安装公司samba服务器时对磁盘需求量估计不足,原本分的只有100GB,使用一段时间后磁盘就达到了86%的使用量,🐼

我的情况 将一块硬盘分成了两个区,一个100GB 一个60GB ,只使用了前100GB空间的内容,后面的分区没有挂载,也没有使用。属于比较好处理的情况

我的步骤:

1、umount 掉sdb磁盘 若提示磁盘忙的话请使用fuser 命令将正在使用磁盘的程序kill掉。

fuser -k -x -u -c /dev/hd1 或者fuser -kxuc /home

- 2、使用 fdisk /dev/sdb 命令调整分区大小 进去后先使用p命令查看磁柱号 ,切记用笔记下来 $\sim\sim$ 别说 我没有提醒你哦。。
- 3、删除掉这你需要变化的分区和需要借用的分区 (意思就是准备变大的分区及准备变小的分区) 然后再使用n命令建立分区,注意开始的磁柱号要和原来的一致,结束的磁柱号可以是你期望的磁柱号。。不知道的就输入你想要的磁盘大小即可如+150GB
- 4、建立需要调整的分区(借用的)。
- 5、使用保存分区表。
- 6、使用e2fsck -f /dev/sdb1 \需要调整的分区

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[root@localhost 桌面]# e2fsck -f /dev/sdb1 e2fsck 1.41.12 (17-May-2010) 第一步: 检查inode,块,和大小 第二步: 检查目录结构 第3步: 检查目录连接性 Pass 4: Checking reference counts 第5步: 检查簇概要信息 /dev/sdb1: 5496/6111232 files (1.8% non-contiguous), 18781569/24416784 blocks

7、最后再使用 resize2fs /dev/sdb1 调整分区大小。

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[root@BIGDATA 桌面]# resize2fs /dev/sdb1 resize2fs 1.41.12 (17-May-2010) Resizing the filesystem on /dev/sdb1 to 36622167 (4k) blocks. The filesystem on /dev/sdb1 is now 36622167 blocks long.

8、再mount一个磁盘分区,看看是不是变大了呢。

用resize2fs 扩展linux分区大小

(2014-07-15 09:31:25)

标签: 股票 分类: linux

最近发现备份服务器的分区空间开始告警,需要扩充磁盘空间,在存储中把卷扩大后, linux 系统中还不能马上识别, 因为没有用linux 的LVM 来管理磁盘, 所以只好用 fdisk 来扩充分区了。

用fdisk 先删除原有分区,再重建分区,起始cylinder 绝对不可以改,这样会破坏原分区的数据。

分区建好后,就可以用e2fsck 先检查一下分区,再用resize2fs 扩大就可以了。

root@SHZ-VM-001:/# 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): p

Disk /dev/sdb: 322.1 GB, 322122547200 bytes

255 heads, 63 sectors/track, 39162 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: 0x76148198

Device Boot Start End Blocks Id System

/dev/sdb1 1 26108 209712478+ 83 Linux

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
- 1 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)

Command (m for help): d

Selected partition 1

Command (m for help): p

Disk /dev/sdb: 322.1 GB, 322122547200 bytes

255 heads, 63 sectors/track, 39162 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: 0x76148198

Device Boot Start End Blocks Id System

Command (m for help): m

Command action

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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)
Command (m for help): n
Command action
 e extended
 p primary partition (1-4)
Partition number (1-4):
Value out of range.
Partition number (1-4): 1
First cylinder (1-39162, default 1):
Using default value 1
Last cylinder, +cylinders or +size{K,M,G} (1-39162, default 39162):
Using default value 39162
Command (m for help): p
Disk /dev/sdb: 322.1 GB, 322122547200 bytes
255 heads, 63 sectors/track, 39162 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: 0x76148198
```

Command (m for help): w

The partition table has been altered!

Calling ioctl() to re-read partition table.

Syncing disks.

root@SHZ-VM-001:/#

root@SHZ-VM-001:/#

root@SHZ-VM-001:/#

root@SHZ-VM-001:/# resize2fs /dev/sdb1

resize2fs 1.41.11 (14-Mar-2010)

Please run 'e2fsck -f /dev/sdb1' first.

root@SHZ-VM-001:/# e2fsck -f /dev/sdb1

e2fsck 1.41.11 (14-Mar-2010)

Pass 1: Checking inodes, blocks, and sizes

Pass 2: Checking directory structure

Pass 3: Checking directory connectivity

Pass 4: Checking reference counts

Pass 5: Checking group summary information

/dev/sdb1: 474754/13107200 files (0.4% non-contiguous), 45135492/52428119 blocks

root@SHZ-VM-001:/# resize2fs /dev/sdb1

resize2fs 1.41.11 (14-Mar-2010)

Resizing the filesystem on /dev/sdb1 to 78642183 (4k) blocks.

The filesystem on /dev/sdb1 is now 78642183 blocks long.

root@SHZ-VM-001:/# mount /dev/sdb1 /lv_backup/

root@SHZ-VM-001:/# ls -l /lv_backup/

lost+found/ rsync_backup/

root@SHZ-VM-001:/# ls -1 /lv_backup/rsync_backup/

total 24

drwxr-xr-x 6 root root 4096 2014-07-14 15:26 dmz

drwxr-xr-x 60 nobody root 4096 2014-07-15 04:00 forge-router drwxr-xr-x 4 nobody root 4096 2014-06-17 11:21 sz01003 drwxr-xr-x 2 nobody root 4096 2014-07-14 15:17 sz01006 drwxr-xr-x 4 nobody root 4096 2014-06-17 22:00 sz01007 drwxr-xr-x 5 nobody root 4096 2014-06-17 12:54 sz01009

 $root@SHZ-VM-001:/\#\ df\ -h$

Filesystem Size Used Avail Use% Mounted on

/dev/sda1 76G 15G 58G 21%/

none 1001M 172K 1001M 1%/dev

none 1005M 0 1005M 0% /dev/shm

none 1005M 60K 1005M 1% /var/run

none 1005M 0 1005M 0% /var/lock

none 1005M 0 1005M 0% /lib/init/rw

/dev/sdb1 296G 170G 112G 61% /lv_backup

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