

在RedHat Linux上使用LVM管理磁盘并创建文件系统

一、组网需求:

RedHat Linux AS 4 Update2, H3C Neocean系列存储产品

RedHat Linux AS 4 Update2上通过软件iSCSI initiator访问Neocean存储设备上分配来的磁盘空间

二、组网图:

无

三、配置步骤:

1.首先在存储服务器上通过iSCSI协议为RedHat Linux主机分配存储空间, 在RedHat Linux配置软件iSCSI initiator并识别到Neocean存储设备上分配来的磁盘空间, 磁盘设备名为/dev/sdb, 使用fdisk把/dev/sdb创建为1个主分区, 分区类型设置为0x8e, 它表示"Linux LVM":

```
[root@as4 ~]# 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 61439.
```

```
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):n
```

```
Command action
```

```
 e extended
```

```
 p primary partition (1-4)
```

```
n
```

```
Partition number (1-4):1
```

```
First cylinder (1-61439, default 1):1
```

```
Last cylinder or +size or +sizeM or +sizeK (1-61439, default 61439):61439
```

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

```
Selected partition 1
```

```
Hex code (type L to list codes):8e
```

```
Changed system type of partition 1 to 8e (Linux LVM)
```

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

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

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

```
Syncing disks.
```

使用sfdisk -l /dev/sdb确认/dev/sdb上的分区情况和类型

```
[root@as4 ~]# sfdisk -l /dev/sdb
```

```
Disk /dev/sdb: 61439 cylinders, 64 heads, 32 sectors/track
```

```
Units = cylinders of 1048576 bytes, blocks of 1024 bytes, counting from 0
```

Device	Boot	Start	End	#cyls	#blocks	Id	System
/dev/sdb1		0+	61438	61439-	62913520	8e	Linux LVM
/dev/sdb2		0	-	0	0	0	Empty
/dev/sdb3		0	-	0	0	0	Empty
/dev/sdb4		0	-	0	0	0	Empty

2.使用以下命令把/dev/sdb1设置为PV (物理卷)

```
[root@as4 ~]# pvcreate -f /dev/sdb1
```

```
Physical volume "/dev/sdb1" successfully created
```

pvcreate 在 /dev/sdb1 上设置一个特殊的“记帐”区域, 称作 VGDA (“卷组描述符区域”)。LVM 使用该区域来记录物理范围是如何分配的, 以及其它一些操作。

3.创建卷组 (VG) vg1并向该卷组添加 /dev/sdb1:

```
[root@as4 ~]# vgcreate vg1 /dev/sdb1
```

```
Volume group "vg1" successfully created
```

创建卷组之后，可以通过vgdisplay来查看一下vg1的属性：

```
[root@as4 ~]# vgdisplay -v vg1
```

```
Using volume group(s) on command line
Finding volume group "vg1"
--- Volume group ---
VG Name          vg1
System ID
Format           lvm2
Metadata Areas   1
Metadata Sequence No 1
VG Access        read/write
VG Status        resizable
MAX LV           0
Cur LV          0
Open LV          0
Max PV           0
Cur PV          1
Act PV           1
VG Size          60.00 GB
PE Size          4.00 MB
Total PE         15359
Alloc PE / Size  0 / 0
Free PE / Size   15359 / 60.00 GB
VG UUID          Z7W8Kd-8qtM-dk2Z-rzTo-Koyj-l4wH-IRRmkM
--- Physical volumes ---
PV Name          /dev/sdb1
PV UUID          oScqA6-7BQc-WILR-Ni3T-AbBm-ujxP-JJghXp
PV Status        allocatable
Total PE / Free PE 15359 / 15359
```

vgcreate 命令除了创建 "vg1" 卷组以外，它还设置 /dev/sdb1，设置它的物理分区 Physical Extents (PE)大小为4 MB，4 MB是缺省的物理分区 Physical Extents (PE)大小。这意味着在卷组上创建的所有逻辑卷都可以以 4 MB 为增量单位来进行扩充或缩减。由于内核限制的原因，物理分区 Physical Extents (PE)大小决定了逻辑卷的最大大小。4 MB 的物理分区 Physical Extents (PE)大小决定了逻辑卷大小限制为 256 GB。如果要创建的卷大于 256 GB，那么你可以在运行 vgcreate 时指定更大一些的物理分区 Physical Extents (PE)大小。物理分区 Physical Extents (PE)大小可以从 8 KB 到 512 MB 之间的任何值，并且必须总是 2 的倍数。通过将范围大小增加到 4 MB 以上，最大的物理卷大小将相应地增加到最大为 1 Petabyte（当前，许多x86 系统上的大小限制是 2 Terabytes）。

如果希望使用 32MB 的物理分区 Physical Extents (PE)创建卷组，可以使用如下操作：

```
[root@as4 ~]# vgcreate -s 32M vg1 /dev/sdb1
```

32 MB 是个合适的物理分区 Physical Extents (PE)大小，它使最大逻辑卷大小增加到 2 TB。

4.已创建了卷组vg1，那接下来就可以在卷组vg1上创建逻辑卷 Logical Volume (LV) 了。

在卷组vg1上创建一个名字为lvtest1，大小为36GB的逻辑卷

```
[root@as4 ~]# lvcreate -L 36G -n lvtest1 vg1
```

```
Logical volume "lvtest1" created
```

可以使用lvdisplay查看逻辑卷 Logical Volume (LV) lvtest1的属性：

```
[root@as4 ~]# lvdisplay /dev/vg1/lvtest1
```

```
--- Logical volume ---
LV Name          /dev/vg1/lvtest1
VG Name          vg1
LV UUID          KQf5zY-SGi2-KKdb-tmbn-KyWR-twGL-p2KdCB
LV Write Access  read/write
LV Status        available
# open           0
LV Size          36.00 GB
Current LE       9216
Segments         1
Allocation       inherit
Read ahead sectors 0
Block device     253:0
```

6.接下来在逻辑卷lvtest1上创建ext3类型的文件系统:

```
[root@as4 ~]# mkfs -t ext3 /dev/vg1/lvtest1
mke2fs 1.35 (28-Feb-2004)
Filesystem label=
OS type: Linux
Block size=4096 (log=2)
Fragment size=4096 (log=2)
4718592 inodes, 9437184 blocks
471859 blocks (5.00%) reserved for the super user
First data block=0
Maximum filesystem blocks=12582912
288 block groups
32768 blocks per group, 32768 fragments per group
16384 inodes per group
Superblock backups stored on blocks:
    32768, 98304, 163840, 229376, 294912, 819200, 884736, 1605632, 2654208,
    4096000, 7962624
Writing inode tables: done
Creating journal (8192 blocks): done
Writing superblocks and filesystem accounting information: done
This filesystem will be automatically checked every 39 mounts or
180 days, whichever comes first. Use tune2fs -c or -i to override.
使用tune2fs修改/dev/vg1/lvtest1的属性, 去掉自动检查的属性。
```

```
[root@as4 ~]# tune2fs -c -1 -i 0 /dev/vg1/lvtest1
```

```
tune2fs 1.35 (28-Feb-2004)
Setting maximal mount count to -1
Setting interval between check 0 seconds
```

8.设置文件系统自动挂载

设置软件iSCSI服务随系统启动而自动启动

新建一个目录做为文件系统的挂载点:

```
[root@as4 ~]# mkdir /data
```

用vi编辑/etc/fstab文件, 在文件中添加以下一行:

```
/dev/vg1/lvtest1 /data ext3 _netdev 0 0
```

四、配置关键点:

配置步骤1不是必须的, 可以跳过 (使用超过2TB的磁盘时, 这一步必须跳过), 然后在步骤2中直接把整块硬盘设置为PV, 如:

```
[root@as4 ~]# pvcreate -f /dev/sdb
```