

Partitionen

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Ziele

alles ist ein File: *stream of bits*

- ▶ Träger von Filesystemen
- ▶ Aufbau
 - ▶ MBR: Master Boot Record
- ▶ Herstellung

Remark: Alles ist ein File *stream of bits*

Partitionen Terminologie GNU/Linux

Träger von Filesystemen

- ▶ Festplatte `ls /dev/sd*`
 - ▶ `/dev/sdX`, $X=a,b,c \dots$
 - ▶ Partitionen
 - ▶ `/dev/sdXN` $N=1,2,3 \dots$
- ▶ SD-Karten `ls /dev/mmcblk*`
 - ▶ `/dev/mmcblkN` $N=0,1,2 \dots$
 - ▶ Partitionen
 - ▶ `/dev/mmcblkNpN` $N=0,1,2 \dots$

Massenspeicher

non volatile

Arten

- ▶ mechanische Festplatten
- ▶ SSD Karten
- ▶ SD-Karten
- ▶ Flash
- ▶ ...

Typisch

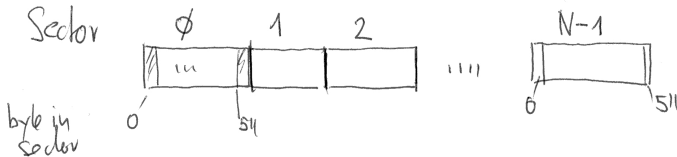
- ▶ Zugriff relativ langsam
- ▶ Blockorientiert
 - ▶ Mehrere Bits/Bytes pro Zugriff

Massenspeicher

Blocks/Sektoren

```
typedef unsigned char Sector[512];  
Sector MassStorage[N];
```

Remark: Ein langer Array von Sektoren



Der Befehl `dd`

Vorsicht

```
dd if=/dev/mmcblk0 count=1|hexdump -C
# first sector to stdout
dd if=/dev/mmcblk0 skip=1 count=1|hexdump -C
# second sector to stdout
dd if=/dev/mmcblk0 of=mbr.bin count=1
# copy sector to mbr.bin
```

MBR: Master Boot Record

Verzeichnis der Partionen

```
dd if=/dev/mmcblk0 count=1|hexdump -C
```

```
00000000  00 00 00 00 00 00 00 00 00 00 00 00 00 00 00 00 |.....|
*
000001b0  00 00 00 00 00 00 00 00 ba 23 8e d6 00 00 00 00 |.....#.....|
000001c0  01 20 0b 03 10 1f 00 08 00 00 00 00 04 00 00 00 |. ....|
000001d0  01 20 83 03 50 df 00 08 04 00 00 70 71 00 00 00 |. ..P.....pq...|
000001e0  00 00 00 00 00 00 00 00 00 00 00 00 00 00 00 00 |.....|
000001f0  00 00 00 00 00 00 00 00 00 00 00 00 00 55 aa |.....U.|
00000200
```

<https://technet.microsoft.com/en-us/library/cc976786.aspx>