

Linux下硬件管理(上)

■ 本章学习目标

- 使用**kudzu**重新配置硬件
- 配置模块
- 基本磁盘管理



配置硬件

- 计算机添加硬件之后，会有系统工具来自动检测并配置硬件。如果硬件没有备正确安装，可以使用模块工具来为硬件配置整齐模块，以便使硬件正常工作。
- 注意：安装前，收集好硬件相关信息。

kudzu 重新配置硬件

■ kudzu

- 检查连接到计算机的硬件
- 发现的新硬件与保存在/etc/sysconfig/hwconf文件中的硬件信息数据库进行比较。
- 根据检测到的新硬件或者移出的硬件，提示修改系统配置。
- 用法：
 - 重新启动计算机
 - kudzu

配置模块

lsmod 列出已加载的模块

➤ 用法: **lsmod**

• 例如

```

root@RHEL5:~
文件(F) 编辑(E) 查看(V) 终端(T) 标签(B) 帮助(H)

[root@RHEL5 ~]# lsmod
Module                Size  Used by
autofs4               23749  2
hidp                  23105  2
12cap                 29505  5 hidp
bluetooth             53925  2 hidp,12cap
sunrpc                142973  1
ip_conntrack_netbios_ns 6977  0
ipt_REJECT            9537  1
xt_state              6209  2
ip_conntrack          53153  2 ip_conntrack_netbios_ns,xt_state
nfnetlink             10713  1 ip_conntrack
xt_tcpudp             7105  4
iptables_filter       7105  1
ip_tables            17029  1 iptables_filter
x_tables              17349  4 ipt_REJECT,xt_state,xt_tcpudp,ip_
    
```

配置模块

■ modinfo 查看模块信息

➤ 用法: modinfo 模块名

● 例如

```
root@RHEL5:~  
文件(F) 编辑(E) 查看(V) 终端(T) 标签(B) 帮助(H)  
[root@RHEL5 ~]# modinfo bluetooth  
filename:          /lib/modules/2.6.18-8.e15xen/kernel/net/bluetooth  
/bluetooth.ko  
alias:             net-pf-31  
license:           GPL  
version:           2.10  
description:       Bluetooth Core ver 2.10  
author:            Maxim Krasnyansky <maxk@qualcomm.com>, Marcel Hol  
tmann <marcel@holtmann.org>  
srcversion:        1E220576B92376D5041FF08  
depends:              
vermagic:          2.6.18-8.e15xen SMP mod_unload 686 REGPARM 4KSTAC  
KS gcc-4.1
```


配置模块

■ modprobe 加载模块

➤ 用法: modprobe 模块名

● 例如

```
root@RHEL5:~  
文件(F) 编辑(E) 查看(V) 终端(T) 标签(B) 帮助(H)  
[root@RHEL5 ~]# modprobe bonding  
[root@RHEL5 ~]# lsmod |grep bonding  
bonding                75305  0
```

■ rmmod 移出模块

➤ 用法: rmmod 模块名

● 例如

```
root@RHEL5:~  
文件(F) 编辑(E) 查看(V) 终端(T) 标签(B) 帮助(H)  
[root@RHEL5 ~]# rmmod bonding  
[root@RHEL5 ~]# lsmod |grep bonding
```

磁盘管理——磁盘分区 7-1

■ 查看硬盘分区表

➤ fdisk -l

```

root@RHEL5:~
文件(F) 编辑(E) 查看(V) 终端(T) 标签(B) 帮助(H)
[root@RHEL5 ~]# fdisk -l

Disk /dev/sda: 16.1 GB, 16106127360 bytes
255 heads, 63 sectors/track, 1958 cylinders
Units = cylinders of 16065 * 512 = 8225280 bytes

   Device Boot      Start         End      Blocks   Id  System
/dev/sda1  *           1           16     128488+   83   Linux
/dev/sda2             17        1673    13309852+   83   Linux
/dev/sda3          1674        1804     1052257+   82   Linux swap / Solaris

Disk /dev/sdb: 8589 MB, 8589934592 bytes
255 heads, 63 sectors/track, 1044 cylinders
Units = cylinders of 16065 * 512 = 8225280 bytes

Disk /dev/sdb doesn't contain a valid partition table
[root@RHEL5 ~]#
    
```

磁盘管理——磁盘分区 7-2

■ 分区开始

➤ fdisk 未分区的硬盘设备名

```
root@RHEL5:~  
文件(F) 编辑(E) 查看(V) 终端(T) 标签(B) 帮助(H)  
[root@RHEL5 ~]# fdisk /dev/sdb  
Device contains neither a valid DOS partition table, nor Sun, SGI or OSF disklabel  
Building a new DOS disklabel. Changes will remain in memory only,  
until you decide to write them. After that, of course, the previous  
content won't be recoverable.  
  
The number of cylinders for this disk is set to 1044.  
There is nothing wrong with that, but this is larger than 1024,  
and could in certain setups cause problems with:  
1) software that runs at boot time (e.g., old versions of LILO)  
2) booting and partitioning software from other OSs  
   (e.g., DOS FDISK, OS/2 FDISK)  
Warning: invalid flag 0x0000 of partition table 4 will be corrected by w(rite)  
  
Command (m for help): █
```


磁盘管理——磁盘分区 7-3

■ 建立主分区

```
Command (m for help): n
Command action
  e   extended
  p   primary partition (1-4)
p
Partition number (1-4): 1
First cylinder (1-1044, default 1):
Using default value 1
Last cylinder or +size or +sizeM or +sizeK (1-1044, default 1044): +100m
```

```
Command (m for help): p
```

```
Disk /dev/sdb: 8589 MB, 8589934592 bytes
255 heads, 63 sectors/track, 1044 cylinders
Units = cylinders of 16065 * 512 = 8225280 bytes
```

Device	Boot	Start	End	Blocks	Id	System
/dev/sdb1		1	13	104391	83	Linux

```
Command (m for help): █
```

磁盘管理——磁盘分区 7-4

■ 建立扩展分区

```
Command (m for help): n
Command action
  e   extended
  p   primary partition (1-4)
e
Partition number (1-4): 2
First cylinder (14-1044, default 14):
Using default value 14
Last cylinder or +size or +sizeM or +sizeK (14-1044, default 1044):
Using default value 1044
```

```
Command (m for help): p
```

```
Disk /dev/sdb: 8589 MB, 8589934592 bytes
255 heads, 63 sectors/track, 1044 cylinders
Units = cylinders of 16065 * 512 = 8225280 bytes
```

Device	Boot	Start	End	Blocks	Id	System
/dev/sdb1		1	13	104391	83	Linux
/dev/sdb2		14	1044	8281507+	5	Extended

```
Command (m for help): █
```

磁盘管理——磁盘分区 7-5

■ 建立逻辑分区

```
Command (m for help): n
Command action
  1   logical (5 or over)
  p   primary partition (1-4)
1
First cylinder (14-1044, default 14):
Using default value 14
Last cylinder or +size or +sizeM or +sizeK (14-1044, default 1044): +500m
```

```
Command (m for help): p
```

```
Disk /dev/sdb: 8589 MB, 8589934592 bytes
255 heads, 63 sectors/track, 1044 cylinders
Units = cylinders of 16065 * 512 = 8225280 bytes
```

Device	Boot	Start	End	Blocks	Id	System
/dev/sdb1		1	13	104391	83	Linux
/dev/sdb2		14	1044	8281507+	5	Extended
/dev/sdb5		14	75	497983+	83	Linux

```
Command (m for help):
```

磁盘管理——磁盘分区 7-6

■ 删除一个分区

Device	Boot	Start	End	Blocks	Id	System
/dev/sdb1		1	13	104391	83	Linux
/dev/sdb2		14	1044	8281507+	5	Extended
/dev/sdb5		14	75	497983+	83	Linux
/dev/sdb6		76	100	200781	83	Linux

Command (m for help): d
Partition number (1-6): 6

Command (m for help): p

Disk /dev/sdb: 8589 MB, 8589934592 bytes
255 heads, 63 sectors/track, 1044 cylinders
Units = cylinders of 16065 * 512 = 8225280 bytes

Device	Boot	Start	End	Blocks	Id	System
/dev/sdb1		1	13	104391	83	Linux
/dev/sdb2		14	1044	8281507+	5	Extended
/dev/sdb5		14	75	497983+	83	Linux

磁盘管理——磁盘分区 7-7

■ 保存硬盘分区表

```
Command (m for help): p
```

```
Disk /dev/sdb: 8589 MB, 8589934592 bytes
255 heads, 63 sectors/track, 1044 cylinders
Units = cylinders of 16065 * 512 = 8225280 bytes
```

Device	Boot	Start	End	Blocks	Id	System
/dev/sdb1		1	13	104391	83	Linux
/dev/sdb2		14	1044	8281507+	5	Extended
/dev/sdb5		14	75	497983+	83	Linux

```
Command (m for help): w
```

```
The partition table has been altered!
```

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

```
Syncing disks.
```

```
[root@RHEL5 ~]#
```


磁盘管理——磁盘分区格式化

■ 格式化ext3类型

➤ mkfs.ext3 磁盘分区

```
[root@RHEL5 ~]# mkfs.ext3 /dev/sdb1
mke2fs 1.39 (29-May-2006)
Filesystem label=
OS type: Linux
Block size=1024 (log=0)
Fragment size=1024 (log=0)
26104 inodes, 104388 blocks
5219 blocks (5.00%) reserved for the super user
First data block=1
Maximum filesystem blocks=67371008
13 block groups
8192 blocks per group, 8192 fragments per group
2008 inodes per group
Superblock backups stored on blocks:
    8193, 24577, 40961, 57345, 73729

Writing inode tables: done
Creating journal (4096 blocks): done
Writing superblocks and filesystem accounting information: done

This filesystem will be automatically checked every 37 mounts or
180 days, whichever comes first.  Use tune2fs -c or -i to override.
```

磁盘管理——磁盘分区格式化

■ 格式化vfat格式

➤ mkfs.vfat 磁盘分区

```
[root@RHEL5 ~]# mkfs.vfat /dev/sdb1  
mkfs.vfat 2.11 (12 Mar 2005)
```

文件系统的挂载与卸载——手动

■ 挂载

➤ mount 磁盘分区(包含文件系统) 挂载点(目录名)

```
[root@RHEL5 ~]# mount /dev/sdb1 /mu1u1/
```

```
[root@RHEL5 ~]# df
```

文件系统	1K-块	已用	可用	已用%	挂载点
/dev/sda2	12892796	3828844	8398460	32%	/
/dev/sda1	124427	11284	106719	10%	/boot
tmpfs	237656	0	237656	0%	/dev/shm
/dev/sdb1	104170	0	104170	0%	/mu1u1

■ 卸载

➤ umount 挂载点(目录名)

```
[root@RHEL5 ~]# umount /mu1u1/
```

```
[root@RHEL5 ~]# df
```

文件系统	1K-块	已用	可用	已用%	挂载点
/dev/sda2	12892796	3828844	8398460	32%	/
/dev/sda1	124427	11284	106719	10%	/boot
tmpfs	237656	0	237656	0%	/dev/shm

文件系统的挂载与卸载——开机自动

■ 更改系统开机自动加载文件

➤ vi /etc/fstab 添加一行

LABEL=/	/	ext3	defaults	1	1
LABEL=/boot	/boot	ext3	defaults	1	2
devpts	/dev/pts	devpts	gid=5,mode=620	0	0
tmpfs	/dev/shm	tmpfs	defaults	0	0
proc	/proc	proc	defaults	0	0
sysfs	/sys	sysfs	defaults	0	0
LABEL=SWAP-sda3	swap	swap	defaults	0	0
/dev/sdb1	/mulu1	vfat	defaults	0	0

■ 重新启动计算机并查看

➤ df

```
[root@RHEL5 ~]# df
```

文件系统	1K-块	已用	可用	已用%	挂载点
/dev/sda2	12892796	3828888	8398416	32%	/
/dev/sda1	124427	11284	106719	10%	/boot
tmpfs	237656	0	237656	0%	/dev/shm
/dev/sdb1	104170	0	104170	0%	/mulu1

总结

- 什么时候使用kudzu?
- 磁盘分区的常用命令是什么?
- /etc/fstab的用途是什么?



上机实验

- 使用kudzu
- 添加磁盘并按要求分区
 - 添加**SCSI**的硬盘,硬盘大小为**8G**
 - 要求有**2**个主分区(不小于**100m**),**1**个扩展分区(主分区以外的所有空间),**10**个逻辑分区(不小于**200m**)
- 使用磁盘分区
 - 格式化
 - 开机自动加载
 - 按需加载

作业

- 添加**IDE**类型磁盘
- 添加**SCSI**类型磁盘
- 磁盘分区
- 磁盘加载



课堂提问时间

