

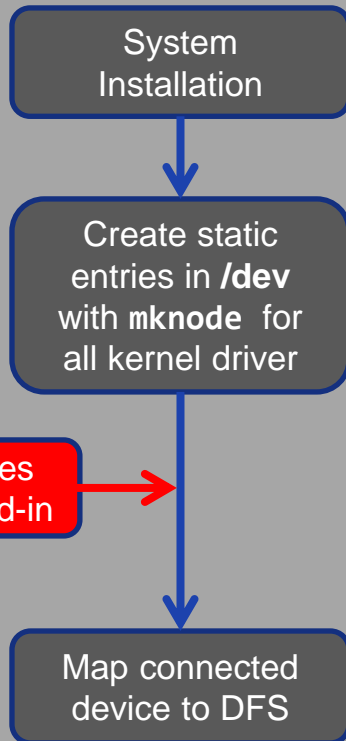


LPIC-2 TRAINING COURSE

Topic 203: Devies & Filesystem

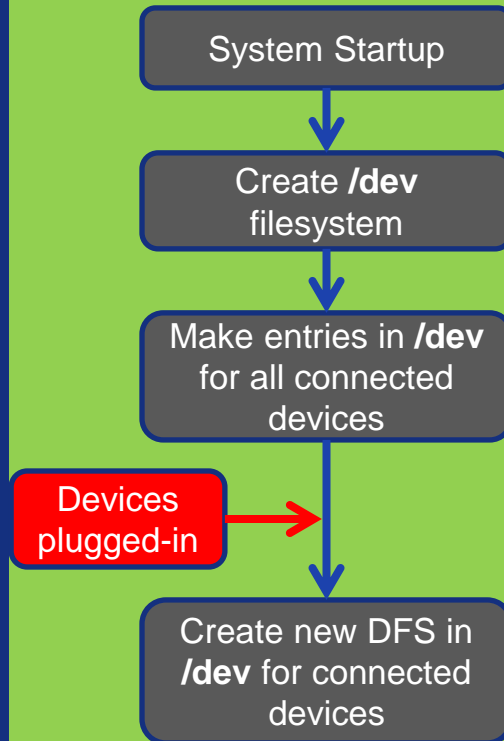
Static /dev vs. dev-FS vs. udev

Static /dev



- Huge mess of entries, most are useless
- Use major/minor number
- Does not tell which devices exist
- Kernel determine
- Not persistent
- No dynamic allocation of entries

dev-FS



- Only shows the entries for devices that are currently present
- Use major/minor number
- Does not provide a way to name devices persistently
- Kernel determine

udev



- Only shows the entries for devices in the system
- Does not care about major/minor number schemes
- Provides the ability to name devices in persistent maner
- User determine

udev rules

❖ Default rules directory: */etc/udev/rules.d*

- Rules are parsed in lexical order
- Default rules: **50-udev.rules**
- You should create **10-local.rules** and put your rules in there
- Example: */dev/disk/*

❖ Rules syntax:

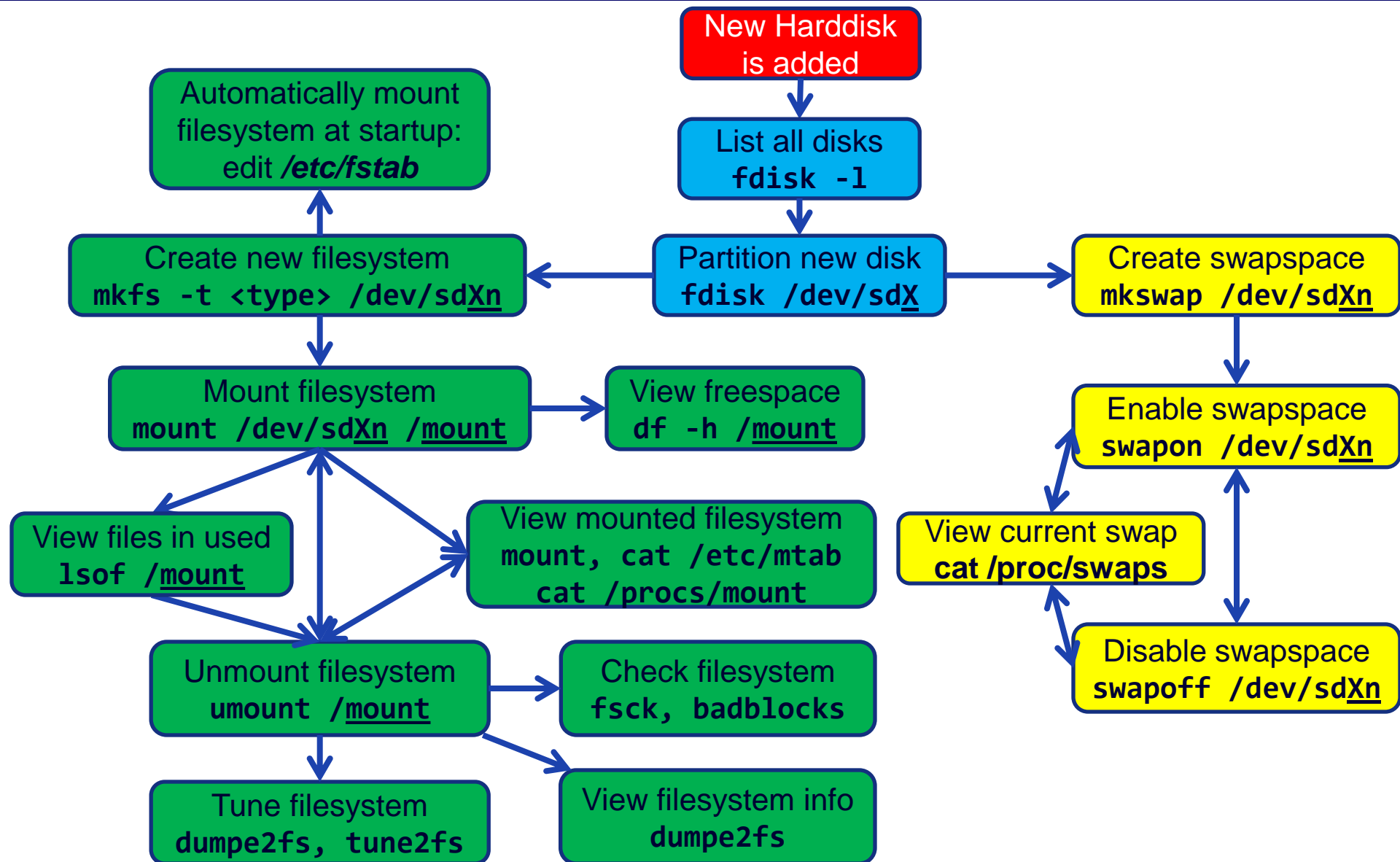
- Match keys: used with operators **==** or **!=**
 - **KERNEL** *match against the name the kernel assigns*
 - **SUBSYSTEM** *match against the subsystem of a device*
 - **DRIVER** *match against the actual driver name for a device*
 - **SYSFS{attr}** *match against **sysfs**'s attribute for a device*
- Assignment keys: used with operators **=**, **+=** or **:=**
 - **NAME** *the name of the device node to be used*
 - **SYMLINK** *creates a symlink to the assigned node name*
 - **USER, GROUP, MODE** *set ownership and permissions to the assigned node name*
- Examples:
`SUBSYSTEM=="block",SYSFS{model}=="HP_V213",NAME="MyUSB",SYMLINK+="bkup",MODE="0666"`

Exercise 1: Using udev rules

Change the name of **/dev/sdb** node to **/dev/mydisk2**

1. Find device object in sysfs
 - Hint: `find /sys -name sdb`
2. View the sysfs attributes of sdb:
 - Hint: `udevinfo -a -p /sys/block/sdb`
3. Choose the unique attributes of sdb, eg: **SYSFS{size}** and **SYSFS{model}**
4. Create a new udev rules file (***10-local.rules***) in ***/etc/udev/rules.d*** and add a new rule for **sdb**:
 - Hint: `SUBSYSTEM=="block", SYSFS{size}=="20971520", SYSFS{model}=="VMware Virtual S", NAME="mydisk2"`
5. Reboot your system

Maintaining Harddisk Filesystem



Maintaining CD-ROM filesystem

- ❖ Creating an ISO image from a directory:
 - `mkisofs -r -o outfile.iso /path/to/input/directory`
- ❖ Creating ISO image from CD-ROM:
 - `dd if=/dev/cdrom of=/path/to/outfile.iso`
- ❖ Mounting an ISO image:
 - `mount -t iso9660 -o ro,loop /path/to/isofile /mountpoint`
- ❖ Burning an ISO image:
 - `cdrecord -scanbus`
 - `cdrecord -v speed=N dev=X,Y,Z -data /path/to/isofile`
- ❖ Making a copy of data CD:
 - `cdrecord -v speed=N dev=X,Y,Z -isozsize /dev/cdrom`

Exercise 2: Loopback device

1. Create a virtual disk with the size of 40960 block
 - Hint: `dd if=/dev/zero of=/tmp/vdisk count=40960`
2. Format the virtual disk with ext3 filesystem
 - Hint: `mkfs -t ext3 -F /tmp/vdisk`
3. Create a mountpoint
 - Hint: `mkdir /vdisk`
4. Mount the virtual disk
 - Hint: `mount -t ext3 -o rw,loop /tmp/vdisk /vdisk`
5. Test writing/reading/setting quota on this filesystem



Thank You !



BACKUP SLIDES