

# [ALT-F] Particionado de disco duro desde ALT-F

- ALT-F es un firmware que se puede instalar en el DNS323 y permite utilizar discos duros de más de 2 TB, al poder manejar tablas de particiones GPT.
- Montamos el disco en el NAS y lo preparamos con el menú Disk → Wizard. En este caso se trata de un disco de 3 TB.

## Disk Wizard

When done you must [save settings](#)

**Select the disks you want to format**

Format	Bay	Device	Capacity	Model
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	right	sda	3.0TB	WDC WD30EFRX-68AX9N0
<input type="checkbox"/>	usb	sdb	16.0GB	Cruzer Fit

**Whirl your magic wand...**

I want my disk as:

- Don't touch my disks in any way!
- One big filesystem per disk, for easy management (standard)
- Merge all disks in one big filesystem, low data security (JBOD)
- Maximum performance and space with two or three disks (one an external USB disk), but low data security (raid0)
- Data security, duplicate everything on two disks (and use an external USB disk, if available, as a spare) (raid1)
- Data security and space, with two disks plus an external USB disk (raid5). Complex maintenance.

And I want the filesystems to be:

- older, stable and faster (ext2)
- fast cleaning time, improved reliability (ext3)
- recent, faster cleaning time, best reliability, low fragmentation, big files support (ext4)
- modern, implementing advanced features while also focusing on fault tolerance, repair and easy administration (btrfs)

**Abacadabra**

- Damos a **Abacadabra** y el disco queda preparado para su uso.
- Vamos ahora a analizar cómo han quedado las particiones en el mismo. Para ello usaré `gdisk`. Me conecto con una sesión ssh

```
ssh root@ip_NAS
```

Entrando con la misma contraseña que en el entorno gráfico web del firmware.

- Para ver las particiones ejecutamos

```
gdisk /dev/sda
```

lo que nos muestra

```
[root@bkp]# gdisk /dev/sda
GPT fdisk (gdisk) version 1.0.1

Partition table scan:
  MBR: protective
  BSD: not present
  APM: not present
  GPT: present
```

```
Found valid GPT with protective MBR; using GPT.
```

```
Command (? for help):
```

Las opciones de este comando son

```
Command (? for help): ?
b  back up GPT data to a file
c  change a partition's name
d  delete a partition
i  show detailed information on a partition
l  list known partition types
n  add a new partition
o  create a new empty GUID partition table (GPT)
p  print the partition table
q  quit without saving changes
r  recovery and transformation options (experts only)
s  sort partitions
t  change a partition's type code
v  verify disk
w  write table to disk and exit
x  extra functionality (experts only)
?  print this menu
```

```
Command (? for help): p
Disk /dev/sda: 5860533168 sectors, 2.7 TiB
Logical sector size: 512 bytes
Disk identifier (GUID): D56AB725-99E4-4299-B299-D20B9A6C56A1
Partition table holds up to 128 entries
First usable sector is 34, last usable sector is 5860533134
Partitions will be aligned on 64-sector boundaries
Total free space is 30 sectors (15.0 KiB)
```

Number	Start (sector)	End (sector)	Size	Code	Name
1	64	1429567	698.0 MiB	8200	
2	1429568	5860533134	2.7 TiB	8300	


Aquí podemos observar que se han creado dos particiones: una de intercambio swap de 698 MiB y otra linux de 2.7 TiB. Para más detalle:

```
Command (? for help): i
Partition number (1-2): 1
Partition GUID code: 0657FD6D-A4AB-43C4-84E5-0933C84B4F4F (Linux swap)
Partition unique GUID: D4083559-0F86-45A0-9599-52E8CC52F0D3
First sector: 64 (at 32.0 KiB)
Last sector: 1429567 (at 698.0 MiB)
Partition size: 1429504 sectors (698.0 MiB)
Attribute flags: 0000000000000000
Partition name: ''
```

```
Command (? for help): i
Partition number (1-2): 2
Partition GUID code: 0FC63DAF-8483-4772-8E79-3D69D8477DE4 (Linux filesystem)
Partition unique GUID: 04B463DE-59C8-4D37-88F8-6DE62601DDED
First sector: 1429568 (at 698.0 MiB)
Last sector: 5860533134 (at 2.7 TiB)
Partition size: 5859103567 sectors (2.7 TiB)
Attribute flags: 0000000000000000
Partition name: ''
```

que desde el entorno gráfico:

### Disk Partitioner

When done you must [save settings](#) 

Select the disk you want to partition

Partition	Bay	Device	Capacity	Model	Partition Table	
<input checked="" type="radio"/>	right	sda	3.0TB	WDC WD30EFRX-68AX9N0	Operation	CopyTo
<input type="radio"/>	usb	sdb	16.0GB	Cruzer Fit	Operation	CopyTo

Partition right disk, 3.0TB, WDC WD30EFRX-68AX9N0

Using GPT partitioning.

Every internal disk must have a swap partition as its first partition, 0.5GB per 2TB disk is generally enough.

Keep	Dev	Start sector	Length	Size (GB)	Type
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	sda1	64	1429504	0.732	swap
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	sda2	1429568	5859103567	2999.861	linux
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	sda3				empty
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	sda4				empty

Free: 0.000

- Ahora ya podemos comenzar a crear carpetas en la partición linux y luego darlas a compartir en smb .

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Last update: 2025/02/18 02:23

