


Linux 101 分区 备份 批处理

- 文件系统是什么？
 - 分区是什么？
 - 如何玩分区？
 - 文件权限 · 进阶
 - 如何进行备份？
 - 如何编写脚本进行批处理？
- 
- A large orange triangle is located in the bottom right corner of the slide, pointing towards the bottom right.


FBI Warning

RTFM

Read The F**king Manual

STFW

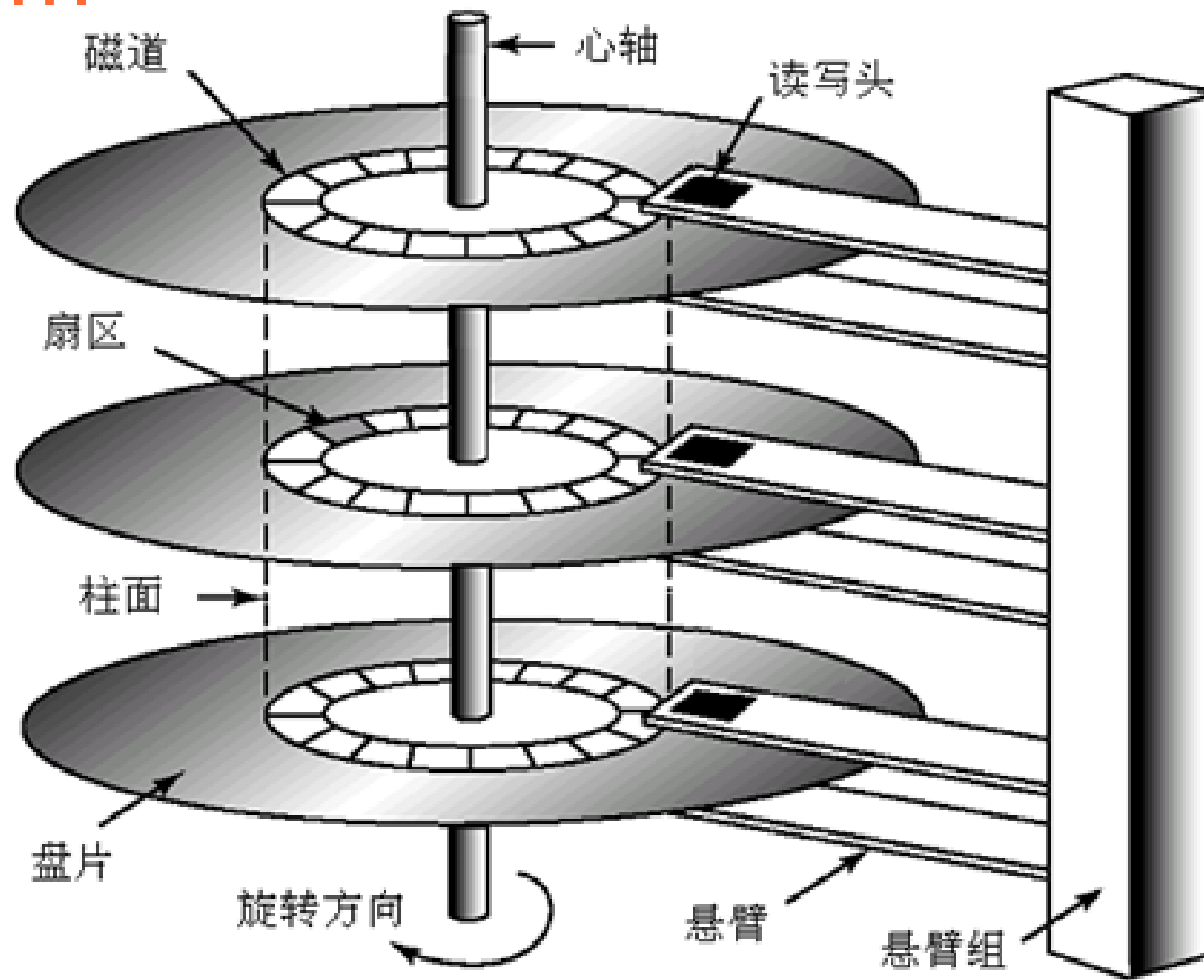
Search The F**king Web

An orange diagonal bar is located in the bottom right corner of the image, extending from the bottom edge towards the right edge.

这是啥？



emmmmm



总之，操作系统看到的是

0	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	...
---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	-----

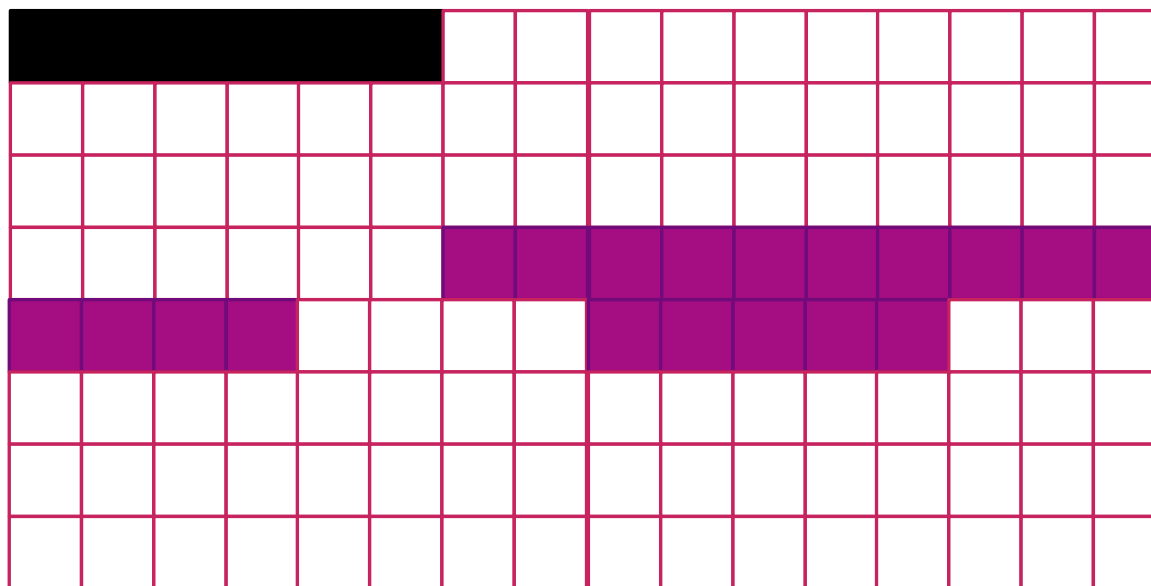
我的宝贵文件是怎么放在这 Chaos 里的？

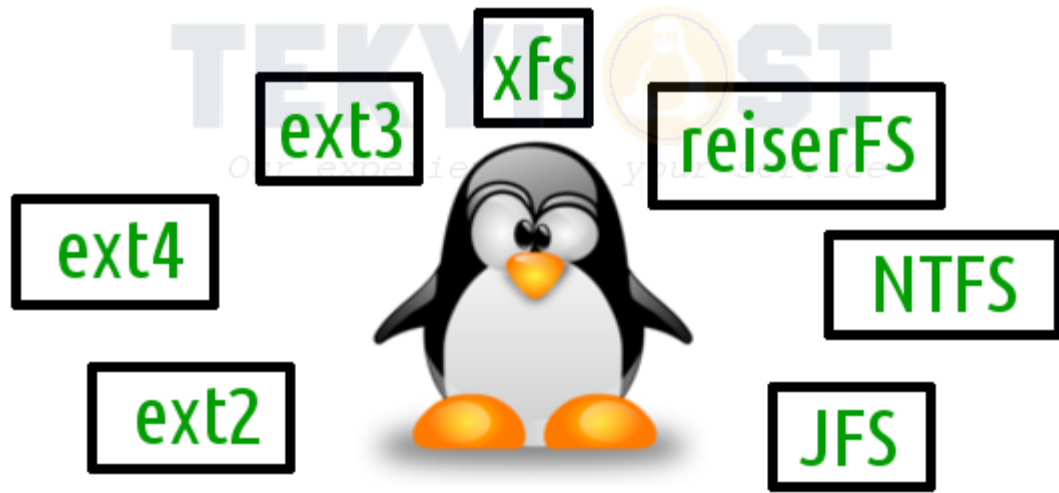


文件系统



This file goes there...
That file goes here...





NTFS or FAT 32?

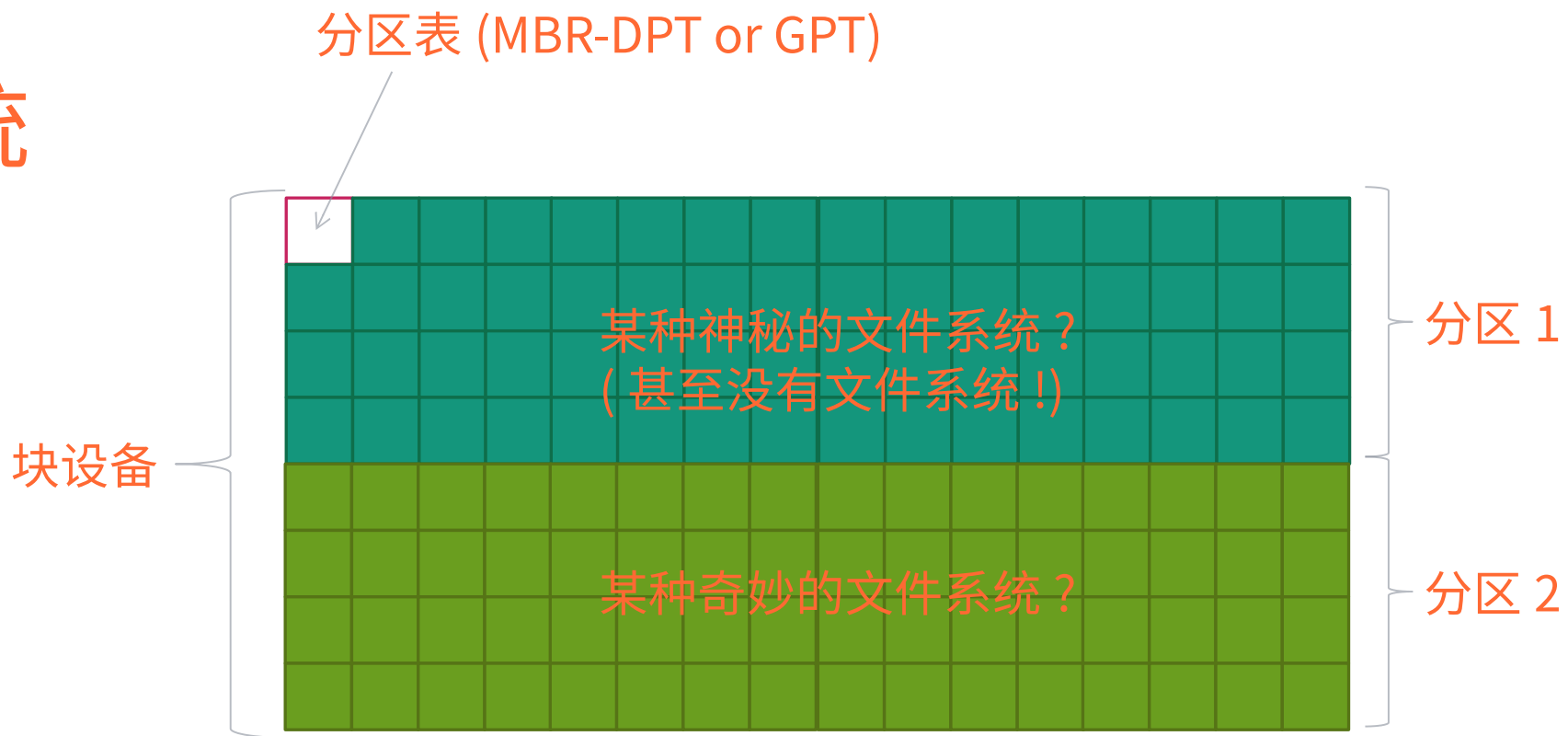


概念辨析

文件系统

分区

逻辑卷



man 7 hier



file system??

分区操作 → GPT 工具

256 GB Disk
SanDisk Z400s M.2 2280 256GB

/dev/sda - GParted
GParted Edit View Device Partition Help

/dev/sda (232.89 GiB)

Visual Partition Map:

- /dev/sda1**: 94.73 GiB (Yellow)
- unallocated**: 45.43 GiB (Grey)
- /dev/sda6**: 79.31 GiB (Yellow)

Partition	File System	Mount Point	Label	Size	Used	Unused	Flags
/dev/sda1	ntfs			94.73 GiB	89.14 GiB	5.59 GiB	boot
unallocated	unallocated			45.43 GiB	--	--	
▼ /dev/sda4	extended			82.72 GiB	--	--	
/dev/sda6	ext4	/		79.31 GiB	70.96 GiB	8.35 GiB	
/dev/sda5	linux-swap			3.41 GiB	--	--	
unallocated	unallocated			3.89 MiB	--	--	
/dev/sda2	fat32		HP_TOOLS	1019.00 MiB	28.64 MiB	990.36 MiB	lba
/dev/sda3	ntfs		HP_RECOVERY	9.00 GiB	7.26 GiB	1.74 GiB	
unallocated	unallocated			5.30 MiB	--	--	

0 operations pending

<http://www.system-rescue-cd.org/>

分区操作之 CLI 工具

`sudo fdisk /dev/sda`

Ctrl+C 取消

`partprobe` 重新扫描分区表

Help:

GPT

M enter protective/hybrid MBR

Generic

d delete a partition

F list free unpartitioned space

l list known partition types

n add a new partition

p print the partition table

t change a partition type

v verify the partition table

i print information about a partition

Misc

m print this menu

x extra functionality (experts only)

Script

I load disk layout from sfdisk script file

O dump disk layout to sfdisk script file

Save & Exit

w write table to disk and exit

q quit without saving changes

Create a new label

g create a new empty GPT partition table

G create a new empty SGI (IRIX) partition table

o create a new empty DOS partition table

s create a new empty Sun partition table

文件系统的使用（挂载和卸载）

mount < 设备文件 > < 挂载点 > [其他参数]

必须事先作为文件
夹存在

mount < 设备文件 >

mount < 挂载点 >

umount < 设备文件 >

umount < 挂载点 >

- 如果挂载点之前已经包含其他文件，挂载时会发生什么？

fsck (file system check)

fsck < 设备文件 >

fsck < 挂载点 >

```
ksqsf@inspiron:~$ sudo fsck /tmp/disk
fsck from util-linux 2.33.1
e2fsck 1.44.5 (15-Dec-2018)
/tmp/disk: clean, 18/25688 files, 8912/102400 blocks
```

/etc/fstab

```
## /etc/fstab: static file system information.
#
# Use 'blkid' to print the universally unique identifier for a
# device; this may be used with UUID= as a more robust way to name devices
# that works even if disks are added and removed. See fstab(5).
#
# <file system> <mount point>   <type>  <options>          <dump>  <pass>
# / was on /dev/sda2 during installation
UUID=ddc13a8f-3d9a-4ac0-8482-b0a572ea548d /          ext4      errors=remount-ro 0      1
# /boot/efi was on /dev/sda1 during installation
UUID=861A-60BC /boot/efi  vfat      umask=0077         0      1
# swap was on /dev/sda3 during installation
UUID=ec3a4bd4-3e78-4c35-a58f-68f50432857e none       swap      sw                 0      0
```

文件系统的创建

```
# mkfs.ext4 < 设备文件名 >
```

总之，就是 `mkfs.XXXX` 就对了
有一个 `mkfs` 程序，可以通过 `-t` 参数传入想要的 FS 类型

一个例子 (`cwd=/tmp`):

```
truncate disk --size 100M
```

```
sudo mkfs -t ext4 disk
```

```
sudo mount disk /mnt
```

```
# 创建一个 100M 的文件
```

```
# 在 disk 上建立 ext4
```

```
# 把 disk 挂载到 /mnt
```


文件系统的删除（？）

ご存知でしょうか
格式化

文件系统统计信息 (df)

```
ksqsf@inspiron:/$ df
Filesystem      1K-blocks      Used Available Use% Mounted on
udev            3916772         20    3916752   1% /dev
tmpfs           789208        31328     757880   4% /run
/dev/sda2       239260292 204384416  22652440  91% /
tmpfs           3946040        29888    3916152   1% /dev/shm
tmpfs           5120           4         5116   1% /run/lock
tmpfs           3946040           0    3946040   0% /sys/fs/cgroup
/dev/loop0       90624         90624           0 100% /snap/core/6964
/dev/loop1       91648         91648           0 100% /snap/core/6818
/dev/loop3      137216        137216           0 100% /snap/mathpix-snipping-tool/36
/dev/loop2      137216        137216           0 100% /snap/mathpix-snipping-tool/35
/dev/loop4       91392         91392           0 100% /snap/core/6673
/dev/sda1        98304         16799      81505   18% /boot/efi
tmpfs           789208        13468     775740   2% /run/user/1000
/dev/loop5       95054         1563      86323   2% /tmp/mnt
```

磁盘占用查看 (du)

```
ksqsf@inspiron:~/bin$ du -h ~/bin/  
920K    /home/ksqsf/bin/dosbox/masm  
924K    /home/ksqsf/bin/dosbox  
7.7M    /home/ksqsf/bin/
```

```
ksqsf@inspiron:/tmp$ du -h --apparent-size disk  
100M    disk  
ksqsf@inspiron:/tmp$ du -h disk  
424K    disk
```

高级文件属性

chattr 设置属性 + - -R -p
lsattr 列出属性

'a' only append

'c' compress (不被 ext2/3/4 支持)

'd' 不被 dump

'C' 不使用 Copy on Write

'i' immutable (真·只读)

高级文件权限

SBIT: Sticky bit, 对文件无效, 在目录上使用时, 目录中的所有文件只能由其所有者删除或移动。如 /tmp。 t =

sbit+x, T = sbit. chmod o+t file

```
drwxrwxrwt - root 24 5月 23:54 tmp
```

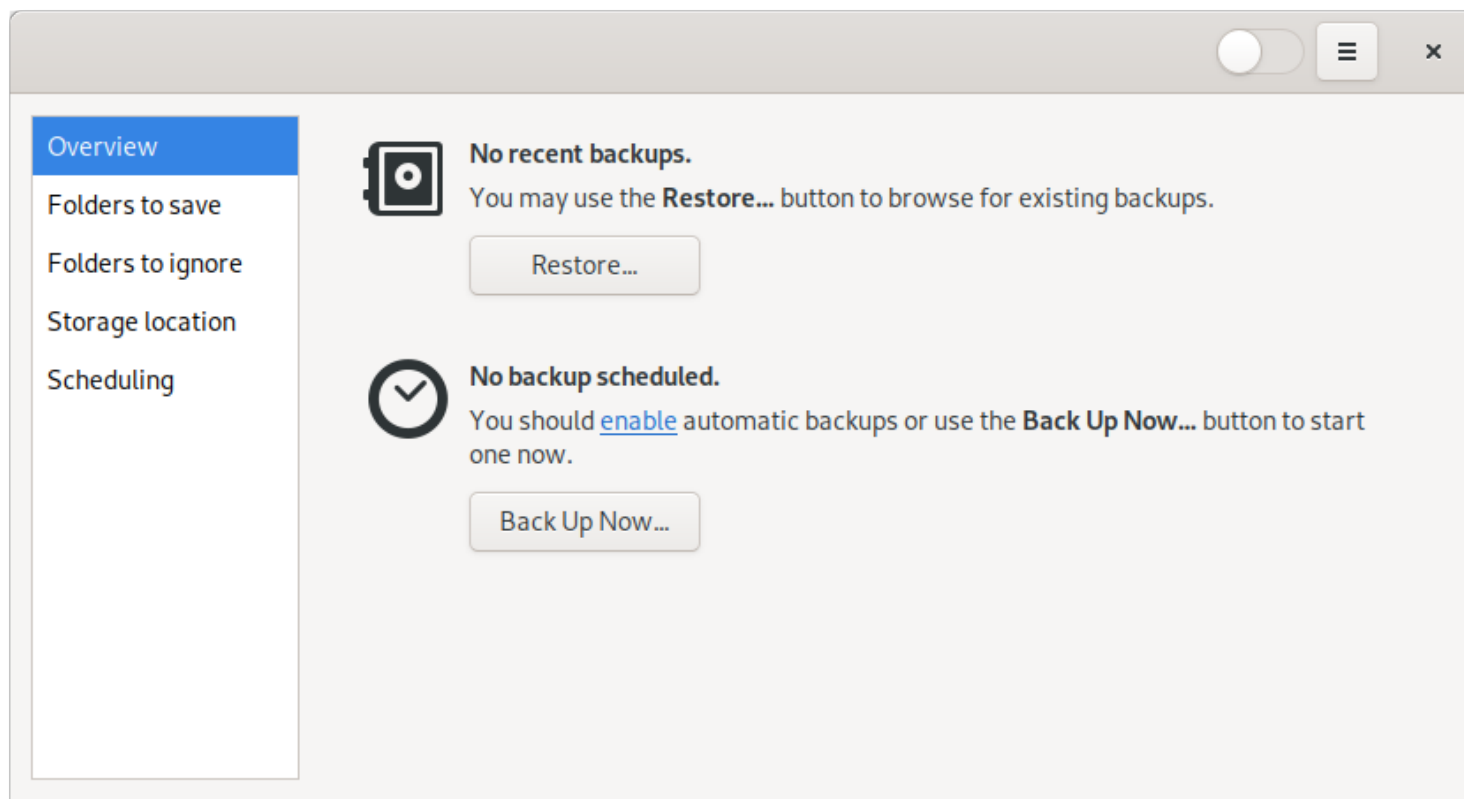
setuid: 可执行文件置有效用户为 owner。 chmod u+s file
对目录无影响。

setgid: 可执行文件置有效组为 owner。 chmod g+s file
目录内创建的文件属于父目录所属的组。

```
.rwSr-xr-x 157k root 13 1月 3:10 sudo
```

备份

- rsync （高级 cp ）
- dump
- Deja Dup & duplicity



备份与还原之 dump 与 restore

dump -0 -f < 输出 > < 文件夹 >

dump [-0123456789acLnSu] [-B records] [-b blocksize]
[-C cachesize] [-D dumpdates] [-d density] [-f file |
-P pipecommand] [-h level] [-s feet] [-T date]
filesystem

dump -W 哪些文件系统需要备份

dump -w 只显示 fstab 里的

备份与还原之 dump 与 restore

```
restore -f backup -i # 交互式模式
```

```
cd /tmp/mp
```

```
restore -x -a -f /tmp/backup [ 文件列表 ]
```

An orange triangle is located in the bottom right corner of the slide, pointing upwards and to the left.

备份与还原之 duplicity

```
duplicity /home/me sftp://me@lab/backup
```

```
duplicity full /home/me sftp://me@lab/backup
```

```
duplicity --full-if-older-than 1M ...
```

```
duplicity list-current-files sftp://me@lab/backup
```

```
duplicity remove-older-than <time> sftp://me@lab/backup
```

```
duplicity sftp://me@lab/backup /home/me [--force]
```

```
duplicity REMOTE LOCAL --file-to-restore FILE -t TIME
```

find (1)

找到 90 天前的全部备份并删除

```
find backups
```

```
-name '?backup*'
```

```
-type f
```

```
-mtime 90
```

```
-delete
```

```
# 目录存满了各种 full backup
```

```
# 文件名模式
```

```
# 普通文件， d 代表目录
```

```
# 90 天前修改过， ctime, atime
```

find (2)

把 180 天都没有访问过的备份文件移动到另外的地方

```
find backups -name 'backup*' -atime 180 -print0  
| sort -z | tee filelist  
| xargs -r0 -I{} mv {} /old_backups/
```

```
find backups -name 'backup*' -atime 180  
-exec mv {} /old_backups/ \;
```

自动备份脚本 maint.sh

```
CMD="$1"      # 子命令  
SRC="$2"      # 待备份目录  
DST="$3"      # 存放备份文件的目录
```

```
if [[ -z $CMD ]]; then  
    echo "What do you want to do?"  
    exit 1  
elif [[ -z $SRC || -z $DST ]]; then  
    echo "May I have your source and destination?"  
    exit 1  
else  
    echo "Ok, let's do $CMD!"  
fi
```

自动备份脚本 maint.sh

```
DATE=$(date -Iseconds)
```

```
case $CMD in
    autobackup | backup)
        dump -0 -f "$DST/backup-$DATE" "$SRC"
        echo "Full backup $DATE" >> $DST/log
        ;;
    autorestore | restore)
        cd $SRC
        find $DST -name 'backup-*' -type f -printf '%T@ %p\n' | sort -n
| tail -1 | cut -f2 -d" " | xargs -r -I{} restore -xa -f {}
        cd -
        ;;
esac
```

自动备份脚本 maint.sh

```
init)
    mkdir -p "$DST"
    touch "$DST/log"
    chattr +a "$DST/log"
    ;;
clean)
    find "$DST" -name 'backup-*' -type f -mtime 30 -delete
    ;;
esac
```

写脚本的意义：

- 可以做成 cron 定时任务
- 封装后用起来简单

Thank you!

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