

新建备份还原分区

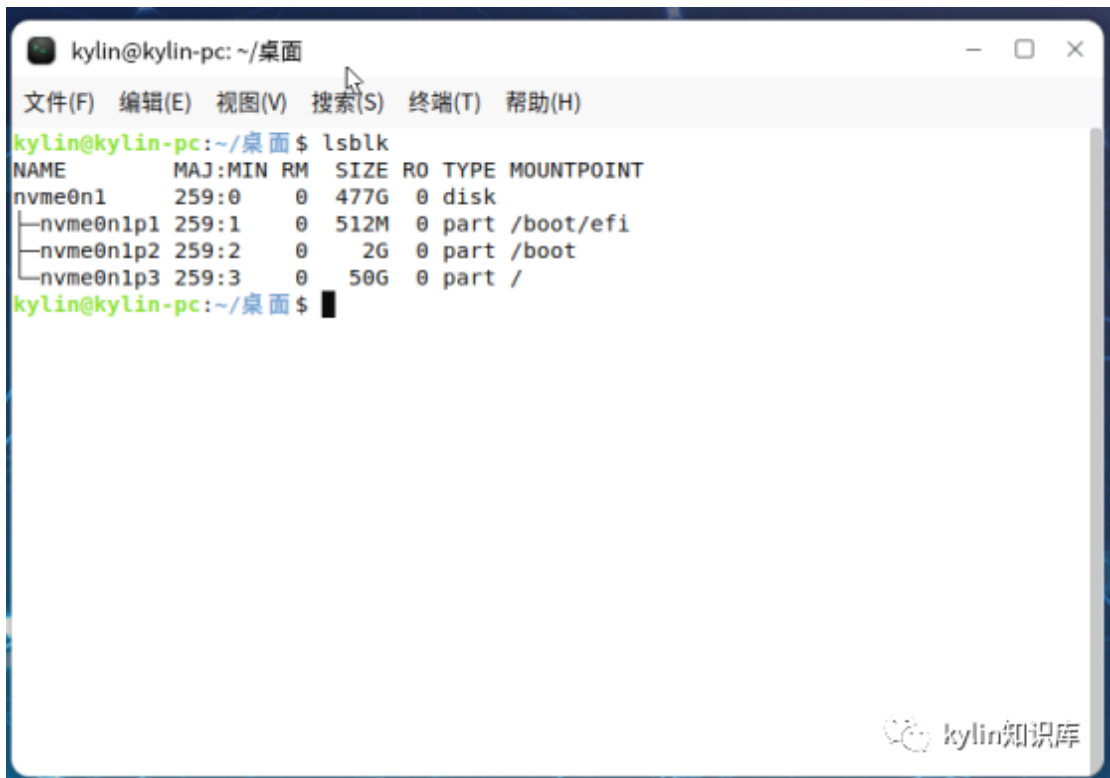
版本

Kylin-Desktop-V10-GFB-Release-2207-Build11-ARM64

原因：手动安装时未添加备份还原分区（**backup**）

操作：手动创建 backup 分区（前提是**设备要有空余的空间且大于等于根分区**
区）

如下图可以看到系统还有多余空间



A terminal window titled 'kylin@kylin-pc: ~/桌面' showing the output of the 'lsblk' command. The output lists the disk 'nvme0n1' and its partitions: 'nvme0n1p1' (512M, /boot/efi), 'nvme0n1p2' (2G, /boot), and 'nvme0n1p3' (50G, /). The terminal window has a menu bar with '文件(F)', '编辑(E)', '视图(V)', '搜索(S)', '终端(T)', and '帮助(H)'. A watermark 'kylin知识库' is visible in the bottom right corner.

```
kylin@kylin-pc: ~/桌面
文件(F) 编辑(E) 视图(V) 搜索(S) 终端(T) 帮助(H)
kylin@kylin-pc:~/桌面$ lsblk
NAME        MAJ:MIN RM  SIZE RO TYPE MOUNTPOINT
nvme0n1      259:0    0  477G  0 disk
├─nvme0n1p1  259:1    0   512M  0 part /boot/efi
├─nvme0n1p2  259:2    0     2G  0 part /boot
└─nvme0n1p3  259:3    0    50G  0 part /
kylin@kylin-pc:~/桌面$
```

一、新建分区

`sudo fdisk /dev/nvme0n1`



输入 **n** 添加分区



```
kylin@kylin-pc: ~/桌面
文件(F) 编辑(E) 视图(V) 搜索(S) 终端(T) 帮助(H)
kylin@kylin-pc:~/桌面$ sudo fdisk /dev/nvme0n1
输入密码

欢迎使用 fdisk (util-linux 2.34)。
更改将停留在内存中，直到您决定将更改写入磁盘。
使用写入命令前请三思。

命令(输入 m 获取帮助): n ← 回车
分区号 (4-128, 默认 4):
第一个扇区 (110102528-1000215182, 默认 110102528):
Last sector, +/-sectors or +/-size{K,M,G,T,P} (110102528-1000215182, 默认 1000215182): +50G ← 回车
← 如果是剩余所有空间则直接回车

创建了一个新分区 4, 类型为“Linux filesystem”, 大小为 50 GiB。

命令(输入 m 获取帮助):
```

按 **w** 保存退出

```
kylin@kylin-pc: ~/桌面
文件(F) 编辑(E) 视图(V) 搜索(S) 终端(T) 帮助(H)
kylin@kylin-pc:~/桌面$ sudo fdisk /dev/nvme0n1
输入密码

欢迎使用 fdisk (util-linux 2.34)。
更改将停留在内存中，直到您决定将更改写入磁盘。
使用写入命令前请三思。

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分区号 (4-128, 默认 4):
第一个扇区 (110102528-1000215182, 默认 110102528):
Last sector, +/-sectors or +/-size{K,M,G,T,P} (110102528-1000215182, 默认 1000215182): +50G

创建了一个新分区 4, 类型为“Linux filesystem”, 大小为 50 GiB。

命令(输入 m 获取帮助): w
分区表已调整。
正在同步磁盘。

kylin@kylin-pc:~/桌面$
```

重新读取分区表

```
sudo partprobe /dev/nvme0n1
```



```
kylin@kylin-pc: ~/桌面
文件(F) 编辑(E) 视图(V) 搜索(S) 终端(T) 帮助(H)
kylin@kylin-pc:~/桌面$ sudo partprobe /dev/nvme0n1
kylin@kylin-pc:~/桌面$ lsblk
NAME        MAJ:MIN RM  SIZE RO TYPE MOUNTPOINT
nvme0n1      259:0    0  477G  0 disk
├─nvme0n1p1  259:1    0   512M  0 part /boot/efi
├─nvme0n1p2  259:2    0     2G  0 part /boot
├─nvme0n1p3  259:3    0    50G  0 part /
└─nvme0n1p4  259:4    0    50G  0 part
kylin@kylin-pc:~/桌面$
```

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磁盘格式化 (ext4 格式)

```
sudo mkfs.ext4 /dev/nvme0n1p4
```



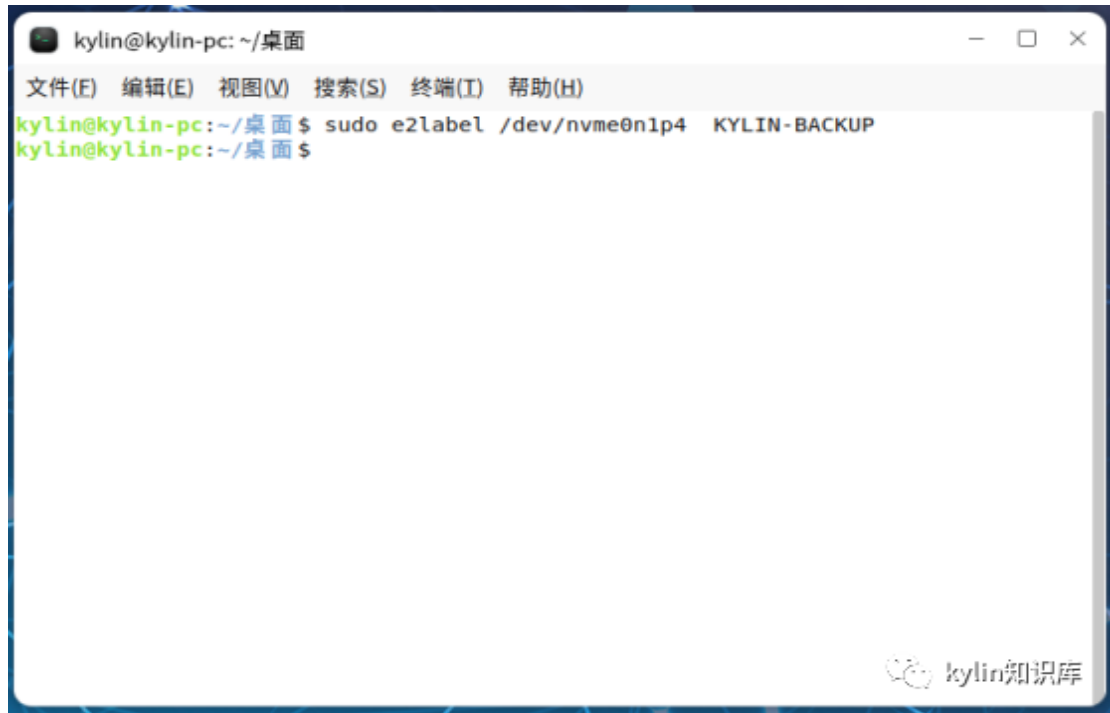
```
kylin@kylin-pc: ~/桌面
文件(F) 编辑(E) 视图(V) 搜索(S) 终端(T) 帮助(H)
kylin@kylin-pc:~/桌面$ sudo mkfs.ext4 /dev/nvme0n1p4
mke2fs 1.45.5 (07-Jan-2020)
丢弃设备块: 完成
创建含有 13107200 个块 (每块 4k) 和 3276800 个inode的文件系统
文件系统UUID: 63ba488e-2442-401b-84d8-b001df72058a
超级块的备份存储于下列块:
    32768, 98304, 163840, 229376, 294912, 819200, 884736, 1605632, 2654208,
    4096000, 7962624, 11239424
正在分配组表: 完成
正在写入inode表: 完成
创建日志 (65536 个块) 完成
写入超级块和文件系统账户统计信息: 已完成
kylin@kylin-pc:~/桌面$
```

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二、设置备份还原分区 (backup)

设置分区标签为 KYLIN-BACKUP

```
sudo e2label /dev/nvme0n1p4 KYLIN-BACKUP
```

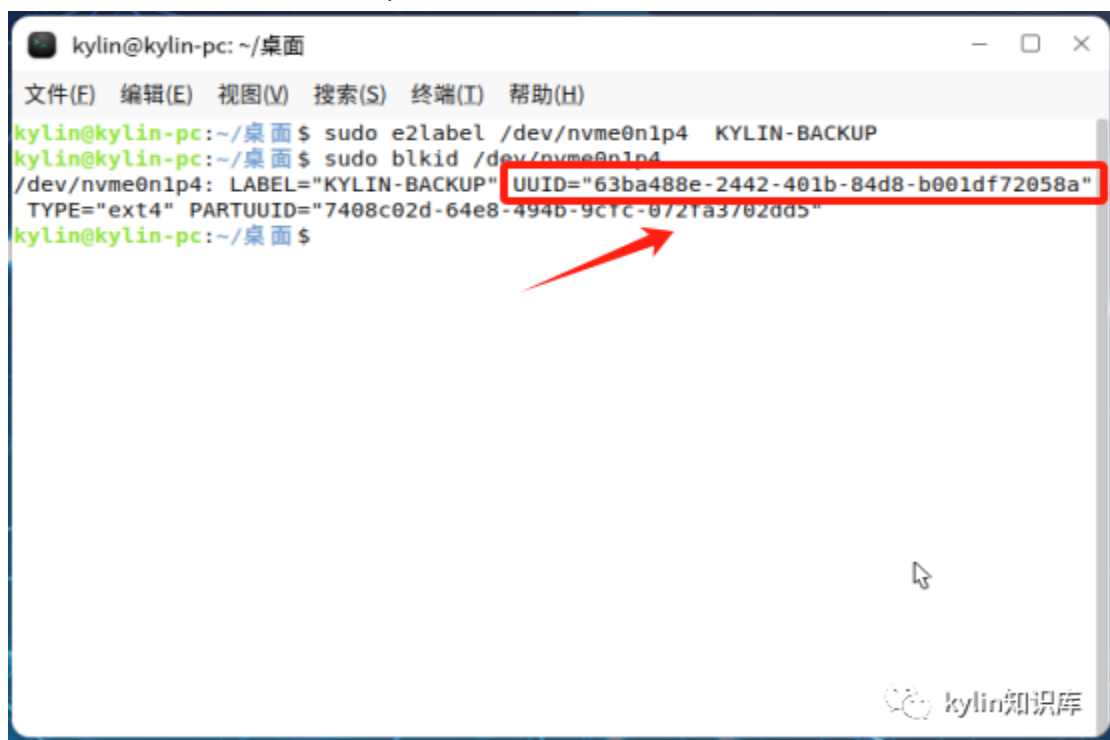


A terminal window titled 'kylin@kylin-pc: ~/桌面' showing the command `sudo e2label /dev/nvme0n1p4 KYLIN-BACKUP` being executed. The output shows the command was successful. The window has a menu bar with '文件(E)', '编辑(E)', '视图(V)', '搜索(S)', '终端(T)', and '帮助(H)'. A watermark 'kylin知识库' is visible in the bottom right corner.

```
kylin@kylin-pc: ~/桌面
文件(E) 编辑(E) 视图(V) 搜索(S) 终端(T) 帮助(H)
kylin@kylin-pc:~/桌面$ sudo e2label /dev/nvme0n1p4 KYLIN-BACKUP
kylin@kylin-pc:~/桌面$
```

查看备份还原分区 uuid

```
sudo blkid /dev/nvme0n1p4
```



A terminal window titled 'kylin@kylin-pc: ~/桌面' showing the command `sudo blkid /dev/nvme0n1p4` being executed. The output shows the partition's label and UUID. A red box highlights the UUID value, and a red arrow points to it. The window has a menu bar with '文件(E)', '编辑(E)', '视图(V)', '搜索(S)', '终端(T)', and '帮助(H)'. A watermark 'kylin知识库' is visible in the bottom right corner.

```
kylin@kylin-pc: ~/桌面
文件(E) 编辑(E) 视图(V) 搜索(S) 终端(T) 帮助(H)
kylin@kylin-pc:~/桌面$ sudo e2label /dev/nvme0n1p4 KYLIN-BACKUP
kylin@kylin-pc:~/桌面$ sudo blkid /dev/nvme0n1p4
/dev/nvme0n1p4: LABEL="KYLIN-BACKUP" UUID="63ba488e-2442-401b-84d8-b001df72058a"
TYPE="ext4" PARTUUID="7408c02d-64e8-494b-9cfc-072fa3702dd5"
kylin@kylin-pc:~/桌面$
```

在/etc/fstab 中加入如下行：

```
sudo mkdir /backupsudo
pluma /etc/fstab
UUID=xxxxxx /backup ext4 noauto 0 0
```

//注意：UUID 为/dev/nvme0n1p4 的 uuid，可通过 blkid 获取

```
# /etc/fstab: static file system information.
#
# Use 'blkid' to print the universally unique identifier for a
# device; this may be used with UUID= as a more robust way to name devices
# that works even if disks are added and removed. See fstab(5).
#
# <file system> <mount point> <type> <options>    <dump> <pass>
# /dev/nvme0n1p3
UUID=e3b1372e-206e-4dbc-8c92-e978e8488293 /    ext4    rw,relatime 0 1
# /dev/nvme0n1p2
UUID=1556ae93-0d93-43de-8260-5304642ae594 /boot ext4    rw,relatime 0 0
# /dev/nvme0n1p1
UUID=7386-8BE9 /boot/efi vfat    rw,relatime,fmask=0022,dmask=0022,codepage=437,iocharset=iso8859-1,shortname=mixed,errors=remount-ro 0 0
UUID=63ba488e-2442-401b-84d8-b001df72058a /backup ext4    noauto 0 0
```

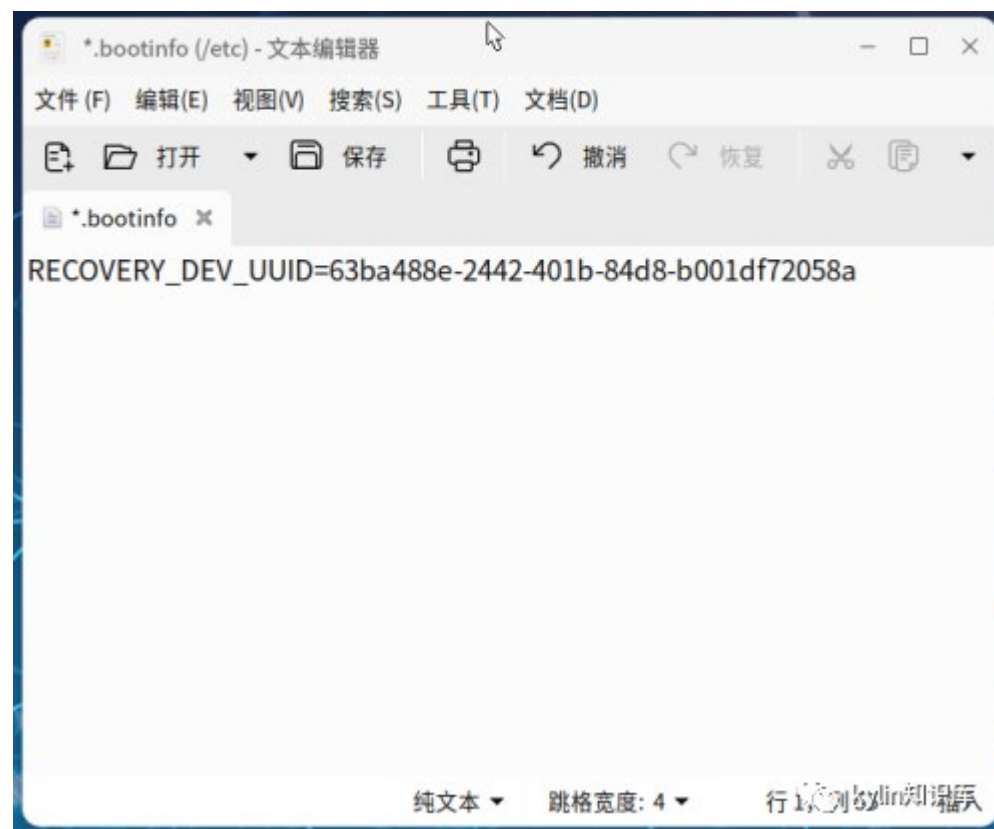
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在/etc/.bootinfo 中加入如下行：

```
sudo touch /etc/.bootinfo
pluma /etc/.bootinfo
```

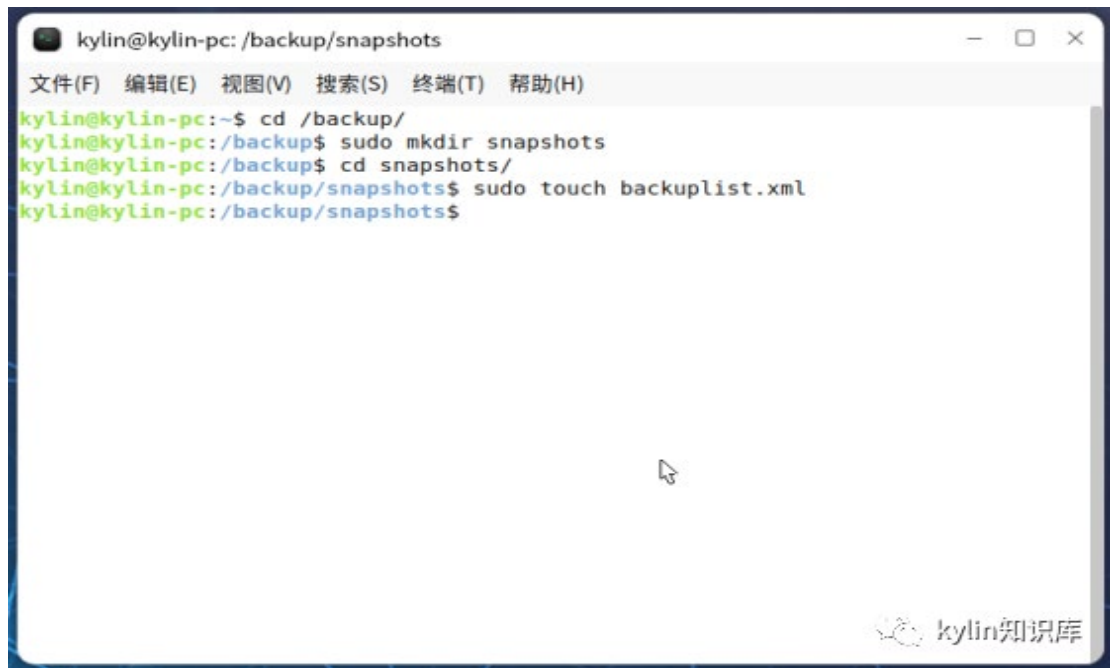
RECOVERY_DEV_UUID=xxxxxx //xxxxxx 为/dev/nvme0n1p4 的 uuid，

可通过 blkid 获取



执行如下命令：

```
cd /backup  
sudo mkdir snapshots  
cd snapshots  
sudo touch backuplist.xml
```



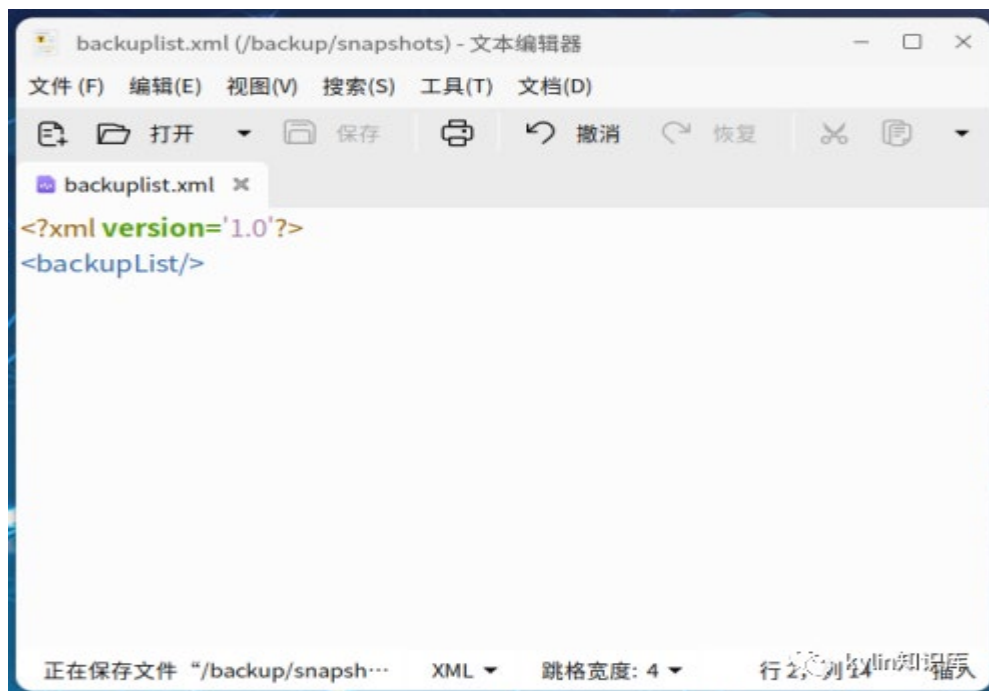
A terminal window titled 'kylin@kylin-pc: /backup/snapshots' showing the following commands and their output:

```
kylin@kylin-pc:~$ cd /backup/  
kylin@kylin-pc:/backup$ sudo mkdir snapshots  
kylin@kylin-pc:/backup$ cd snapshots/  
kylin@kylin-pc:/backup/snapshots$ sudo touch backuplist.xml  
kylin@kylin-pc:/backup/snapshots$
```

The window has a menu bar with '文件(F)', '编辑(E)', '视图(V)', '搜索(S)', '终端(T)', and '帮助(H)'. A mouse cursor is visible in the center of the terminal area. In the bottom right corner, there is a logo and the text 'kylin知识库'.

编辑 backuplist.xml 文件，加入如下俩行内容

```
sudo pluma backuplist.xml  
<?xml version='1.0'?><backupList/>
```



A text editor window titled 'backuplist.xml (/backup/snapshots) - 文本编辑器' showing the following XML content:

```
<?xml version='1.0'?>  
<backupList/>
```

The window has a menu bar with '文件(F)', '编辑(E)', '视图(V)', '搜索(S)', '工具(T)', and '文档(D)'. Below the menu bar is a toolbar with icons for '打开' (Open), '保存' (Save), '复制' (Copy), '撤销' (Undo), '恢复' (Redo), '剪切' (Cut), and '粘贴' (Paste). The text 'backuplist.xml' is shown in the tab. At the bottom, there is a status bar with the text '正在保存文件 "/backup/snapsh...', 'XML', '跳格宽度: 4', and '行 2, 列 14'.

重启

三、测试备份还原

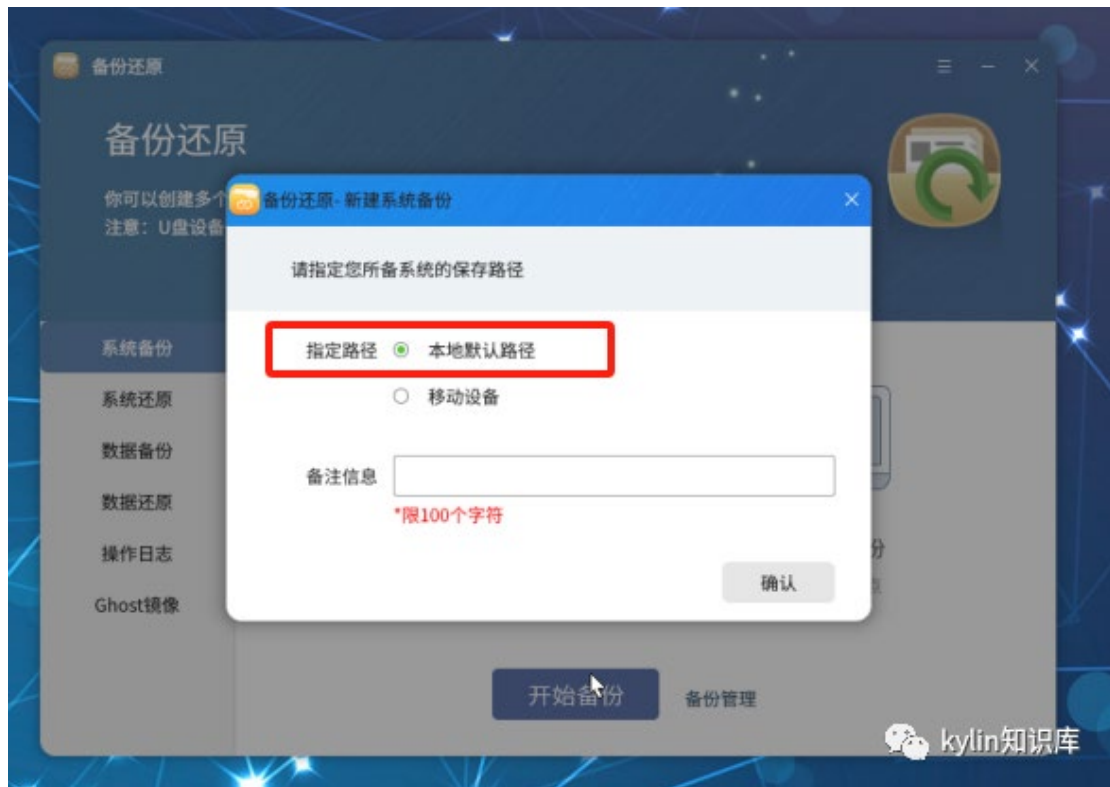
点击开始菜单 --> 打开备份还原



选择新建备份 --> 点击开始备份



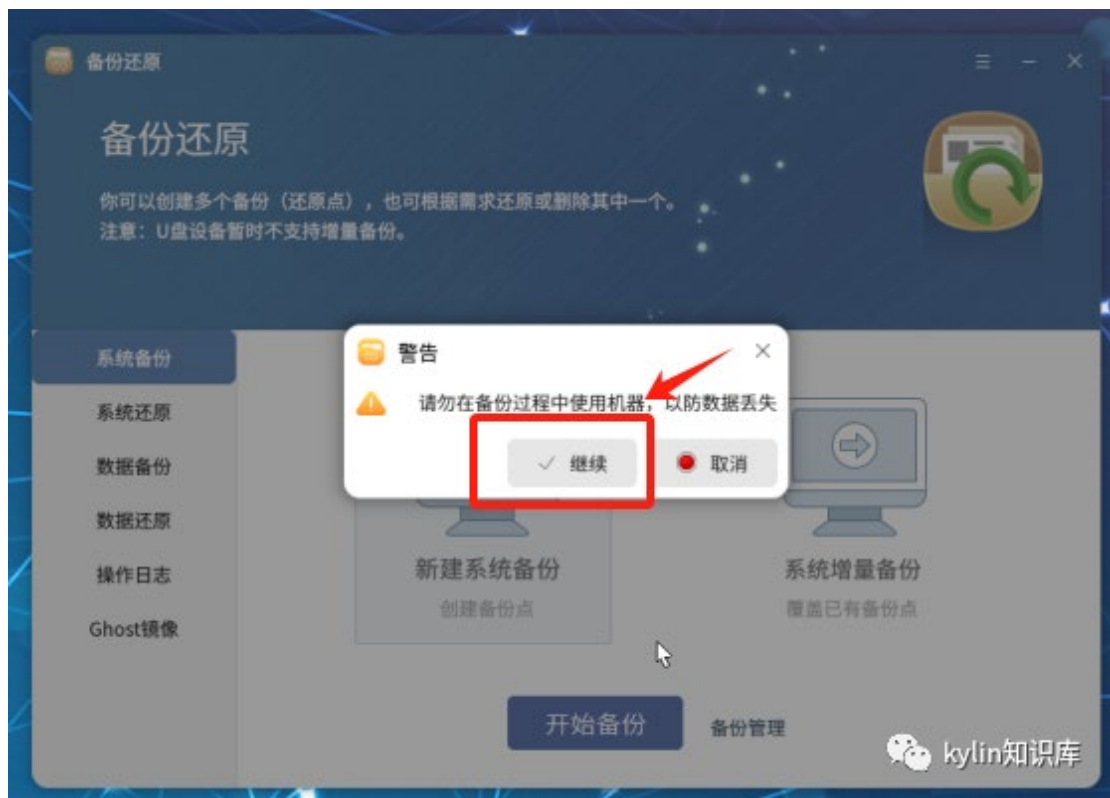
选择本地路径



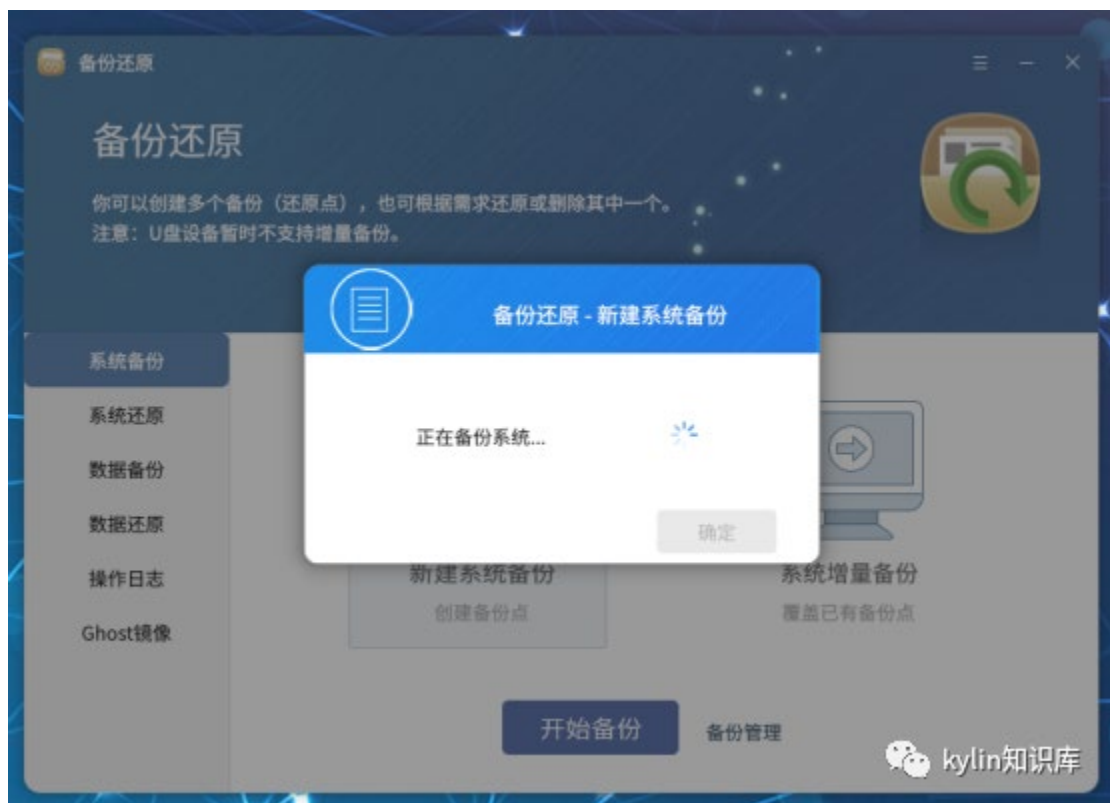
选择“确定”

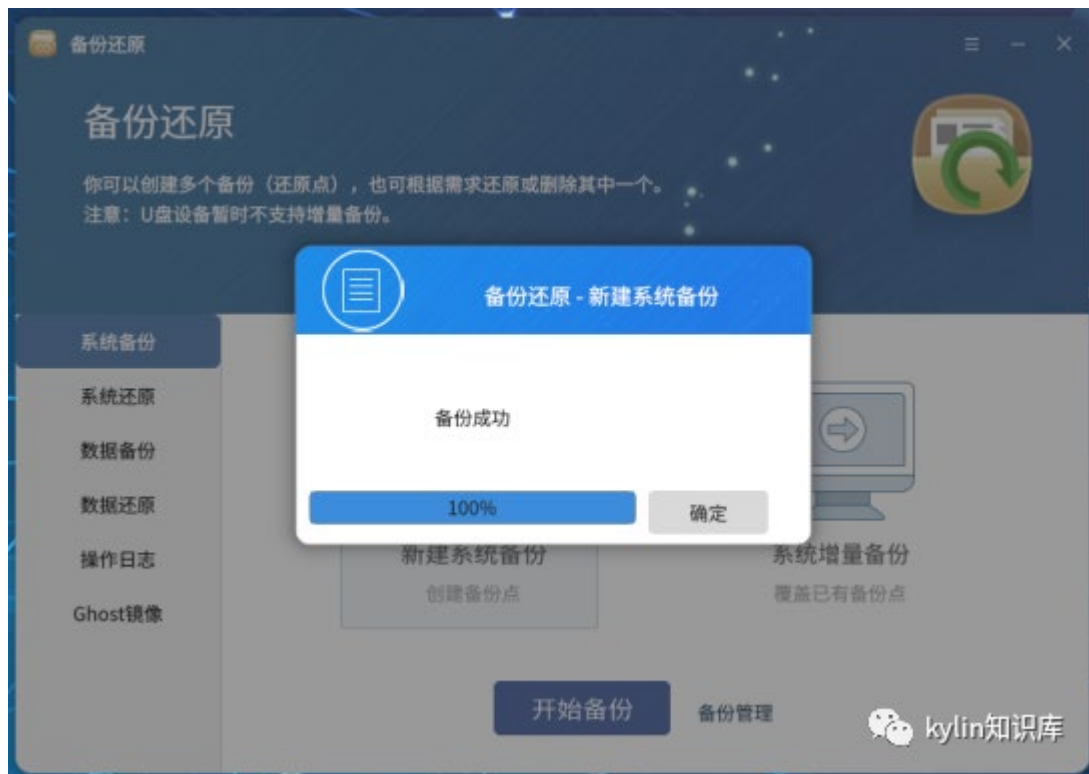


- 选择“继续”



- 开始备份





```
kylin@kylin-pc: /backup/snapshots
文件(F) 编辑(E) 视图(V) 搜索(S) 终端(T) 帮助(H)
kylin@kylin-pc: ~/桌面$ cd /backup/
kylin@kylin-pc: /backup$ ls
log.txt  lost+found  snapshots
kylin@kylin-pc: /backup$ cd snapshots/
kylin@kylin-pc: /backup/snapshots$ ls
{866a2676-b9f4-4ca4-9126-71a12b7ae133}  backuplist.xml
kylin@kylin-pc: /backup/snapshots$
```

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至此，备份还原分区新建完成