        Start
                End
                       Size
                               Type
        1049kB
                       105MB
                               primary
                106MB
                                        ext4
        106MB
                316MB
                       210MB
                               primary
                                        ext2
```

MOUNT POINTS

- A file system must be mounted before it can be available to processes on the system.
- Mount point: the root path that a file system will be mounted to

• Mount: 將檔案系統(格式化後的partition)與目錄樹結合的動作



掛載點

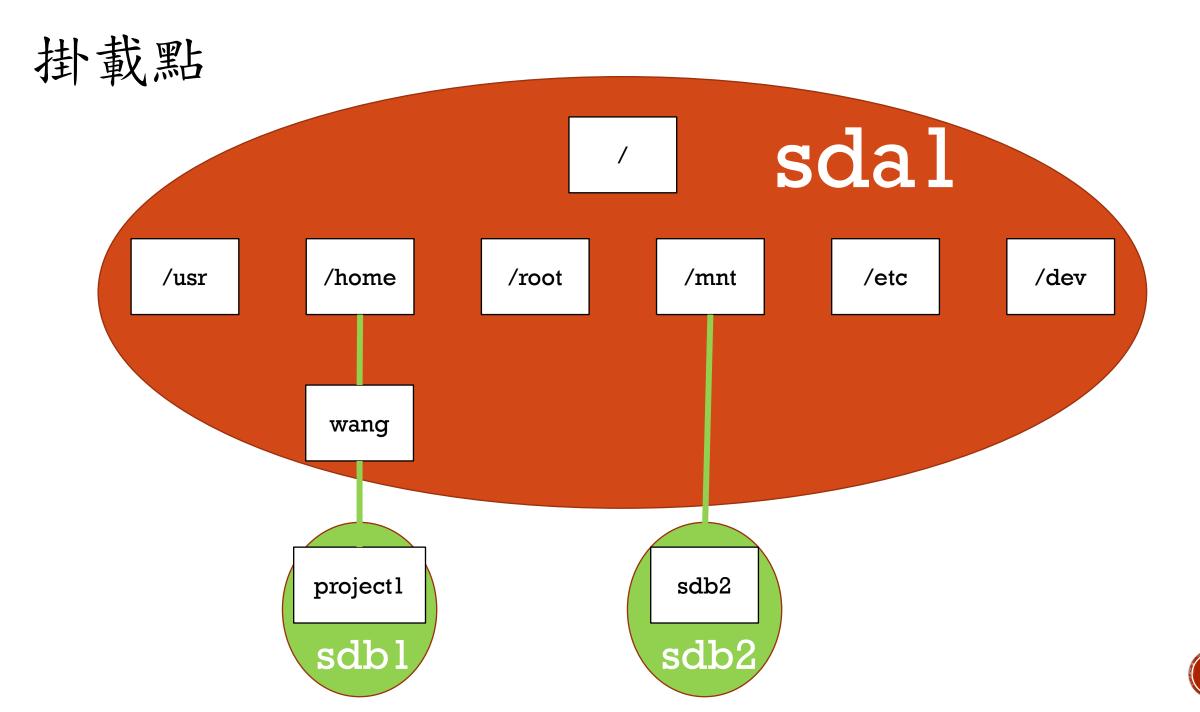
```
sda
                                10G 0 disk
                      8:0
∟sda1
                                10G 0 part
                      8:1
  —ubuntu--vg-root
                         0 9G 0 lvm /
                    253:0
  └ubuntu--vg-swap_1 253:1
                         0 976M 0 lvm [SWAP]
                      8:16 0 1G 0 disk
sdb
                                     0 part /home/wang/project1
 -sdb1
                      8:17
                                     0 part /mnt/sdb2
 -sdb2
                      8:18
                                200M
```

- 掛載點(mount point)一定 是目錄,該目錄為進入該檔 案系統的入口
- •透過此目錄可存取partition 中的資料
- ■指令
 - lsblk 可查看block設備的資訊

可用空間查詢

- ■可以使用df-h查看硬碟空間大小、使用情形,甚至是掛載點
- ■當空間不夠時,除了增加額外空間以外,我們也可以進入 mount point刪除不必要的大型檔案

```
root@wang-VirtualBox:/home/wang# df -h
Filesystem Size Used Avail Use% Mounted on udev 1.9G 0 1.9G 0% /dev
tmpfs 394M 1.7M 393M 1% /run
/dev/mapper/ubuntu--vg-root 8.9G 5.4G 3.0G 65% /
```

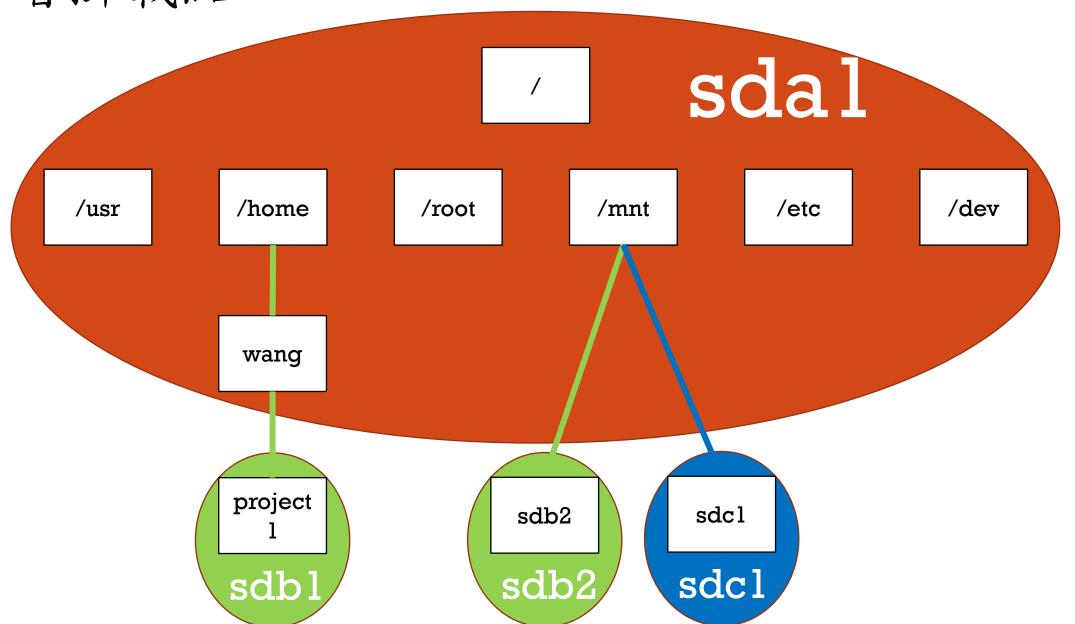


新增掛載

```
root@wang-VirtualBox:/home/wang# mkdir /mnt/sdc1
root@wang-VirtualBox:/home/wang# mount /dev/sdc1 /mnt/sdc1
root@wang-VirtualBox:/home/wang# lsblk
NAME
                     MAJ:MIN RM
                                  SIZE RO TYPE MOUNTPOINT
sda
                                   10G 0 disk
                       8:0
∟sda1
                       8:1
                                   10G
                                       0 part
   —ubuntu--vg-root
                     253:0 0
                                       0 lvm
   -ubuntu--vg-swap_1 253:1 0
                                        0 lvm [SWAP]
                                    1G 0 disk
sdb
                       8:16
 -sdb1
                       8:17
                                        0 part /home/wang/project1
-sdb2
                                       0 part /mnt/sdb2
                       8:18
                                  200M
                                    2G 0 disk
sdc
                       8:32
 -sdc1
                       8:33
                                  200M 0 part /mnt/sdc1
```

- ■建立準備掛載的目錄
 - ■mkdir 目錄路徑
- 執行掛載指令
 - •mount 設備名稱 掛載 路徑

新增掛載點



UMOUNT

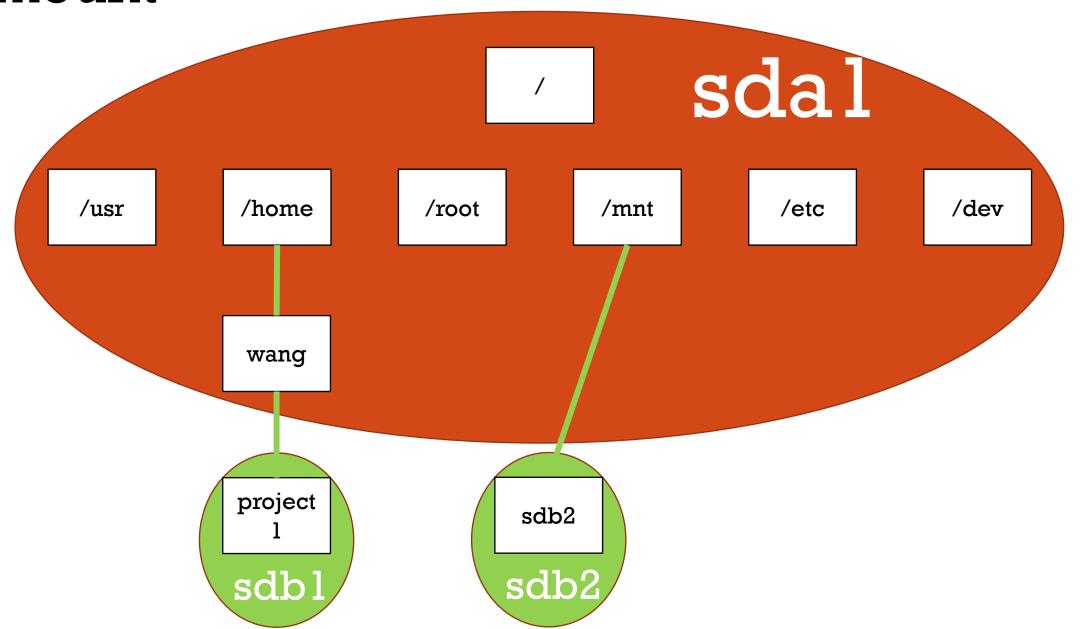
■當執行umount時,會將partition卸載,卸載以後若想重新 存取partition,需要重新掛載

```
root@wang-VirtualBox:/home/wang# mount /dev/sdc1 /mnt/sdc1
root@wang-VirtualBox:/home/wang# umount /mnt/sdc1
root@wang-VirtualBox:/home/wang# lsblk
sda
                                        10G 0 disk
                          8:0
  sda1 8:1 0 10G 0 part

—ubuntu--vg-root 253:0 0 9G 0 lvm

—ubuntu--vg-swap_1 253:1 0 976M 0 lvm
∟sda1
                                             0 lvm [SWAP]
                          8:16 0 1G 0 disk
sdb
 -sdb1
                                             0 part /home/wang/project1
                          8:17
 -sdb2
                                             0 part /mnt/sdb2
                          8:18
                                       200M
sdc
                                         2G 0 disk
                          8:32
 -sdc1
                          8:33
                                       200M
                                             0 part
```

Umount



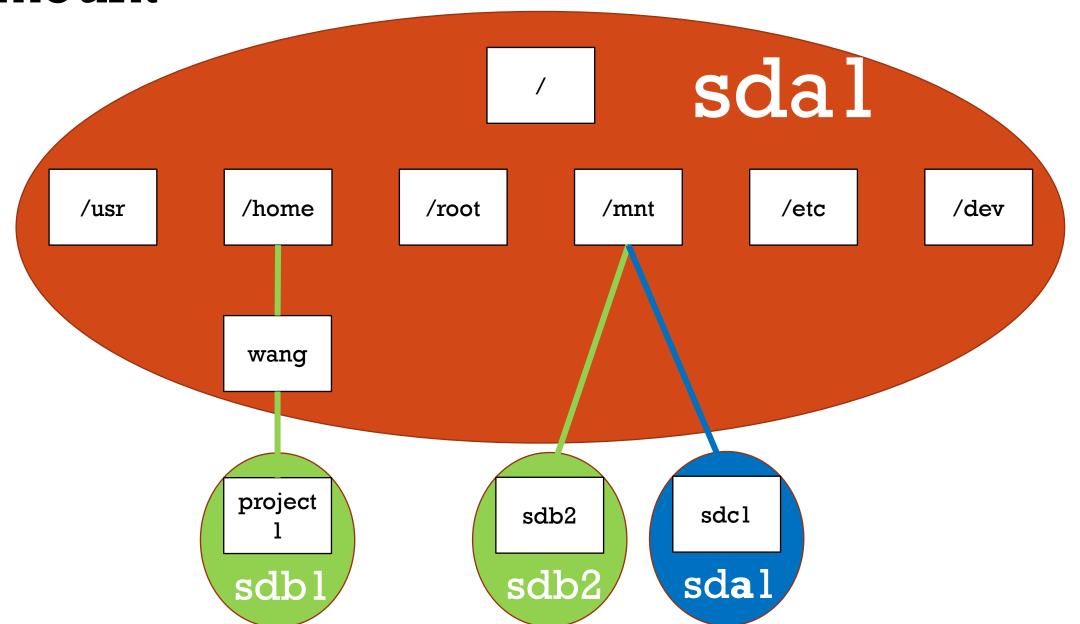
注意

- ■無論是否掛載/dev/sdcl,該資料夾都會存在,但掛載與不掛載 所使用到的空間不同
 - 沒掛載:
 - 從/mnt/sdcl開始向上找掛載點,最近的掛載點為/
 - 此時/mnt/sdcl連同下方的資料都會儲存在/dev/sdal中
 - ■有掛載:
 - 因為/mnt/sdcl本身就是掛載點,/dev/sdcl掛載於此
 - 此時/mnt/sdcl連同下方的資料都還會存在/dev/sdcl中
- ■可是,同樣都是/mnt/sdcl,但mount內容不同,資料將被儲存 在不同地方

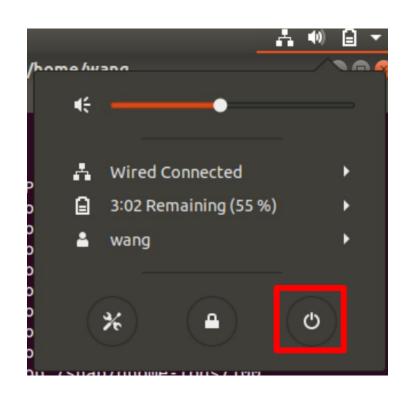
舉例

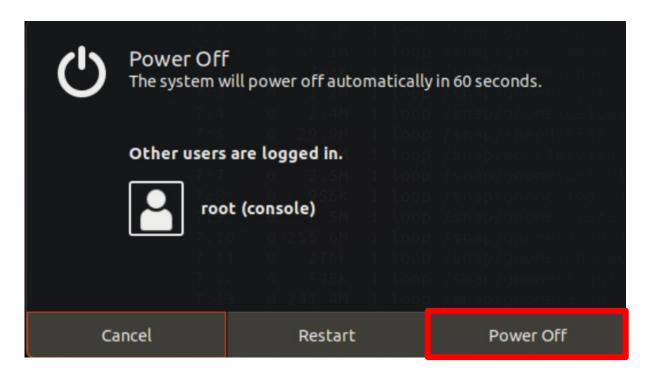
- •假設原先資料夾/mnt/sdcl中的資料儲存在/dev/sdal上
 - ■往後存取資料夾/mnt/sdcl相當於存取設備/dev/sdal中的資料
 - ■此時系統上並沒有掛載設備/dev/sdcl
- ■後來將設備/dev/sdcl掛載到資料夾/mnt/sdcl
 - ■往後存取資料夾/mnt/sdcl相當於存取設備/dev/sdcl中的資料
 - ■此時掛載後會發現:原先在資料夾/mnt/sdcl的資料找不到
 - ■=>不是不見,只是暫時無法存取
 - => 因為那些資料存放在/dev/sdal上,如果要取得舊資料,則**卸載設備**/dev/sdcl即可

Umount



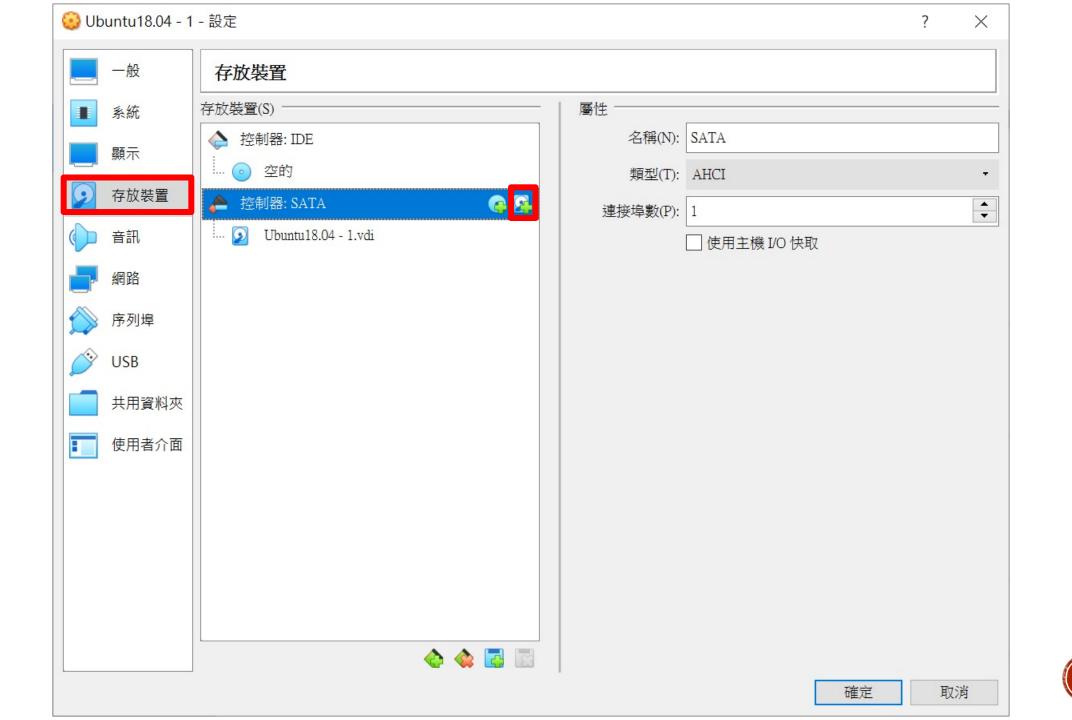
LAB: 新增硬碟並掛載



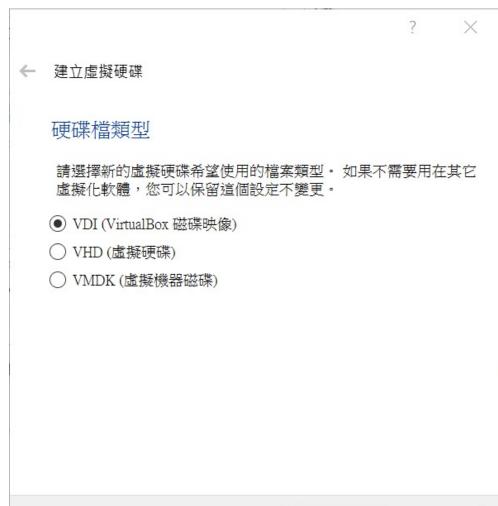


設定VIRTUALBOX









專家模式(E)

下一個(N)

取消

? ×

← 建立虚擬硬碟

存放裝置在實體硬碟

請選擇新的虛擬硬碟檔是否應根據使用來成長 (動態分配),或建立為其最大大小 (固定大小)。

動態分配的硬碟檔將只在填滿時使用實體硬碟的空間 (直到最大的**固定大小**),儘管它的空間釋放時不會再次自動縮小。

固定大小硬碟檔在某些系統需要比較長的時間建立,但通常用起來比較快。

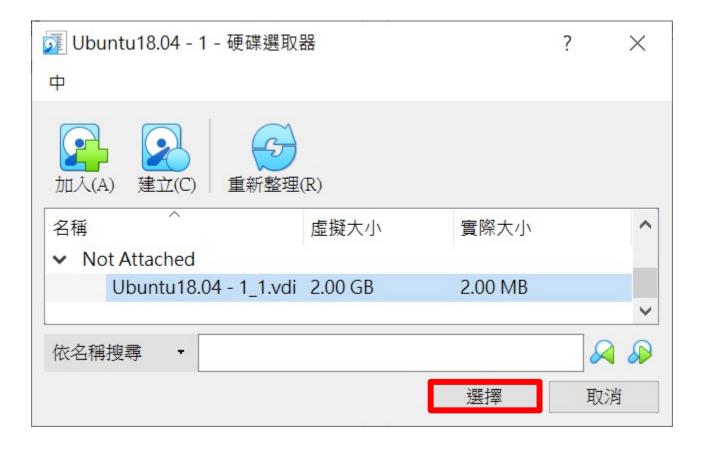
- 動態分配(D)
- 固定大小(F)

下一個(N)

取消



建立完成後重新開啟虛擬機



找到先前新增的硬碟

```
0 disk
sda
                                      10G
                         8:0
 -sda1
                                           0 part
                                      10G
                         8:1
                                0
    -ubuntu--vg-root 253:0
                                0
                                       9G
                                           0 lvm
    -ubuntu--vg-swap 1 253:1
                                           0 lvm
                                                  [SWAP]
                                     976M
                                           0 disk
sdb
                         8:16
                                           0 disk
sdc
                         8:32
                                       2G
```

硬碟分割

```
root@wang-VirtualBox:/home/wang# fdisk /dev/sdb
Welcome to fdisk (util-linux 2.31.1).
Changes will remain in memory only, until you decide to write them.
Be careful before using the write command.
Device does not contain a recognized partition table.
Created a new DOS disklabel with disk identifier 0x5dbff80f.
Command (m for help): n
Partition type
       primary (0 primary, 0 extended, 4 free)

    e extended (container for logical partitions)

Select (default p): p
Partition number (1 +, default 1): 1
First sector (2048-2097151, default 2048): 2048
Last sector, +sectors or +size{K,M,G,T,P} (zv4o-2097151, default 2097151): +100
Created a new partition 1 of type 'Linux' and of size 100 MiB.
```

硬碟分割

```
Command (m for help): p
Disk /dev/sdb: 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: 0x5dbff80f
Device Boot Start End Sectors Size Id Type
/dev/sdb1 2048 206847 204800 100M 83 Linux
Command (m for help): w
The partition table has been altered.
Calling ioctl() to re-read partition table.
Syncing disks.
```

格式化PARTITION

```
root@wang-VirtualBox:/home/wang# mkfs /dev/sdb1
mke2fs 1.44.1 (24-Mar-2018)
Creating filesystem with 102400 1k blocks and 25688 inodes
Filesystem UUID: 6ebe284a-02b2-4cbe-ba01-892b01c6875c
Superblock backups stored on blocks:
Help 8193, 24577, 40961, 57345, 73729

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

掛載並檢查

■Logical Volume Manager可以彈性調整硬碟大小,將多個partition組成一個volume group

■可以將Volume Group視為一顆大硬碟,再將大硬碟分割成 Logical Volume,而後將LV進行掛載與使用

/home/user /home/user /home/user 3 2 LV1 VG1 VG2 PV1 PV6 PV2 PV3 PV4 PV5 /dev/sda /dev/sdb /dev/sdb /dev/sdc /dev/sda /dev/sdb 2 2 3

LVM範例

```
root@wang-VirtualBox:/home/wang# fdisk /dev/sdb
Welcome to fdisk (util-linux 2.31.1).
Changes |
Be carefu root@wang-VirtualBox:/home/wang# fdisk /dev/sdb
         Welcome to fdisk (util-linux 2.31.1).
         Changes will remain in memory only, until you decide to write them.
Command
Partition Be careful before using the write command.
   Р
         Command (m for help): n
Select (
                                                                 新增partitions
         Partition type
            p primary (2 primary, 0 extended, 2 free)
Using der
                extended (container for logical partitions)
Selected
First sec Select (default p): p
         Partition number (3,4, default 3):
Last sect
         First sector (616448-2097151, default 616448):
200M
         Last sector, +sectors or +size{K,M,G,T,P} (616448-2097151, default 2097151):
         +200M
Created
         Created a new partition 3 of type 'Linux' and of size 200 MiB.
Command
The part
         Command (m for help): w
Calling
         The partition table has been altered.
Syncina (
         Calling ioctl() to re-read partition table.
         Syncing disks.
```

■找到partition名稱

```
—sdb3 8:19 0 200M 0 part
—sdb4 8:20 0 200M 0 part
```

■使用pvcreate指令建立pv

```
root@wang-VirtualBox:/home/wang# pvcreate /dev/sdb3 /dev/sdb4
Physical volume "/dev/sdb3" successfully created.
Physical volume "/dev/sdb4" successfully created.
```

■檢查pv是否建立

```
root@wang-VirtualBox:/home/wang# pvdisplay /dev/sdb3
    root@wang-VirtualBox:/home/wang# pvdisplay /dev/sdb4
       --- Physical volume
 VG
      PV Name
                             /dev/sdb4
      VG Name
                             myvq1
      PV Size
                             200.00 MiB / not usable 4.00 MiB
      Allocatable
                             ves
 To
      PE Size
                             4.00 MiB
 Fr
      Total PE
                             49
 Al
      Free PE
                             49
       Allocated PE
                             0
                             e6YKa9-e3J9-jFNQ-Zpof-8Lr6-3Nza-pcaI4G
       PV UUID
```

使用vgcreate建立vg

root@wang-VirtualBox:/home/wang# vgcreate myvg1 /dev/sdb3 /dev/sdb4 Volume group "myvg1" successfully created

檢查vg狀態

```
root@wang-VirtualBox:/home/wang# vgdisplay myvg1
  --- Volume group ---
 VG Name
                       myvg1
 System ID
 Format
                       lvm2
 Files data Areas
 Metadata Sequence No
                       read/write
 VG Access
 VG Status
                       resizable
 MAX LV
 Cur LV
 Open LV
 Max PV
                       0
 Cur PV
 Act PV
 VG Size
                       392.00 MiB
 PE Size
                       4.00 MiB
 Total PE
                       98
 Alloc PE / Size
                       50 / 200.00 MiB
                       48 / 192.00 MiB
 Free PE / Size
                       UFfIlu-cOFt-9g2i-qo10-LsHa-Tbdi-lKzauE
 VG UUID
```

■使用lvcreate建立lv

```
root@wang-VirtualBox:/home/wang# lvcreate -L 200m myvg1 -n mylv1
Logical volume "mylv1" created._
```

■使用lvdisplay,並找到lv

```
--- Logical volume ---
                      /dev/myvg1/mylv1
LV Path
                                                    找到路徑
LV Name
                      mylv1
VG Name
                      myvg1
LV UUID
                      nbXfRN-Z08i-wTae-rt0q-Hmzb-e8M6-00RMpj
LV Write Access read/write
LV Creation host, time wang-VirtualBox, 2021-09-10 13:30:26 +0800
                      available
LV Status
# open
LV Size
                      200.00 MiB
Current LE
                      50
Segments
Allocation
                      inherit
Read ahead sectors auto
- currently set to
                  256
Block device
                      253:2
```

■將前頁找到的路徑當一般partition使用

■格式化成ext4

```
root@wang-VirtualBox:/home/wang# mkfs -t ext4 /dev/myvg1/mylv1
mke2fs 1.44.1 (24-Mar-2018)
/dev/myvg1/mylv1 contains a ext2 file system
        created on Fri Sep 10 13:34:47 2021
Proceed anyway? (y,N) y
Creating filesystem with 204800 1k blocks and 51200 inodes
Filesystem UUID: 9db4f6a1-cf15-428a-91ca-11ee206c45d2
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
```

■ 掛載後即可使用

```
root@wang-VirtualBox:/home/wang# mkdir /mnt/mvly1
root@wang-VirtualBox:/home/wang# mount /dev/myvg1/mylv1 /mnt/mvly1/
root@wang-VirtualBox:/home/wang# lsblk
NAME
                                   SIZE RO TYPE MOUNTPOINT
                      MAJ:MIN RM
sdb
                                     1G 0 disk
                        8:16
 -sdb1
                       8:17
                                  100M
                                         0 part
 -sdb2
                       8:18
                                   200M
                                         0 part
 -sdb3
                                  200M
                       8:19
                                        0 part
  └myvg1-mylv1
                                   200M
                                         0 lvm /mnt/mvly1
                  253:2
 -sdb4
                                  200M
                                         0 part
                       8:20
   -myvg1-mylv1
                     253:2
                                   200M
                                         0 lvm
                                                /mnt/mvly1
```

HOMEWORK



From:

https://itectec.com/ubunt u/ubuntu-the-volumefilesystem-root-has-only-0-bytes-disk-spaceremaining/

■情境:儲存空間不足造成錯誤

■目的:增加儲存空間500M,且已存在的資料不能遺失

■ 工具: df、fdisk、pv、vg、lv、lvresize、resize2fs

■提示:新增硬碟/分割區、增加指定lv容量、放大檔案系統空間

■ 驗收:請撰寫script完成上述功能

./your-script [-n name-of-partition] [-s size]