# **NSD ENGINEER DAY01**

1. 案例1: 硬盘分区及格式化

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# 1 案例1: 硬盘分区及格式化

# 1.1 问题

本例要求熟悉硬盘分区结构,使用fdisk分区工具在磁盘/dev/vdb上按以下要求建立分区:

- 1. 采用默认的 msdos 分区模式
- 2. 第1个分区 /dev/vdb1 的大小为 200MiB
- 3. 第2个分区 /dev/vdb2 的大小为 2000MiB
- 4. 第3个分区 /dev/vdb3 的大小为 1000MiB

完成分区后,能够配置开机自动挂载/dev/vdb2分区:

- 1. 文件系统类型为 EXT4
- 2. 将其挂载到 /mnt/part2 目录

# 1.2 方案

fdisk分区工具用来建立msdos分区方案,其交互模式中的主要指令如下:

• m:列出指令帮助

• p: 查看当前的分区表信息

n:新建分区 • d:删除分区

• t:更改分区标识

• q:放弃分区更改并退出

• w:保存对分区表所做的更改

Top

# 1.3 步骤

实现此案例需要按照如下步骤进行。

步骤一:新建分区表

1) 打开fdisk工具,操作磁盘/dev/vdb

```
[root@server0 ~] # f disk /dev/v db
01.
02.
      Welcome to fdisk (util-linux 2.23.2).
03.
04.
      Changes will remain in memory only, until you decide to write them.
05.
      Be careful before using the write command.
06.
07.
      Device does not contain a recognized partition table
      Building a new DOS disklabel with disk identifier 0x9ac1bc10.
08.
09.
10.
      Command (m for help): //交互操作提示信息
```

# 2)新建第1个分区/dev/vdb1

```
//新建分区
     Command (m for help): n
01.
02.
     Partition type:
03.
       p primary (0 primary, 0 extended, 4 free)
      e extended
04.
     Select (default p): p //类型为p (主分区)
05.
                                                                                                         Top
     Partition number (1-4, default 1): 1 //分区编号1
06.
     First sector (2048-20971519, default 2048): //起始位置默认
07.
```

```
Using default value 2048
08.
09.
     Last sector, +sectors or +size{ K, M, G} (2048-20971519, default 20971519): +200M
     Partition 1 of type Linux and of size 200 MB is set //结束位置+200MB大小
10.
11.
12.
     Command (m for help): p //确认当前分区表
13.
     .. ..
       Device Boot Start
14.
                                  Blocks Id System
                            End
                    2048 411647
                                    204800 83 Linux
15.
    /dev /v db1
```

#### 3)新建第2个分区/dev/vdb2

```
01.
     Command (m for help): n
02.
     Partition type:
03.
       p primary (1 primary, 0 extended, 3 free)
04.
       e extended
     Select (default p): p //类型为p (主分区)
05.
     Partition number (2-4, default 2): 2 //分区编号2
06.
     First sector (411648-20971519, default 411648): //起始位置默认
07.
08.
     Using default value 411648
09.
     Last sector, +sectors or +size{ K,M,G} (411648-20971519, default 20971519): +2000M
     Partition 2 of type Linux and of size 2 GiB is set //结束位置+2000MB大小
10.
11.
     Command (m for help): p //确认当前分区表
12.
13.
14.
       Device Boot Start
                            End
                                  Blocks Id System
                                                                                                              Top
15.
     /dev /v db1 2048
                           411647 204800 83 Linux
16.
     /dev /v db2
                   411648 4507647 2048000 83 Linux
```

#### 4)新建第3个分区/dev/vdb3

```
Command (m for help): n
01.
      Partition type:
02.
03.
        p primary (2 primary, 0 extended, 2 free)
04.
       e extended
     Select (default p): p
05.
     Partition number (3,4, default 3): 3
06.
07.
     First sector (4507648-20971519, default 4507648):
08.
     Using default value 4507648
     Last sector, +sectors or +size( K, M, G) (4507648-20971519, default 20971519): +1000M
09.
10.
     Partition 3 of type Linux and of size 1000 MiB is set
11.
                             //确认当前分区表
12.
     Command (m for help): p
13.
     .. ..
       Device Boot Start
                               End
                                     Blocks Id System
14.
                      2048
     /dev /v db1
15.
                              411647
                                     204800 83 Linux
16.
     /dev /v db2
                     411648
                             4507647 2048000 83 Linux
17. /dev /v db3
                    4507648 6555647 1024000 83 Linux
```

#### 5)调整分区类型标识(可选)

将/dev/vdb1的类型(默认为83,表示EXT2/3/4分区)修改为8e(LVM设备):

```
Top

O1. Command ( m for help): t //修改分区类型标识

O2. Partition number ( 1-3, default 3): 1 //指定第1个分区
```

```
03.
     Hex code (type L to list all codes): & //类型改为&
     Changed type of partition 'Linux' to 'Linux LVM'
04.
05.
06.
     Command (m for help): p //确认当前分区表
07.
08.
                               Blocks Id System
      Device Boot
                  Start
                          End
    /dev /v db1
                  2048 411647 204800 8e Linux LVM
09.
10.
    /dev /v db2
                 411648 4507647 2048000 83 Linux
11. /dev /v db3
                 4507648 6555647 1024000 83 Linux
```

## 6)保存分区更改,退出fdisk分区工具

```
O1. Command (m for help): w //保存并退出
O2. The partition table has been altered!
O3.
O4. Calling ioctl() to re- read partition table.
O5. Syncing disks.
```

# 6)刷新分区表

```
      01. [root@server0~] # partprobe /dev/vdb //重新检测磁盘分区

      02. //或者

      03. [root@server0~] # reboot //对已使用中磁盘的分区调整,应该重启一次

      04. ....

Top
```

## 步骤二:格式化及挂载分区

1)将分区/dev/vdb2格式化为EXT4文件系统

```
[root@server0~] # mkf s. ext4 /dev/vdb2
.....
Allocating group tables: done
Writing inode tables: done
Creating journal (8192 blocks): done
Writing superblocks and filesy stem accounting information: done
```

## 2)配置开机自动挂载

```
01. [root@server0 ~] # v im /etc/f stab
02. ....
03. /dev/v db2 /mnt/part2 ext4 defaults 00
```

#### 3) 创建挂载点,并验证挂载配置

```
01. [root@server0~]# mkdir /mnt/part2 //创建挂载点
02. [root@server0~]# mount - a //挂载f stab中的可用设备
03. [root@server0~]# df - hT /mnt/part2/ //检查文档所在的文件系统及设备
04. Filesy stem Type Size Used Avail Use% Mounted on
05. /dev/vdb2 ext4 1.9G 5.9M 1.8G 1% /mnt/part2
```

# 2 案例2:新建一个逻辑卷

# 2.1 问题

本例要求沿用前一天案例,使用分区/dev/vdb1构建LVM存储,相关要求如下:

- 1. 新建一个名为 systemvg 的卷组
- 2. 在此卷组中创建一个名为 vo 的逻辑卷, 大小为180MiB
- 3. 将逻辑卷 vo 格式化为 EXT4 文件系统
- 4. 将逻辑卷 vo 挂载到 /vo 目录,并在此目录下建立一个测试文件 votest.txt,内容为 "I AM KING."

# 2.2 方案

LVM创建工具的基本用法:

- O1. vgcreate 卷组名 物理设备....
- 02. lv create L 大小 n 逻辑卷名 卷组名

# 2.3 步骤

实现此案例需要按照如下步骤进行。

步骤一: 创建卷组

1)新建名为systemvg的卷组

- 01. [root@server0 ~] # vgcreate systemvg /dev/vdb1
- 02. Phy sical volume "/dev/vdb1" successfully created
- 03. Volume group "systemvg" successfully created

**Top** 

## 2) 确认结果

```
01. [root@server0 ~] # vgscan
02. Reading all phy sical volumes. This may take a while...
03. Found volume group "systemvg" using metadata type lvm2
```

## 步骤二: 创建逻辑卷

1)新建名为vo的逻辑卷

```
O1. [root@server0 ~] # lvcreate - L 180MB - n vo systemvg
O2. Logical volume "vo" created
```

## 2) 确认结果

```
01. [root@server0 ~] # lv scan

02. ACTIVE '/dev/sy stemv g/v o' [ 180.00 MB] inherit
```

# 步骤三:格式化及挂载使用

1)格式化逻辑卷/dev/systemvg/vo

```
O1. [root@server0 ~] # mkf s. ext4 /dev/sy stemvg/v o
O2. ...
O3. Allocating group tables: done
O4. Writing inode tables: done
O5. Creating journal ( 4096 blocks): done
```

06. Writing superblocks and filesy stem accounting information: done

## 2) 挂载逻辑卷/dev/systemvg/vo

```
01. [root@server0~]# mkdir /vo //创建挂载点
02. [root@server0~]# mount /dev/sy stemvg/vo /vo //挂载
03. [root@server0~]# df - hT /vo/ //检查结果
04. Filesy stem Ty pe Size Used Avail Use% Mounted on
05. /dev/mapper/sy stemvg-vo ext4 171M 1.6M 157M 1% /vo
```

## 3)访问逻辑卷/dev/systemvg/vo

```
01. [root@server0 ~] # cat /vo/votest.txt
```

O2. I AMKING.

# 3 案例3:调整现有磁盘的分区

## 3.1 问题

本例要求沿用前一天案例,对磁盘/dev/vdb的分区表进行调整,要求如下:不更改原有分区,利用剩余空间新增三个分区,大小依次为:500MiB、2000MiB、512MiB

然后再基于刚建立的 2000MiB 分区构建新的 LVM 存储:

- 1. 新的逻辑卷命名为 database,大小为50个物理扩展单元(Physical Extent),属于 datastore 卷组
- 2. 在 datastore 卷组中的所有逻辑卷,其物理扩展单元(Physical Extent)的大小为16MiB
- 3. 使用 EXT3 文件系统对逻辑卷 database 格式化,此逻辑卷应该在开机时自动挂载到/mnt/database 目录

Top

# 3.2 方案

创建卷组时,可以通过-s选项指定PE的大小。 在给新建的逻辑卷分配空间时,空间大小只能是PE大小的倍数。

# 3.3 步骤

实现此案例需要按照如下步骤进行。

#### 步骤一:调整现有磁盘分区

1)新建扩展分区(使用剩余可用空间)

```
01.
     [root@server0 ~] #fdisk /dev/vdb
02.
     Command (m for help): p //确认原有分区表
03.
04.
                                Blocks Id System
05.
       Device Boot Start
                          End
    /dev /v db1 2048
                         411647
                                204800 8e Linux LVM
06.
07.
     /dev / v db2 411648
                         4507647 2048000 83 Linux
                 4507648 6555647 1024000 83 Linux
    /dev /v db3
08.
09.
     Command (m for help): n
                          //新建分区
10.
     Partition type:
11.
12.
       p primary (3 primary, 0 extended, 1 free)
13.
      e extended
     Select (default e): e //类型指定为e (扩展分区)
14.
     Selected partition 4 //只一个可用编号,自动选取
15.
     First sector (6555648-20971519, default 6555648): //起始位置默认
16.
                                                                                                       Top
     Using default value 6555648
17.
18.
     Last sector, +sectors or +size{ K,M,G} (6555648-20971519, default 20971519):
```

```
Using default value 20971519
                                           //结束位置默认
19.
     Partition 4 of type Extended and of size 6.9 GiB is set
20.
21.
     Command (m for help): p
22.
23.
24.
       Device Boot
                            End
                                  Blocks Id System
                    Start
                    2048
                          411647 204800 8e Linux LVM
25.
     /dev /v db1
     /dev /v db2
                   411648 4507647 2048000 83 Linux
26.
27. /dev /v db3
                  4507648 6555647 1024000 83 Linux
28. /dev /v db4
                  6555648 20971519 7207936 5 Extended
```

#### 2)在扩展分区中新建3个逻辑分区

创建第1个逻辑卷(由于主分区编号已用完,分区类型自动选1逻辑分区):

```
01.
      Command (m for help): n
02.
      All primary partitions are in use
     Adding logical partition 5 //分区编号5
03.
      First sector (6557696-20971519, default 6557696): //起始位置默认
04.
      Using default value 6557696
05.
06.
      Last sector, +sectors or +size{ K, M, G} (6557696-20971519, default 20971519): +500M
07.
                                      //结束位置默认
08.
      Partition 5 of type Linux and of size 500 MiB is set
```

创建第2个逻辑卷:

```
Command (m for help): n
01.
      All primary partitions are in use
02.
      Adding logical partition 6 //分区编号6
03.
      First sector (7583744-20971519, default 7583744): //起始位置默认
04.
      Using default value 7583744
05.
06.
      Last sector, +sectors or +size{ K, M, G} (7583744-20971519, default 20971519): +2000M
07.
                                     //结束位置默认
      Partition 6 of type Linux and of size 2 GiB is set
08.
```

#### 创建第3个逻辑卷:

```
Command (m for help): n
01.
02.
     All primary partitions are in use
                              //分区编号7
      Adding logical partition 7
03.
      First sector (11681792-20971519, default 11681792): //起始位置默认
04.
      Using default value 11681792
05.
06.
      Last sector, +sectors or +size{ K, M, G} (11681792-20971519, default 20971519): +512M
                                      //结束位置默认
07.
      Partition 7 of type Linux and of size 512 MiB is set
08.
```

#### 根据预计的用途调整分区类型(可选):

```
01. Command (m for help): t
//修改

02. Partition number (1-7, default 7): 5
//第5个分区
```

**Top** 

```
Hex code (type L to list all codes): 8e
                                            //类型为&e (LVM)
03.
     Changed type of partition 'Linux' to 'Linux LVM'
04.
05.
     Command (m for help): t
                              //修改
06.
07.
     Partition number (1-7, default 7): 6 //第6个分区
     Hex code (type L to list all codes): 8e //类型为& (LVM)
08.
09.
     Changed type of partition 'Linux' to 'Linux LVM'
10.
11.
                              //修改
     Command (m for help): t
     Partition number (1-7, default 7): 7 //第7个分区
12.
     Hex code (type L to list all codes): 82 //类型为82 (交换分区)
13.
14.
     Changed type of partition 'Linux' to 'Linux swap / Solaris'
```

#### 确认分区结果并保存:

```
01.
      Command (m for help): p
02.
03.
        Device Boot
                     Start
                               End
                                     Blocks Id System
                              411647
04.
      /dev/vdb1
                      2048
                                       204800 8e Linux LVM
05.
      /dev /v db2
                     411648
                              4507647
                                        2048000 83 Linux
06.
      /dev /v db3
                    4507648
                              6555647
                                        1024000 83 Linux
                    6555648 20971519
                                       7207936 5 Extended
07.
      /dev /v db4
08.
                             7581695
                                         512000 8e Linux LVM
     /dev /v db5
                    6557696
09.
      /dev /v db6
                    7583744 11679743
                                         2048000 8e Linux LVM
10.
      /dev /v db7
                    11681792 12730367
                                         524288 82 Linux swap / Solaris
                                                                                                                       Top
11.
                                               //保存退出
12.
      Command (m for help): w
```

```
The partition table has been altered!

14.

15. Calling ioctl() to re-read partition table.

16.

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

18. The kernel still uses the old table. The new table will be used at

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

20. Syncing disks. //提示重启
```

#### 3)刷新分区表

```
01. [root@server0 ~] # partprobe /dev/vdb
```

02. [root@server0 ~] # reboot

#### 步骤二:新建卷组、逻辑卷

1)新建卷组datastore,指定PE大小为16MiB

```
01. [root@server0 ~] # v g create - s 16MB datastore /dev /v db6
02. Volume group "datastore" successfully created
03. [root@server0 ~] # v g s can //确认新建的卷组
04. Reading all phy sical v olumes. This may take a while...
05. Found v olume group "sy stemvg" using metadata ty pe lv m2
06. Found v olume group "datastore" using metadata ty pe lv m2
```

## 2)新建逻辑卷database,大小设置为50个PE

```
01. [root@server0 ~] # lv create - I 50 - n database datastore
02. Logical volume "database" created
03. [root@server0 ~] # lv scan //确认新建的逻辑卷
04. ACTIVE '/dev/sy stemv g/v o' [ 180.00 MB] inherit
05. ACTIVE '/dev/datastore/database' [ 800.00 MB] inherit
```

## 步骤三:格式化及使用逻辑卷

1)格式化逻辑卷/dev/datastore/database

```
[root@server0~] # mkf s. ext3 /dev/datastore/database
....
Allocating group tables: done
Writing inode tables: done
Creating journal (4096 blocks): done
Writing superblocks and filesy stem accounting information: done
```

## 2)配置开机挂载

```
01. [root@server0~]# mkdir /mnt/database //创建挂载点
02. [root@server0~]# vim /etc/f stab
03. ....
04. /dev/datastore/database /mnt/database ext3 defaults 00
```

```
01. [root@server0~]# mount - a
02. [root@server0~]# df - hT /mnt/database/ //确认挂载点设备
03. Filesy stem Type Size Used Avail Use% Mounted on
04. /dev/mapper/datastore-database ext3 772M 828K 715M 1% /mnt/database
```

# 4 案例4:扩展逻辑卷的大小

# 4.1 问题

本例要求沿用练习一,将逻辑卷 vo 的大小调整为 300MiB,要求如下:

- 1. 原文件系统中的内容必须保持完整
- 2. 必要时可使用之前准备的分区 /dev/vdb5 来补充空间
- 3. 注意:分区大小很少能完全符合要求的大小,所以大小在270MiB和300MiB之间都是可以接受的

# 4.2 方案

对于已经格式化好的逻辑卷,在扩展大小以后,必须通知内核新大小。如果此逻辑卷上的文件系统是EXT3/EXT4类型,需要使用resize2fs工具;如果此逻辑卷上的文件系统是XFS类型,需要使用xfs growfs。

# 4.3 步骤

实现此案例需要按照如下步骤进行。

步骤一:确认逻辑卷vo的信息

1)找出逻辑卷所在卷组

01. [root@server0 ~] # lv scan

02. ACTIVE '/dev/systemvg/vo' [ 180.00 MB] inherit

#### 2) 查看该卷组的剩余空间是否可满足扩展需要

```
01.
     [root@server0 ~] # vgdisplay systemvg
02.
      --- Volume group ---
03.
      VG Name
                     sy stemv g
04.
      System ID
05.
       Format
                    lv m2
06.
      Metadata Areas 1
07.
      Metadata Sequence No 2
08.
      VG Access
                   read/write
09.
      VG Status
                resizable
10.
      MAX LV
                    0
      Cur LV
                    1
11.
                    0
12.
      Open LV
13.
      Max PV
                    0
14.
      Cur PV
                    1
15.
      Act PV
                    1
                               //卷组总大小
      VG Size
                    196.00 MiB
16.
      PE Size
                   4.00 MiB
17.
18.
      Total PE
                    49
19.
      Alloc PE / Size 45 / 180.00 MiB
       Free PE / Size 4 / 16.00 MB //剩余空间大小
20.
      VG UUID
                     czp8IJ jihS Ddoh ny 38 j521 5X8J gqQf UN
21.
```

此例中卷组systemvg的总大小都不够300MiB、剩余空间才16MiB,因此必须先扩展卷组。只有剩余空间足够,才可以直接扩展逻辑卷大小。

## 步骤二:扩展卷组

1)将提前准备的分区/dev/vdb5添加到卷组systemvg

```
    [root@server0~] # vgextend systemvg /dev/vdb5
    Phy sical volume "/dev/vdb5" successfully created
    Volume group "systemvg" successfully extended
```

## 2) 确认卷组新的大小

```
01.
    [root@server0 ~] # vgdisplay systemvg
02.
     --- Volume group ---
03.
     VG Name
                  sy stemv g
04.
      .. ..
            692.00 MiB
                                   //总大小已变大
05.
     VG Size
     PE Size
                 4.00 MiB
06.
07.
     Total PE
                 173
     Alloc PE / Size 45 / 180.00 MiB
08.
      09.
                  czp8IJ jihS Ddoh ny 38 j521 5X8J gqQfUN
10.
     VG UUID
```

#### 步骤三:扩展逻辑卷大小

1)将逻辑卷/dev/systemvg/vo的大小调整为300MiB

- 01. [root@server0 ~] # lv extend L 300MB /dev/sy stemvg/vo
- 02. Extending logical volume vo to 300.00 MiB
- 03. Logical volume vo successfully resized

## 2)确认调整结果

- 01. [root@server0 ~] # lv scan
- 02. ACTIVE '/dev/systemvg/vo' [ 300.00 MB] inherit
- 03. ACTIVE '/dev/datastore/database' [800.00 MB] inherit

## 3)刷新文件系统大小

确认逻辑卷vo上的文件系统类型:

- 01. [root@server0 ~] # blkid /dev/systemvg/vo
- 02. /dev/systemvg/vo: UUID="d4038749-74c3-4963-a267-94675082a48a" TYPE="ext4"

## 选择合适的工具刷新大小:

- 01. [root@server0 ~] # resize2fs /dev/systemvg/vo
- 02. resize2fs 1.42.9 (28- Dec- 2013)
- 03. Resizing the filesy stem on /dev/sy stemvg/v o to 307200 (1k) blocks.
- 04. The filesy stem on /dev/sy stemvg/vo is now 307200 blocks long.

# 确认新大小(约等于300MiB):

```
01. [root@server0~] # mount /dev/systemvg/vo /vo/
02. [root@server0~] # df - hT /vo
03. Filesystem Type Size Used Avail Use% Mounted on
04. /dev/mapper/systemvg-vo ext4 287M 2.1M 266M 1% /vo
```