

# Linux

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# Storage

# Copy the partition table from one disk to another

Sometimes it is necessary to copy the partition-table of one disk to another. Mostly this is needed when a disk should be replaced on a software-raid-array. The method described here also works for GPT-Tables.

## Method for GPT Tables

Backup the table of /dev/sda

```
sgdisk --backup=table /dev/sda
```

Restore the table to the new disk

```
sgdisk --load-backup=table /dev/sdb
```

Backup and Restore from /dev/sda to /dev/sdb in one command

```
sgdisk -R /dev/sdb /dev/sda
```

Finally randomize the GUID of all partitions on the disk

```
sgdisk -G /dev/sdb
```

## Method for MBR-Tables

Copy table from /dev/sda to /dev/sdb

```
sfdisk -d /dev/sda | sfdisk /dev/sdb
```

If you don't see the partitions, read it again (Optional)

```
sfdisk -R /dev/sdb
```



# Hardware

# Get information about hardware with inxi

## Overview about the system

```
# inxi -pluFxxrm
```

In this output you will find information about partitions, operating system, resource consumption, memory usage and also information about the repositories used.

image-1605018129168.png

# Operation

# Copy Disk with dd using an Emergency BootISO

## Introduction

You need to make a backup of an active disk to a image file, the following describes howto do this.

## Problem Description

Maybe you have an SSD where S.M.A.R.T. is telling you that badblocks are starting to show up. So you need to replace the SSD with a new one. You need to create an image of the actual disk (If te badblocks are not too high you can try it).

## Solution

Take a backup to an Image on the running system:

```
dd if=/dev/sda conv=sync,noerror bs=128k status=progress | gzip -c > YYYYMMDD-boot-disk.gz
```

- Then you need to save the resulting file to any storage (USB stick, external disk etc.).
- Shutdown the system and replace the faulty SSD with a new one.
- Boot from a emergency disk/iso, check the links section for downloadable ISO files.

Restore the Image File. Double Check that you use the right Device Name (/dev/sda, /dev/da0 etc.)

```
gunzip -c YYYYMMDD-boot-disk.gz | dd of=/dev/sda
```

Boot the System with the new SSD.

## Links

- <https://ubuntu.com/download/server>
- <https://www.system-rescue.org/Download/>



- <https://www.ultimatebootcd.com/download.html> (Only BIOS, no UEFI)
- <https://www.eset.com/int/support/sysrescue/> (Malware Cleaning)
- <https://www.hirensbootcd.org/download/> (If you need Windows)