

11.5. LFS

11.5.1.

LFS가 가 ? 가

가 . Apache HTTP 가 . USB MariaDB

가 . XFCE, KDE Gnome LibreOffice Firefox , Thunderbird LXDE, 가

가 . dhcpcd BLFS wireless_tools 가 가

11.5.2. LFS

LFS 가 가 : .

11.5.2.1. LFS

가 / wget .

가 가 :

```

cat > ~/mount-virt.sh << "EOF"
#!/bin/bash

function mountbind
{
    if ! mountpoint $LFS/$1 >/dev/null; then
        $SUDO mount --bind /$1 $LFS/$1
        echo $LFS/$1 mounted
    else
        echo $LFS/$1 already mounted
    fi
}

```

```
}

function mounttype
{
    if ! mountpoint $LFS/$1 >/dev/null; then
        $SUDO mount -t $2 $3 $4 $5 $LFS/$1
        echo $LFS/$1 mounted
    else
        echo $LFS/$1 already mounted
    fi
}

if [ $EUID -ne 0 ]; then
    SUDO=sudo
else
    SUDO=""
fi

if [ x$LFS == x ]; then
    echo "LFS not set"
    exit 1
fi

mountbind dev
mounttype dev/pts devpts devpts -o gid=5,mode=620
mounttype proc    proc    proc
mounttype sys     sysfs   sysfs
mounttype run     tmpfs   run
if [ -h $LFS/dev/shm ]; then
    install -v -d -m 1777 $LFS$(realpath /dev/shm)
else
    mounttype dev/shm tmpfs tmpfs -o nosuid,nodev
fi

#mountbind usr/src
#mountbind boot
#mountbind home
EOF
```

Note that the last three commands in the script are commented out. These are useful if those directories are mounted as separate partitions on the host system and will be mounted when booting the completed LFS/BLFS system.

The script can be run with `bash ~/mount-virt.sh` as either a regular user (recommended) or as root. If run as a regular user, `sudo` is required on the host system.

Another issue pointed out by the script is where to store downloaded package files. This location is arbitrary. It can be in a regular user's home directory such as `~/sources` or in a global location like `/usr/src`. Our recommendation is not to mix BLFS sources and LFS sources in (from the `chroot`

environment) /sources. In any case, the packages must be accessible inside the chroot environment.

A last convenience feature presented here is to streamline the process of entering the chroot environment. This can be done with an alias placed in a user's ~/.bashrc file on the host system:

```
alias lfs='sudo /usr/sbin/chroot /mnt/lfs /usr/bin/env -i HOME=/root TERM="$TERM" PS1="\u:w\\\$ "
PATH=/bin:/usr/bin:/sbin:/usr/sbin /bin/bash -login'
```

This alias is a little tricky because of the quoting and levels of backslash characters. It must be all on a single line. The above command has been split in two for presentation purposes.

11.5.2.2. Work remotely via ssh This method also provides a full graphical environment, but first requires installing sshd on the LFS system, usually in chroot. It also requires a second computer. This method has the advantage of being simple by not requiring the complexity of the chroot environment. It also uses your LFS built kernel for all additional packages and still provides a complete system for installing packages.

You may use the scp command to upload the package sources to be built onto the LFS system. If you want to download the sources onto the LFS system directly instead, install libtasn1, p11-kit, make-ca, and wget in chroot (or upload their sources using scp after booting the LFS system).

11.5.2.3. Work from the LFS command line This method requires installing libtasn1, p11-kit, make-ca, wget, gpm, and links (or lynx) in chroot and then rebooting into the new LFS system. At this point the default system has six virtual consoles. Switching consoles is as easy as using the Alt+Fx key combinations where Fx is between F1 and F6. The Alt+← and Alt+→ combinations also will change the console.

At this point you can log into two different virtual consoles and run the links or lynx browser in one console and bash in the other. GPM then allows copying commands from the browser with the left mouse button, switching consoles, and pasting into the other console.

[Note] Note As a side note, switching of virtual consoles can also be done from an X Window instance with the Ctrl+Alt+Fx key combination, but the mouse copy operation does not work between the graphical interface and a virtual console. You can return to the X Window display with the Ctrl+Alt+Fx combination, where Fx is usually F1 but may be F7.

From:
<https://www.gamu.kr/dokuwiki/> -

Permanent link:
https://www.gamu.kr/dokuwiki/linuxfromscratch/12.1/172-getting_started_after_lfs?rev=1713943366

Last update: **2024/04/24 07:22**

