Ubuntu环境下挂载新硬盘 - 乂乂的日志 - 网易博客

Ubuntu系統的硬盘空间不够用了,需要增加新的硬盘扩容。将硬盘分区、格式化、自动挂载配置的整个过程记下来,备忘。

一、硬盘分区 | Hard disk add new partition

1、显示硬盘及所属分区情况。在终端窗口中输入如下命令:

sudo fdisk -lu

显示当前的硬盘及所属分区的情况。如下图所示:

系统是示: Dlsk /dev/sdb doesn't contain a valid partition table.

```
aofeng@aofeng-vb:~$ sudo fdisk -lu
Disk /dev/sda: 21.5 GB, 21474836480 bytes
255 heads, 63 sectors/track, 2610 cylinders, total 41943040 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
Disk identifier: 0x000820cb
   Device Boot
                                                   Blocks
                       Start
                                        End
                                                             Id System
                                     499711
/dev/sda1
                         2048
                                                   248832
                                                             83 Linux
Partition 1 does not end on cylinder boundary.
                     501758 41940991
                                                20719617
/dev/sda2
                                                               5 Extended
/dev/sda5
                      501760
                                   2500607
                                                   999424
                                                              82
                                                                  Linux swap / Solaris
/dev/sda6
                                                  4999168
                     2502656
                                   12500991
                                                              83 Linux
/dev/sda7
                    12503040
                                   41940991
                                                 14718976
                                                              83 Linux
Disk /dev/sdb: 214.7 GB, 214748364800 bytes
255 heads, 63 sectors/track, 26108 cylinders, total 419430400 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
Disk identifier: 0x00000000
Disk /dev/sdb doesn't contain a valid partition table
```

2、对硬盘进行分区。在终端窗口中输入如下命令:

sudo fdisk /dev/sdb

如下图所示:

```
在Command (m for help)提示符后面输入m显示一个帮助菜单。
aofeng@aofeng-vb:~$ sudo fdisk /dev/sdb
Device contains neither a valid DOS partition table, nor Sun, SGI or OSF disklab
el
Building a new DOS disklabel with disk identifier 0xa20a7e16.
Changes will remain in memory only, until you decide to write them.
After that, of course, the previous content won't be recoverable.
Warning: invalid flag 0x0000 of partition table 4 will be corrected by w(rite)
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): m
Command action
       toggle a bootable flag
        edit bsd disklabel
   b
        toggle the dos compatibility flag
        delete a partition
        list known partition types
        print this menu
   m
        add a new partition
        create a new empty DOS partition table
        print the partition table
        quit without saving changes
```

在Command (m for help)提示符后面输入n,执行 add a new partition 指令给硬盘增加一个新分区。 出现Command action时,输入e,指定分区为扩展分区(extended)。 出现Partition number(1-4)时,输入1表示只分一个区。 后续指定起启柱面(cylinder)号完成分区。

```
toggle the dos compatibility flag
        delete a partition
        list known partition types
print this menu
        add a new partition
        create a new empty DOS partition table
        print the partition table
        quit without saving changes
create a new empty Sun disklabel
change a partition's system id
        change display/entry units
        verify the partition table
        write table to disk and exit
   W
        extra functionality (experts only)
Command (m for help): n
Command action
       extended
   e
       primary partition (1-4)
   D
Partition number (1-4): 1
First cylinder (1-26108, default 1): 1
Last cylinder, +cylinders or +size{K,M,G} (1-26108, default 26108):
Using default value 26108
```

在Command (m for help)提示符后面输入p,显示分区表。

系统提示如下:

Device Boot Start End Blocks Id System /dev/sdb1 1 26108 209712478+ 5 Extended

```
list known partition types
           print this menu
           add a new partition
create a new empty DOS partition table
     0
           print the partition table
           quit without saving changes
           create a new empty Sun disklabel
change a partition's system id
change display/entry units
           verify the partition table write table to disk and exit
           extra functionality (experts only)
Command (m for help): p
Disk /dev/sdb: 214.7 GB, 214748364800 bytes
255 heads, 63 sectors/track, 26108 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: 0x618837ef
                                                               Blocks Id System
209712478+ 5 Extended
                                                     End
     Device Boot
                                Start
/dev/sdb1
                                                   26108
```

在Command (m for help)提示符后面输入w,保存分区表。

系统提示: The partition table has been altered!

```
Command (m for help): m
Command action
       toggle a bootable flag
   b
        edit bsd disklabel
        toggle the dos compatibility flag
        delete a partition
        list known partition types
print this menu
        add a new partition
        create a new empty DOS partition table
        print the partition table
        quit without saving changes
create a new empty Sun disklabel
change a partition's system id
        change display/entry units
        verify the partition table
        write table to disk and exit extra functionality (experts only)
Command (m for help): w
The partition table has been altered!
Calling ioctl() to re-read partition table.
Syncing disks.
```

在终端窗口中输入如下命令:

sudo fdisk -lu

如下图所示:

系统已经识别了硬盘 /dev/sdb 的分区。

```
Disk /dev/sda: 21.5 GB, 21474836480 bytes
255 heads, 63 sectors/track, 2610 cylinders, total 41943040 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
Disk identifier: 0x000820cb
   Device Boot
                        Start
                                                    Blocks
                                                               Id System
/dev/sda1 *
                        2048
                                     499711
                                                   248832
                                                             83 Linux
Partition 1 does not end on cylinder boundary.
                    501758 41940991
                                                 20719617
/dev/sda2
                                                               5 Extended
/dev/sda5
                     501760
                                   2500607
                                                   999424
                                                              82 Linux swap / Solaris
/dev/sda6
                      2502656
                                   12500991
                                                   4999168
                                                               83 Linux
/dev/sda7
                    12503040
                                   41940991
                                                 14718976
                                                             83 Linux
Disk /dev/sdb: 214.7 GB, 214748364800 bytes
255 heads, 63 sectors/track, 26108 cylinders, total 419430400 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
Disk identifier: 0x618837ef
   Device Boot
                        Start
                                         End
                                                               Id
                                                                   System
                         63 419425019
/dev/sdb1
                                                209712478+
                                                              5 Extended
```

二、硬盘格式化 | Format hard disk

1、显示硬盘及所属分区情况。在终端窗口中输入如下命令:

sudo mkfs -t ext4 /dev/sdb

说明:

-t ext4 表示将分区格式化成ext4文件系统类型。

```
aofeng@aofeng-vb:~$ sudo mkfs -t ext4 /dev/sdb
[sudo] password for aofeng:
mke2fs 1.41.12 (17-May-2010)
/dev/sdb is entire device, not just one partition!
无论如何也要继续? (y,n) y
文件系统标签=
操作系统:Linux
块大小=4096 (log=2)
分块大小=4096 (log=2)
Stride=0 blocks, Stripe width=0 blocks
13107200 inodes, 52428800 blocks
2621440 blocks (5.00%) reserved for the super user
第一个数据块=0
Maximum filesystem blocks=0
1600 block groups
32768 blocks per group, 32768 fragments per group
8192 inodes per group
Superblock backups stored on blocks:
         32768, 98304, 163840, 229376, 294912, 819200, 884736, 1605632, 2654208,
         4096000, 7962624, 11239424, 20480000, 23887872
正在写入inode表: 完成
Creating journal (32768 blocks): 完成
Writing superblocks and filesystem accounting information: 完成
```

三、挂载硬盘分区 | Mount hard disk partition

1、显示硬盘挂载情况。在终端窗口中输入如下命令:

sudo df -l

新硬盘分区没有挂载,无法进入和查看。

在终端窗口中输入如下命令:

sudo mount -t ext4 /dev/sdb /devdata

说明:

指定硬盘分区文件系统类型为ext4 ,同时将 /dev/sdb 分区挂载到目录 /devdata。

sudo df -l

新硬盘分区已经挂载,如下图最下面的红色方框内容。

```
aofeng@aofeng-vb:~$ df -l
文件系统
                    1K-块
                                 已用
                                           可用 已用% 挂载点
/dev/sda6
                                  3070444
                                            1600236 66% /
                       4920636
                                      244
                                                       1% /dev
none
                         507252
                                              507008
none
                         512852
                                      252
                                              512600
                                                       1% /dev/shm
                                              512492
none
                         512852
                                      360
                                                       1% /var/run
                         512852
                                              512852
                                                       0% /var/lock
none
                                        Θ
                                                      27% /boot
/dev/sda1
                                              168842
                         240972
                                    59689
                                                       2% /home
/dev/sda7
                       14487924
                                   216896
                                           13535080
/dev/sr0
                          32370
                                    32370
                                                   0 100% /media/VBOXADDITIONS 3.2
.12 68302
aofeng@aofeng-vb:~$ sudo mount -t ext4 /dev/sdb /devdata [sudo] password for aofeng:
aofeng@aofeng-vb:~$ df -l
                    IK-吠
文件系统
                                 已用
                                           可用 已用%挂载点
/dev/sda6
                        4920636
                                  3070444
                                            1600236 66% /
none
                         507252
                                      244
                                              507008
                                                       1% /dev
                                                       1% /dev/shm
                         512852
                                      252
                                              512600
none
                                      360
none
                         512852
                                              512492
                                                       1% /var/run
none
                         512852
                                              512852
                                                       0% /var/lock
/dev/sda1
                         240972
                                    59689
                                              168842
                                                      27% /boot
/dev/sda7
                       14487924
                                   216896
                                           13535080
                                                       2% /home
                          32370
                                                   0 100% /media/VBOXADDITIONS 3.2
                                    32370
/dev/sr0
.12 68302
/dev/sdb
                      206424760
                                   191756 195747244 1% /devdata
```

2、配置硬盘在系统启动自动挂载。在文件 /etc/fstab 中加入如下配置:

```
# /devdata was on /dev/sdb
UUID=37eaa526-5d96-4237-8468-603df5216ce9 /devdata ext4 defaults 0 3
   /etc/fstab: static file system information.
  Use 'blkid -o value -s UUID' 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).
                                                                                                     <dump>
# <file system> <mount point> <type> <options>
  oroc /proc proc |
#/was on /dev/sda6 during installation
                                                                     nodev, noexec, nosuid 0
UUID=0b32eada-f81d-4d8e-874f-0af81b7e46ef
                                                                                                                        errors=remount-ro 0
UUID=003/2eada-T810-4080-8/4T-00781D/240eT /
# /boot was on /dev/sdal during installation
UUID=072fe42e-3456-4edf-82b6-35324a43f8a9 /boot
# /home was on /dev/sda7 during installation
UUID=4700cc40-8f81-440a-90fa-8d0d81ef79e7 /home
# swap was on /dev/sda5 during installation
UUID=a5866d8b-945b-4152-bf7e-84d9aa29da77 none
                                                                                                         ext4
                                                                                                                        defaults
                                                                                                                                                     0
                                                                                                                                                                   2
                                                                                                         ext4
                                                                                                                        defaults
                                                                                                                                                     0
                                                                                                                                                                   2
                                                                                                                                                     0
                                                                                                                                                                   0
                                                                                                          swap
  '/devdata wan on /dev/sdb
UID=37eaa526-5d96-4237-8468-603df5216ce9 /devdata
                                                                                                                        defaults
```


嵩!部分我的设置与原作者不同。用上面无法成功自动挂载的话,请尝试下面的配置:

```
fstab x
 1# /etc/fstab: static file system information.
 2 #
 ^{-} . ^{-} ^{-} Use 'blkid -o value -s UUID' to print the universally unique identifier 4 \# for a device; this may be used with UUID= as a more robust way to name
 5 # devices that works even if disks are added and removed. See fstab(5).
 6 #
 7 # <file system> <mount point>
                                         <type> <options>
                                                                       <dump> <pass>
                                                       /proc proc nodev, noexec, nosuid 0 0
 9 # / was on /dev/sda5 during installation
10 UUID=ff5251af-4286-4839-8612-86f4bce7269e
                                                               ext4 errors=remount-ro
11 # swap was on /dev/sda6 during installation
12 UUID=e093adfe-aa5c-43da-b23d-6464142ae8e6
                                                       none
                                                       none swap sw
/Projects ext4 defaults
13 /dev/sdb
14 /dev/sdd
                                                                                                0
                                                       /AMAX ext4 defaults
                                                                                                   0
                                                                                                0
                                                                                        zwkufo.blog.163.com
```

其中,"/Projects"与"/AMAX"都是挂载点,可以根据需要自定义。

上面是ext4格式硬盘为例子。如果是ntfs , 则 "ext4" 要修改为 "auto" , "defaults" 要修改为 "nosuid,nodev,nofail"。

在Ubuntu , 可以使用更直观的方式:用系统自带的Disks或者Disk Utility界面化工具。

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附录1:fdisk命令详解 | Appendix part 1:fdisk command

fayntaxi语法如下:

fdisk [-b sectorsize] device

fdisk -l [-u] [device...]

fdisk -s partition...

fdisk -v

说明:

- -b 指定每个分区的大小。也可以执行fdisk device (如:fdisk /dev/sdb)后,在系统提示时指定。
- - I 列出指定的外围设备的分区表状况。如果仅执行 fdisk I , 系统会列出已知的分区。
- -u 搭配"-1"参数列表,会用分区数目取代柱面数目,来表示每个分区的起始地址。
- -s 将指定的分区的大小输出到标准输出上,单位为区块。
- -v 显示fdisk的版本信息。

附录2:mkfs命令详解 | Appendix part 2:mkfs command

nayntaxi语法如下:

mkfs [-V] [-t fstype] [fs-options] filesys

说明:

- -V 显示简要的使用方法。
- -t 指定要建立何种文件系统,如:ext3,ext4。
- fs 指定建立文件系统时的参数。
- -v 显示版本信息与详细的使用方法。

附录3: mount命令详解 | Appendix part 3: mount command syntax

mkfs 命令的语法如下:

mount [-afFnrsvw] [-t vfstype] [-L label] [-o options] device dir mount [-lhv]

说明:

- -a 加载文件/etc/fstab中设置的所有设备。
- -f 不实际加载设备。可与-v等参数同时使用以查看mount的执行过程。
- -F 需与-a参数同时使用。所有在/etc/fstab中设置的设备会被同时加载,可加快执行速度。
- -t vfstype 指定加载的文件系统类型,如:ext3,ext4。
- -L label 给挂载点指定一个标签名称。
- -I 显示分区的label。
- -h 显示帮助信息。
- -v 显示mount的版本信息。
- device 要挂载的分区或文件。如果device是一个文件,挂载时须加上 -o loop参数。
- dir 分区的挂载点。

附录4: fstab配置详解 | Appendix part 4: fstab detail configuration

/etc/fstab 中一共有6列:

file system:指定要挂载的文件系统的设备名称(如:/dev/sdb)。也可以采用
 UUID, UUID可以通过使用blkid命令来查看(如:blkid/dev/sdb)指定设备的UUID

号。

- mount point:挂载点。就是自己手动创建一个目录,然后把分区挂载到这个目录下。
- type:用来指定文件系统的类型。如:ext3, ext4, ntfs等。
- option dump: 0表示不备份; 1表示要将整个中的内容备份。此处建议设置为 0。
- pass:用来指定fsck如何来检查硬盘。0表示不检查;挂载点为分区/(根分区)必须设置为1,其他的挂载点不能设置为1;如果有挂载ass设置成大于1的值,则在检查完根分区后,然后按pass的值从小到大依次检查,相同数值的同时检查。如:/home 和/boot 的pass设置成2,/devdata的pass设置成3,则系统在检查完根分区,接着同时检查/boot和/home,再检查/devdata。