



Lab 9.2: Particionar un archivo de imagen de disco

El siguiente paso consiste en dividir el archivo de contenedor en múltiples particiones, cada uno de los cuales puede ser usado para almacenar un sistema de archivos o un área de intercambio.

Usted puede reutilizar el archivo de imagen creado en el ejercicio previo o puede crear uno nuevo.

1. Ejecute **fdisk** en su archivo de imagen:

```
$ sudo fdisk -C 130 imagefile
Device does not contain a recognized partition table
Building a new DOS disklabel with disk identifier 0x6280ced3.
Welcome to fdisk (util-linux 2.23.2).

Changes will remain in memory only, until you decide to write them.
Be careful before using the write command.

Command (m for help):
```

2. Type **m** to get a list of commands:

```
Command (m for help): m

Command action
 a  toggle a bootable flag
 b  edit bsd disklabel
 c  toggle the dos compatibility flag
 d  delete a partition
 g  create a new empty GPT partition table
 G  create an IRIX (SGI) partition table
 l  list known partition types
 m  print this menu
 n  add a new partition
 o  create a new empty DOS partition table
 p  print the partition table
 q  quit without saving changes
 s  create a new empty Sun disklabel
 t  change a partition's system id
 u  change display/entry units
 v  verify the partition table
 w  write table to disk and exit
 x  extra functionality (experts only)

Command (m for help):
```

3. The **-C 130** which sets the number of phony cylinders in the drive is only necessary in old versions of **fdisk**, which unfortunately you will find on **RHEL 6**. However, it will do no harm on other distributions.

Create a new primary partition and make it 256 MB (or whatever size you would like:

```
Command (m for help): n
Partition type:
  p  primary (0 primary, 0 extended, 4 free)
  e  extended
Select (default p): p
```

```

Partition number (1-4, default 1): 1
First sector (2048-2097151, default 2048):
Using default value 2048
Last sector, +sectors or +size{K,M,G} (2048-2097151, default 2097151): +256M
Partition 1 of type Linux and of size 256 MiB is set

```

4. Add a second primary partition also of 256 MB in size:

```

Command (m for help): n
Partition type:
  p   primary (1 primary, 0 extended, 3 free)
  e   extended
Select (default p): p
Partition number (2-4, default 2): 2
First sector (526336-2097151, default 526336):
Using default value 526336
Last sector, +sectors or +size{K,M,G} (526336-2097151, default 2097151): +256M
Partition 2 of type Linux and of size 256 MiB is set

```

```

Command (m for help): p

```

```

Disk imagefile: 1073 MB, 1073741824 bytes, 2097152 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 label type: dos
Disk identifier: 0x6280ced3

```

Device	Boot	Start	End	Blocks	Id	System
imagefile1		2048	526335	262144	83	Linux
imagefile2		526336	1050623	262144	83	Linux

5. Write the partition table to disk and exit:

```

Command (m for help): w
The partition table has been altered!

```

```

Syncing disks.

```

Si bien esta ha sido una buena práctica, aún no hemos visto una forma de utilizar las particiones que creamos recién. En el próximo ejercicio vamos a ver una forma que nos permitirá hacerlo.