Debian

- Reconstruire un paquet Debian
- Redimensionner une partition LVM avec un minimum de coupure …
- Redimensionner une partition (nouvelle méthode)

Reconstruire un paquet Debian

```
ar x xxx_all.deb
zstd -d < control.tar.zst | xz > control.tar.xz
zstd -d < data.tar.zst | xz > data.tar.xz
ar -m -c -a sdsd xxx_all_repacked.deb debian-binary control.tar.xz data.tar.xz
rm debian-binary control.tar.xz data.tar.xz control.tar.zst data.tar.zst
```

Redimensionner une partition LVM avec un minimum de coupure ...

```
fdisk -l
```

Si la nouvelle taille n'apparait pas, lancer la commande suivante :

```
echo 1 > /sys/class/scsi_device/0\:0\:0\:0/device/rescan
```

Revérifier avec toujours :

```
fdisk -l
```

Ensuite il va falloir supprimer la partition et la recréer avec fdisk :

```
# fdisk /dev/sda

Welcome to fdisk (util-linux 2.36.1).
Changes will remain in memory only, until you decide to write them.
Be careful before using the write command.



Command (m for help): p
Disk /dev/sda: 128 GiB, 137438953472 bytes, 268435456 sectors
Disk model: Virtual disk
Units: sectors of 1 * 512 = 512 bytes
Sector size (logical/physical): 512 bytes / 512 bytes
I/O size (minimum/optimal): 512 bytes / 512 bytes
Disklabel type: dos
Disk identifier: 0x868c407c

Device     Boot   Start       End   Sectors  Size Id Type
/dev/sda1  *       2048    999423    997376  487M 83 Linux
```

```
/dev/sda2       1001470 134215679 133214210 63.5G  5 Extended
/dev/sda5       1001472 134215679 133214208 63.5G 8e Linux LVM

Command (m for help): d
Partition number (1,2,5, default 5): 2

Partition 2 has been deleted.

Command (m for help): n
Partition type
   p   primary (1 primary, 0 extended, 3 free)
   e   extended (container for logical partitions)
Select (default p): e
Partition number (2-4, default 2):
First sector (999424-268435455, default 999424): 1001470
Last sector, +/-sectors or +/-size{K,M,G,T,P} (1001470-268435455, default 268435455):

Created a new partition 2 of type 'Extended' and of size 127.5 GiB.

Command (m for help): p
Disk /dev/sda: 128 GiB, 137438953472 bytes, 268435456 sectors
Disk model: Virtual disk
Units: sectors of 1 * 512 = 512 bytes
Sector size (logical/physical): 512 bytes / 512 bytes
I/O size (minimum/optimal): 512 bytes / 512 bytes
Disklabel type: dos
Disk identifier: 0x868c407c

Device     Boot   Start       End   Sectors   Size Id Type
/dev/sda1  *       2048    999423    997376   487M 83 Linux
/dev/sda2       1001470 268435455 267433986 127.5G  5 Extended

Command (m for help): n
All space for primary partitions is in use.
Adding logical partition 5
First sector (1003518-268435455, default 1003520):
Last sector, +/-sectors or +/-size{K,M,G,T,P} (1003520-268435455, default 268435455):

Created a new partition 5 of type 'Linux' and of size 127.5 GiB.
Partition #5 contains a ext4 signature.
```

```
Do you want to remove the signature? [Y]es/[N]o: Y

The signature will be removed by a write command.

Command (m for help): p
Disk /dev/sda: 128 GiB, 137438953472 bytes, 268435456 sectors
Disk model: Virtual disk
Units: sectors of 1 * 512 = 512 bytes
Sector size (logical/physical): 512 bytes / 512 bytes
I/O size (minimum/optimal): 512 bytes / 512 bytes
Disklabel type: dos
Disk identifier: 0x868c407c

Device     Boot   Start       End   Sectors   Size Id Type
/dev/sda1  *       2048    999423    997376   487M 83 Linux
/dev/sda2       1001470 268435455 267433986 127.5G  5 Extended
/dev/sda5       1003520 268435455 267431936 127.5G 83 Linux

Filesystem/RAID signature on partition 5 will be wiped.

Command (m for help): x

Expert command (m for help): b
Partition number (1,2,5, default 5): 5
New beginning of data (1001471-268435455, default 1003520): 1001472

Expert command (m for help): p

Disk /dev/sda: 128 GiB, 137438953472 bytes, 268435456 sectors
Disk model: Virtual disk
Units: sectors of 1 * 512 = 512 bytes
Sector size (logical/physical): 512 bytes / 512 bytes
I/O size (minimum/optimal): 512 bytes / 512 bytes
Disklabel type: dos
Disk identifier: 0x868c407c

Device     Boot   Start       End   Sectors Id Type     Start-C/H/S  End-C/H/S Attrs
/dev/sda1  *       2048    999423    997376 83 Linux          4/4/1 1023/254/2    80
/dev/sda2       1001470 268435455 267433986  5 Extended   939/170/1      8/7/2
```

```
/dev/sda5       1001472 268435455 267433984 83 Linux      943/175/1      8/7/2

Expert command (m for help): r

Command (m for help): p
Disk /dev/sda: 128 GiB, 137438953472 bytes, 268435456 sectors
Disk model: Virtual disk
Units: sectors of 1 * 512 = 512 bytes
Sector size (logical/physical): 512 bytes / 512 bytes
I/O size (minimum/optimal): 512 bytes / 512 bytes
Disklabel type: dos
Disk identifier: 0x868c407c

Device     Boot   Start       End   Sectors   Size Id Type
/dev/sda1  *       2048    999423    997376   487M 83 Linux
/dev/sda2       1001470 268435455 267433986 127.5G  5 Extended
/dev/sda5       1001472 268435455 267433984 127.5G 83 Linux

Command (m for help): t
Partition number (1,2,5, default 5): 5
Hex code or alias (type L to list all): 8e

Changed type of partition 'Linux' to 'Linux LVM'.

Command (m for help): p
Disk /dev/sda: 128 GiB, 137438953472 bytes, 268435456 sectors
Disk model: Virtual disk
Units: sectors of 1 * 512 = 512 bytes
Sector size (logical/physical): 512 bytes / 512 bytes
I/O size (minimum/optimal): 512 bytes / 512 bytes
Disklabel type: dos
Disk identifier: 0x868c407c

Device     Boot   Start       End   Sectors   Size Id Type
/dev/sda1  *       2048    999423    997376   487M 83 Linux
/dev/sda2       1001470 268435455 267433986 127.5G  5 Extended
/dev/sda5       1001472 268435455 267433984 127.5G 8e Linux LVM

Command (m for help): wr
The partition table has been altered.
```

```
Failed to update system information about partition 2: Device or resource busy

The kernel still uses the old partitions. The new table will be used at the next reboot.
Syncing disks.
```

Ensuite on redimensitonne la partition virtuelle :

```
pvresize /dev/sda5
Physical volume "/dev/sda5" changed
  1 physical volume(s) resized or updated / 0 physical volume(s) not resized
```

On peut constater avec vps :

```
~# pvs
  PV         VG       Fmt  Attr PSize    PFree
  /dev/sda5  vm-it-vg lvm2 a--  <127.52g 64.01g
```

et vgs :

```
~# vgs
  VG       #PV #LV #SN Attr   VSize    VFree
  vm-it-vg   1   5   0 wz--n- <127.52g 64.01g
```

On extend le lvm voulu :

```
lvextend -l +100%FREE /dev/mapper/vm--it--vg-home
```

Mais ce n'est pas fini comme on peut le voir :

```
root@vm-it:~# df -h
Filesystem                   Size  Used Avail Use% Mounted on
udev                         1.9G     0  1.9G   0% /dev
tmpfs                        392M  616K  392M   1% /run
/dev/mapper/vm--it--vg-root   12G  3.8G  7.5G  34% /
tmpfs                        2.0G     0  2.0G   0% /dev/shm
tmpfs                        5.0M     0  5.0M   0% /run/lock
/dev/mapper/vm--it--vg-home   45G  138M   42G   1% /home
/dev/mapper/vm--it--vg-tmp   794M  132K  737M   1% /tmp
/dev/mapper/vm--it--vg-var   4.2G  673M  3.4G  17% /var
/dev/sda1                    470M  312M  134M  70% /boot
tmpfs                        392M     0  392M   0% /run/user/0
```

On doit redimensionner le système de fichiers :

```
~# resize2fs /dev/mapper/vm--it--vg-home
resize2fs 1.46.2 (28-Feb-2021)
Filesystem at /dev/mapper/vm--it--vg-home is mounted on /home; on-line resizing required
old_desc_blocks = 6, new_desc_blocks = 14
The filesystem on /dev/mapper/vm--it--vg-home is now 28653568 (4k) blocks long.
```

Et voilà c'est fini !

Redimensionner une partition (nouvelle méthode)

Vérifiez que la nouvelle taille totale apparaît sur la première ligne de la commande :

Bash

```
lsblk
```

Installez l'outil `cloud-guest-utils` *(s'il n'est pas présent) :*

Bash

```
apt update && apt install -y cloud-guest-utils
```

Agrandissez la partition (ex: pour `/dev/sda3`*, spécifiez le disque* `/dev/sda` *et le numéro* `3`*) :*

Bash

```
growpart /dev/sda 3
```

Le faire sur la partition étendu et la partition lvm

Vérifier avec lsblk

Et étendre le lvm

```
lvextend -r -l +100%FREE /dev/mapper/waptsrv--vg-root
```