



# Red Hat Enterprise Linux 8

## Configuring and managing logical volumes

Configuring and managing LVM



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## Abstract

Logical Volume Manager (LVM) is a storage virtualization software designed to enhance the management and flexibility of physical storage devices. By abstracting the physical hardware, LVM allows you to dynamically create, resize, and remove of virtual storage devices. Within this framework, physical volumes (PVs) represent the raw storage devices that are grouped together to form a volume group (VG). Within this VG, LVM allocates space to create a logical volume (LV). An LV is a virtual block storage device that a file system, database, or application can use.

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# CHAPTER 1. OVERVIEW OF LOGICAL VOLUME MANAGEMENT

Logical Volume Manager (LVM) creates a layer of abstraction over physical storage, which helps you to create logical storage volumes. This offers more flexibility compared to direct physical storage usage.

In addition, the hardware storage configuration is hidden from the software so you can resize and move it without stopping applications or unmounting file systems. This can reduce operational costs.

## 1.1. LVM ARCHITECTURE

The following are the components of LVM:

### Physical volume

A physical volume (PV) is a partition or whole disk designated for LVM use. For more information, see [Managing LVM physical volumes](#).

### Volume group

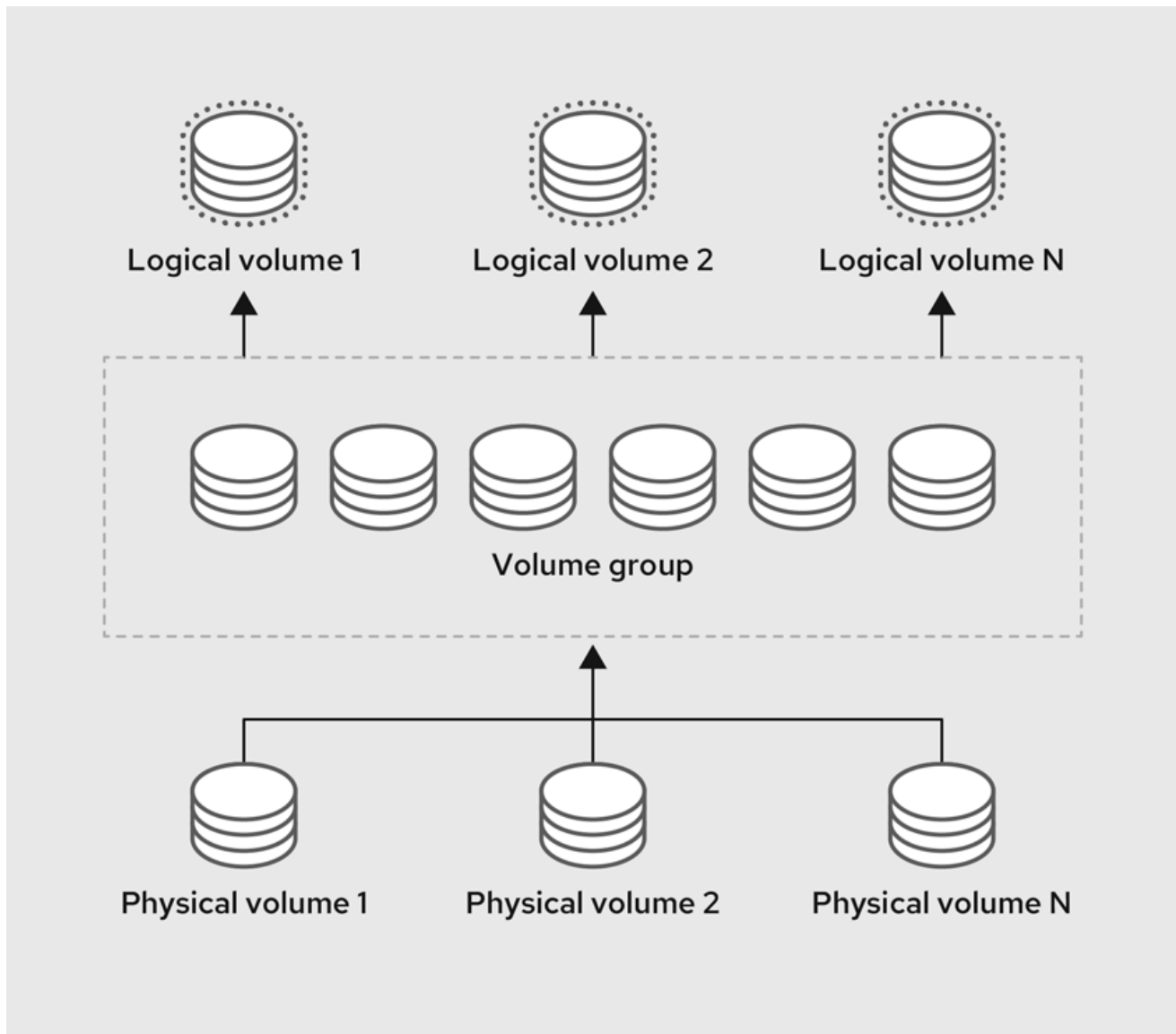
A volume group (VG) is a collection of physical volumes (PVs), which creates a pool of disk space out of which you can allocate logical volumes. For more information, see [Managing LVM volume groups](#).

### Logical volume

A logical volume represents a usable storage device. For more information, see [Basic logical volume management](#) and [Advanced logical volume management](#).

The following diagram illustrates the components of LVM:

Figure 1.1. LVM logical volume components



## 1.2. ADVANTAGES OF LVM

Logical volumes provide the following advantages over using physical storage directly:

### Flexible capacity

When using logical volumes, you can aggregate devices and partitions into a single logical volume. With this functionality, file systems can extend across multiple devices as though they were a single, large one.

### Convenient device naming

Logical storage volumes can be managed with user-defined and custom names.

### Resizable storage volumes

You can extend logical volumes or reduce logical volumes in size with simple software commands, without reformatting and repartitioning the underlying devices. For more information, see [Resizing logical volumes](#).

### Online data relocation

To deploy newer, faster, or more resilient storage subsystems, you can move data while your system is active using the **pvmove** command. Data can be rearranged on disks while the disks are in use. For example, you can empty a hot-swappable disk before removing it.

For more information on how to migrate the data, see the **pvmove** man page and [Removing physical volumes from a volume group](#).

### Striped Volumes

You can create a logical volume that stripes data across two or more devices. This can dramatically increase throughput. For more information, see [Creating a striped logical volume](#).

### RAID volumes

Logical volumes provide a convenient way to configure RAID for your data. This provides protection against device failure and improves performance. For more information, see [Configuring RAID logical volumes](#).

### Volume snapshots

You can take snapshots, which is a point-in-time copy of logical volumes for consistent backups or to test the effect of changes without affecting the real data. For more information, see [Managing logical volume snapshots](#).

### Thin volumes

Logical volumes can be thin-provisioned. This allows you to create logical volumes that are larger than the available physical space. For more information, see [Creating a thin logical volume](#).

### Caching

Caching uses fast devices, like SSDs, to cache data from logical volumes, boosting performance. For more information, see [Caching logical volumes](#).

### Additional resources

- [Customizing the LVM report](#)

## CHAPTER 2. MANAGING LVM PHYSICAL VOLUMES

A physical volume (PV) is a physical storage device or a partition on a storage device that LVM uses.

During the initialization process, an LVM disk label and metadata are written to the device, which allows LVM to track and manage it as part of the logical volume management scheme.



### NOTE

You cannot increase the size of the metadata after the initialization. If you need larger metadata, you must set the appropriate size during the initialization process.

When initialization process is complete, you can allocate the PV to a volume group (VG). You can divide this VG into logical volumes (LVs), which are the virtual block devices that operating systems and applications can use for storage.

To ensure optimal performance, partition the whole disk as a single PV for LVM use.

### 2.1. CREATING AN LVM PHYSICAL VOLUME

You can use the **pvccreate** command to initialize a physical volume LVM usage.

#### Prerequisites

- Administrative access.
- The **lvm2** package is installed.

#### Procedure

1. Identify the storage device you want to use as a physical volume. To list all available storage devices, use:

```
$ lsblk
```

2. Create an LVM physical volume:

```
# pvccreate /dev/sdb
```

Replace */dev/sdb* with the name of the device you want to initialize as a physical volume.

#### Verification steps

- Display the created physical volume:

```
# pvs
PV          VG Fmt Attr PSize PFree
/dev/sdb    lvm2 a-- 28.87g 13.87g
```

#### Additional resources

- **pvccreate(8)**, **pvdiskdisplay(8)**, **pvs(8)**, **pvsckan(8)**, and **lvm(8)** man pages on your system

## 2.2. REMOVING LVM PHYSICAL VOLUMES

You can use the **pvremove** command to remove a physical volume for LVM usage.

### Prerequisites

- Administrative access.

### Procedure

1. List the physical volumes to identify the device you want to remove:

```
# pvs
PV          VG Fmt Attr PSize PFree
/dev/sdb1   lvm2 --- 28.87g 28.87g
```

2. Remove the physical volume:

```
# pvremove /dev/sdb1
```

Replace */dev/sdb1* with the name of the device associated with the physical volume.

### NOTE

If your physical volume is part of the volume group, you need to remove it from the volume group first.

- If your volume group contains more than one physical volume, use the **vgreduce** command:

```
# vgreduce VolumeGroupName /dev/sdb1
```

Replace *VolumeGroupName* with the name of the volume group. Replace */dev/sdb1* with the name of the device.

- If your volume group contains only one physical volume, use **vgremove** command:

```
# vgreduce VolumeGroupName
```

Replace *VolumeGroupName* with the name of the volume group.

### Verification

- Verify the physical volume is removed:

```
# pvs
```

### Additional resources

- **pvremove(8)** man page on your system

## 2.3. CREATING LOGICAL VOLUMES IN THE WEB CONSOLE

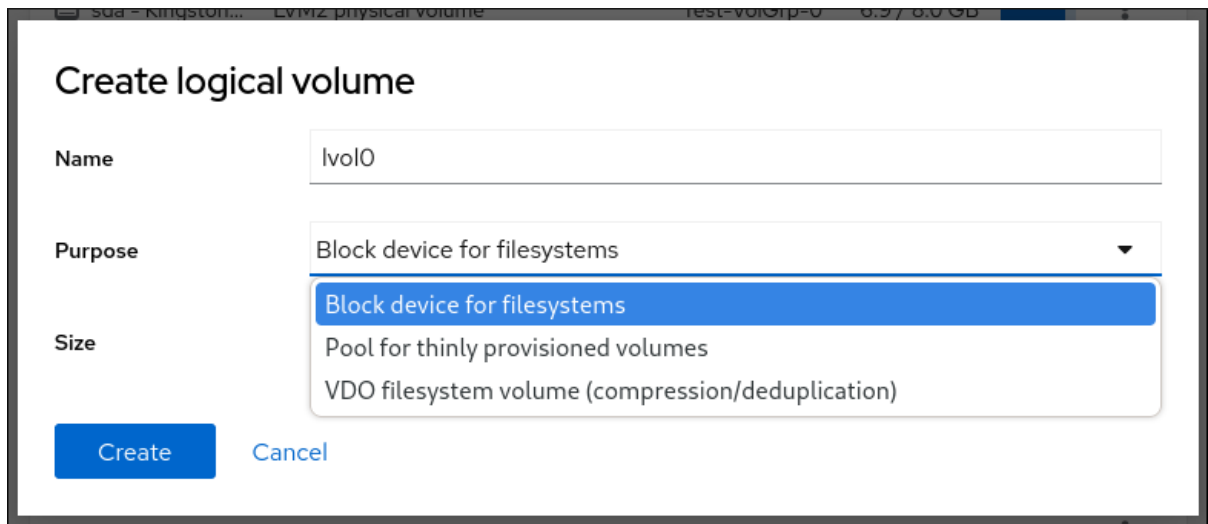
Logical volumes act as physical drives. You can use the RHEL 8 web console to create LVM logical volumes in a volume group.

### Prerequisites

- You have installed the RHEL 8 web console.  
For instructions, see [Installing and enabling the web console](#).
- The **cockpit-storage** package is installed on your system.
- The volume group is created.

### Procedure

1. Log in to the RHEL 8 web console.  
For details, see [Logging in to the web console](#).
2. Click **Storage**.
3. In the **Storage** table, click the volume group in which you want to create logical volumes.
4. On the **Logical volume group** page, scroll to the **LVM2 logical volumes** section and click **Create new logical volume**.
5. In the **Name** field, enter a name for the new logical volume. Do not include spaces in the name.
6. In the **Purpose** drop-down menu, select **Block device for filesystems**.  
This configuration enables you to create a logical volume with the maximum volume size which is equal to the sum of the capacities of all drives included in the volume group.



The screenshot shows a web console window titled "Create logical volume". It contains three main input fields: "Name" with the value "lv0", "Purpose" with a dropdown menu showing "Block device for filesystems" selected, and "Size" which is currently empty. Below these fields are two buttons: a blue "Create" button and a "Cancel" button.

7. Define the size of the logical volume. Consider:
  - How much space the system using this logical volume will need.
  - How many logical volumes you want to create.

You do not have to use the whole space. If necessary, you can grow the logical volume later.



### Create logical volume

Name

Purpose

Size  16.0 GB

- Click **Create**.

The logical volume is created. To use the logical volume you must format and mount the volume.

### Verification

- On the **Logical volume** page, scroll to the **LVM2 logical volumes** section and verify whether the new logical volume is listed.

### LVM2 volume group

[Add physical volume](#)

Name Test-VolGrp-0 [edit](#)

UUID pYf9eO-7nwg-ms96-LbmM-AYBf-puBq-jpjetg

Capacity 8.01 GB, 7.46 GiB, 8011120640 bytes

**Physical volumes**

sda	Kingston DT 101 II (001372997BD5F941C63402DA)	3.7 / 8.0
-----	---	-----------

### LVM2 logical volumes

[Create new](#)

ID	Type	Location	Size
Test-Vol-0	Unformatted data		3.70 GB

- Unformatted data
- Format**
- LVM2 logical volume
- Shrink
- Grow
- Deactivate
- Delete**

## 2.4. FORMATTING LOGICAL VOLUMES IN THE WEB CONSOLE

Logical volumes act as physical drives. To use them, you must format them with a file system.

**WARNING**

Formatting logical volumes erases all data on the volume.

The file system you select determines the configuration parameters you can use for logical volumes. For example, the XFS file system does not support shrinking volumes.

**Prerequisites**

- You have installed the RHEL 8 web console.  
For instructions, see [Installing and enabling the web console](#) .
- The **cockpit-storaged** package is installed on your system.
- The logical volume created.
- You have root access privileges to the system.

**Procedure**

1. Log in to the RHEL 8 web console.  
For details, see [Logging in to the web console](#) .
2. Click **Storage**.
3. In the **Storage** table, click the volume group in the logical volumes is created.
4. On the **Logical volume group** page, scroll to the **LVM2 logical volumes** section.
5. Click the menu button, **⋮** , next to the volume group you want to format.
6. From the drop-down menu, select **Format**.

**LVM2 volume group** Add physical volume

Name: Test-VolGrp-0 [edit](#)

UUID: pYf9eO-7nwg-ms96-LbmM-AYBf-puBq-jpjetg

Capacity: 8.01 GB, 7.46 GiB, 8011120640 bytes

**Physical volumes**

sda	Kingston DT 101 II (001372997BD5F941C63402DA)	3.7 / 8.0
-----	---	-----------

**LVM2 logical volumes** Create new

ID	Type	Location	Size
Test-Vol-0	Unformatted data		3.70 GB

- In the **Name** field, enter a name for the file system.
- In the **Mount Point** field, add the mount path.

**Format /dev/rhel-volume-group/rhel-logical-volume**

Name:

Mount point:

Type:

Overwrite:  Overwrite existing data with zeros (slower)

Encryption:

At boot:

Mounts in parallel with services  
 Boot still succeeds when filesystem does not mount

Mount options:  Mount read only,  Custom mount options

Formatting erases all data on a storage device.

- In the **Type** drop-down menu, select a file system:
  - XFS** file system supports large logical volumes, switching physical drives online without outage, and growing an existing file system. Leave this file system selected if you do not have a different strong preference.

XFS does not support reducing the size of a volume formatted with an XFS file system

- **ext4** file system supports:
    - Logical volumes
    - Switching physical drives online without an outage
    - Growing a file system
    - Shrinking a file system
10. Select the **Overwrite existing data with zeros** checkbox if you want the RHEL web console to rewrite the whole disk with zeros. This option is slower because the program has to go through the whole disk, but it is more secure. Use this option if the disk includes any data and you need to overwrite it.  
If you do not select the **Overwrite existing data with zeros** checkbox, the RHEL web console rewrites only the disk header. This increases the speed of formatting.
  11. From the **Encryption** drop-down menu, select the type of encryption if you want to enable it on the logical volume.  
You can select a version with either the LUKS1 (Linux Unified Key Setup) or LUKS2 encryption, which allows you to encrypt the volume with a passphrase.
  12. In the **At boot** drop-down menu, select when you want the logical volume to mount after the system boots.
  13. Select the required **Mount options**.
  14. Format the logical volume:
    - If you want to format the volume and immediately mount it, click **Format and mount**.
    - If you want to format the volume without mounting it, click **Format only**.  
Formatting can take several minutes depending on the volume size and which formatting options are selected.

## Verification

1. On the **Logical volume group** page, scroll to the **LVM2 logical volumes** section and click the logical volume to check the details and additional options.

Storage > Test-VolGrp-0

### LVM2 volume group

Add physical volume

**Name** Test-VolGrp-0 [edit](#)

**UUID** pYf9eO-7nwg-ms96-LbmM-AYBf-puBq-jpjetg

**Capacity** 8.01 GB, 7.46 GiB, 8011120640 bytes

**Physical volumes**

sda Kingston DT 101 II (001372997BD5F941C63402DA) 3.7 / 8.0 GB

### LVM2 logical volumes

Create new logical volume

ID	Type	Location	Size
Test-Vol-0	xfs filesystem	(not mounted)	3.70 GB

- If you selected the **Format only** option, click the menu button at the end of the line of the logical volume, and select **Mount** to use the logical volume.

## 2.5. RESIZING LOGICAL VOLUMES IN THE WEB CONSOLE

You can extend or reduce logical volumes in the RHEL 8 web console. The example procedure demonstrates how to grow and shrink the size of a logical volume without taking the volume offline.



### WARNING

You cannot reduce volumes that contains GFS2 or XFS filesystem.

### Prerequisites

- You have installed the RHEL 8 web console.  
For instructions, see [Installing and enabling the web console](#).
- The **cockpit-storaged** package is installed on your system.
- An existing logical volume containing a file system that supports resizing logical volumes.

### Procedure

- Log in to the RHEL web console.
- Click **Storage**.

3. In the **Storage** table, click the volume group in the logical volumes is created.
4. On the **Logical volume group** page, scroll to the **LVM2 logical volumes** section and click the menu button, **⋮**, next to volume group you want to resize.

**LVM2 volume group** Add physical volume

Name Test-VolGrp-0 [edit](#)

UUID pYf9eO-7nwg-ms96-LbmM-AYBf-puBq-jpjetg

Capacity 8.01 GB, 7.46 GiB, 8011120640 bytes

**Physical volumes**

sda	Kingston DT 101 II (001372997BD5F941C63402DA)	3.7 / 8.0
-----	---	-----------

**LVM2 logical volumes** Create new

ID	Type	Location	Size	Actions
Test-Vol-0	Unformatted data		3.70 GB	⋮

- Unformatted data
- Format**
- LVM2 logical volume
- Shrink
- Grow
- Deactivate
- Delete**

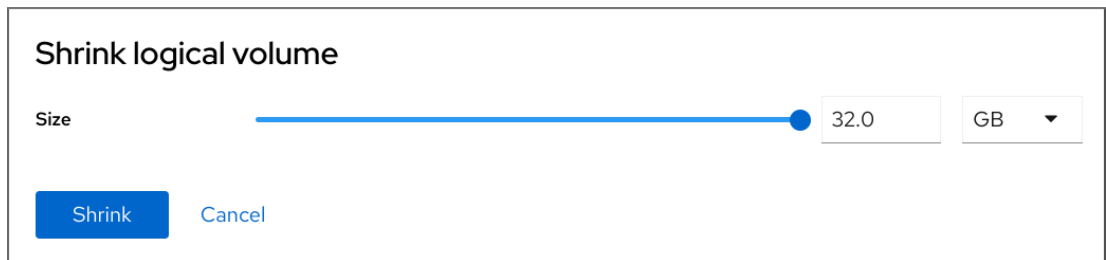
5. From the menu, select **Grow** or **Shrink** to resize the volume:

- Growing the Volume:
  - a. Select **Grow** to increase the size of the volume.
  - b. In the **Grow logical volume** dialog box, adjust the size of the logical volume.

**Grow logical volume**

Size  32.0 GB

- c. Click **Grow**.  
LVM grows the logical volume without causing a system outage.
- Shrinking the Volume:
    - a. Select **Shrink** to reduce the size of the volume.
    - b. In the **Shrink logical volume** dialog box, adjust the size of the logical volume.



Shrink logical volume

Size  GB

- c. Click **Shrink**.  
LVM shrinks the logical volume without causing a system outage.

## 2.6. ADDITIONAL RESOURCES

- **pvcreate(8)** man page.
- [Creating a partition table on a disk with parted](#) .
- **parted(8)** man page on your system

## CHAPTER 3. MANAGING LVM VOLUME GROUPS

You can create and use volume groups (VGs) to manage and resize multiple physical volumes (PVs) combined into a single storage entity.

Extents are the smallest units of space that you can allocate in LVM. Physical extents (PE) and logical extents (LE) has the default size of 4 MiB that you can configure. All extents have the same size.

When you create a logical volume (LV) within a VG, LVM allocates physical extents on the PVs. The logical extents within the LV correspond one-to-one with physical extents in the VG. You do not need to specify the PEs to create LVs. LVM will locate the available PEs and piece them together to create a LV of the requested size.

Within a VG, you can create multiple LVs, each acting like a traditional partition but with the ability to span across physical volumes and resize dynamically. VGs can manage the allocation of disk space automatically.

### 3.1. CREATING AN LVM VOLUME GROUP

You can use the **vgcreate** command to create a volume group (VG). You can adjust the extent size for very large or very small volumes to optimize performance and storage efficiency. You can specify the extent size when creating a VG. To change the extent size you must re-create the volume group.

#### Prerequisites

- Administrative access.
- The **lvm2** package is installed.
- One or more physical volumes are created. For more information about creating physical volumes, see [Creating LVM physical volume](#).

#### Procedure

1. List and identify the PV that you want to include in the VG:

```
# pvs
```

2. Create a VG:

```
# vgcreate VolumeGroupName PhysicalVolumeName1 PhysicalVolumeName2
```

Replace *VolumeGroupName* with the name of the volume group that you want to create.  
Replace *PhysicalVolumeName* with the name of the PV.

To specify the extent size when creating a VG, use the **-s *ExtentSize*** option. Replace *ExtentSize* with the size of the extent. If you provide no size suffix, the command defaults to MB.

#### Verification

- Verify that the VG is created:

```
# vgs
```



```

VG          #PV #LV #SN Attr  VSize  VFree
VolumeGroupName  1  0  0 wz--n- 28.87g 28.87g

```

### Additional resources

- `vgcreate(8)`, `vgfs(8)`, and `pvs(8)` man pages on your system

## 3.2. CREATING VOLUME GROUPS IN THE WEB CONSOLE

Create volume groups from one or more physical drives or other storage devices.

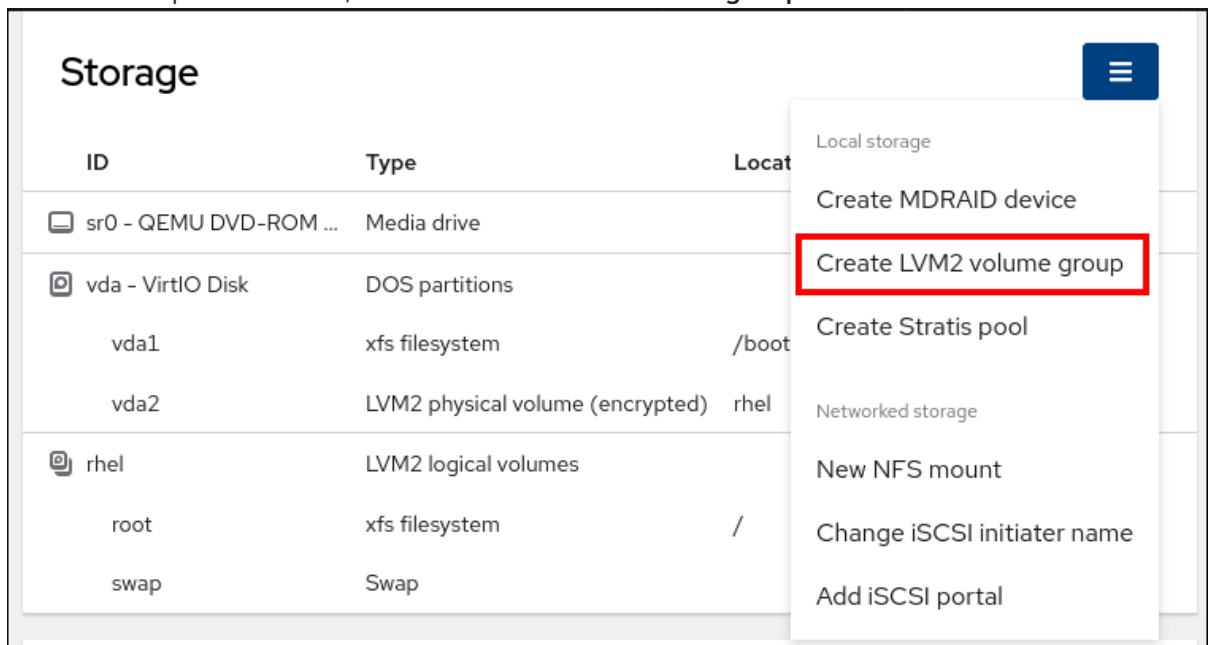
Logical volumes are created from volume groups. Each volume group can include multiple logical volumes.

### Prerequisites

- You have installed the RHEL 8 web console.  
For instructions, see [Installing and enabling the web console](#).
- The `cockpit-storaged` package is installed on your system.
- Physical drives or other types of storage devices from which you want to create volume groups.

### Procedure

1. Log in to the RHEL 8 web console.  
For details, see [Logging in to the web console](#).
2. Click **Storage**.
3. In the **Storage** table, click the menu button.
4. From the drop-down menu, select **Create LVM2 volume group**.



5. In the **Name** field, enter a name for the volume group. The name must not include spaces.
6. Select the drives you want to combine to create the volume group.

## Create volume group

**Name**

---

**Disks**

<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	16.0 GB RAID device raid-device	/dev/md/raid-device
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	16.0 GB VirtIO Disk	/dev/vdb

The RHEL web console displays only unused block devices. If you do not see your device in the list, make sure that it is not being used by your system, or format it to be empty and unused. Used devices include, for example:

- Devices formatted with a file system
- Physical volumes in another volume group
- Physical volumes being a member of another software RAID device

7. Click **Create**.

The volume group is created.

### Verification

- On the **Storage** page, check whether the new volume group is listed in the **Storage** table.

## 3.3. RENAMING AN LVM VOLUME GROUP

You can use the **vgrename** command to rename a volume group (VG).

### Prerequisites

- Administrative access.
- The **lvm2** package is installed.
- One or more physical volumes are created. For more information about creating physical volumes, see [Creating LVM physical volume](#).
- The volume group is created. For more information about creating volume groups, see [Section 3.1, "Creating an LVM volume group"](#).

### Procedure

1. List and identify the VG that you want to rename:

```
# vgs
```

2. Rename the VG:

```
# vgrename OldVolumeGroupName NewVolumeGroupName
```

-

Replace *OldVolumeGroupName* with the name of the VG. Replace *NewVolumeGroupName* with the new name for the VG.

### Verification

- Verify that the VG has a new name:

```
# vgs
VG          #PV #LV #SN Attr   VSize VFree
NewVolumeGroupName 1  0  0 wz--n- 28.87g 28.87g
```

### Additional resources

- **vgrename(8)**, **vgs(8)** man pages

## 3.4. EXTENDING AN LVM VOLUME GROUP

You can use the **vgextend** command to add physical volumes (PVs) to a volume group (VG).

### Prerequisites

- Administrative access.
- The **lvm2** package is installed.
- One or more physical volumes are created. For more information about creating physical volumes, see [Creating LVM physical volume](#).
- The volume group is created. For more information about creating volume groups, see [Section 3.1, "Creating an LVM volume group"](#).

### Procedure

1. List and identify the VG that you want to extend:

```
# vgs
```

2. List and identify the PVs that you want to add to the VG:

```
# pvs
```

3. Extend the VG:

```
# vgextend VolumeGroupName PhysicalVolumeName
```

Replace *VolumeGroupName* with the name of the VG. Replace *PhysicalVolumeName* with the name of the PV.

### Verification

- Verify that the VG now includes the new PV:

```
# pvs

PV      VG          Fmt Attr PSize PFree
/dev/sda VolumeGroupName lvm2 a-- 28.87g 28.87g
/dev/sdd VolumeGroupName lvm2 a--  1.88g  1.88g
```

### Additional resources

- **vgextend(8), vgs(8), pvs(8)** man pages

## 3.5. COMBINING LVM VOLUME GROUPS

You can combine two existing volume groups (VGs) with the **vgmerge** command. The source volume will be merged into the destination volume.

### Prerequisites

- Administrative access.
- The **lvm2** package is installed.
- One or more physical volumes are created. For more information about creating physical volumes, see [Creating LVM physical volume](#).
- Two or more volume group are created. For more information about creating volume groups, see [Section 3.1, "Creating an LVM volume group"](#).

### Procedure

1. List and identify the VG that you want to merge:

```
# vgs

VG          #PV #LV #SN Attr  VSize VFree
VolumeGroupName1  1  0  0 wz--n- 28.87g 28.87g
VolumeGroupName2  1  0  0 wz--n-  1.88g  1.88g
```

2. Merge the source VG into the destination VG:

```
# vgmerge VolumeGroupName2 VolumeGroupName1
```

Replace *VolumeGroupName2* with the name of the source VG. Replace *VolumeGroupName1* with the name of the destination VG.

### Verification

- Verify that the VG now includes the new PV:

```
# vgs

VG          #PV #LV #SN Attr  VSize VFree
VolumeGroupName1  2  0  0 wz--n- 30.75g 30.75g
```

## Additional resources

- **vgmerge(8)** man page on your system

## 3.6. REMOVING PHYSICAL VOLUMES FROM A VOLUME GROUP

To remove unused physical volumes (PVs) from a volume group (VG), use the **vgreduce** command. The **vgreduce** command shrinks a volume group's capacity by removing one or more empty physical volumes. This frees those physical volumes to be used in different volume groups or to be removed from the system.

### Procedure

1. If the physical volume is still being used, migrate the data to another physical volume from the same volume group:

```
# pvmove /dev/vdb3
/dev/vdb3: Moved: 2.0%
...
/dev/vdb3: Moved: 79.2%
...
/dev/vdb3: Moved: 100.0%
```

2. If there are not enough free extents on the other physical volumes in the existing volume group:
  - a. Create a new physical volume from `/dev/vdb4`:

```
# pvcreate /dev/vdb4
Physical volume "/dev/vdb4" successfully created
```

- b. Add the newly created physical volume to the volume group:

```
# vgextend VolumeGroupName /dev/vdb4
Volume group "VolumeGroupName" successfully extended
```

- c. Move the data from `/dev/vdb3` to `/dev/vdb4`:

```
# pvmove /dev/vdb3 /dev/vdb4
/dev/vdb3: Moved: 33.33%
/dev/vdb3: Moved: 100.00%
```

3. Remove the physical volume `/dev/vdb3` from the volume group:

```
# vgreduce VolumeGroupName /dev/vdb3
Removed "/dev/vdb3" from volume group "VolumeGroupName"
```

### Verification

- Verify that the `/dev/vdb3` physical volume is removed from the `VolumeGroupName` volume group:

```
# pvs
PV          VG          Fmt  Attr  PSize  PFree  Used
```

```

/dev/vdb1 VolumeGroupName lvm2 a-- 1020.00m 0 1020.00m
/dev/vdb2 VolumeGroupName lvm2 a-- 1020.00m 0 1020.00m
/dev/vdb3          lvm2 a-- 1020.00m 1008.00m 12.00m

```

### Additional resources

- **vgreduce(8)**, **pvmove(8)**, and **pvs(8)** man pages on your system

## 3.7. SPLITTING A LVM VOLUME GROUP

If there is enough unused space on the physical volumes, a new volume group can be created without adding new disks.

In the initial setup, the volume group *VolumeGroupName1* consists of */dev/vdb1*, */dev/vdb2*, and */dev/vdb3*. After completing this procedure, the volume group *VolumeGroupName1* will consist of */dev/vdb1* and */dev/vdb2*, and the second volume group, *VolumeGroupName2*, will consist of */dev/vdb3*.

### Prerequisites

- You have sufficient space in the volume group. Use the **vgscan** command to determine how much free space is currently available in the volume group.
- Depending on the free capacity in the existing physical volume, move all the used physical extents to other physical volume using the **pvmove** command. For more information, see [Removing physical volumes from a volume group](#).

### Procedure

1. Split the existing volume group *VolumeGroupName1* to the new volume group *VolumeGroupName2*:

```

# vgsplit VolumeGroupName1 VolumeGroupName2 /dev/vdb3
Volume group "VolumeGroupName2" successfully split from "VolumeGroupName1"

```



### NOTE

If you have created a logical volume using the existing volume group, use the following command to deactivate the logical volume:

```

# lvchange -a n /dev/VolumeGroupName1/LogicalVolumeName

```

2. View the attributes of the two volume groups:

```

# vgs
VG                #PV #LV #SN Attr  VSize  VFree
VolumeGroupName1  2  1  0 wz--n- 34.30G 10.80G
VolumeGroupName2  1  0  0 wz--n- 17.15G 17.15G

```

### Verification

- Verify that the newly created volume group *VolumeGroupName2* consists of */dev/vdb3* physical volume:

```
# pvs
PV      VG          Fmt  Attr  PSize   PFree   Used
/dev/vdb1 VolumeGroupName1 lvm2  a--  1020.00m  0    1020.00m
/dev/vdb2 VolumeGroupName1 lvm2  a--  1020.00m  0    1020.00m
/dev/vdb3 VolumeGroupName2 lvm2  a--  1020.00m 1008.00m 12.00m
```

#### Additional resources

- **vgsplit(8)**, **vg(8)**, and **pvs(8)** man pages on your system

## 3.8. MOVING A VOLUME GROUP TO ANOTHER SYSTEM

You can move an entire LVM volume group (VG) to another system using the following commands:

### vgexport

Use this command on an existing system to make an inactive VG inaccessible to the system. Once the VG is inaccessible, you can detach its physical volumes (PV).

### vgimport

Use this command on the other system to make the VG, which was inactive in the old system, accessible in the new system.

### Prerequisites

- No users are accessing files on the active volumes in the volume group that you are moving.

### Procedure

1. Unmount the *LogicalVolumeName* logical volume:

```
# umount /dev/mnt/LogicalVolumeName
```

2. Deactivate all logical volumes in the volume group, which prevents any further activity on the volume group:

```
# vgchange -an VolumeGroupName
vgchange -- volume group "VolumeGroupName" successfully deactivated
```

3. Export the volume group to prevent it from being accessed by the system from which you are removing it:

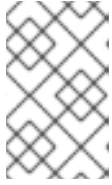
```
# vgexport VolumeGroupName
vgexport -- volume group "VolumeGroupName" successfully exported
```

4. View the exported volume group:

```
# pvscan
PV /dev/sda1 is in exported VG VolumeGroupName [17.15 GB / 7.15 GB free]
PV /dev/sdc1 is in exported VG VolumeGroupName [17.15 GB / 15.15 GB free]
PV /dev/sdd1 is in exported VG VolumeGroupName [17.15 GB / 15.15 GB free]
...
```

- Shut down your system and unplug the disks that make up the volume group and connect them to the new system.
- Plug the disks into the new system and import the volume group to make it accessible to the new system:

```
# vgimport VolumeGroupName
```



#### NOTE

You can use the **--force** argument of the **vgimport** command to import volume groups that are missing physical volumes and subsequently run the **vgreduce --removemissing** command.

- Activate the volume group:

```
# vgchange -ay VolumeGroupName
```

- Mount the file system to make it available for use:

```
# mkdir -p /mnt/VolumeGroupName/users
# mount /dev/VolumeGroupName/users /mnt/VolumeGroupName/users
```

#### Additional resources

- vgimport(8)**, **vgexport(8)**, and **vgchange(8)** man pages on your system

## 3.9. REMOVING LVM VOLUME GROUPS

You can remove an existing volume group using the **vgremove** command. Only volume groups that do not contain logical volumes can be removed.

#### Prerequisites

- Administrative access.

#### Procedure

- Ensure the volume group does not contain logical volumes:

```
# vgs -o vg_name,lv_count VolumeGroupName

VG          #LV
VolumeGroupName  0
```

Replace *VolumeGroupName* with the name of the volume group.

- Remove the volume group:

```
# vgremove VolumeGroupName
```

Replace *VolumeGroupName* with the name of the volume group.



## Additional resources

- **vgs(8)**, **vgremove(8)** man pages on your system

## 3.10. REMOVING LVM VOLUME GROUPS IN A CLUSTER ENVIRONMENT

In a cluster environment, LVM uses the **lockspace** <qualifier> to coordinate access to volume groups shared among multiple machines. You must stop the **lockspace** before removing a volume group to make sure no other node is trying to access or modify it during the removal process.

### Prerequisites

- Administrative access.
- The volume group contains no logical volumes.

### Procedure

1. Ensure the volume group does not contain logical volumes:

```
# vgs -o vg_name,lv_count VolumeGroupName  
  
VG          #LV  
VolumeGroupName 0
```

Replace *VolumeGroupName* with the name of the volume group.

2. Stop the **lockspace** on all nodes except the node where you are removing the volume group:

```
# vgchange --lockstop VolumeGroupName
```

Replace *VolumeGroupName* with the name of the volume group and wait for the lock to stop.

3. Remove the volume group:

```
# vgremove VolumeGroupName
```

Replace *VolumeGroupName* with the name of the volume group.

## Additional resources

- **vgremove(8)**, **vgchange(8)** man page

## CHAPTER 4. BASIC LOGICAL VOLUME MANAGEMENT

With LVM, you can do the following tasks:

- Create new logical volumes to extend storage capabilities of your system
- Extend existing volumes and thin pools to accommodate growing data
- Rename volumes for better organization
- Reduce volumes to free up unused space
- Safely remove volumes when they are no longer needed
- Activate or deactivate volumes to control the system's access to its data

### 4.1. OVERVIEW OF LOGICAL VOLUME FEATURES

With the Logical Volume Manager (LVM), you can manage disk storage in a flexible and efficient way that traditional partitioning schemes cannot offer. Below is a summary of key LVM features that are used for storage management and optimization.

#### Concatenation

Concatenation involves combining space from one or more physical volumes into a singular logical volume, effectively merging the physical storage.

#### Striping

Striping optimizes data I/O efficiency by distributing data across multiple physical volumes. This method enhances performance for sequential reads and writes by allowing parallel I/O operations.

#### RAID

LVM supports RAID levels 0, 1, 4, 5, 6, and 10. When you create a RAID logical volume, LVM creates a metadata subvolume that is one extent in size for every data or parity subvolume in the array.

#### Thin provisioning

Thin provisioning enables the creation of logical volumes that are larger than the available physical storage. With thin provisioning, the system dynamically allocates storage based on actual usage instead of allocating a predetermined amount upfront.

#### Snapshots

With LVM snapshots, you can create point-in-time copies of logical volumes. A snapshot starts empty. As changes occur on the original logical volume, the snapshot captures the pre-change states through copy-on-write (CoW), growing only with changes to preserve the state of the original logical volume.

#### Caching

LVM supports the use of fast block devices, such as SSD drives as write-back or write-through caches for larger slower block devices. Users can create cache logical volumes to improve the performance of their existing logical volumes or create new cache logical volumes composed of a small and fast device coupled with a large and slow device.

### 4.2. CREATING LOGICAL VOLUMES

LVM provides a flexible approach to handling disk storage by abstracting the physical layer into logical volumes that can be created and adjusted based on your needs.

### 4.2.1. Creating a linear (thick) logical volume

With linear logical volumes (LVs), you can merge multiple physical storage units into one virtual storage space. You can easily expand or reduce linear LVs to accommodate the data requirements.

#### Prerequisites

- Administrative access.
- The **lvm2** package is installed.
- The volume group is created. For more information, see [Creating LVM volume group](#).

#### Procedure

1. List the names of volume groups and their size:

```
# vgs -o vg_name,vg_size
VG          VSize
VolumeGroupName 30.75g
```

2. Create a linear LV:

```
# lvcreate --name LogicalVolumeName --size VolumeSize VolumeGroupName
```

Replace *LogicalVolumeName* with the name of the LV. Replace *VolumeSize* with the size for the LV. If no size suffix is provided the command defaults to MB. Replace *VolumeGroupName* with the name of the volume group.

#### Verification

- Verify that the linear LV is created:

```
# lvs -o lv_name,seg_type
LV          Type
LogicalVolumeName  linear
```

#### Additional resources

- The **vgs(8)**, **lvs(8)**, **lvcreate(8)** man pages

### 4.2.2. Creating or resizing a logical volume by using the storage RHEL system role

Use the **storage** role to perform the following tasks:

- To create an LVM logical volume in a volume group consisting of many disks
- To resize an existing file system on LVM
- To express an LVM volume size in percentage of the pool's total size

If the volume group does not exist, the role creates it. If a logical volume exists in the volume group, it is resized if the size does not match what is specified in the playbook.

If you are reducing a logical volume, to prevent data loss you must ensure that the file system on that logical volume is not using the space in the logical volume that is being reduced.

## Prerequisites

- [You have prepared the control node and the managed nodes](#)
- You are logged in to the control node as a user who can run playbooks on the managed nodes.
- The account you use to connect to the managed nodes has **sudo** permissions on them.

## Procedure

1. Create a playbook file, for example `~/playbook.yml`, with the following content:

```
---
- name: Manage local storage
  hosts: managed-node-01.example.com
  tasks:
    - name: Create logical volume
      ansible.builtin.include_role:
        name: rhel-system-roles.storage
      vars:
        storage_pools:
          - name: myvg
            disks:
              - sda
              - sdb
              - sdc
            volumes:
              - name: mylv
                size: 2G
                fs_type: ext4
                mount_point: /mnt/data
```

The settings specified in the example playbook include the following:

### **size:** *<size>*

You must specify the size by using units (for example, GiB) or percentage (for example, 60%).

For details about all variables used in the playbook, see the `/usr/share/ansible/roles/rhel-system-roles.storage/README.md` file on the control node.

2. Validate the playbook syntax:

```
$ ansible-playbook --syntax-check ~/playbook.yml
```

Note that this command only validates the syntax and does not protect against a wrong but valid configuration.

3. Run the playbook:

■

```
$ ansible-playbook ~/playbook.yml
```

## Verification

- Verify that specified volume has been created or resized to the requested size:

```
# ansible managed-node-01.example.com -m command -a 'lvs myvg'
```

## Additional resources

- `/usr/share/ansible/roles/rhel-system-roles.storage/README.md` file
- `/usr/share/doc/rhel-system-roles/storage/` directory

### 4.2.3. Creating a striped logical volume

With striped logical volume (LV), you can distribute the data across multiple physical volumes (PVs), potentially increasing the read and write speed by utilizing the bandwidth of multiple disks simultaneously.

When creating a striped LV, it is important to consider the stripe number and size. The stripe number is the count of PVs across which data is distributed. Increasing the stripe number can enhance performance by utilizing multiple disks concurrently. Stripe size is the size of the data chunk written to each disk in the stripe set before moving to the next disk and is specified in kilobytes (KB). The optimal stripe size depends on your workload and the filesystem block size. The default is 64KB and can be adjusted.

## Prerequisites

- Administrative access.

## Procedure

1. List the names of volume groups and their size:

```
# vgs -o vg_name,vg_size
VG          VSize
VolumeGroupName 30.75g
```

2. Create a striped LV:

```
# lvcreate --stripes NumberOfStripes --stripesize StripeSize --size LogicalVolumeSize --name LogicalVolumeName VolumeGroupName
```

Replace *NumberOfStripes* with the number of stripes. Replace *StripeSize* with the stripe size in kilobytes. The **--stripesize** is not a required option. If you do not specify the stripe size it defaults to 64KB. Replace *LogicalVolumeName* with the name of the LV. Replace *VolumeGroupName* with the name of the volume group.

## Verification

- Verify that the striped LV is created:

```
# lvs -o lv_name,seg_type

LV          Type
LogicalVolumeName striped
```

### Additional resources

- The **vgs(8)**, **lvs(8)**, **lvcreate(8)** man pages

### 4.2.4. Creating a RAID logical volume

RAID logical volumes enable you to use multiple disks for redundancy and performance. LVM supports various RAID levels, including RAID0, RAID1, RAID4, RAID5, RAID6, and RAID10.

With LVM you can create striped RAIDs (RAID0, RAID4, RAID5, RAID6), mirrored RAID (RAID1), or a combination of both (RAID10).

RAID 4, RAID 5, and RAID 6 offer fault tolerance by storing parity data that can be used to reconstruct lost information in case of a disk failure.

When creating RAID LVs, place each stripe on a separate PV. The number of stripes equals to the number of PVs that should be in the volume group (VG).

**Table 4.1. Minimal RAID configuration requirements**

RAID level	Type	Parity	Minimum number of devices	Minimum stripe number
RAID0	Striping	None	2	2
RAID1	Mirroring	None	2	-
RAID4	Striping	Uses first device to store parity	3	2
RAID5	Striping	Uses an extra device to store parity	3	2
RAID6	Striping	Uses two extra devices to store parity	5	3
RAID10	Striping and mirroring	None	4	2

### Prerequisites

- Administrative access.

### Procedure

1. List the names of volume groups and their size:

```
# vgs -o vg_name,vg_size

VG          VSize
VolumeGroupName 30.75g
```

2. Create a RAID LV:

- To create a striped raid, use:

```
# lvcreate --type raidlevel --stripes NumberOfStripes --stripesize StripeSize --size Size --
name LogicalVolumeName VolumeGroupName
```

Replace *level* with the RAID level 0, 4, 5, or 6. Replace *NumberOfStripes* with the number of stripes. Replace *StripeSize* with the stripe size in kilobytes. Replace *Size* with the size of the LV. Replace *LogicalVolumeName* with the name of the LV.

- To create a mirrored RAID, use:

```
# lvcreate --type raid1 --mirrors MirrorsNumber --size Size --name LogicalVolumeName
VolumeGroupName
```

Replace *MirrorsNumber* with the number of mirrors. Replace *Size* with the size of the LV. Replace *LogicalVolumeName* with the name of the LV.

- To create a mirrored and striped RAID, use:

```
# lvcreate --type raid10 --mirrors MirrorsNumber --stripes NumberOfStripes --stripesize
StripeSize --size Size --name LogicalVolumeName VolumeGroupName
```

Replace *MirrorsNumber* with the number of mirrors. Replace *NumberOfStripes* with the number of stripes. Replace *StripeSize* with the stripe size in kilobytes. Replace *Size* with the size of the LV. Replace *LogicalVolumeName* with the name of the LV.

## Verification

- Verify that the RAID LV is created:

```
# lvs -o lv_name,seg_type

LV          Type
LogicalVolumeName  raid0
```

## Additional resources

- [lvraid\(7\)](#), [vgs\(8\)](#), [lvs\(8\)](#), [lvcreate\(8\)](#) man pages

### 4.2.5. Creating a thin logical volume

Under thin provisioning, physical extents (PEs) from a volume group (VG) are allocated to create a thin pool with a specific physical size. Logical volumes (LVs) are then allocated from this thin pool based on a virtual size, not limited by the pool's physical capacity. With this, the virtual size of each thin LV can

exceed the actual size of the thin pool leading to over-provisioning, when the collective virtual sizes of all thin LVs surpasses the physical capacity of the thin pool. Therefore, it is essential to monitor both logical and physical usage closely to avoid running out of space and outages.

Thin provisioning optimizes storage efficiency by allocating space as needed, lowering initial costs and improving resource utilization. However, when using thin LVs, beware of the following drawbacks:

- Improper discard handling can block the release of unused storage space, causing full allocation of the space over time.
- Copy on Write (CoW) operation can be slower on file systems with snapshots.
- Data blocks can be intermixed between multiple file systems leading to random access limitations.

## Prerequisites

- Administrative access.
- You have created a physical volume. For more information, see [Creating LVM physical volume](#).
- You have created a volume group. For more information, see [Creating LVM volume group](#).
- You have created a logical volume. For more information, see [Creating logical volumes](#).

## Procedure

1. List the names of volume groups and their size:

```
# vgs -o vg_name,vg_size
VG          VSize
VolumeGroupName 30.75g
```

2. Create a thin pool:

```
# lvcreate --type thin-pool --size PoolSize --name ThinPoolName VolumeGroupName
```

Replace *PoolSize* with the maximum amount of disk space the thin pool can use. Replace *ThinPoolName* with the name for the thin pool. Replace *VolumeGroupName* with the name of the volume group.

3. Create a thin LV:

```
# lvcreate --type thin --virtualsize MaxVolumeSize --name ThinVolumeName --thinpool ThinPoolName VolumeGroupName
```

Replace *MaxVolumeSize* with the maximum size the volume can grow to within the thin pool. Replace *ThinPoolName* with the name for the thin pool. Replace *VolumeGroupName* with the name of the volume group.



### NOTE

You can create other thin LVs within the same thin pool.



## Verification

- Verify that the thin LV is created:

```
# lvs -o lv_name,seg_type
LV          Type
ThinPoolName thin-pool
ThinVolumeName thin
```

## Additional resources

- The **lvs(8)**, **lvcreate(8)** man pages

## 4.3. RESIZING LOGICAL VOLUMES

With Logical Volume Manager (LVM), you can resize logical volumes (LVs) as needed without affecting the data stored on them.

### 4.3.1. Extending a linear logical volume

You can extend linear (thick) LVs and their snapshots with the **lvextend** command.

#### Prerequisites

- Administrative access.

#### Procedure

1. Ensure your volume group has enough space to extend your LV:

```
# lvs -o lv_name,lv_size,vg_name,vg_size,vg_free
LV          LSize  VG          VSize VFree
LogicalVolumeName 1.49g VolumeGroupName 30.75g 29.11g
```

2. Extend the linear LV and resize the file system:

```
# lvextend --size +AdditionalSize --resizefs VolumeGroupName/LogicalVolumeName
```

Replace *AdditionalSize* with how much space to add to the LV. The default unit of measurement is megabytes, but you can specify other units. Replace *VolumeGroupName* with the name of the volume group. Replace *LogicalVolumeName* with the name of the thin volume.

#### Verification

- Verify that the linear LV is extended:

```
# lvs -o lv_name,lv_size
LV          LSize
NewLogicalVolumeName 6.49g
```

### 4.3.2. Extending a thin logical volume

You can extend the thin logical volume (LV) with the **lvextend** command.

### Prerequisites

- Administrative access.

### Procedure

1. Ensure the thin pool has enough space for the data you plan to add:

```
# lvs -o lv_name,lv_size,data_percent

LV          LSize  Data%
MyThinPool  20.10g 3.21
ThinVolumeName 1.10g 4.88
```

2. Extend the thin LV and resize the file system:

```
# lvextend --size +AdditionalSize --resizefs VolumeGroupName/ThinVolumeName
```

Replace *AdditionalSize* with how much space to add to the LV. The default unit of measurement is megabytes, but you can specify other units. Replace *VolumeGroupName* with the name of the volume group. Replace *ThinVolumeName* with the name of the thin volume.

### Verification

- Verify the thin LV is extended:

```
# lvs -o lv_name,lv_size,data_percent

LV          LSize  Data%
MyThinPool  20.10g 3.21
ThinVolumeName 6.10g 0.43
```

### 4.3.3. Extending a thin pool

The virtual size of thin logical volumes can exceed the physical capacity of the thin pool resulting in over-provisioning. To prevent running out of space, you must monitor and periodically extend the capacity of the thin pool.

The **data\_percent** metric indicates the percentage of the allocated data space that the thin pool currently uses. The **metadata\_percent** metric reflects the percentage of space used for storing metadata, which is essential for managing the mappings within the thin pool.

Monitoring these metrics is vital to ensure efficient storage management and to avoid capacity issues.

LVM provides the option to manually extend the data or metadata capacity as needed. Alternatively, you can enable monitoring and automate the expansion of your thin pool.

#### 4.3.3.1. Manually extending a thin pool

Logical Volume Manager (LVM) provides the option to manually extend the data segment, the metadata segment, or the thin pool.

#### 4.3.3.1.1. Extending a thin pool

You can use the **lvextend** command to extend the thin pool.

##### Prerequisites

- Administrative access.

##### Procedure

1. Display the data and metadata space used:

```
# lvs -o lv_name,seg_type,data_percent,metadata_percent

LV          Type   Data% Meta%
ThinPoolName thin-pool 97.66 26.86
ThinVolumeName thin   48.80
```

2. Extend the thin pool:

```
# lvextend -L Size VolumeGroupName/ThinPoolName
```

Replace *Size* with the new size for your thin pool. Replace *VolumeGroupName* with the name of the volume group. Replace *ThinPoolName* with the name of the thin pool.

The data size will be extended. The metadata size will be extended if necessary.

##### Verification

- Verify that the thin pool is extended:

```
# lvs -o lv_name,seg_type,data_percent,metadata_percent

LV          Type   Data% Meta%
ThinPoolName thin-pool 24.41 16.93
ThinVolumeName thin   24.41
```

##### Additional resources

- The **lvs(8)**, **lvextend(8)** man pages
- **lvs -o help**

#### 4.3.3.1.2. Extending a thin pool data segment

You can use the **lvextend** command to extend the **data\_percent** segment.

##### Prerequisites

- Administrative access.

##### Procedure

1. Display the **data\_percent** segment:

```
# lvs -o lv_name,seg_type,data_percent
```

```
LV          Type  Data%
ThinPoolName thin-pool 93.87
```

2. Extend the **data\_percent** segment:

```
# lvextend -L Size VolumeGroupName/ThinPoolName_tdata
```

Replace *Size* with the size for your data segment. Replace *VolumeGroupName* with name of the volume group. Replace *ThinPoolName* with the name of the thin pool.

## Verification

- Verify that the **data\_percent** segment is extended:

```
# lvs -o lv_name,seg_type,data_percent
```

```
LV          Type  Data%
ThinPoolName thin-pool 40.23
```

## Additional resources

- The **lvs(8)**, **lvextend(8)** man pages
- **lvs -o help**

### 4.3.3.1.3. Extending a thin pool metadata segment

You can use the **lvextend** command to extend the **metadata\_percent** segment.

## Prerequisites

- Administrative access.

## Procedure

1. Display the **metadata\_percent** segment:

```
# lvs -o lv_name,seg_type,metadata_percent
```

```
LV          Type  Meta%
ThinPoolName thin-pool 75.00
```

2. Extend the **metadata\_percent** segment:

```
# lvextend -L Size VolumeGroupName/ThinPoolName_tmeta
```

Replace *Size* with the size for your metadata segment. Replace *VolumeGroupName* with name of the volume group. Replace *ThinPoolName* with the name of the thin pool.

## Verification

- Verify that the **metadata\_percent** segment is extended:

```
# lvs -o lv_name,seg_type,metadata_percent

LV          Type      Meta%
ThinPoolName thin-pool 0.19
```

#### Additional resources

- The **lvs(8)**, **lvextend(8)** man pages
- **lvs -o help**

#### 4.3.3.2. Automatically extending a thin pool

You can automate the expansion of your thin pool by enabling monitoring and setting the **thin\_pool\_autoextend\_threshold** and the **thin\_pool\_autoextend\_percent** configuration parameters.

#### Prerequisites

- Administrative access.

#### Procedure

1. Check if the thin pool is monitored:

```
# lvs -o lv_name,vg_name,seg_monitor

LV          VG          Monitor
ThinPoolName VolumeGroupName not monitored
```

2. Enable thin pool monitoring with the **dmeventd** daemon:

```
# lvchange --monitor y VolumeGroupName/ThinPoolName
```

Replace *VolumeGroupName* with the name of the volume group. Replace *ThinPoolName* with the name of the thin pool.

3. As the **root** user, open the **/etc/lvm/lvm.conf** file in an editor of your choice.
4. Uncomment the **thin\_pool\_autoextend\_threshold** and **thin\_pool\_autoextend\_percent** lines and set each parameter to a required value:

```
thin_pool_autoextend_threshold = 70
thin_pool_autoextend_percent = 20
```

**thin\_pool\_autoextend\_threshold** determines the percentage at which LVM starts to auto-extend the thin pool. For example, setting it to 70 means LVM will try to extend the thin pool when it reaches 70% capacity.

**thin\_pool\_autoextend\_percent** specifies by what percentage the thin pool should be extended when it reaches threshold. For example, setting it to 20 means the thin pool will be increased by 20% of its current size.

5. Save the changes and exit the editor.
6. Restart the **lvm2-monitor**:

```
# systemctl restart lvm2-monitor
```

### Additional resources

- The **lvs(8)**, **lvchange(8)**, **dmeventd(8)** man pages

### 4.3.4. Shrinking logical volumes

When the size of the LV is reduced, the freed up logical extents are returned to the volume group and then can be used by other LVs.



#### WARNING

Data stored in the reduced area is lost. Always back up the data and resize the file system before proceeding.

### Prerequisites

- Administrative access.

### Procedure

1. List the logical volumes and their volume groups:

```
# lvs -o lv_name,vg_name,lv_size

LV          VG          LSize
LogicalVolumeName  VolumeGroupName 6.49g
```

2. Check where the logical volume is mounted:

```
# findmnt -o SOURCE,TARGET /dev/VolumeGroupName/LogicalVolumeName

SOURCE                                TARGET
/dev/mapper/VolumeGroupName-NewLogicalVolumeName /MountPoint
```

Replace `/dev/VolumeGroupName/LogicalVolumeName` with the path to your logical volume.

3. Unmount the logical volume:

```
# umount /MountPoint
```

Replace `/MountPoint` with the mounting point for your logical volume.

4. Check and repair any file system errors:

```
# e2fsck -f /dev/VolumeGroupName/LogicalVolumeName
```

5. Resize the LV and the file system:

```
# lvreduce --size TargetSize --resizefs VolumeGroupName/LogicalVolumeName
```

Replace *TargetSize* with the new size of the LV. Replace *VolumeGroupName/LogicalVolumeName* with the path to your logical volume.

6. Remount the file system:

```
# mount -o remount /MountPoint
```

Replace */MountPoint* with the mounting point for your file system.

## Verification

1. Verify the space usage of the file system:

```
# df -hT /MountPoint/
```

```
Filesystem                                Type  Size  Used Avail Use% Mounted on
/dev/mapper/VolumeGroupName-NewLogicalVolumeName ext4  2.9G  139K  2.7G   1%  /MountPoint
```

Replace */MountPoint* with the mounting point for your logical volume.

2. Verify the size of the LV:

```
# lvs -o lv_name,lv_size
```

```
LV          LSize
NewLogicalVolumeName 4.00g
```

## 4.4. RENAMING LOGICAL VOLUMES

You can rename an existing logical volume, including snapshots, using the **lvrename** command.

### Prerequisites

- Administrative access.

### Procedure

1. List the logical volumes and their volume groups:

```
# lvs -o lv_name,vg_name
```

```
LV          VG
LogicalVolumeName VolumeGroupName
```

2. Rename the logical volume:

```
# lvrename VolumeGroupName/LogicalVolumeName
VolumeGroupName/NewLogicalVolumeName
```

Replace *VolumeGroupName* with name of the volume group. Replace *LogicalVolumeName* with the name of the logical volume. Replace *NewLogicalVolumeName* with the new logical volume name.

## Verification

- Verify that the logical volume is renamed:

```
# lvs -o lv_name
LV
NewLogicalVolumeName
```

## Additional resources

- **lvrename(8)** man page on your system

## 4.5. REMOVING LOGICAL VOLUMES

You can remove an existing logical volume, including snapshots, using the **lvremove** command.

### Prerequisites

- Administrative access.

### Procedure

1. List the logical volumes and their paths:

```
# lvs -o lv_name,lv_path

LV          Path
LogicalVolumeName /dev/VolumeGroupName/LogicalVolumeName
```

2. Check where the logical volume is mounted:

```
# findmnt -o SOURCE,TARGET /dev/VolumeGroupName/LogicalVolumeName

SOURCE          TARGET
/dev/mapper/VolumeGroupName-LogicalVolumeName /MountPoint
```

Replace */dev/VolumeGroupName/LogicalVolumeName* with the path to your logical volume.

3. Unmount the logical volume:

```
# umount /MountPoint
```

Replace */MountPoint* with the mounting point for your logical volume.

4. Remove the logical volume:



```
# lvremove VolumeGroupName/LogicalVolumeName
```

Replace *VolumeGroupName/LogicalVolumeName* with the path to your logical volume.

#### Additional resources

- **lvs(8)**, **lvremove(8)** man pages on your system

## 4.6. ACTIVATING LOGICAL VOLUMES

You can activate the logical volume with the **lvchange** command.

#### Prerequisites

- Administrative access.

#### Procedure

1. List the logical volumes, their volume groups, and their paths:

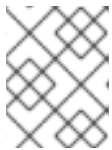
```
# lvs -o lv_name,vg_name,lv_path
```

```
LV          VG          Path
LogicalVolumeName VolumeGroupName VolumeGroupName/LogicalVolumeName
```

2. Activate the logical volume:

```
# lvchange --activate y VolumeGroupName/LogicalVolumeName
```

Replace *VolumeGroupName* with the name of the volume group. Replace *LogicalVolumeName* with the name of the logical volume.



#### NOTE

When activating a thin LV that was created as a snapshot of another LV, you might need to use the **--ignoreactivationskip** option to activate it.

#### Verification

- Verify that the LV is active:

```
# lvsdisplay VolumeGroupName/LogicalVolumeName
```

```
...
LV Status          available
```

Replace *VolumeGroupName* with the name of the volume group. Replace *LogicalVolumeName* with the name of the logical volume.

#### Additional resources

- The **lvs(8)**, **lvchange(8)**, **lvsdisplay(8)** man pages

## 4.7. DEACTIVATING LOGICAL VOLUMES

By default, when you create a logical volume, it is in an active state. You can deactivate the logical volume with the **lvchange** command.



### WARNING

Deactivating a logical volume with active mounts or in use can lead to data inconsistencies and system errors.

### Prerequisites

- Administrative access.

### Procedure

1. List the logical volumes, their volume groups, and their paths:

```
# lvs -o lv_name,vg_name,lv_path

LV          VG          Path
LogicalVolumeName VolumeGroupName /dev/VolumeGroupName/LogicalVolumeName
```

2. Check where the logical volume is mounted:

```
# findmnt -o SOURCE,TARGET /dev/VolumeGroupName/LogicalVolumeName

SOURCE          TARGET
/dev/mapper/VolumeGroupName-LogicalVolumeName /MountPoint
```

Replace `/dev/VolumeGroupName/LogicalVolumeName` with the path to your logical volume.

3. Unmount the logical volume:

```
# umount /MountPoint
```

Replace `/MountPoint` with the mounting point for your logical volume.

4. Deactivate the logical volume:

```
# lvchange --activate n VolumeGroupName/LogicalVolumeName
```

Replace `VolumeGroupName` with name of the volume group. Replace `LogicalVolumeName` with the name of the logical volume.

### Verification

- Verify that the LV is not active:

```
# lvsdisplay VolumeGroupName/LogicalVolumeName
```

```
...  
LV Status          NOT available
```

Replace *VolumeGroupName* with name of the volume group. Replace *LogicalVolumeName* with the name of the logical volume.

### Additional resources

- The **lvs(8)**, **lvchange(8)**, **lvsdisplay(8)** man pages

## CHAPTER 5. ADVANCED LOGICAL VOLUME MANAGEMENT

LVM includes advanced features such as:

- Snapshots, which are point-in-time copies of logical volumes (LVs)
- Caching, with which you can use faster storage as a cache for slower storage
- Creating custom thin pools

### 5.1. MANAGING LOGICAL VOLUME SNAPSHOTS

A snapshot is a logical volume (LV) that mirrors the content of another LV at a specific point in time.

#### 5.1.1. Understanding logical volume snapshots

When you create a snapshot, you are creating a new LV that serves as a point-in-time copy of another LV. Initially, the snapshot LV contains no actual data. Instead, it references the data blocks of the original LV at the moment of snapshot creation.



#### WARNING

It is important to regularly monitor the snapshot's storage usage. If a snapshot reaches 100% of its allocated space, it will become invalid.

It is essential to extend the snapshot before it gets completely filled. This can be done manually by using the **lvextend** command or automatically via the **/etc/lvm/lvm.conf** file.

#### Thick LV snapshots

When data on the original LV changes, the copy-on-write (CoW) system copies the original, unchanged data to the snapshot before the change is made. This way, the snapshot grows in size only as changes occur, storing the state of the original volume at the time of the snapshot's creation. Thick snapshots are a type of LV that requires you to allocate some amount of storage space upfront. This amount can later be extended or reduced, however, you should consider what type of changes you intend to make to the original LV. This helps you to avoid either wasting resources by allocating too much space or needing to frequently increase the snapshot size if you allocate too little.

#### Thin LV snapshots

Thin snapshots are a type of LV created from an existing thin provisioned LV. Thin snapshots do not require allocating extra space upfront. Initially, both the original LV and its snapshot share the same data blocks. When changes are made to the original LV, it writes new data to different blocks, while the snapshot continues to reference the original blocks, preserving a point-in-time view of the LV's data at the snapshot creation.

Thin provisioning is a method of optimizing and managing storage efficiently by allocating disk space on an as-needed basis. This means that you can create multiple LVs without needing to allocate a large amount of storage upfront for each LV. The storage is shared among all LVs in a thin pool, making it a more efficient use of resources. A thin pool allocates space on-demand to its LVs.

## Choosing between thick and thin LV snapshots

The choice between thick or thin LV snapshots is directly determined by the type of LV you are taking a snapshot of. If your original LV is a thick LV, your snapshots will be thick. If your original LV is thin, your snapshots will be thin.

### 5.1.2. Managing thick logical volume snapshots

When you create a thick LV snapshot, it is important to consider the storage requirements and the intended lifespan of your snapshot. You need to allocate enough storage for it based on the expected changes to the original volume. The snapshot must have a sufficient size to capture changes during its intended lifespan, but it cannot exceed the size of the original LV. If you expect a low rate of change, a smaller snapshot size of 10%-15% might be sufficient. For LVs with a high rate of change, you might need to allocate 30% or more.



#### IMPORTANT

It is essential to extend the snapshot before it gets completely filled. If a snapshot reaches 100% of its allocated space, it becomes invalid. You can monitor the snapshot capacity with the **lvs -o lv\_name,data\_percent,origin** command.

#### 5.1.2.1. Creating thick logical volume snapshots

You can create a thick LV snapshot with the **lvcreate** command.

#### Prerequisites

- Administrative access.
- You have created a physical volume. For more information, see [Creating LVM physical volume](#).
- You have created a volume group. For more information, see [Creating LVM volume group](#).
- You have created a logical volume. For more information, see [Creating logical volumes](#).

#### Procedure

1. Identify the LV of which you want to create a snapshot:

```
# lvs -o vg_name,lv_name,lv_size
VG      LV      LSize
VolumeGroupName LogicalVolumeName 10.00g
```

The size of the snapshot cannot exceed the size of the LV.

2. Create a thick LV snapshot:

```
# lvcreate --snapshot --size SnapshotSize --name SnapshotName
VolumeGroupName/LogicalVolumeName
```

Replace *SnapshotSize* with the size you want to allocate for the snapshot (e.g. 10G). Replace *SnapshotName* with the name you want to give to the snapshot logical volume. Replace *VolumeGroupName* with the name of the volume group that contains the original logical volume.

Replace *LogicalVolumeName* with the name of the logical volume that you want to create a snapshot of.

## Verification

- Verify that the snapshot is created:

```
# lvs -o lv_name,origin
LV          Origin
LogicalVolumeName
SnapshotName LogicalVolumeName
```

## Additional resources

- **lvcreate(8)** and **lvs(8)** man pages

### 5.1.2.2. Manually extending logical volume snapshots

If a snapshot reaches 100% of its allocated space, it becomes invalid. It is essential to extend the snapshot before it gets completely filled. This can be done manually by using the **lvextend** command.

## Prerequisites

- Administrative access.

## Procedure

1. List the names of volume groups, logical volumes, source volumes for snapshots, their usage percentages, and sizes:

```
# lvs -o vg_name,lv_name,origin,data_percent,lv_size
VG          LV          Origin      Data%  LSize
VolumeGroupName LogicalVolumeName          10.00g
VolumeGroupName SnapshotName  LogicalVolumeName 82.00  5.00g
```

2. Extend the thick-provisioned snapshot:

```
# lvextend --size +AdditionalSize VolumeGroupName/SnapshotName
```

Replace *AdditionalSize* with how much space to add to the snapshot (for example, +1G). Replace *VolumeGroupName* with the name of the volume group. Replace *SnapshotName* with the name of the snapshot.

## Verification

- Verify that the LV is extended:

```
# lvs -o vg_name,lv_name,origin,data_percent,lv_size
VG          LV          Origin      Data%  LSize
VolumeGroupName LogicalVolumeName          10.00g
VolumeGroupName SnapshotName  LogicalVolumeName 68.33  6.00g
```

### 5.1.2.3. Automatically extending thick logical volume snapshots

If a snapshot reaches 100% of its allocated space, it becomes invalid. It is essential to extend the snapshot before it gets completely filled. This can be done automatically.

#### Prerequisites

- Administrative access.

#### Procedure

1. As the **root** user, open the `/etc/lvm/lvm.conf` file in an editor of your choice.
2. Uncomment the **snapshot\_autoextend\_threshold** and **snapshot\_autoextend\_percent** lines and set each parameter to a required value:

```
snapshot_autoextend_threshold = 70
snapshot_autoextend_percent = 20
```

**snapshot\_autoextend\_threshold** determines the percentage at which LVM starts to auto-extend the snapshot. For example, setting the parameter to 70 means that LVM will try to extend the snapshot when it reaches 70% capacity.

**snapshot\_autoextend\_percent** specifies by what percentage the snapshot should be extended when it reaches the threshold. For example, setting the parameter to 20 means the snapshot will be increased by 20% of its current size.

3. Save the changes and exit the editor.
4. Restart the **lvm2-monitor**:

```
# systemctl restart lvm2-monitor
```

### 5.1.2.4. Merging thick logical volume snapshots

You can merge thick LV snapshot into the original logical volume from which the snapshot was created. The process of merging means that the original LV is reverted to the state it was in when the snapshot was created. Once the merge is complete, the snapshot is removed.



#### NOTE

The merge between the original and snapshot LV is postponed if either is active. It only proceeds once the LVs are reactivated and not in use.

#### Prerequisites

- Administrative access.

#### Procedure

1. List the LVs, their volume groups, and their paths:

```
# lvs -o lv_name,vg_name,lv_path
```

LV	VG	Path
LogicalVolumeName	VolumeGroupName	/dev/VolumeGroupName/LogicalVolumeName
SnapshotName	VolumeGroupName	/dev/VolumeGroupName/SnapshotName

2. Check where the LVs are mounted:

```
# findmnt -o SOURCE,TARGET /dev/VolumeGroupName/LogicalVolumeName
# findmnt -o SOURCE,TARGET /dev/VolumeGroupName/SnapshotName
```

Replace `/dev/VolumeGroupName/LogicalVolumeName` with the path to your logical volume. Replace `/dev/VolumeGroupName/SnapshotName` with the path to your snapshot.

3. Unmount the LVs:

```
# umount /LogicalVolume/MountPoint
# umount /Snapshot/MountPoint
```

Replace `/LogicalVolume/MountPoint` with the mounting point for your logical volume. Replace `/Snapshot/MountPoint` with the mounting point for your snapshot.

4. Deactivate the LVs:

```
# lvchange --activate n VolumeGroupName/LogicalVolumeName
# lvchange --activate n VolumeGroupName/SnapshotName
```

Replace `VolumeGroupName` with the name of the volume group. Replace `LogicalVolumeName` with the name of the logical volume. Replace `SnapshotName` with the name of your snapshot.

5. Merge the thick LV snapshot into the origin:

```
# lvconvert --merge SnapshotName
```

Replace `SnapshotName` with the name of the snapshot.

6. Activate the LV:

```
# lvchange --activate y VolumeGroupName/LogicalVolumeName
```

Replace `VolumeGroupName` with the name of the volume group. Replace `LogicalVolumeName` with the name of the logical volume.

7. Mount the LV:

```
# umount /LogicalVolume/MountPoint
```

Replace `/LogicalVolume/MountPoint` with the mounting point for your logical volume.

## Verification

- Verify that the snapshot is removed:

```
# lvs -o lv_name
```



## Additional resources

- The **lvconvert(8)**, **lvs(8)** man page

### 5.1.3. Managing thin logical volume snapshots

Thin provisioning is appropriate where storage efficiency is a priority. Storage space dynamic allocation reduces initial storage costs and maximizes the use of available storage resources. In environments with dynamic workloads or where storage grows over time, thin provisioning allows for flexibility. It enables the storage system to adapt to changing needs without requiring large upfront allocations of the storage space. With dynamic allocation, over-provisioning is possible, where the total size of all LVs can exceed the physical size of the thin pool, under the assumption that not all space will be utilized at the same time.

#### 5.1.3.1. Creating thin logical volume snapshots

You can create a thin LV snapshot with the **lvcreate** command. When creating a thin LV snapshot, avoid specifying the snapshot size. Including a size parameter results in the creation of a thick snapshot instead.

#### Prerequisites

- Administrative access.
- You have created a physical volume. For more information, see [Creating LVM physical volume](#).
- You have created a volume group. For more information, see [Creating LVM volume group](#).
- You have created a logical volume. For more information, see [Creating logical volumes](#).

#### Procedure

1. Identify the LV of which you want to create a snapshot:

```
# lvs -o lv_name,vg_name,pool_lv,lv_size

LV          VG          Pool  LSize
PoolName    VolumeGroupName  152.00m
ThinVolumeName  VolumeGroupName PoolName 100.00m
```

2. Create a thin LV snapshot:

```
# lvcreate --snapshot --name SnapshotName VolumeGroupName/ThinVolumeName
```

Replace *SnapshotName* with the name you want to give to the snapshot logical volume. Replace *VolumeGroupName* with the name of the volume group that contains the original logical volume. Replace *ThinVolumeName* with the name of the thin logical volume that you want to create a snapshot of.

#### Verification

- Verify that the snapshot is created:

```
# lvs -o lv_name,origin
```

```

LV          Origin
PoolName
SnapshotName  ThinVolumeName
ThinVolumeName

```

### Additional resources

- **lvcreate(8)** and **lvs(8)** man pages

### 5.1.3.2. Merging thin logical volume snapshots

You can merge thin LV snapshot into the original logical volume from which the snapshot was created. The process of merging means that the original LV is reverted to the state it was in when the snapshot was created. Once the merge is complete, the snapshot is removed.

### Prerequisites

- Administrative access.

### Procedure

1. List the LVs, their volume groups, and their paths:

```

# lvs -o lv_name,vg_name,lv_path

LV          VG          Path
ThinPoolName  VolumeGroupName
ThinSnapshotName  VolumeGroupName /dev/VolumeGroupName/ThinSnapshotName
ThinVolumeName  VolumeGroupName /dev/VolumeGroupName/ThinVolumeName

```

2. Check where the original LV is mounted:

```

# findmnt -o SOURCE,TARGET /dev/VolumeGroupName/ThinVolumeName

```

Replace *VolumeGroupName/ThinVolumeName* with the path to your logical volume.

3. Unmount the LV:

```

# umount /ThinLogicalVolume/MountPoint

```

Replace */ThinLogicalVolume/MountPoint* with the mounting point for your logical volume.

Replace */ThinSnapshot/MountPoint* with the mounting point for your snapshot.

4. Deactivate the LV:

```

# lvchange --activate n VolumeGroupName/ThinLogicalVolumeName

```

Replace *VolumeGroupName* with the name of the volume group. Replace *ThinLogicalVolumeName* with the name of the logical volume.

5. Merge the thin LV snapshot into the origin:

```

# lvconvert --mergethin VolumeGroupName/ThinSnapshotName

```

■

Replace *VolumeGroupName* with the name of the volume group. Replace *ThinSnapshotName* with the name of the snapshot.

6. Mount the LV:

```
# umount /ThinLogicalVolume/MountPoint
```

Replace */ThinLogicalVolume/MountPoint* with the mounting point for your logical volume.

### Verification

- Verify that the original LV is merged:

```
# lvs -o lv_name
```

### Additional resources

- The **lvremove(8)**, **lvs(8)** man page

## 5.2. CACHING LOGICAL VOLUMES

You can cache logical volumes by using the **dm-cache** or **dm-writecache** targets.

**dm-cache** utilizes faster storage device (SSD) as cache for a slower storage device (HDD). It caches read and write data, optimizing access times for frequently used data. It is beneficial in mixed workload environments where enhancing read and write operations can lead to significant performance improvements.

**dm-writecache** optimizes write operations by using a faster storage medium (SSD) to temporarily hold write data before it is committed to the primary storage device (HDD). It is beneficial for write-intensive applications where write performance can slow down the data transfer process.

### 5.2.1. Caching logical volumes with dm-cache

When caching LV with **dm-cache**, a cache pool is created. A cache pool is a LV that combines both the cache data, which stores the actual cached content, and cache metadata, which tracks what content is stored in the cache. This pool is then associated with a specific LV to cache its data.

**dm-cache** targets two types of blocks: frequently accessed (hot) blocks are moved to the cache, while less frequently accessed (cold) blocks remain on the slower device.

### Prerequisites

- Administrative access.

### Procedure

1. Display the LV you want to cache and its volume group:

```
# lvs -o lv_name,vg_name
LV          VG
LogicalVolumeName  VolumeGroupName
```

2. Create the cache pool:

```
# lvcreate --type cache-pool --name CachePoolName --size Size VolumeGroupName
/FastDevicePath
```

Replace *CachePoolName* with the name of the cache pool. Replace *Size* with the size for your cache pool. Replace *VolumeGroupName* with the name of the volume group. Replace */FastDevicePath* with the path to your fast device, for example SSD or NVME.

3. Attach the cache pool to the LV:

```
# lvconvert --type cache --cachepool VolumeGroupName/CachePoolName
VolumeGroupName/LogicalVolumeName
```

## Verification

- Verify that the LV is now cached:

```
# lvs -o lv_name,pool_lv

LV          Pool
LogicalVolumeName  [CachePoolName_cpool]
```

## Additional resources

- [lvcreate\(8\)](#), [lvconvert\(8\)](#), [lvs\(8\)](#) man pages

## 5.2.2. Caching logical volumes with dm-writecache

When caching LVs with **dm-writecache**, a caching layer between the logical volume and the physical storage device is created. **dm-writecache** operates by temporarily storing write operations in a faster storage medium, such as an SSD, before eventually writing them back to the primary storage device, optimizing write-intensive workloads.

### Prerequisites

- Administrative access.

### Procedure

1. Display the logical volume you want to cache and its volume group:

```
# lvs -o lv_name,vg_name
LV          VG
LogicalVolumeName  VolumeGroupName
```

2. Create a cache volume:

```
# lvcreate --name CacheVolumeName --size Size VolumeGroupName /FastDevicePath
```

Replace *CacheVolumeName* with the name of the cache volume. Replace *Size* with the size for your cache pool. Replace *VolumeGroupName* with the name of the volume group. Replace */FastDevicePath* with the path to your fast device, for example SSD or NVME.

3. Attach the cache volume to the LV:

```
# lvconvert --type writocache --cachevol CacheVolumeName
VolumeGroupName/LogicalVolumeName
```

Replace *CacheVolumeName* with the name of the cache volume. Replace *VolumeGroupName* with the name of the volume group. Replace *LogicalVolumeName* with the name of the logical volume.

### Verification

- Verify that the LV is now cached:

```
# lvs -o lv_name,pool_lv

LV          Pool
LogicalVolumeName [CacheVolumeName_cvol]
```

### Additional resources

- **lvcreate(8), lvconvert(8), lvs(8)** man pages

## 5.2.3. Uncaching a logical volume

Use two main ways to remove caching from a LV.

### Splitting

You can detach the cache from the LV but preserve the cache volume itself. In this case the LV will no longer benefit from the caching mechanism but the cache volume and its data will remain intact. While the cache volume is preserved, the data within the cache cannot be reused and will be erased the next time it is used in a caching setup.

### Uncaching

You can detach the cache from the LV and remove the cache volume entirely. This action effectively destroys the cache, freeing up the space.

### Prerequisites

- Administrative access.

### Procedure

1. Display the cached LV:

```
# lvs -o lv_name,pool_lv,vg_name

LV          Pool          VG
LogicalVolumeName [CacheVolumeName_cvol] VolumeGroupName
```

2. Detach or remove the cached volume:

- To detach the cached volume, use:

```
# lvconvert --splitcache VolumeGroupName/LogicalVolumeName
```

- 
- To detach and remove the cached volume, use:

```
# lvconvert --uncache VolumeGroupName/LogicalVolumeName
```

Replace *VolumeGroupName* with the name of the volume group. Replace *LogicalVolumeName* with the name of the logical volume.

### Verification

- Verify that the LV is not cached:

```
# lvs -o lv_name,pool_lv
```

### Additional resources

- **lvconvert(8)**, **lvs(8)** man pages

## 5.3. CREATING A CUSTOM THIN POOL

You can create custom thin pools to have a better control over the storage.

### Prerequisites

- Administrative access.

### Procedure

1. Display available volume groups:

```
# vgs -o vg_name  
  
VG  
VolumeGroupName
```

2. List available devices:

```
# lsblk
```

3. Create a LV to hold the thin pool data:

```
# lvcreate --name ThinPoolDataName --size Size VolumeGroupName /DevicePath
```

Replace *ThinPoolDataName* with the name for your thin pool data LV. Replace *Size* with the size for your LV. Replace *VolumeGroupName* with the name of your volume group.

4. Create a LV to hold the thin pool metadata:

```
# lvcreate --name ThinPoolMetadataName --size Size VolumeGroupName /DevicePath
```

5. Combine the LVs into a thin pool:

```
# lvconvert --type thin-pool --poolmetadata ThinPoolMetadataName  
VolumeGroupName/ThinPoolDataName
```

## Verification

1. Verify that the custom thin pool is created:

```
# lvs -o lv_name,seg_type  
  
LV          Type  
ThinPoolDataName thin-pool
```

## Additional resources

- The **vgs(8)**, **lvs(8)**, **lvcreate(8)** man pages

## CHAPTER 6. MANAGING SYSTEM UPGRADES WITH SNAPSHOTS

Perform rollback capable upgrades of Red Hat Enterprise Linux systems to return to an earlier version of the operating system. You can use the **Boom Boot Manager** and the Leapp operating system modernization framework.

Before performing the operating system upgrades, consider the following aspects:

- System upgrades with snapshots do not work on multiple file systems in your system tree, for example, a separate **/var** or **/usr** partition.
- System upgrades with snapshots do not work for the Red Hat Update Infrastructure (RHUI) systems. Instead of using the Boom utility, consider creating snapshots of your virtual machines (VMs).

### 6.1. OVERVIEW OF THE BOOM PROCESS

Create boot entries using the Boom Boot Manager so you can select and access these entries from the GRUB boot loader menu. Creating boot entries simplifies the process of preparation for a rollback capable upgrade.

The following boot entries are part of the upgrade and rollback processes:

- **Upgrade boot entry**  
Boots the Leapp upgrade environment. Use the **leapp** utility to create and manage this boot entry. The **leapp** upgrade process automatically removes this entry.
- **Red Hat Enterprise Linux 8 boot entry**  
Boots the upgrade system environment. Use the **leapp** utility to create this boot entry after a successful upgrade process.
- **Snapshot boot entry**  
Boots the snapshot of the original system. Use it to review and test the previous operating system state, following a successful or unsuccessful upgrade attempt. Before upgrading the operating system, use the **boom** command to create this boot entry.
- **Rollback boot entry**  
Boots the original system environment and rolls back any upgrade to the previous system state. Use the **boom** command to create this boot entry when initiating a rollback of the upgrade procedure.

#### Additional resources

- **boom(1)** man page on your system

### 6.2. UPGRADING TO ANOTHER VERSION USING BOOM BOOT MANAGER

Perform an upgrade of your Red Hat Enterprise Linux operating system by using the Boom Boot Manager.

#### Prerequisites



- You are running Red Hat Enterprise Linux 7.9.
- You have installed the current version of the **lvm2-python-boom** package (version **lvm2-python-boom-1.2-2.el7\_9.5** or later).
- You have sufficient space available for the snapshot. Make a size estimate based on the size of the original installation. List all the mounted logical volumes.
- You have installed the **leapp** package.
- You have enabled software repositories.



## NOTE

Additional file systems might include **/usr** or **/var**.

## Procedure

1. Create a snapshot of your *root* logical volume:

- If your root file system uses thin provisioning, create a thin snapshot:

```
# lvcreate -s rhel/root -kn -n root_snapshot_before_changes
Logical volume "root_snapshot_before_changes" created.
```

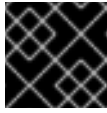
Here:

- **-s** creates the snapshot.
- **rhel/root** copies the file system to the logical volume.
- **-kn** automatically activates LV at boot time.
- **-n root\_snapshot\_before\_changes** shows the name of the snapshot.  
While creating a thin snapshot, do not define the snapshot size. The snapshot is allocated from the thin pool.
- If your root file system uses thick provisioning, create a thick snapshot:

```
# lvcreate -s rhel/root -n root_snapshot_before_changes -L 25g
Logical volume "root_snapshot_before_changes" created.
```

In this command:

- **-s** creates the snapshot.
- **rhel/root** copies the file system to the logical volume.
- **-n root\_snapshot\_before\_changes** shows the name of the snapshot.
- **-L 25g** is the snapshot size. Make a size estimate based on the size of the original installation.  
While creating a thick snapshot, define the snapshot size that can hold all the changes during the upgrade.

**IMPORTANT**

The created snapshot does not include any additional system changes.

2. Enable **boom** by using the GRUB boot loader

```
# grub2-mkconfig > /boot/grub2/grub.cfg
Generating grub configuration file ...
Found linux image: /boot/vmlinuz-3.10.0-1160.118.1.el7.x86_64
Found initrd image: /boot/initramfs-3.10.0-1160.118.1.el7.x86_64.img
Found linux image: /boot/vmlinuz-3.10.0-1160.el7.x86_64
Found initrd image: /boot/initramfs-3.10.0-1160.el7.x86_64.img
Found linux image: /boot/vmlinuz-0-rescue-f9f6209866c743739757658d1a4850b2
Found initrd image: /boot/initramfs-0-rescue-f9f6209866c743739757658d1a4850b2.img
done
```

3. Create the profile:

```
# boom profile create --from-host --uname-pattern el7
Created profile with os_id f150f3d:
OS ID: "f150f3d6693495254255d46e20ecf5c690ec3262",
Name: "Red Hat Enterprise Linux Server", Short name: "rhel",
Version: "7.9 (Maipo)", Version ID: "7.9",
Kernel pattern: "/vmlinuz-%{version}", Initramfs pattern: "/initramfs-%{version}.img",
Root options (LVM2): "rd.lvm.lv=%{lvm_root_lv}",
Root options (BTRFS): "rootflags=%{btrfs_subvolume}",
Options: "root=%{root_device} ro %{root_opts}",
Title: "%{os_name} %{os_version_id} (%{version})",
Optional keys: "grub_users grub_arg grub_class id", UTS release pattern: "el7"
```

4. Create a snapshot boot entry of the original system using backup copies of the original boot images:

```
# boom create --backup --title "Root LV snapshot before changes" --rootlv
rhel/root_snapshot_before_changes
Created entry with boot_id bfef767:
title Root LV snapshot before changes
machine-id 7d70d7fcc6884be19987956d0897da31
version 3.10.0-1160.114.2.el7.x86_64
linux /vmlinuz-3.10.0-1160.114.2.el7.x86_64.boom0
initrd /initramfs-3.10.0-1160.114.2.el7.x86_64.img.boom0
options root=/dev/rhel/root_snapshot_before_changes ro
rd.lvm.lv=rhel/root_snapshot_before_changes
grub_users $grub_users
grub_arg --unrestricted
grub_class kernel
```

Here:

- **--title "Root LV snapshot before changes"** is the name of the boot entry, that shows in the boot entry list during system startup.
- **--rootlv** is the root logical volume that corresponds to the new boot entry. After you complete the previous step, you have a boot entry that enables access to the original system, before the upgrade.

5. Upgrade to Red Hat Enterprise Linux 8 using the Leapp utility:

```
# leapp upgrade
==> Processing phase `configuration_phase`
====> * ipu_workflow_config
      IPU workflow config actor
==> Processing phase `FactsCollection`
...
=====
                        REPORT OVERVIEW
=====

Upgrade has been inhibited due to the following problems:
  1. Btrfs has been removed from RHEL8
  2. Missing required answers in the answer file

HIGH and MEDIUM severity reports:
  1. Packages available in excluded repositories will not be installed
  2. GRUB core will be automatically updated during the upgrade
  3. Difference in Python versions and support in RHEL 8
  4. chrony using default configuration

Reports summary:
Errors:                0
Inhibitors:            2
HIGH severity reports: 3
MEDIUM severity reports: 1
LOW severity reports:  3
INFO severity reports: 4

Before continuing consult the full report:
  A report has been generated at /var/log/leapp/leapp-report.json
  A report has been generated at /var/log/leapp/leapp-report.txt

=====
                        END OF REPORT OVERVIEW
=====
```

Review and resolve any blockers indicated by the **leapp upgrade** command report. For detailed instructions on the report, see [Assessing upgradability from the command line](#).

6. Reboot into the upgrade boot entry:

```
# leapp upgrade --reboot
==> Processing phase `configuration_phase`
====> * ipu_workflow_config
      IPU workflow config actor
==> Processing phase `FactsCollection`
...

```

Select the **Red Hat Enterprise Linux Upgrade Initramfs** entry from the GRUB boot screen.

**NOTE**

The Snapshots submenu from the GRUB boot screen is not available in Red Hat Enterprise Linux 8.

**Verification**

- After completing the upgrade, the system automatically reboots. The GRUB screen shows the upgraded (Red Hat Enterprise Linux 8) and the previous version of the available operating system. The upgraded system version is the default selection.

**Additional resources**

- **boom(1)** man page on your system
- [What is BOOM and how to install it?](#) (Red Hat Knowledgebase)
- [How to create a BOOM boot entry](#) (Red Hat Knowledgebase)
- [Data required by the Leapp utility for an in-place upgrade from RHEL 7 to RHEL 8](#)

## 6.3. SWITCHING BETWEEN RED HAT ENTERPRISE LINUX VERSIONS

Access simultaneously current and previous Red Hat Enterprise Linux versions on your machine. Using the **Boom Boot Manager** to access different operating system versions reduces the risk associated with upgrading an operating system, and also helps reduce hardware downtime. With this ability to switch between environments, you can:

- Quickly compare both environments in a side-by-side fashion.
- Switch between environments while evaluating the result of the upgrade.
- Recover older content of the file system.
- Continue accessing the old system, while the upgraded host is running.
- Halt and revert the update process at any time, even while the update itself is running.

**Procedure**

1. Reboot the system:

```
# reboot
```

2. Select the required boot entry from the GRUB boot loader screen.

**Verification**

- Verify that the selected boot volume is displayed:

```
# cat /proc/cmdline
BOOT_IMAGE=(hd0,msdos1)/vmlinuz-3.10.0-1160.118.1.el7.x86_64.boom0
root=/dev/rhel/root_snapshot_before_changes ro
rd.lvm.lv=rhel/root_snapshot_before_changes
```

## Additional resources

- **boom(1)** man page on your system

## 6.4. DELETING THE LOGICAL VOLUME SNAPSHOT AFTER A SUCCESSFUL UPGRADE

If you have successfully upgraded your system by using the Boom Boot Manager, you can remove the snapshot boot entry and the logical volume (LV) snapshot to use the upgraded system.



### IMPORTANT

You cannot perform any further operations with the LV snapshot after you delete it.

### Prerequisites

- You have recently upgraded your Red Hat Enterprise Linux to a later version [by using the Boom Boot Manager](#).

### Procedure

1. Boot into Red Hat Enterprise Linux 8 from the GRUB boot loader screen.
2. After the system loads, view the available boot entries. The following output shows the snapshot boot entry in the list of boom boot entries:

```
# boom list
WARNING - Options for BootEntry(boot_id=cae29bf) do not match OsProfile: marking read-only
BootID  Version          Name                               RootDevice
e0252ad 3.10.0-1160.118.1.el7.x86_64 Red Hat Enterprise Linux Server
/dev/rhel/root_snapshot_before_changes
611ad14 3.10.0-1160.118.1.el7.x86_64 Red Hat Enterprise Linux Server /dev/mapper/rhel-root
3bfd71- 3.10.0-1160.el7.x86_64 Red Hat Enterprise Linux Server /dev/mapper/rhel-root
_cae29bf 4.18.0-513.24.1.el8_9.x86_64 Red Hat Enterprise Linux /dev/mapper/rhel-root
```

The warning is expected, you cannot change or delete these entries by using boom because the **kernel** and **grubby** packages manage them.

3. Delete the snapshot entry by using the **BootID** value:

```
# boom delete --boot-id e0252ad
Deleted 1 entry
```

This deletes the boot entry from the GRUB menu.

4. Remove the LV snapshot:

```
# lvremove rhel/root_snapshot_before_changes
Do you really want to remove active logical volume rhel/root_snapshot_before_changes?
[y/n]: y
Logical volume "root_snapshot_before_changes" successfully removed
```

5. Complete the remaining post-upgrade tasks. For details, see [Upgrade from RHEL 7 to RHEL 8](#).

### Additional resources

- **boom(1)** man page on your system

## 6.5. CREATING A ROLLBACK BOOT ENTRY AFTER AN UNSUCCESSFUL UPGRADE

To revert the operating system upgrade back to the previous state of the system after an unsuccessful upgrade, use a rollback boot entry. This can also be helpful if you find a problem with the upgraded environment, for example, incompatibility with in-house software.

To prepare the rollback boot entry, use the snapshot environment.

### Prerequisites

- You have a snapshot. For instructions for creating a snapshot, see [Upgrading to another version using Boom boot manager](#).

### Procedure

1. Merge the snapshot with the original volume:

```
# lvconvert --merge rhel/root_snapshot_before_changes
Logical volume rhel/root_snapshot_before_changes contains a filesystem in use.
Delaying merge since snapshot is open.
Merging of thin snapshot rhel/root_snapshot_before_changes will occur on next activation
of rhel/root.
```



### WARNING

After you merge the snapshot, you must continue with all the remaining steps in this procedure to prevent data loss.

2. Create a rollback boot entry for the merged snapshot:

```
# boom create --backup --title "RHEL Rollback" --rootlv rhel/root
Created entry with boot_id 1e6d298:
title RHEL Rollback
machine-id f9f6209866c743739757658d1a4850b2
version 3.10.0-1160.118.1.el7.x86_64
linux /vmlinuz-3.10.0-1160.118.1.el7.x86_64.boom0
initrd /initramfs-3.10.0-1160.118.1.el7.x86_64.img.boom0
options root=/dev/rhel/root ro rd.lvm.lv=rhel/root
grub_users $grub_users
grub_arg --unrestricted
grub_class kernel
```

3. Reboot your machine to restore the operating system state:

```
# reboot
```

- After the system reboots, select the **RHEL Rollback** boot entry from the GRUB screen.
- When the **root** logical volume is active, the system automatically starts the snapshot merge operation.



### IMPORTANT

When the merge operation starts, the snapshot volume is no longer available. After successfully booting the **RHEL Rollback** boot entry, the **Root LV snapshot boot entry** no longer works. Merging the snapshot logical volume destroys the Root LV snapshot and restores the prior state of the original volume.

4. After you complete the merge operation, remove the unused entries and restore the original boot entry:
  - a. Remove the unused Red Hat Enterprise Linux 8 boot entries from the **/boot** file system and rebuild the **grub.cfg** file for the changes to take effect:

```
# rm -f /boot/loader/entries/*.el8*
```

```
# rm -f /boot/*.el8*
```

```
# grub2-mkconfig -o /boot/grub2/grub.cfg
Generating grub configuration file ...
Found linux image: /boot/vmlinuz-3.10.0-1160.118.1.el7.x86_64.boom0
....
done
```

- b. Restore the original Red Hat Enterprise Linux boot entry:

```
# new-kernel-pkg --update $(uname -r)
```

5. After a successful rollback to the system, delete the **boom** snapshot and rollback boot entries:

```
# boom list -o+title
BootID  Version                Name                                RootDevice                Title
a49fb09 3.10.0-1160.118.1.el7.x86_64 Red Hat Enterprise Linux Server /dev/mapper/rhel-root
Red Hat Enterprise Linux (3.10.0-1160.118.1.el7.x86_64) 8.9 (Ootpa)
1bb11e4 3.10.0-1160.el7.x86_64 Red Hat Enterprise Linux Server /dev/mapper/rhel-root
Red Hat Enterprise Linux (3.10.0-1160.el7.x86_64) 8.9 (Ootpa)
e0252ad 3.10.0-1160.118.1.el7.x86_64 Red Hat Enterprise Linux Server
/dev/rhel/root_snapshot_before_changes Root LV snapshot before changes
1e6d298 3.10.0-1160.118.1.el7.x86_64 Red Hat Enterprise Linux Server /dev/rhel/root
RHEL Rollback
```

```
# boom delete e0252ad
Deleted 1 entry
# boom delete 1e6d298
```

Deleted 1 entry

#### Additional resources

- **boom(1)** man page on your system



## CHAPTER 7. CUSTOMIZING THE LVM REPORT

LVM provides a wide range of configuration and command line options to produce customized reports. You can sort the output, specify units, use selection criteria, and update the **lvm.conf** file to customize the LVM report.

### 7.1. CONTROLLING THE FORMAT OF THE LVM DISPLAY

When you use the **pvs**, **lvs**, or **vgs** command without additional options, you see the default set of fields displayed in the default sort order. The default fields for the **pvs** command include the following information sorted by the name of physical volumes:

```
# pvs
PV      VG      Fmt  Attr PSize  PFree
/dev/vdb1 VolumeGroupName lvm2  a--  17.14G  17.14G
/dev/vdb2 VolumeGroupName lvm2  a--  17.14G  17.09G
/dev/vdb3 VolumeGroupName lvm2  a--  17.14G  17.14G
```

#### PV

Physical volume name.

#### VG

Volume group name.

#### Fmt

Metadata format of the physical volume: **lvm2** or **lvm1**.

#### Attr

Status of the physical volume: (a) - allocatable or (x) - exported.

#### PSize

Size of the physical volume.

#### PFree

Free space remaining on the physical volume.

#### Displaying custom fields

To display a different set of fields than the default, use the **-o** option. The following example displays only the name, size and free space of the physical volumes:

```
# pvs -o pv_name,pv_size,pv_free
PV      PSize  PFree
/dev/vdb1 17.14G 17.14G
/dev/vdb2 17.14G 17.09G
/dev/vdb3 17.14G 17.14G
```

#### Sorting the LVM display

To sort the results by specific criteria, use the **-O** option. The following example sorts the entries by the free space of their physical volumes in ascending order:

```
# pvs -o pv_name,pv_size,pv_free -O pv_free
PV      PSize  PFree
/dev/vdb2 17.14G 17.09G
/dev/vdb1 17.14G 17.14G
/dev/vdb3 17.14G 17.14G
```

To sort the results by descending order, use the **-O** option along with the **-** character:

```
# pvs -o pv_name,pv_size,pv_free -O -pv_free
PV      PSize PFree
/dev/vdb1 17.14G 17.14G
/dev/vdb3 17.14G 17.14G
/dev/vdb2 17.14G 17.09G
```

### Additional resources

- [lvmreport\(7\)](#), [lvs\(8\)](#), [vgs\(8\)](#), and [pvs\(8\)](#) man pages on your system
- [Specifying the units for an LVM display](#)
- [Customizing the LVM configuration file](#)

## 7.2. SPECIFYING THE UNITS FOR AN LVM DISPLAY

You can view the size of the LVM devices in base 2 or base 10 units by specifying the **--units** argument of an LVM display command. See the following table for all arguments:

Units type	Description	Available options	Default
Base 2 units	Units are displayed in powers of 2 (multiples of 1024).	<b>b</b> : Bytes. <b>s</b> : Sectors, 512 bytes each. <b>k</b> : Kibibytes. <b>m</b> : Mebibytes. <b>g</b> : Gibibytes. <b>t</b> : Tebibytes. <b>p</b> : Pebibytes. <b>e</b> : Exbibytes. <b>h</b> : Human-readable, the most suitable unit is used. <b>r</b> : Human-readable with rounding indicator, works similarly to <b>h</b> with rounding prefix <b>&lt;</b> or <b>&gt;</b> to indicate how LVM rounds the displayed size to the nearest unit.	<b>r</b> (when <b>--units</b> is not specified). You can override the default by setting the units parameter in the global section of the <b>/etc/lvm/lvm.conf</b> file.

Units type	Description	Available options	Default
Base 10 units	Units are displayed in multiples of 1000.	<b>B</b> : Bytes. <b>S</b> : Sectors, 512 bytes each. <b>K</b> : Kilobytes. <b>M</b> : Megabytes. <b>G</b> : Gigabytes. <b>T</b> : Terabytes. <b>P</b> : Petabytes. <b>E</b> : Exabytes. <b>H</b> : Human-readable, the most suitable unit is used. <b>R</b> : Human-readable with rounding indicator, works similarly to <b>H</b> with rounding prefix < or > to indicate how LVM rounds the displayed size to the nearest unit.	N/A
Custom units	Combination of a quantity with a base 2 or base 10 unit. For example, to display the results in 4 mebibytes, use <b>4m</b> .	N/A	N/A

- If you do not specify a value for the units, human-readable format (**r**) is used by default. The following **vgs** command displays the size of VGs in human-readable format. The most suitable unit is used and the rounding indicator < shows that the actual size is an approximation and it is less than 931 gibibytes.

```
# vgs myvg
VG #PV #LV #SN Attr VSize VFree
myvg 1 1 0 wz-n <931.00g <930.00g
```

- The following **pvs** command displays the output in base 2 gibibyte units for the **/dev/vdb** physical volume:

```
# pvs --units g /dev/vdb
PV VG Fmt Attr PSize PFree
/dev/vdb myvg lvm2 a-- 931.00g 930.00g
```

- The following **pvs** command displays the output in base 10 gigabyte units for the **/dev/vdb** physical volume:

```
# pvs --units G /dev/vdb
PV VG Fmt Attr PSize PFree
/dev/vdb myvg lvm2 a-- 999.65G 998.58G
```

- The following **pvs** command displays the output in 512-byte sectors:

```
# pvs --units s
PV      VG      Fmt Attr PSize   PFree
/dev/vdb myvg  lvm2 a-- 1952440320S 1950343168S
```

- You can specify custom units for an LVM display command. The following example displays the output of the **pvs** command in units of 4 mebibytes:

```
# pvs --units 4m
PV      VG      Fmt Attr PSize   PFree
/dev/vdb myvg  lvm2 a-- 238335.00U 238079.00U
```

## 7.3. CUSTOMIZING THE LVM CONFIGURATION FILE

You can customize your LVM configuration according to your specific storage and system requirements by editing the **lvm.conf** file. For example, you can edit the **lvm.conf** file to modify filter settings, configure volume group auto activation, manage a thin pool, or automatically extend a snapshot.

### Procedure:

1. Open the **lvm.conf** file in an editor of your choice.
2. Customize the **lvm.conf** file by uncommenting and modifying the setting for which you want to modify the default display values.
  - To customize what fields you see in the **lvs** output, uncomment the **lvs\_cols** parameter and modify it:

```
lvs_cols="lv_name,vg_name,lv_attr"
```

- To hide empty fields for the **pvs**, **vgs**, and **lvs** commands, uncomment the **compact\_output=1** setting:

```
compact_output = 1
```

- To set gigabytes as the default unit for the **pvs**, **vgs**, and **lvs** commands, replace the **units = "r"** setting with **units = "G"**:

```
units = "G"
```

3. Ensure that the corresponding section of the **lvm.conf** file is uncommented. For example, to modify the **lvs\_cols** parameter, the **report** section must be uncommented:

```
report {
...
}
```

### Verification

- View the changed values after modifying the **lvm.conf** file:

```
# lvmconfig --typeconfig diff
```

■

### Additional resources

- **lvm.conf(5)** man page on your system

## 7.4. DEFINING LVM SELECTION CRITERIA

Selection criteria are a set of statements in the form of **<field> <operator> <value>**, which use comparison operators to define values for specific fields. Objects that match the selection criteria are then processed or displayed. Objects can be physical volumes (PVs), volume groups (VGs), or logical volumes (LVs). Statements are combined by logical and grouping operators.

To define selection criteria use the **-S** or **--select** option followed by one or multiple statements.

The **-S** option works by describing the objects to process, rather than naming each object. This is helpful when processing many objects and it would be difficult to find and name each object separately or when searching objects that have a complex set of characteristics. The **-S** option can also be used as a shortcut to avoid typing many names.

To see full sets of fields and possible operators, use the **lvs -S help** command. Replace **lvs** with any reporting or processing command to see the details of that command:

- Reporting commands include **pvs**, **vgs**, **lvs**, **pvdisplay**, **vgdisplay**, **lvdisplay**, and **dmsetup info -c**.
- Processing commands include **pvchange**, **vgchange**, **lvchange**, **vgimport**, **vgexport**, **vgremove**, and **lvremove**.

### Examples of selection criteria using the **pvs** commands

- The following example of the **pvs** command displays only physical volumes with a name that contains the string **nvme**:

```
# pvs -S name=~nvme
PV      Fmt Attr PSize PFree
/dev/nvme2n1 lvm2 --- 1.00g 1.00g
```

- The following example of the **pvs** command displays only physical devices in the **myvg** volume group:

```
# pvs -S vg_name=myvg
PV      VG  Fmt Attr PSize  PFree
/dev/vdb1  myvg lvm2 a-- 1020.00m 396.00m
/dev/vdb2  myvg lvm2 a-- 1020.00m 896.00m
```

### Examples of selection criteria using the **lvs** commands

- The following example of the **lvs** command displays only logical volumes with a size greater than 100m but less than 200m:

```
# lvs -S 'size > 100m && size < 200m'
LV VG Attr  LSize Cpy%Sync
rr myvg rwi-a-r--- 120.00m 100.00
```

- The following example of the **lvs** command displays only logical volumes with a name that contains **lvol** and any number between 0 and 2:

```
# lvs -S name=~lvol[02]
LV VG Attr LSize
lvol0 myvg -wi-a----- 100.00m
lvol2 myvg -wi----- 100.00m
```

- The following example of the **lvs** command displays only logical volumes with a **raid1** segment type:

```
# lvs -S segtype=raid1
LV VG Attr LSize Cpy%Sync
rr myvg rwi-a-r--- 120.00m 100.00
```

### Advanced examples

You can combine selection criteria with other options.

- The following example of the **lvchange** command adds a specific tag **mytag** to only active logical volumes:

```
# lvchange --addtag mytag -S active=1
Logical volume myvg/mylv changed.
Logical volume myvg/lvol0 changed.
Logical volume myvg/lvol1 changed.
Logical volume myvg/rr changed.
```

- The following example of the **lvs** command displays all logical volumes whose name does not match **\_pmspare** and changes the default headers to custom ones:

```
# lvs -a -o lv_name,vg_name,attr,size,pool_lv,origin,role -S 'name!~_pmspare'
LV VG Attr LSize Pool Origin Role
thin1 example Vwi-a-tz-- 2.00g tp public,origin,thinorigin
thin1s example Vwi---tz-- 2.00g tp thin1 public,snapshot,thinsnapshot
thin2 example Vwi-a-tz-- 3.00g tp public
tp example twi-aotz-- 1.00g private
[tp_tdata] example Twi-ao---- 1.00g private,thin,pool,data
[tp_tmeta] example ewi-ao---- 4.00m private,thin,pool,metadata
```

- The following example of the **lvchange** command flags a logical volume with **role=thinsnapshot** and **origin=thin1** to be skipped during normal activation commands:

```
# lvchange --setactivationskip n -S 'role=thinsnapshot && origin=thin1'
Logical volume myvg/thin1s changed.
```

- The following example of the **lvs** command displays only logical volumes that match all three conditions:
  - Name contains **\_tmeta**.
  - Role is **metadata**.
  - Size is less or equal to 4m.

```
# lvs -a -S 'name=~_tmeta && role=metadata && size <= 4m'  
LV      VG      Attr      LSize  
[tp_tmeta] myvg  ewi-ao---- 4.00m
```

### Additional resources

- **lvmreport(7)** man page on your system

## CHAPTER 8. CONFIGURING LVM ON SHARED STORAGE

Shared storage is storage that can be accessed by multiple nodes at the same time. You can use LVM to manage shared storage. Shared storage is commonly used in cluster and high-availability setups and there are two common scenarios for how shared storage appears on the system:

- LVM devices are attached to a host and passed to a guest VM to use. In this case, the device is never intended to be used by the host, only by the guest VM.
- Machines are attached to a storage area network (SAN), for example using Fiber Channel, and the SAN LUNs are visible to multiple machines:

### 8.1. CONFIGURING LVM FOR VM DISKS

To prevent VM storage from being exposed to the host, you can configure LVM device access and LVM **system ID**. You can do this by excluding the devices in question from the host, which ensures that the LVM on the host doesn't see or use the devices passed to the guest VM. You can protect against accidental usage of the VM's VG on the host by setting the LVM **system ID** in the VG to match the guest VM.

#### Procedure

1. In the **lvm.conf** file, filter the path to exclude the device:

```
filter = [ "r|^path_to_device$" ]
```

2. Optional: You can further protect LVM devices:

- a. Set the LVM **system ID** feature in both the host and the VM in the **lvm.conf** file:

```
system_id_source = "uname"
```

- b. Set the VG's **system ID** to match the VM **system ID**. This ensures that only the guest VM is capable of activating the VG:

```
$ vgchange --systemid <VM_system_id> <VM_vg_name>
```

### 8.2. CONFIGURING LVM TO USE SAN DISKS ON ONE MACHINE

To prevent the SAN LUNs from being used by the wrong machine, exclude those disks in the **lvm.conf** filter on all machines except the one machine which is meant to use them.

You can also protect the VG from being used by the wrong machine by configuring a **system ID** on all machines, and setting the **system ID** in the VG to match the machine using it.

#### Procedure

1. In the **lvm.conf** file filter the path to the device to exclude it:

```
filter = [ "r|^path_to_device$" ]
```

2. Set the LVM **system ID** feature in the **lvm.conf** file:



```
system_id_source = "uname"
```

3. Set the VG's **system ID** to match the **system ID** of the machine using this VG:

```
$ vgchange --systemid <system_id> <vg_name>
```

### 8.3. CONFIGURING LVM TO USE SAN DISKS FOR FAILOVER

You can configure LUNs to be moved between machines, for example for failover purposes. You can set up the LVM by configuring the **lvm.conf** filter to include the LUNs on all machines that may use them and by configuring the LVM **system ID** on each machine.

The following procedure describes the initial LVM configuration, to finish setting up LVM for failover and move the VG between machines, you need to configure **pacemaker** and LVM-activate resource agent that will automatically modify the VG's system ID to match the system ID of the machine where the VG can be used. For more information see [Configuring and managing high availability clusters](#).

#### Procedure

1. In the **lvm.conf** file, filter the path to exclude the device:

```
filter = [ "a|^path_to_device$" ]
```

2. Set the LVM **system ID** feature in all machines in the **lvm.conf** file:

```
system_id_source = "uname"
```

### 8.4. CONFIGURING LVM TO SHARE SAN DISKS AMONG MULTIPLE MACHINES

Using the **lvmlockd** daemon and a lock manager such as **dlm** or **sanlock**, you can enable access to a shared VG on the SAN disks from multiple machines. The specific commands may differ based on the lock manager and operating system used. The following procedure describes the overview of the required steps to configure LVM to share SAN disks among multiple machines.



#### WARNING

When using **pacemaker**, the system must be configured and started using the pacemaker steps shown in [Configuring and managing high availability clusters](#) instead.

#### Procedure

1. Configure the **lvm.conf** filter to include the LUNs of all machines that will use them:

```
filter = [ "a|^path_to_device$" ]
```

2. Configure the **lvm.conf** file to use the **lvmlockd** daemon on all machines:

```
use_lvmlockd=1
```

3. Start the **lvmlockd** daemon file on all machines.
4. Start a lock manager to use with **lvmlockd**, such as **dlm** or **sanlock** on all machines.
5. Create a new shared VG using the command **vgcreate --shared**.
6. Start and stop access to existing shared VGs using the commands **vgchange --lockstart** and **vgchange --lockstop** on all machines.

### Additional resources

- **lvmlockd(8)** man page on your system

## 8.5. CREATING SHARED LVM DEVICES USING THE STORAGE RHEL SYSTEM ROLE

You can use the **storage** RHEL system role to create shared LVM devices if you want your multiple systems to access the same storage at the same time.

This can bring the following notable benefits:

- Resource sharing
- Flexibility in managing storage resources
- Simplification of storage management tasks

### Prerequisites

- [You have prepared the control node and the managed nodes](#)
- You are logged in to the control node as a user who can run playbooks on the managed nodes.
- The account you use to connect to the managed nodes has **sudo** permissions on them.
- **lvmlockd** is configured on the managed node. For more information, see [Configuring LVM to share SAN disks among multiple machines](#).

### Procedure

1. Create a playbook file, for example **~/playbook.yml**, with the following content:

```
---
- name: Manage local storage
  hosts: managed-node-01.example.com
  become: true
  tasks:
    - name: Create shared LVM device
      ansible.builtin.include_role:
        name: rhel-system-roles.storage
  vars:
```

```
storage_pools:  
  - name: vg1  
    disks: /dev/vdb  
    type: lvm  
    shared: true  
    state: present  
    volumes:  
      - name: lv1  
        size: 4g  
        mount_point: /opt/test1  
    storage_safe_mode: false  
    storage_use_partitions: true
```

For details about all variables used in the playbook, see the **`/usr/share/ansible/roles/rhel-system-roles.storage/README.md`** file on the control node.

2. Validate the playbook syntax:

```
$ ansible-playbook --syntax-check ~/playbook.yml
```

Note that this command only validates the syntax and does not protect against a wrong but valid configuration.

3. Run the playbook:

```
$ ansible-playbook ~/playbook.yml
```

#### Additional resources

- **`/usr/share/ansible/roles/rhel-system-roles.storage/README.md`** file
- **`/usr/share/doc/rhel-system-roles/storage/`** directory

## CHAPTER 9. CONFIGURING RAID LOGICAL VOLUMES

You can create and manage Redundant Array of Independent Disks (RAID) volumes by using logical volume manager (LVM). LVM supports RAID levels 0, 1, 4, 5, 6, and 10. An LVM RAID volume has the following characteristics:

- LVM creates and manages RAID logical volumes that leverage the Multiple Devices (MD) kernel drivers.
- You can temporarily split RAID1 images from the array and merge them back into the array later.
- LVM RAID volumes support snapshots.
- RAID logical volumes are not cluster-aware. Although you can create and activate RAID logical volumes exclusively on one machine, you cannot activate them simultaneously on more than one machine.
- When you create a RAID logical volume (LV), LVM creates a metadata subvolume that is one extent in size for every data or parity subvolume in the array. For example, creating a 2-way RAID1 array results in two metadata subvolumes (`lv_rmeta_0` and `lv_rmeta_1`) and two data subvolumes (`lv_rimage_0` and `lv_rimage_1`).
- Adding integrity to a RAID LV reduces or prevents soft corruption.

### 9.1. RAID LEVELS AND LINEAR SUPPORT

The following are the supported configurations by RAID, including levels 0, 1, 4, 5, 6, 10, and linear:

#### Level 0

RAID level 0, often called striping, is a performance-oriented striped data mapping technique. This means the data being written to the array is broken down into stripes and written across the member disks of the array, allowing high I/O performance at low inherent cost but provides no redundancy. RAID level 0 implementations only stripe the data across the member devices up to the size of the smallest device in the array. This means that if you have multiple devices with slightly different sizes, each device gets treated as though it was the same size as the smallest drive. Therefore, the common storage capacity of a level 0 array is the total capacity of all disks. If the member disks have a different size, then the RAID0 uses all the space of those disks using the available zones.

#### Level 1

RAID level 1, or mirroring, provides redundancy by writing identical data to each member disk of the array, leaving a mirrored copy on each disk. Mirroring remains popular due to its simplicity and high level of data availability. Level 1 operates with two or more disks, and provides very good data reliability and improves performance for read-intensive applications but at relatively high costs. RAID level 1 is costly because you write the same information to all of the disks in the array, which provides data reliability, but in a much less space-efficient manner than parity based RAID levels such as level 5. However, this space inefficiency comes with a performance benefit, which is parity-based RAID levels that consume considerably more CPU power in order to generate the parity while RAID level 1 simply writes the same data more than once to the multiple RAID members with very little CPU overhead. As such, RAID level 1 can outperform the parity-based RAID levels on machines where software RAID is employed and CPU resources on the machine are consistently taxed with operations other than RAID activities.

The storage capacity of the level 1 array is equal to the capacity of the smallest mirrored hard disk in a hardware RAID or the smallest mirrored partition in a software RAID. Level 1 redundancy is the highest possible among all RAID types, with the array being able to operate with only a single disk

present.

#### Level 4

Level 4 uses parity concentrated on a single disk drive to protect data. Parity information is calculated based on the content of the rest of the member disks in the array. This information can then be used to reconstruct data when one disk in the array fails. The reconstructed data can then be used to satisfy I/O requests to the failed disk before it is replaced and to repopulate the failed disk after it has been replaced.

Since the dedicated parity disk represents an inherent bottleneck on all write transactions to the RAID array, level 4 is seldom used without accompanying technologies such as write-back caching. Or it is used in specific circumstances where the system administrator is intentionally designing the software RAID device with this bottleneck in mind such as an array that has little to no write transactions once the array is populated with data. RAID level 4 is so rarely used that it is not available as an option in Anaconda. However, it could be created manually by the user if needed.

The storage capacity of hardware RAID level 4 is equal to the capacity of the smallest member partition multiplied by the number of partitions minus one. The performance of a RAID level 4 array is always asymmetrical, which means reads outperform writes. This is because write operations consume extra CPU resources and main memory bandwidth when generating parity, and then also consume extra bus bandwidth when writing the actual data to disks because you are not only writing the data, but also the parity. Read operations need only read the data and not the parity unless the array is in a degraded state. As a result, read operations generate less traffic to the drives and across the buses of the computer for the same amount of data transfer under normal operating conditions.

#### Level 5

This is the most common type of RAID. By distributing parity across all the member disk drives of an array, RAID level 5 eliminates the write bottleneck inherent in level 4. The only performance bottleneck is the parity calculation process itself. Modern CPUs can calculate parity very fast. However, if you have a large number of disks in a RAID 5 array such that the combined aggregate data transfer speed across all devices is high enough, parity calculation can be a bottleneck.

Level 5 has asymmetrical performance, and reads substantially outperforming writes. The storage capacity of RAID level 5 is calculated the same way as with level 4.

#### Level 6

This is a common level of RAID when data redundancy and preservation, and not performance, are the paramount concerns, but where the space inefficiency of level 1 is not acceptable. Level 6 uses a complex parity scheme to be able to recover from the loss of any two drives in the array. This complex parity scheme creates a significantly higher CPU burden on software RAID devices and also imposes an increased burden during write transactions. As such, level 6 is considerably more asymmetrical in performance than levels 4 and 5.

The total capacity of a RAID level 6 array is calculated similarly to RAID level 5 and 4, except that you must subtract two devices instead of one from the device count for the extra parity storage space.

#### Level 10

This RAID level attempts to combine the performance advantages of level 0 with the redundancy of level 1. It also reduces some of the space wasted in level 1 arrays with more than two devices. With level 10, it is possible, for example, to create a 3-drive array configured to store only two copies of each piece of data, which then allows the overall array size to be 1.5 times the size of the smallest devices instead of only equal to the smallest device, similar to a 3-device, level 1 array. This avoids CPU process usage to calculate parity similar to RAID level 6, but it is less space efficient.

The creation of RAID level 10 is not supported during installation. It is possible to create one manually after installation.

## Linear RAID

Linear RAID is a grouping of drives to create a larger virtual drive.

In linear RAID, the chunks are allocated sequentially from one member drive, going to the next drive only when the first is completely filled. This grouping provides no performance benefit, as it is unlikely that any I/O operations split between member drives. Linear RAID also offers no redundancy and decreases reliability. If any one member drive fails, the entire array cannot be used and data can be lost. The capacity is the total of all member disks.

## 9.2. LVM RAID SEGMENT TYPES

To create a RAID logical volume, you can specify a RAID type by using the **--type** argument of the **lvcreate** command. For most users, specifying one of the five available primary types, which are **raid1**, **raid4**, **raid5**, **raid6**, and **raid10**, should be sufficient.

The following table describes the possible RAID segment types.

Table 9.1. LVM RAID segment types

Segment type	Description
<b>raid1</b>	RAID1 mirroring. This is the default value for the <b>--type</b> argument of the <b>lvcreate</b> command, when you specify the <b>-m</b> argument without specifying striping.
<b>raid4</b>	RAID4 dedicated parity disk.
<b>raid5_la</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>● RAID5 left asymmetric.</li> <li>● Rotating parity 0 with data continuation.</li> </ul>
<b>raid5_ra</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>● RAID5 right asymmetric.</li> <li>● Rotating parity N with data continuation.</li> </ul>
<b>raid5_ls</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>● RAID5 left symmetric.</li> <li>● It is same as <b>raid5</b>.</li> <li>● Rotating parity 0 with data restart.</li> </ul>
<b>raid5_rs</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>● RAID5 right symmetric.</li> <li>● Rotating parity N with data restart.</li> </ul>

Segment type	Description
<b>raid6_zr</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>● RAID6 zero restart.</li> <li>● It is same as <b>raid6</b>.</li> <li>● Rotating parity zero (left-to-right) with data restart.</li> </ul>
<b>raid6_nr</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>● RAID6 N restart.</li> <li>● Rotating parity N (left-to-right) with data restart.</li> </ul>
<b>raid6_nc</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>● RAID6 N continue.</li> <li>● Rotating parity N (left-to-right) with data continuation.</li> </ul>
<b>raid10</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>● Striped mirrors. This is the default value for the <b>--type</b> argument of the <b>lvcreate</b> command if you specify the <b>-m</b> argument along with the number of stripes that is greater than 1.</li> <li>● Striping of mirror sets.</li> </ul>
<b>raid0/raid0_meta</b>	Striping. RAID0 spreads logical volume data across multiple data subvolumes in units of stripe size. This is used to increase performance. Logical volume data is lost if any of the data subvolumes fail.

### 9.3. PARAMETERS FOR CREATING A RAID0

You can create a RAID0 striped logical volume using the **lvcreate --type raid0[meta] --stripes *Stripes* --stripesize *StripeSize* *VolumeGroup* [*PhysicalVolumePath*]** command.

The following table describes different parameters, which you can use while creating a RAID0 striped logical volume.

Table 9.2. Parameters for creating a RAID0 striped logical volume

Parameter	Description
-----------	-------------

Parameter	Description
<b>--type raid0[_meta]</b>	Specifying <b>raid0</b> creates a RAID0 volume without metadata volumes. Specifying <b>raid0_meta</b> creates a RAID0 volume with metadata volumes. Since RAID0 is non-resilient, it does not store any mirrored data blocks as RAID1/10 or calculate and store any parity blocks as RAID4/5/6 do. Hence, it does not need metadata volumes to keep state about resynchronization progress of mirrored or parity blocks. Metadata volumes become mandatory on a conversion from RAID0 to RAID4/5/6/10. Specifying <b>raid0_meta</b> preallocates those metadata volumes to prevent a respective allocation failure.
<b>--stripes <i>Stripes</i></b>	Specifies the number of devices to spread the logical volume across.
<b>--stripesize <i>StripeSize</i></b>	Specifies the size of each stripe in kilobytes. This is the amount of data that is written to one device before moving to the next device.
<b><i>VolumeGroup</i></b>	Specifies the volume group to use.
<b><i>PhysicalVolumePath</i></b>	Specifies the devices to use. If this is not specified, LVM will choose the number of devices specified by the <i>Stripes</i> option, one for each stripe.

## 9.4. CREATING RAID LOGICAL VOLUMES

You can create RAID1 arrays with multiple numbers of copies, according to the value you specify for the **-m** argument. Similarly, you can specify the number of stripes for a RAID 0, 4, 5, 6, and 10 logical volume with the **-i** argument. You can also specify the stripe size with the **-l** argument. The following procedure describes different ways to create different types of RAID logical volume.

### Procedure

- Create a 2-way RAID. The following command creates a 2-way RAID1 array, named *my\_lv*, in the volume group *my\_vg*, that is 1G in size:

```
# lvcreate --type raid1 -m 1 -L 1G -n my_lv my_vg
Logical volume "my_lv" created.
```

- Create a RAID5 array with stripes. The following command creates a RAID5 array with three stripes and one implicit parity drive, named *my\_lv*, in the volume group *my\_vg*, that is 1G in size. Note that you can specify the number of stripes similar to an LVM striped volume. The correct number of parity drives is added automatically.

```
# lvcreate --type raid5 -i 3 -L 1G -n my_lv my_vg
```

- Create a RAID6 array with stripes. The following command creates a RAID6 array with three 3 stripes and two implicit parity drives, named *my\_lv*, in the volume group *my\_vg*, that is 1G one gigabyte in size:

```
# lvcreate --type raid6 -i 3 -L 1G -n my_lv my_vg
```



## Verification

- Display the LVM device `my_vg/my_lv`, which is a 2-way RAID1 array:

```
# lvs -a -o name,copy_percent,devices my_vg
LV          Copy%  Devices
my_lv       6.25  my_lv_rimage_0(0),my_lv_rimage_1(0)
[my_lv_rimage_0]  /dev/sde1(0)
[my_lv_rimage_1]  /dev/sdf1(1)
[my_lv_rmeta_0]   /dev/sde1(256)
[my_lv_rmeta_1]   /dev/sdf1(0)
```

## Additional resources

- `lvcreate(8)` and `lvraid(7)` man pages on your system

## 9.5. CONFIGURING AN LVM POOL WITH RAID BY USING THE STORAGE RHEL SYSTEM ROLE

With the **storage** system role, you can configure an LVM pool with RAID on RHEL by using Red Hat Ansible Automation Platform. You can set up an Ansible playbook with the available parameters to configure an LVM pool with RAID.

### Prerequisites

- [You have prepared the control node and the managed nodes](#)
- You are logged in to the control node as a user who can run playbooks on the managed nodes.
- The account you use to connect to the managed nodes has **sudo** permissions on them.

### Procedure

1. Create a playbook file, for example `~/playbook.yml`, with the following content:

```
---
- name: Manage local storage
  hosts: managed-node-01.example.com
  tasks:
    - name: Configure LVM pool with RAID
      ansible.builtin.include_role:
        name: rhel-system-roles.storage
      vars:
        storage_safe_mode: false
        storage_pools:
          - name: my_pool
            type: lvm
            disks: [sdh, sdi]
            raid_level: raid1
            volumes:
              - name: my_volume
                size: "1 GiB"
```

```

mount_point: "/mnt/app/shared"
fs_type: xfs
state: present

```

For details about all variables used in the playbook, see the **`/usr/share/ansible/roles/rhel-system-roles.storage/README.md`** file on the control node.

2. Validate the playbook syntax:

```
$ ansible-playbook --syntax-check ~/playbook.yml
```

Note that this command only validates the syntax and does not protect against a wrong but valid configuration.

3. Run the playbook:

```
$ ansible-playbook ~/playbook.yml
```

## Verification

- Verify that your pool is on RAID:

```
# ansible managed-node-01.example.com -m command -a 'lsblk'
```

## Additional resources

- **`/usr/share/ansible/roles/rhel-system-roles.storage/README.md`** file
- **`/usr/share/doc/rhel-system-roles/storage/`** directory
- [Managing RAID](#)

## 9.6. CREATING A RAID0 STRIPED LOGICAL VOLUME

A RAID0 logical volume spreads logical volume data across multiple data subvolumes in units of stripe size. The following procedure creates an LVM RAID0 logical volume called *mylv* that stripes data across the disks.

### Prerequisites

1. You have created three or more physical volumes. For more information about creating physical volumes, see [Creating LVM physical volume](#).
2. You have created the volume group. For more information, see [Creating LVM volume group](#).

### Procedure

1. Create a RAID0 logical volume from the existing volume group. The following command creates the RAID0 volume *mylv* from the volume group *myvg*, which is 2G in size, with three stripes and a stripe size of 4kB:

```
# lvcreate --type raid0 -L 2G --stripes 3 --stripesize 4 -n mylv my_vg
Rounding size 2.00 GiB (512 extents) up to stripe boundary size 2.00 GiB(513 extents).
Logical volume "mylv" created.
```

- 2. Create a file system on the RAID0 logical volume. The following command creates an ext4 file system on the logical volume:

```
# mkfs.ext4 /dev/my_vg/mylv
```

- 3. Mount the logical volume and report the file system disk space usage:

```
# mount /dev/my_vg/mylv /mnt
```

```
# df
```

```
Filesystem          1K-blocks  Used Available Use% Mounted on
/dev/mapper/my_vg-mylv 2002684    6168 1875072   1% /mnt
```

## Verification

- View the created RAID0 striped logical volume:

```
# lvs -a -o +devices,segtype my_vg
```

```
LV VG Attr LSize Pool Origin Data% Meta% Move Log Cpy%Sync Convert Devices Type
mylv my_vg rwi-a-r--- 2.00g mylv_rimage_0(0),mylv_rimage_1(0),mylv_rimage_2(0) raid0
[mylv_rimage_0] my_vg iwi-aor--- 684.00m /dev/sdf1(0) linear
[mylv_rimage_1] my_vg iwi-aor--- 684.00m /dev/sdg1(0) linear
[mylv_rimage_2] my_vg iwi-aor--- 684.00m /dev/sdh1(0) linear
```

## 9.7. CONFIGURING A STRIPE SIZE FOR RAID LVM VOLUMES BY USING THE STORAGE RHEL SYSTEM ROLE

With the **storage** system role, you can configure a stripe size for RAID LVM volumes on RHEL by using Red Hat Ansible Automation Platform. You can set up an Ansible playbook with the available parameters to configure an LVM pool with RAID.

### Prerequisites

- [You have prepared the control node and the managed nodes](#)
- You are logged in to the control node as a user who can run playbooks on the managed nodes.
- The account you use to connect to the managed nodes has **sudo** permissions on them.

### Procedure

1. Create a playbook file, for example `~/playbook.yml`, with the following content:

```
---
- name: Manage local storage
  hosts: managed-node-01.example.com
  tasks:
    - name: Configure stripe size for RAID LVM volumes
      ansible.builtin.include_role:
        name: rhel-system-roles.storage
      vars:
        storage_safe_mode: false
```

```

storage_pools:
  - name: my_pool
    type: lvm
    disks: [sdh, sdi]
    volumes:
      - name: my_volume
        size: "1 GiB"
        mount_point: "/mnt/app/shared"
        fs_type: xfs
        raid_level: raid0
        raid_stripe_size: "256 KiB"
        state: present

```

For details about all variables used in the playbook, see the `/usr/share/ansible/roles/rhel-system-roles.storage/README.md` file on the control node.

2. Validate the playbook syntax:

```
$ ansible-playbook --syntax-check ~/playbook.yml
```

Note that this command only validates the syntax and does not protect against a wrong but valid configuration.

3. Run the playbook:

```
$ ansible-playbook ~/playbook.yml
```

## Verification

- Verify that stripe size is set to the required size:

```
# ansible managed-node-01.example.com -m command -a 'lvs -o+stripesize /dev/my_pool/my_volume'
```

## Additional resources

- `/usr/share/ansible/roles/rhel-system-roles.storage/README.md` file
- `/usr/share/doc/rhel-system-roles/storage/` directory
- [Managing RAID](#)

## 9.8. SOFT DATA CORRUPTION

Soft corruption in data storage implies that the data retrieved from a storage device is different from the data written to that device. The corrupted data can exist indefinitely on storage devices. You might not discover this corrupted data until you retrieve and attempt to use this data.

Depending on the type of configuration, a Redundant Array of Independent Disks (RAID) logical volume(LV) prevents data loss when a device fails. If a device consisting of a RAID array fails, the data can be recovered from other devices that are part of that RAID LV. However, a RAID configuration does not ensure the integrity of the data itself. Soft corruption, silent corruption, soft errors, and silent errors are terms that describe data that has become corrupted, even if the system design and software continues to function as expected.

When creating a new RAID LV with DM integrity or adding integrity to an existing RAID LV, consider the following points:

- The integrity metadata requires additional storage space. For each RAID image, every 500MB data requires 4MB of additional storage space because of the checksums that get added to the data.
- While some RAID configurations are impacted more than others, adding DM integrity impacts performance due to latency when accessing the data. A RAID1 configuration typically offers better performance than RAID5 or its variants.
- The RAID integrity block size also impacts performance. Configuring a larger RAID integrity block size offers better performance. However, a smaller RAID integrity block size offers greater backward compatibility.
- There are two integrity modes available: **bitmap** or **journal**. The **bitmap** integrity mode typically offers better performance than **journal** mode.

## TIP

If you experience performance issues, either use RAID1 with integrity or test the performance of a particular RAID configuration to ensure that it meets your requirements.

## 9.9. CREATING A RAID LOGICAL VOLUME WITH DM INTEGRITY

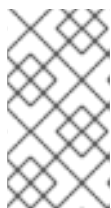
When you create a RAID LV with device mapper (DM) integrity or add integrity to an existing RAID logical volume (LV), it mitigates the risk of losing data due to soft corruption. Wait for the integrity synchronization and the RAID metadata to complete before using the LV. Otherwise, the background initialization might impact the LV's performance.

Device mapper (DM) integrity is used with RAID levels 1, 4, 5, 6, and 10 to mitigate or prevent data loss due to soft corruption. The RAID layer ensures that a non-corrupted copy of the data can fix the soft corruption errors.

### Procedure

1. Create a RAID LV with DM integrity. The following example creates a new RAID LV with integrity named *test-lv* in the *my\_vg* volume group, with a usable size of *256M* and RAID level *1*:

```
# lvcreate --type raid1 --raidintegrity y -L 256M -n test-lv my_vg
Creating integrity metadata LV test-lv_rimage_0_imeta with size 8.00 MiB.
Logical volume "test-lv_rimage_0_imeta" created.
Creating integrity metadata LV test-lv_rimage_1_imeta with size 8.00 MiB.
Logical volume "test-lv_rimage_1_imeta" created.
Logical volume "test-lv" created.
```



### NOTE

To add DM integrity to an existing RAID LV, use the following command:

```
# lvconvert --raidintegrity y my_vg/test-lv
```

Adding integrity to a RAID LV limits the number of operations that you can perform on that RAID LV.

2. Optional: Remove the integrity before performing certain operations.

```
# lvconvert --raidintegrity n my_vg/test-lv
Logical volume my_vg/test-lv has removed integrity.
```

## Verification

- View information about the added DM integrity:
  - View information about the test-lv RAID LV that was created in the my\_vg volume group:

```
# lvs -a my_vg
LV          VG      Attr      LSize  Origin              Cpy%Sync
test-lv     my_vg  rwi-a-r--- 256.00m                2.10
[test-lv_rimage_0] my_vg gwi-aor--- 256.00m [test-lv_rimage_0_iorig] 93.75
[test-lv_rimage_0_imeta] my_vg ewi-ao---- 8.00m
[test-lv_rimage_0_iorig] my_vg -wi-ao---- 256.00m
[test-lv_rimage_1] my_vg gwi-aor--- 256.00m [test-lv_rimage_1_iorig] 85.94
[...]
```

The following describes different options from this output:

### g attribute

It is the list of attributes under the Attr column indicates that the RAID image is using integrity. The integrity stores the checksums in the **\_imeta** RAID LV.

### Cpy%Sync column

It indicates the synchronization progress for both the top level RAID LV and for each RAID image.

### RAID image

It is indicated in the LV column by **raid\_image\_N**.

### LV column

It ensures that the synchronization progress displays 100% for the top level RAID LV and for each RAID image.

- Display the type for each RAID LV:

```
# lvs -a my_vg -o+segtype
LV          VG      Attr      LSize  Origin              Cpy%Sync Type
test-lv     my_vg  rwi-a-r--- 256.00m                87.96  raid1
[test-lv_rimage_0] my_vg gwi-aor--- 256.00m [test-lv_rimage_0_iorig] 100.00
integrity
[test-lv_rimage_0_imeta] my_vg ewi-ao---- 8.00m                linear
[test-lv_rimage_0_iorig] my_vg -wi-ao---- 256.00m                linear
[test-lv_rimage_1] my_vg gwi-aor--- 256.00m [test-lv_rimage_1_iorig] 100.00
integrity
[...]
```

- There is an incremental counter that counts the number of mismatches detected on each RAID image. View the data mismatches detected by integrity from **rimage\_0** under *my\_vg/test-lv*:

```
# lvs -o+integritymismatches my_vg/test-lv_rimage_0
LV          VG      Attr   LSize  Origin              Cpy%Sync IntegMismatches
[test-lv_rimage_0] my_vg gwi-aor--- 256.00m [test-lv_rimage_0_iorig] 100.00
0
```

In this example, the integrity has not detected any data mismatches and thus the **IntegMismatches** counter shows zero (0).

- View the data integrity information in the `/var/log/messages` log files, as shown in the following examples:

#### Example 9.1. Example of dm-integrity mismatches from the kernel message logs

```
device-mapper: integrity: dm-12: Checksum failed at sector 0x24e7
```

#### Example 9.2. Example of dm-integrity data corrections from the kernel message logs

```
md/raid1:mdX: read error corrected (8 sectors at 9448 on dm-16)
```

### Additional resources

- lvcreate(8)** and **lvraid(7)** man pages on your system

## 9.10. CONVERTING A RAID LOGICAL VOLUME TO ANOTHER RAID LEVEL

LVM supports RAID takeover, which means converting a RAID logical volume from one RAID level to another, for example, from RAID 5 to RAID 6. You can change the RAID level to increase or decrease resilience to device failures.

### Procedure

- Create a RAID logical volume:

```
# lvcreate --type raid5 -i 3 -L 500M -n my_lv my_vg
Using default stripesize 64.00 KiB.
Rounding size 500.00 MiB (125 extents) up to stripe boundary size 504.00 MiB (126
extents).
Logical volume "my_lv" created.
```

- View the RAID logical volume:

```
# lvs -a -o +devices,segtype
LV          VG      Attr   LSize  Pool Origin Data%  Meta%  Move Log Cpy%Sync
Convert Devices
my_lv       my_vg   rwi-a-r--- 504.00m                100.00
my_lv_rimage_0(0),my_lv_rimage_1(0),my_lv_rimage_2(0),my_lv_rimage_3(0) raid5
[my_lv_rimage_0] my_vg   iwi-aor--- 168.00m
/dev/sda(1)                linear
```

- Convert the RAID logical volume to another RAID level:

```
# lvconvert --type raid6 my_vg/my_lv
Using default stripesize 64.00 KiB.
Replaced LV type raid6 (same as raid6_zr) with possible type raid6_ls_6.
Repeat this command to convert to raid6 after an interim conversion has finished.
Are you sure you want to convert raid5 LV my_vg/my_lv to raid6_ls_6 type? [y/n]: y
Logical volume my_vg/my_lv successfully converted.
```

- Optional: If this command prompts to repeat the conversion, run:

```
# lvconvert --type raid6 my_vg/my_lv
```

## Verification

- View the RAID logical volume with the converted RAID level:

```
# lvs -a -o +devices,segtype
LV          VG          Attr      LSize   Pool Origin Data%  Meta%  Move Log Cpy%Sync
Convert Devices
my_lv       my_vg       rwi-a-r--- 504.00m                100.00
my_lv_rimage_0(0),my_lv_rimage_1(0),my_lv_rimage_2(0),my_lv_rimage_3(0),my_lv_rimage_4(0) raid6
[my_lv_rimage_0] my_vg       iwi-aor--- 172.00m                linear
/dev/sda(1)
```

## Additional resources

- **lvconvert(8)** and **lvraid(8)** man pages on your system

## 9.11. CONVERTING A LINEAR DEVICE TO A RAID LOGICAL VOLUME

You can convert an existing linear logical volume to a RAID logical volume. To perform this operation, use the **--type** argument of the **lvconvert** command.

RAID logical volumes are composed of metadata and data subvolume pairs. When you convert a linear device to a RAID1 array, it creates a new metadata subvolume and associates it with the original logical volume on one of the same physical volumes that the linear volume is on. The additional images are added in a metadata/data subvolume pair. If the metadata image that pairs with the original logical volume cannot be placed on the same physical volume, the **lvconvert** fails.

### Procedure

- View the logical volume device that needs to be converted:

```
# lvs -a -o name,copy_percent,devices my_vg
LV      Copy%  Devices
my_lv   /dev/sde1(0)
```

- Convert the linear logical volume to a RAID device. The following command converts the linear logical volume *my\_lv* in volume group *\_\_my\_vg*, to a 2-way RAID1 array:

```
# lvconvert --type raid1 -m 1 my_vg/my_lv
Are you sure you want to convert linear LV my_vg/my_lv to raid1 with 2 images enhancing resilience? [y/n]: y
```



Logical volume *my\_vg/my\_lv* successfully converted.

## Verification

- Ensure if the logical volume is converted to a RAID device:

```
# lvs -a -o name,copy_percent,devices my_vg
LV          Copy%  Devices
my_lv       6.25  my_lv_rimage_0(0),my_lv_rimage_1(0)
[my_lv_rimage_0] /dev/sde1(0)
[my_lv_rimage_1] /dev/sdf1(1)
[my_lv_rmeta_0]  /dev/sde1(256)
[my_lv_rmeta_1]  /dev/sdf1(0)
```

## Additional resources

- **lvconvert(8)** man page on your system

## 9.12. CONVERTING AN LVM RAID1 LOGICAL VOLUME TO AN LVM LINEAR LOGICAL VOLUME

You can convert an existing RAID1 LVM logical volume to an LVM linear logical volume. To perform this operation, use the **lvconvert** command and specify the **-m0** argument. This removes all the RAID data subvolumes and all the RAID metadata subvolumes that make up the RAID array, leaving the top-level RAID1 image as the linear logical volume.

### Procedure

1. Display an existing LVM RAID1 logical volume:

```
# lvs -a -o name,copy_percent,devices my_vg
LV          Copy%  Devices
my_lv       100.00 my_lv_rimage_0(0),my_lv_rimage_1(0)
[my_lv_rimage_0] /dev/sde1(1)
[my_lv_rimage_1] /dev/sdf1(1)
[my_lv_rmeta_0]  /dev/sde1(0)
[my_lv_rmeta_1]  /dev/sdf1(0)
```

2. Convert an existing RAID1 LVM logical volume to an LVM linear logical volume. The following command converts the LVM RAID1 logical volume *my\_vg/my\_lv* to an LVM linear device:

```
# lvconvert -m0 my_vg/my_lv
Are you sure you want to convert raid1 LV my_vg/my_lv to type linear losing all resilience?
[y/n]: y
Logical volume my_vg/my_lv successfully converted.
```

When you convert an LVM RAID1 logical volume to an LVM linear volume, you can also specify which physical volumes to remove. In the following example, the **lvconvert** command specifies that you want to remove */dev/sde1*, leaving */dev/sdf1* as the physical volume that makes up the linear device:

```
# lvconvert -m0 my_vg/my_lv /dev/sde1
```

## Verification

- Verify if the RAID1 logical volume was converted to an LVM linear device:

```
# lvs -a -o name,copy_percent,devices my_vg
LV   Copy%  Devices
my_lv   /dev/sdf1(1)
```

## Additional resources

- **lvconvert(8)** man page on your system

## 9.13. CONVERTING A MIRRORED LVM DEVICE TO A RAID1 LOGICAL VOLUME

You can convert an existing mirrored LVM device with a segment type mirror to a RAID1 LVM device. To perform this operation, use the **lvconvert** command with the **--type raid1** argument. This renames the mirror subvolumes named **mimage** to RAID subvolumes named **rimage**.

In addition, it also removes the mirror log and creates metadata subvolumes named **rmeta** for the data subvolumes on the same physical volumes as the corresponding data subvolumes.

### Procedure

1. View the layout of a mirrored logical volume *my\_vg/my\_lv*:

```
# lvs -a -o name,copy_percent,devices my_vg
LV           Copy%  Devices
my_lv        15.20 my_lv_mimage_0(0),my_lv_mimage_1(0)
[my_lv_mimage_0] /dev/sde1(0)
[my_lv_mimage_1] /dev/sdf1(0)
[my_lv_mlog]   /dev/sdd1(0)
```

2. Convert the mirrored logical volume *my\_vg/my\_lv* to a RAID1 logical volume:

```
# lvconvert --type raid1 my_vg/my_lv
Are you sure you want to convert mirror LV my_vg/my_lv to raid1 type? [y/n]: y
Logical volume my_vg/my_lv successfully converted.
```

### Verification

- Verify if the mirrored logical volume is converted to a RAID1 logical volume:

```
# lvs -a -o name,copy_percent,devices my_vg
LV           Copy%  Devices
my_lv        100.00 my_lv_rimage_0(0),my_lv_rimage_1(0)
[my_lv_rimage_0] /dev/sde1(0)
[my_lv_rimage_1] /dev/sdf1(0)
[my_lv_rmeta_0]  /dev/sde1(125)
[my_lv_rmeta_1]  /dev/sdf1(125)
```

## Additional resources

- **lvconvert(8)** man page on your system

## 9.14. CHANGING THE NUMBER OF IMAGES IN AN EXISTING RAID1 DEVICE

You can change the number of images in an existing RAID1 array, similar to the way you can change the number of images in the implementation of LVM mirroring.

When you add images to a RAID1 logical volume with the **lvconvert** command, you can perform the following operations:

- specify the total number of images for the resulting device,
- how many images to add to the device, and
- can optionally specify on which physical volumes the new metadata/data image pairs reside.

### Procedure

1. Display the LVM device *my\_vg/my\_lv*, which is a 2-way RAID1 array:

```
# lvs -a -o name,copy_percent,devices my_vg
LV          Copy%  Devices
my_lv       6.25   my_lv_rimage_0(0),my_lv_rimage_1(0)
[my_lv_rimage_0]  /dev/sde1(0)
[my_lv_rimage_1]  /dev/sdf1(1)
[my_lv_rmeta_0]   /dev/sde1(256)
[my_lv_rmeta_1]   /dev/sdf1(0)
```

Metadata subvolumes named **rmeta** always exist on the same physical devices as their data subvolume counterparts **rimage**. The metadata/data subvolume pairs will not be created on the same physical volumes as those from another metadata/data subvolume pair in the RAID array unless you specify **--alloc** anywhere.

2. Convert the 2-way RAID1 logical volume *my\_vg/my\_lv* to a 3-way RAID1 logical volume:

```
# lvconvert -m 2 my_vg/my_lv
Are you sure you want to convert raid1 LV my_vg/my_lv to 3 images enhancing resilience?
[y/n]: y
Logical volume my_vg/my_lv successfully converted.
```

The following are a few examples of changing the number of images in an existing RAID1 device:

- You can also specify which physical volumes to use while adding an image to RAID. The following command converts the 2-way RAID1 logical volume *my\_vg/my\_lv* to a 3-way RAID1 logical volume by specifying the physical volume */dev/sdd1* to use for the array:

```
# lvconvert -m 2 my_vg/my_lv /dev/sdd1
```

- Convert the 3-way RAID1 logical volume into a 2-way RAID1 logical volume:

```
# lvconvert -m1 my_vg/my_lv
Are you sure you want to convert raid1 LV my_vg/my_lv to 2 images reducing resilience?
[y/n]: y
```

Logical volume `my_vg/my_lv` successfully converted.

- Convert the 3-way RAID1 logical volume into a 2-way RAID1 logical volume by specifying the physical volume `/dev/sde1`, which contains the image to remove:

```
# lvconvert -m1 my_vg/my_lv /dev/sde1
```

Additionally, when you remove an image and its associated metadata subvolume volume, any higher-numbered images will be shifted down to fill the slot. Removing `lv_rimage_1` from a 3-way RAID1 array that consists of `lv_rimage_0`, `lv_rimage_1`, and `lv_rimage_2` results in a RAID1 array that consists of `lv_rimage_0` and `lv_rimage_1`. The subvolume `lv_rimage_2` will be renamed and take over the empty slot, becoming `lv_rimage_1`.

## Verification

- View the RAID1 device after changing the number of images in an existing RAID1 device:

```
# lvs -a -o name,copy_percent,devices my_vg
LV Cpy%Sync Devices
my_lv 100.00 my_lv_rimage_0(0),my_lv_rimage_1(0),my_lv_rimage_2(0)
[my_lv_rimage_0] /dev/sdd1(1)
[my_lv_rimage_1] /dev/sde1(1)
[my_lv_rimage_2] /dev/sdf1(1)
[my_lv_rmeta_0] /dev/sdd1(0)
[my_lv_rmeta_1] /dev/sde1(0)
[my_lv_rmeta_2] /dev/sdf1(0)
```

## Additional resources

- `lvconvert(8)` man page on your system

## 9.15. SPLITTING OFF A RAID IMAGE AS A SEPARATE LOGICAL VOLUME

You can split off an image of a RAID logical volume to form a new logical volume. When you are removing a RAID image from an existing RAID1 logical volume or removing a RAID data subvolume and its associated metadata subvolume from the middle of the device, any higher numbered images will be shifted down to fill the slot. The index numbers on the logical volumes that make up a RAID array will thus be an unbroken sequence of integers.



### NOTE

You cannot split off a RAID image if the RAID1 array is not yet in sync.

## Procedure

1. Display the LVM device `my_vg/my_lv`, which is a 2-way RAID1 array:

```
# lvs -a -o name,copy_percent,devices my_vg
LV          Copy%  Devices
my_lv       12.00  my_lv_rimage_0(0),my_lv_rimage_1(0)
[my_lv_rimage_0] /dev/sde1(1)
```

```
[my_lv_rimage_1] /dev/sdf1(1)
[my_lv_rmeta_0] /dev/sde1(0)
[my_lv_rmeta_1] /dev/sdf1(0)
```

2. Split the RAID image into a separate logical volume:

- The following example splits a 2-way RAID1 logical volume, *my\_lv*, into two linear logical volumes, *my\_lv* and *new*:

```
# lvconvert --splitmirror 1 -n new my_vg/my_lv
Are you sure you want to split raid1 LV my_vg/my_lv losing all resilience? [y/n]: y
```

- The following example splits a 3-way RAID1 logical volume, *my\_lv*, into a 2-way RAID1 logical volume, *my\_lv*, and a linear logical volume, *new*:

```
# lvconvert --splitmirror 1 -n new my_vg/my_lv
```

### Verification

- View the logical volume after you split off an image of a RAID logical volume:

```
# lvs -a -o name,copy_percent,devices my_vg
LV      Copy%  Devices
my_lv   /dev/sde1(1)
new     /dev/sdf1(1)
```

### Additional resources

- **lvconvert(8)** man page on your system

## 9.16. SPLITTING AND MERGING A RAID IMAGE

You can temporarily split off an image of a RAID1 array for read-only use while tracking any changes by using the **--trackchanges** argument with the **--splitmirrors** argument of the **lvconvert** command. Using this feature, you can merge the image into an array at a later time while resyncing only those portions of the array that have changed since the image was split.

When you split off a RAID image with the **--trackchanges** argument, you can specify which image to split but you cannot change the name of the volume being split. In addition, the resulting volumes have the following constraints:

- The new volume you create is read-only.
- You cannot resize the new volume.
- You cannot rename the remaining array.
- You cannot resize the remaining array.
- You can activate the new volume and the remaining array independently.

You can merge an image that was split off. When you merge the image, only the portions of the array that have changed since the image was split are resynced.

## Procedure

1. Create a RAID logical volume:

```
# lvcreate --type raid1 -m 2 -L 1G -n my_lv my_vg
Logical volume "my_lv" created
```

2. Optional: View the created RAID logical volume:

```
# lvs -a -o name,copy_percent,devices my_vg
LV          Copy%  Devices
my_lv       100.00 my_lv_rimage_0(0),my_lv_rimage_1(0),my_lv_rimage_2(0)
[my_lv_rimage_0]  /dev/sdb1(1)
[my_lv_rimage_1]  /dev/sdc1(1)
[my_lv_rimage_2]  /dev/sdd1(1)
[my_lv_rmeta_0]   /dev/sdb1(0)
[my_lv_rmeta_1]   /dev/sdc1(0)
[my_lv_rmeta_2]   /dev/sdd1(0)
```

3. Split an image from the created RAID logical volume and track the changes to the remaining array:

```
# lvconvert --splitmirrors 1 --trackchanges my_vg/my_lv
my_lv_rimage_2 split from my_lv for read-only purposes.
Use 'lvconvert --merge my_vg/my_lv_rimage_2' to merge back into my_lv
```

4. Optional: View the logical volume after splitting the image:

```
# lvs -a -o name,copy_percent,devices my_vg
LV          Copy%  Devices
my_lv       100.00 my_lv_rimage_0(0),my_lv_rimage_1(0)
[my_lv_rimage_0]  /dev/sdc1(1)
[my_lv_rimage_1]  /dev/sdd1(1)
[my_lv_rmeta_0]   /dev/sdc1(0)
[my_lv_rmeta_1]   /dev/sdd1(0)
```

5. Merge the volume back into the array:

```
# lvconvert --merge my_vg/my_lv_rimage_1
my_vg/my_lv_rimage_1 successfully merged back into my_vg/my_lv
```

## Verification

- View the merged logical volume:

```
# lvs -a -o name,copy_percent,devices my_vg
LV          Copy%  Devices
my_lv       100.00 my_lv_rimage_0(0),my_lv_rimage_1(0)
[my_lv_rimage_0]  /dev/sdc1(1)
[my_lv_rimage_1]  /dev/sdd1(1)
[my_lv_rmeta_0]   /dev/sdc1(0)
[my_lv_rmeta_1]   /dev/sdd1(0)
```

## Additional resources

- **lvconvert(8)** man page on your system

## 9.17. SETTING THE RAID FAULT POLICY TO ALLOCATE

You can set the **raid\_fault\_policy** field to the **allocate** parameter in the **/etc/lvm/lvm.conf** file. With this preference, the system attempts to replace the failed device with a spare device from the volume group. If there is no spare device, the system log includes this information.

### Procedure

1. View the RAID logical volume:

```
# lvs -a -o name,copy_percent,devices my_vg

LV          Copy%  Devices
my_lv       100.00 my_lv_rimage_0(0),my_lv_rimage_1(0),my_lv_rimage_2(0)
[my_lv_rimage_0]  /dev/sdb1(1)
[my_lv_rimage_1]  /dev/sdc1(1)
[my_lv_rimage_2]  /dev/sdd1(1)
[my_lv_rmeta_0]   /dev/sdb1(0)
[my_lv_rmeta_1]   /dev/sdc1(0)
[my_lv_rmeta_2]   /dev/sdd1(0)
```

2. View the RAID logical volume if the **/dev/sdb** device fails:

```
# lvs --all --options name,copy_percent,devices my_vg

/dev/sdb: open failed: No such device or address
Couldn't find device with uuid A4kRI2-vlZA-uyCb-cci7-bOod-H5tX-lzH4Ee.
WARNING: Couldn't find all devices for LV my_vg/my_lv_rimage_1 while checking used and
assumed devices.
WARNING: Couldn't find all devices for LV my_vg/my_lv_rmeta_1 while checking used and
assumed devices.
LV          Copy%  Devices
my_lv       100.00 my_lv_rimage_0(0),my_lv_rimage_1(0),my_lv_rimage_2(0)
[my_lv_rimage_0]  [unknown](1)
[my_lv_rimage_1]  /dev/sdc1(1)
[...]
```

You can also view the system log for the error messages if the **/dev/sdb** device fails.

3. Set the **raid\_fault\_policy** field to **allocate** in the **lvm.conf** file:

```
# vi /etc/lvm/lvm.conf
raid_fault_policy = "allocate"
```



### NOTE

If you set **raid\_fault\_policy** to **allocate** but there are no spare devices, the allocation fails, leaving the logical volume as it is. If the allocation fails, you can fix and replace the failed device by using the **lvconvert --repair** command. For more information, see [Replacing a failed RAID device in a logical volume](#).

## Verification

- Verify if the failed device is now replaced with a new device from the volume group:

```
# lvs -a -o name,copy_percent,devices my_vg
Couldn't find device with uuid 3lugiV-3eSP-AFAR-sdrP-H20O-wM2M-qdMANy.
LV          Copy%  Devices
lv          100.00 lv_rimage_0(0),lv_rimage_1(0),lv_rimage_2(0)
[lv_rimage_0] /dev/sdh1(1)
[lv_rimage_1] /dev/sdc1(1)
[lv_rimage_2] /dev/sdd1(1)
[lv_rmeta_0]  /dev/sdh1(0)
[lv_rmeta_1]  /dev/sdc1(0)
[lv_rmeta_2]  /dev/sdd1(0)
```



### NOTE

Even though the failed device is now replaced, the display still indicates that LVM could not find the failed device because the device is not yet removed from the volume group. You can remove the failed device from the volume group by executing the **vgreduce --removemissing my\_vg** command.

## Additional resources

- **lvm.conf(5)** man page on your system

## 9.18. SETTING THE RAID FAULT POLICY TO WARN

You can set the **raid\_fault\_policy** field to the **warn** parameter in the **lvm.conf** file. With this preference, the system adds a warning to the system log that indicates a failed device. Based on the warning, you can determine the further steps.

By default, the value of the **raid\_fault\_policy** field is **warn** in **lvm.conf**.

### Procedure

1. View the RAID logical volume:

```
# lvs -a -o name,copy_percent,devices my_vg
LV          Copy%  Devices
my_lv       100.00 my_lv_rimage_0(0),my_lv_rimage_1(0),my_lv_rimage_2(0)
[my_lv_rimage_0] /dev/sdb1(1)
[my_lv_rimage_1] /dev/sdc1(1)
[my_lv_rimage_2] /dev/sdd1(1)
[my_lv_rmeta_0]  /dev/sdb1(0)
[my_lv_rmeta_1]  /dev/sdc1(0)
[my_lv_rmeta_2]  /dev/sdd1(0)
```

2. Set the **raid\_fault\_policy** field to **warn** in the **lvm.conf** file:

```
# vi /etc/lvm/lvm.conf
# This configuration option has an automatic default value.
raid_fault_policy = "warn"
```



- View the system log to display error messages if the `/dev/sdb` device fails:

```
# grep lvm /var/log/messages

Apr 14 18:48:59 virt-506 kernel: sd 25:0:0:0: rejecting I/O to offline device
Apr 14 18:48:59 virt-506 kernel: I/O error, dev sdb, sector 8200 op 0x1:(WRITE) flags
0x20800 phys_seg 0 prio class 2
[...]
Apr 14 18:48:59 virt-506 dmeventd[91060]: WARNING: VG my_vg is missing PV 9R2TVV-
bwfn-Bdyj-Gucu-1p4F-qJ2Q-82kCAF (last written to /dev/sdb).
Apr 14 18:48:59 virt-506 dmeventd[91060]: WARNING: Couldn't find device with uuid
9R2TVV-bwfn-Bdyj-Gucu-1p4F-qJ2Q-82kCAF.
Apr 14 18:48:59 virt-506 dmeventd[91060]: Use 'lvconvert --repair my_vg/ly_lv' to replace
failed device.
```

If the `/dev/sdb` device fails, the system log displays error messages. In this case, however, LVM will not automatically attempt to repair the RAID device by replacing one of the images. Instead, if the device has failed you can replace the device with the **--repair** argument of the **lvconvert** command. For more information, see [Replacing a failed RAID device in a logical volume](#) .

### Additional resources

- lvm.conf(5)** man page on your system

## 9.19. REPLACING A WORKING RAID DEVICE

You can replace a working RAID device in a logical volume by using the **--replace** argument of the **lvconvert** command.



### WARNING

In the case of RAID device failure, the following commands do not work.

### Prerequisites

- The RAID device has not failed.

### Procedure

- Create a RAID1 array:

```
# lvcreate --type raid1 -m 2 -L 1G -n my_lv my_vg
Logical volume "my_lv" created
```

- Examine the created RAID1 array:

```
# lvs -a -o name,copy_percent,devices my_vg
LV          Copy%  Devices
my_lv       100.00 my_lv_rimage_0(0),my_lv_rimage_1(0),my_lv_rimage_2(0)
```

```
[my_lv_rimage_0] /dev/sdb1(1)
[my_lv_rimage_1] /dev/sdb2(1)
[my_lv_rimage_2] /dev/sdc1(1)
[my_lv_rmeta_0] /dev/sdb1(0)
[my_lv_rmeta_1] /dev/sdb2(0)
[my_lv_rmeta_2] /dev/sdc1(0)
```

3. Replace the RAID device with any of the following methods depending on your requirements:

a. Replace a RAID1 device by specifying the physical volume that you want to replace:

```
# lvconvert --replace /dev/sdb2 my_vg/my_lv
```

b. Replace a RAID1 device by specifying the physical volume to use for the replacement:

```
# lvconvert --replace /dev/sdb1 my_vg/my_lv /dev/sdd1
```

c. Replace multiple RAID devices at a time by specifying multiple replace arguments:

```
# lvconvert --replace /dev/sdb1 --replace /dev/sdc1 my_vg/my_lv
```

## Verification

1. Examine the RAID1 array after specifying the physical volume that you wanted to replace:

```
# lvs -a -o name,copy_percent,devices my_vg
LV          Copy%  Devices
my_lv       37.50 my_lv_rimage_0(0),my_lv_rimage_1(0),my_lv_rimage_2(0)
[my_lv_rimage_0] /dev/sdb1(1)
[my_lv_rimage_1] /dev/sdc2(1)
[my_lv_rimage_2] /dev/sdc1(1)
[my_lv_rmeta_0] /dev/sdb1(0)
[my_lv_rmeta_1] /dev/sdc2(0)
[my_lv_rmeta_2] /dev/sdc1(0)
```

2. Examine the RAID1 array after specifying the physical volume to use for the replacement:

```
# lvs -a -o name,copy_percent,devices my_vg
LV          Copy%  Devices
my_lv       28.00 my_lv_rimage_0(0),my_lv_rimage_1(0)
[my_lv_rimage_0] /dev/sda1(1)
[my_lv_rimage_1] /dev/sdd1(1)
[my_lv_rmeta_0] /dev/sda1(0)
[my_lv_rmeta_1] /dev/sdd1(0)
```

3. Examine the RAID1 array after replacing multiple RAID devices at a time:

```
# lvs -a -o name,copy_percent,devices my_vg
LV          Copy%  Devices
my_lv       60.00 my_lv_rimage_0(0),my_lv_rimage_1(0),my_lv_rimage_2(0)
[my_lv_rimage_0] /dev/sda1(1)
[my_lv_rimage_1] /dev/sdd1(1)
[my_lv_rimage_2] /dev/sde1(1)
```

```
[my_lv_rmeta_0]    /dev/sda1(0)
[my_lv_rmeta_1]    /dev/sdd1(0)
[my_lv_rmeta_2]    /dev/sde1(0)
```

### Additional resources

- **lvconvert(8)** man page on your system

## 9.20. REPLACING A FAILED RAID DEVICE IN A LOGICAL VOLUME

RAID is not similar to traditional LVM mirroring. In case of LVM mirroring, remove the failed devices. Otherwise, the mirrored logical volume would hang while RAID arrays continue running with failed devices. For RAID levels other than RAID1, removing a device would mean converting to a lower RAID level, for example, from RAID6 to RAID5, or from RAID4 or RAID5 to RAID0.

Instead of removing a failed device and allocating a replacement, with LVM, you can replace a failed device that serves as a physical volume in a RAID logical volume by using the **--repair** argument of the **lvconvert** command.

### Prerequisites

- The volume group includes a physical volume that provides enough free capacity to replace the failed device.  
If no physical volume with enough free extents is available on the volume group, add a new, sufficiently large physical volume by using the **vgextend** utility.

### Procedure

1. View the RAID logical volume:

```
# lvs --all --options name,copy_percent,devices my_vg
LV          Cpy%Sync Devices
my_lv       100.00 my_lv_rimage_0(0),my_lv_rimage_1(0),my_lv_rimage_2(0)
[my_lv_rimage_0]    /dev/sde1(1)
[my_lv_rimage_1]    /dev/sdc1(1)
[my_lv_rimage_2]    /dev/sdd1(1)
[my_lv_rmeta_0]     /dev/sde1(0)
[my_lv_rmeta_1]     /dev/sdc1(0)
[my_lv_rmeta_2]     /dev/sdd1(0)
```

2. View the RAID logical volume after the `/dev/sdc` device fails:

```
# lvs --all --options name,copy_percent,devices my_vg
/dev/sdc: open failed: No such device or address
Couldn't find device with uuid A4kRI2-vlZA-uyCb-cci7-bOod-H5tX-lzH4Ee.
WARNING: Couldn't find all devices for LV my_vg/my_lv_rimage_1 while checking used and
assumed devices.
WARNING: Couldn't find all devices for LV my_vg/my_lv_rmeta_1 while checking used and
assumed devices.
LV          Cpy%Sync Devices
my_lv       100.00 my_lv_rimage_0(0),my_lv_rimage_1(0),my_lv_rimage_2(0)
[my_lv_rimage_0]    /dev/sde1(1)
[my_lv_rimage_1]    [unknown](1)
[my_lv_rimage_2]    /dev/sdd1(1)
```

```
[my_lv_rmeta_0]    /dev/sde1(0)
[my_lv_rmeta_1]    [unknown](0)
[my_lv_rmeta_2]    /dev/sdd1(0)
```

3. Replace the failed device:

```
# lvconvert --repair my_vg/my_lv
/dev/sdc: open failed: No such device or address
Couldn't find device with uuid A4kRI2-vlZA-uyCb-cci7-bOod-H5tX-lzH4Ee.
WARNING: Couldn't find all devices for LV my_vg/my_lv_rimage_1 while checking used and
assumed devices.
WARNING: Couldn't find all devices for LV my_vg/my_lv_rmeta_1 while checking used and
assumed devices.
Attempt to replace failed RAID images (requires full device resync)? [y/n]: y
Faulty devices in my_vg/my_lv successfully replaced.
```

4. Optional: Manually specify the physical volume that replaces the failed device:

```
# lvconvert --repair my_vg/my_lv replacement_pv
```

5. Examine the logical volume with the replacement:

```
# lvs --all --options name,copy_percent,devices my_vg

/dev/sdc: open failed: No such device or address
/dev/sdc1 : open failed: No such device or address
Couldn't find device with uuid A4kRI2-vlZA-uyCb-cci7-bOod-H5tX-lzH4Ee.
LV          Cpy%Sync Devices
my_lv       43.79  my_lv_rimage_0(0),my_lv_rimage_1(0),my_lv_rimage_2(0)
[my_lv_rimage_0]    /dev/sde1(1)
[my_lv_rimage_1]    /dev/sdb1(1)
[my_lv_rimage_2]    /dev/sdd1(1)
[my_lv_rmeta_0]     /dev/sde1(0)
[my_lv_rmeta_1]     /dev/sdb1(0)
[my_lv_rmeta_2]     /dev/sdd1(0)
```

Until you remove the failed device from the volume group, LVM utilities still indicate that LVM cannot find the failed device.

6. Remove the failed device from the volume group:

```
# vgreduce --removemissing my_vg
```

## Verification

1. View the available physical volumes after removing the failed device:

```
# pvscan
PV /dev/sde1 VG rhel_virt-506 lvm2 [<7.00 GiB / 0 free]
PV /dev/sdb1 VG my_vg lvm2 [<60.00 GiB / 59.50 GiB free]
PV /dev/sdd1 VG my_vg lvm2 [<60.00 GiB / 59.50 GiB free]
PV /dev/sdd1 VG my_vg lvm2 [<60.00 GiB / 59.50 GiB free]
```

2. Examine the logical volume after the replacing the failed device:

```
# lvs --all --options name,copy_percent,devices my_vg
my_lv_rimage_0(0),my_lv_rimage_1(0),my_lv_rimage_2(0)
[my_lv_rimage_0]      /dev/sde1(1)
[my_lv_rimage_1]      /dev/sdb1(1)
[my_lv_rimage_2]      /dev/sdd1(1)
[my_lv_rmeta_0]       /dev/sde1(0)
[my_lv_rmeta_1]       /dev/sdb1(0)
[my_lv_rmeta_2]       /dev/sdd1(0)
```

### Additional resources

- **lvconvert(8)** and **vgreduce(8)** man pages on your system

## 9.21. CHECKING DATA COHERENCY IN A RAID LOGICAL VOLUME

LVM provides scrubbing support for RAID logical volumes. RAID scrubbing is the process of reading all the data and parity blocks in an array and checking to see whether they are coherent. The **lvchange --syncaction repair** command initiates a background synchronization action on the array.

### Procedure

1. Optional: Control the rate at which a RAID logical volume is initialized by setting any one of the following options:

- **--maxrecoveryrate Rate[bBsSkKmMgG]** sets the maximum recovery rate for a RAID logical volume so that it will not expel nominal I/O operations.
- **--minrecoveryrate Rate[bBsSkKmMgG]** sets the minimum recovery rate for a RAID logical volume to ensure that I/O for sync operations achieves a minimum throughput, even when heavy nominal I/O is present

```
# lvchange --maxrecoveryrate 4K my_vg/my_lv
Logical volume _my_vg/my_lv_changed.
```

Replace *4K* with the recovery rate value, which is an amount per second for each device in the array. If you provide no suffix, the options assume kiB per second per device.

```
# lvchange --syncaction repair my_vg/my_lv
```

When you perform a RAID scrubbing operation, the background I/O required by the **sync** actions can crowd out other I/O to LVM devices, such as updates to volume group metadata. This might cause the other LVM operations to slow down.



### NOTE

You can also use these maximum and minimum I/O rate while creating a RAID device. For example, **lvcreate --type raid10 -i 2 -m 1 -L 10G --maxrecoveryrate 128 -n my\_lv my\_vg** creates a 2-way RAID10 array *my\_lv*, which is in the volume group *my\_vg* with 3 stripes that is 10G in size with a maximum recovery rate of 128 kiB/sec/device.

2. Display the number of discrepancies in the array, without repairing them:

```
# lvchange --syncaction check my_vg/my_lv
```

This command initiates a background synchronization action on the array.

- Optional: View the **var/log/syslog** file for the kernel messages.
- Correct the discrepancies in the array:

```
# lvchange --syncaction repair my_vg/my_lv
```

This command repairs or replaces failed devices in a RAID logical volume. You can view the **var/log/syslog** file for the kernel messages after executing this command.

## Verification

- Display information about the scrubbing operation:

```
# lvs -o +raid_sync_action,raid_mismatch_count my_vg/my_lv
LV VG Attr LSize Pool Origin Data% Meta% Move Log Cpy%Sync Convert
SyncAction Mismatches
my_lv my_vg rwi-a-r--- 500.00m 100.00 idle 0
```

## Additional resources

- lvchange(8)** and **lvraid(7)** man pages on your system
- [Minimum and maximum I/O rate options](#)

## 9.22. I/O OPERATIONS ON A RAID1 LOGICAL VOLUME

You can control the I/O operations for a device in a RAID1 logical volume by using the **--writemostly** and **--writebehind** parameters of the **lvchange** command. The following is the format for using these parameters:

### **--[raid]writemostly PhysicalVolume[:{t|y|n}]**

Marks a device in a RAID1 logical volume as **write-mostly** and avoids all read actions to these drives unless necessary. Setting this parameter keeps the number of I/O operations to the drive to a minimum.

Use the **lvchange --writemostly /dev/sdb my\_vg/my\_lv** command to set this parameter.

You can set the **writemostly** attribute in the following ways:

**:y**

By default, the value of the **writemostly** attribute is yes for the specified physical volume in the logical volume.

**:n**

To remove the **writemostly** flag, append **:n** to the physical volume.

**:t**

To toggle the value of the **writemostly** attribute, specify the **--writemostly** argument.

You can use this argument more than one time in a single command, for example, **lvchange --writemostly /dev/sdd1:n --writemostly /dev/sdb1:t --writemostly /dev/sdc1:y my\_vg/my\_lv**.

With this, it is possible to toggle the **writemostly** attributes for all the physical volumes in a logical

volume at once.

### --[raid]writebehind IOCount

Specifies the maximum number of pending writes marked as **writemostly**. These are the number of write operations applicable to devices in a RAID1 logical volume. After the value of this parameter exceeds, all write actions to the constituent devices complete synchronously before the RAID array notifies for completion of all write actions.

You can set this parameter by using the **lvchange --writebehind 100 my\_vg/my\_lv** command.

Setting the **writemostly** attribute's value to zero clears the preference. With this setting, the system chooses the value arbitrarily.

## 9.23. RESHAPING A RAID VOLUME

RAID reshaping means changing attributes of a RAID logical volume without changing the RAID level. Some attributes that you can change include RAID layout, stripe size, and number of stripes.

### Procedure

1. Create a RAID logical volume:

```
# lvcreate --type raid5 -i 2 -L 500M -n my_lv my_vg
```

```
Using default stripesize 64.00 KiB.
```

```
Rounding size 500.00 MiB (125 extents) up to stripe boundary size 504.00 MiB (126 extents).
```

```
Logical volume "my_lv" created.
```

2. View the RAID logical volume:

```
# lvs -a -o +devices
```

```
LV          VG   Attr   LSize   Pool   Origin Data% Meta% Move Log Cpy%Sync Convert
Devices
my_lv       my_vg rwi-a-r--- 504.00m                100.00
my_lv_rimage_0(0),my_lv_rimage_1(0),my_lv_rimage_2(0)
[my_lv_rimage_0] my_vg iwi-a-or--- 252.00m                /dev/sda(1)
[my_lv_rimage_1] my_vg iwi-a-or--- 252.00m                /dev/sdb(1)
[my_lv_rimage_2] my_vg iwi-a-or--- 252.00m                /dev/sdc(1)
[my_lv_rmeta_0] my_vg ewi-a-or--- 4.00m                /dev/sda(0)
[my_lv_rmeta_1] my_vg ewi-a-or--- 4.00m                /dev/sdb(0)
[my_lv_rmeta_2] my_vg ewi-a-or--- 4.00m                /dev/sdc(0)
```

3. Optional: View the **stripes** images and **stripesize** of the RAID logical volume:

```
# lvs -o stripes my_vg/my_lv
#Str
3
```

```
# lvs -o stripesize my_vg/my_lv
Stripe
64.00k
```

4. Modify the attributes of the RAID logical volume by using the following ways depending on your requirement:

- a. Modify the **stripes** images of the RAID logical volume:

```
# lvconvert --stripes 3 my_vg/my_lv
Using default stripesize 64.00 KiB.
WARNING: Adding stripes to active logical volume my_vg/my_lv will grow it from 126 to
189 extents!
Run "lvresize -l126 my_vg/my_lv" to shrink it or use the additional capacity.
Are you sure you want to add 1 images to raid5 LV my_vg/my_lv? [y/n]: y
Logical volume my_vg/my_lv successfully converted.
```

- b. Modify the **stripesize** of the RAID logical volume:

```
# lvconvert --stripesize 128k my_vg/my_lv
Converting stripesize 64.00 KiB of raid5 LV my_vg/my_lv to 128.00 KiB.
Are you sure you want to convert raid5 LV my_vg/my_lv? [y/n]: y
Logical volume my_vg/my_lv successfully converted.
```

- c. Modify the **maxrecoveryrate** and **minrecoveryrate** attributes:

```
# lvchange --maxrecoveryrate 4M my_vg/my_lv
Logical volume my_vg/my_lv changed.
```

```
# lvchange --minrecoveryrate 1M my_vg/my_lv
Logical volume my_vg/my_lv changed.
```

- d. Modify the **syncaction** attribute:

```
# lvchange --syncaction check my_vg/my_lv
```

- e. Modify the **writemostly** and **writebehind** attributes:

```
# lvchange --writemostly /dev/sdb my_vg/my_lv
Logical volume my_vg/my_lv changed.
```

```
# lvchange --writebehind 100 my_vg/my_lv
Logical volume my_vg/my_lv changed.
```

## Verification

1. View the **stripes** images and **stripesize** of the RAID logical volume:

```
# lvs -o stripes my_vg/my_lv
#Str
4
```

```
# lvs -o stripesize my_vg/my_lv
Stripe
128.00k
```



- View the RAID logical volume after modifying the **maxrecoveryrate** attribute:

```
# lvs -a -o +raid_max_recovery_rate
LV          VG      Attr      LSize  Pool Origin Data%  Meta%  Move Log Cpy%Sync
Convert MaxSync
my_lv       my_vg   rwi-a-r--- 10.00g                100.00   4096
[my_lv_rimage_0] my_vg   iwi-aor--- 10.00g
[...]
```

- View the RAID logical volume after modifying the **minrecoveryrate** attribute:

```
# lvs -a -o +raid_min_recovery_rate
LV          VG      Attr      LSize  Pool Origin Data%  Meta%  Move Log Cpy%Sync
Convert MinSync
my_lv       my_vg   rwi-a-r--- 10.00g                100.00   1024
[my_lv_rimage_0] my_vg   iwi-aor--- 10.00g
[...]
```

- View the RAID logical volume after modifying the **syncaction** attribute:

```
# lvs -a
LV          VG      Attr      LSize  Pool Origin Data%  Meta%  Move Log Cpy%Sync
Convert
my_lv       my_vg   rwi-a-r--- 10.00g                2.66
[my_lv_rimage_0] my_vg   iwi-aor--- 10.00g
[...]
```

### Additional resources

- lvconvert(8)** and **lvmraid(8)** man pages on your system

## 9.24. CHANGING THE REGION SIZE ON A RAID LOGICAL VOLUME

When you create a RAID logical volume, the **raid\_region\_size** parameter from the `/etc/lvm/lvm.conf` file represents the region size for the RAID logical volume. After you created a RAID logical volume, you can change the region size of the volume. This parameter defines the granularity to keep track of the dirty or clean state. Dirty bits in the bitmap define the work set to synchronize after a dirty shutdown of a RAID volume, for example, a system failure.

If you set **raid\_region\_size** to a higher value, it reduces the size of bitmap as well as the congestion. But it impacts the **write** operation during resynchronizing the region because writes to RAID are postponed until synchronizing the region finishes.

### Procedure

- Create a RAID logical volume:

```
# lvcreate --type raid1 -m 1 -L 10G test
Logical volume "lv010" created.
```

- View the RAID logical volume:

```
# lvs -a -o +devices,region_size
```

```

LV          VG   Attr   LSize Pool Origin Data% Meta% Move Log Cpy%Sync Convert
Devices                    Region
lv0         test rwi-a-r--- 10.00g                100.00
lv0_rimage_0(0),lv0_rimage_1(0) 2.00m
[lv0_rimage_0] test iwi-aor--- 10.00g                /dev/sde1(1)
0
[lv0_rimage_1] test iwi-aor--- 10.00g                /dev/sdf1(1)
0
[lv0_rmeta_0] test ewi-aor--- 4.00m                /dev/sde1(0)
0
[lv0_rmeta_1] test ewi-aor--- 4.00m

```

The **Region** column indicates the `raid_region_size` parameter's value.

- Optional: View the **raid\_region\_size** parameter's value:

```

# cat /etc/lvm/lvm.conf | grep raid_region_size

# Configuration option activation/raid_region_size.
# raid_region_size = 2048

```

- Change the region size of a RAID logical volume:

```

# lvconvert -R 4096K my_vg/my_lv

Do you really want to change the region_size 512.00 KiB of LV my_vg/my_lv to 4.00 MiB?
[y/n]: y
Changed region size on RAID LV my_vg/my_lv to 4.00 MiB.

```

- Resynchronize the RAID logical volume:

```

# lvchange --resync my_vg/my_lv

Do you really want to deactivate logical volume my_vg/my_lv to resync it? [y/n]: y

```

## Verification

- View the RAID logical volume:

```

# lvs -a -o +devices,region_size

LV          VG   Attr   LSize Pool Origin Data% Meta% Move Log Cpy%Sync Convert
Devices                    Region
lv0         test rwi-a-r--- 10.00g                6.25
lv0_rimage_0(0),lv0_rimage_1(0) 4.00m
[lv0_rimage_0] test iwi-aor--- 10.00g                /dev/sde1(1)
0
[lv0_rimage_1] test iwi-aor--- 10.00g                /dev/sdf1(1)
0
[lv0_rmeta_0] test ewi-aor--- 4.00m                /dev/sde1(0)
0

```

The **Region** column indicates the changed value of the **raid\_region\_size** parameter.

2. View the **raid\_region\_size** parameter's value in the **lvm.conf** file:

```
# cat /etc/lvm/lvm.conf | grep raid_region_size  
  
# Configuration option activation/raid_region_size.  
# raid_region_size = 4096
```

#### Additional resources

- **lvconvert(8)** man page on your system

## CHAPTER 10. LIMITING LVM DEVICE VISIBILITY AND USAGE

You can limit the devices that are visible and usable to Logical Volume Manager (LVM) by controlling the devices that LVM can scan.

To adjust the configuration of LVM device scanning, edit the LVM device filter settings in the `/etc/lvm/lvm.conf` file. The filters in the `lvm.conf` file consist of a series of simple regular expressions. The system applies these expressions to each device name in the `/dev` directory to decide whether to accept or reject each detected block device.

### 10.1. PERSISTENT IDENTIFIERS FOR LVM FILTERING

Traditional Linux device names, such as `/dev/sda`, are subject to changes during system modifications and reboots. Persistent Naming Attributes (PNAs) like World Wide Identifier (WWID), Universally Unique Identifier (UUID), and path names are based on unique characteristics of the storage devices and are resilient to changes in hardware configurations. This makes them more stable and predictable across system reboots.

Implementation of persistent device identifiers in LVM filtering enhances the stability and reliability of LVM configurations. It also reduces the risk of system boot failures associated with the dynamic nature of device names.

#### Additional resources

- [Persistent naming attributes](#)
- [How to configure lvm filter, when local disk name is not persistent?](#) (Red Hat Knowledgebase)

### 10.2. THE LVM DEVICE FILTER

The Logical Volume Manager (LVM) device filter is a list of device name patterns. You can use it to specify a set of mandatory criteria by which the system can evaluate devices and consider them as valid for use with LVM. The LVM device filter enables you control over which devices LVM uses. This can help to prevent accidental data loss or unauthorized access to storage devices.

#### 10.2.1. LVM device filter pattern characteristics

The patterns of LVM device filter are in the form of regular expression. A regular expression delimits with a character and precedes with either **a** for acceptance, or **r** for rejection. The first regular expression in the list that matches a device determines if LVM accepts or rejects (ignores) a specific device. Then, LVM looks for the initial regular expression in the list that matches the path of a device. LVM uses this regular expression to determine whether the device should be approved with an **a** outcome or rejected with an **r** outcome.

If a single device has multiple path names, LVM accesses these path names according to their order of listing. Before any **r** pattern, if at least one path name matches an **a** pattern, LVM approves the device. However, if all path names are consistent with an **r** pattern before an **a** pattern is found, the device is rejected.

Path names that do not match the pattern do not affect the approval status of the device. If no path names correspond to a pattern for a device, LVM still approves the device.

For each device on the system, the **udev** rules generate multiple symlinks. Directories contain symlinks, such as **/dev/disk/by-id/**, **/dev/disk/by-uuid/**, **/dev/disk/by-path/** to ensure that each device on the system is accessible through multiple path names.

To reject a device in the filter, all of the path names associated with that particular device must match the corresponding reject **r** expressions. However, identifying all possible path names to reject can be challenging. This is why it is better to create filters that specifically accept certain paths and reject all others, using a series of specific **a** expressions followed by a single **r|.\*** expression that rejects everything else.

While defining a specific device in the filter, use a symlink name for that device instead of the kernel name. The kernel name for a device can change, such as **/dev/sda** while certain symlink names do not change such as **/dev/disk/by-id/wwn-\***.

The default device filter accepts all devices connected to the system. An ideal user configured device filter accepts one or more patterns and rejects everything else. For example, the pattern list ending with **r|.\***.

You can find the LVM devices filter configuration in the **devices/filter** and **devices/global\_filter** configuration fields in the **lvm.conf** file. The **devices/filter** and **devices/global\_filter** configuration fields are equivalent.

### Additional resources

- **lvm.conf(5)** man page on your system

## 10.2.2. Examples of LVM device filter configurations

The following examples display the filter configurations to control the devices that LVM scans and uses later. To configure the device filter in the **lvm.conf** file, see [Applying an LVM device filter configuration](#)



### NOTE

You might encounter duplicate Physical Volume (PV) warnings when dealing with copied or cloned PVs. You can set up filters to resolve this. See the example filter configurations in [Example LVM device filters that prevent duplicate PV warnings](#).

- To scan all the devices, enter:

```
filter = [ "a|.*" ]
```

- To remove the **cdrom** device to avoid delays if the drive contains no media, enter:

```
filter = [ "r!~/dev/cdrom$" ]
```

- To add all loop devices and remove all other devices, enter:

```
filter = [ "a|loop|", "r|.*" ]
```

- To add all loop and SCSI devices and remove all other block devices, enter:

```
filter = [ "a|loop|", "a|/dev/sd.*|", "r|.*" ]
```

- To add only partition 8 on the first SCSI drive and remove all other block devices, enter:

```
filter = [ "a|^/dev/sda8$", "r|.*)" ]
```

- To add all partitions from a specific device identified by WWID along with all multipath devices, enter:

```
filter = [ "a|/dev/disk/by-id/<disk-id>.", "a|/dev/mapper/mpath.", "r|.*)" ]
```

The command also removes any other block devices.

### Additional resources

- [lvm.conf\(5\)](#) man page on your system
- [Applying an LVM device filter configuration](#)
- [Example LVM device filters that prevent duplicate PV warnings](#)

## 10.2.3. Applying an LVM device filter configuration

You can control which devices LVM scans by setting up filters in the **lvm.conf** configuration file.

### Prerequisites

- You have prepared the device filter pattern that you want to use.

### Procedure

1. Use the following command to test the device filter pattern, without actually modifying the **/etc/lvm/lvm.conf** file. The following includes an example filter configuration.

```
# lvs --config 'devices{ filter = [ "a|/dev/emcpower.", "r|.*)" ]}'
```

2. Add the device filter pattern in the configuration section **devices** of the **/etc/lvm/lvm.conf** file:

```
filter = [ "a|/dev/emcpower.*|", "r|*." ]
```

3. Scan only necessary devices on reboot:

```
# dracut --force --verbose
```

This command rebuilds the **initramfs** file system so that LVM scans only the necessary devices at the time of reboot.

## CHAPTER 11. CONTROLLING LVM ALLOCATION

By default, a volume group uses the **normal** allocation policy. This allocates physical extents according to common-sense rules such as not placing parallel stripes on the same physical volume. You can specify a different allocation policy (**contiguous**, **anywhere**, or **cling**) by using the **--alloc** argument of the **vgcreate** command. In general, allocation policies other than **normal** are required only in special cases where you need to specify unusual or nonstandard extent allocation.

### 11.1. ALLOCATING EXTENTS FROM SPECIFIED DEVICES

You can restrict the allocation from specific devices by using the device arguments at the end of the command line with the **lvcreate** and the **lvconvert** commands. You can specify the actual extent ranges for each device for more control. The command only allocates extents for the new logical volume (LV) by using the specified physical volume (PV) as arguments. It takes available extents from each PV until they run out and then takes extents from the next PV listed. If there is not enough space on all the listed PVs for the requested LV size, then command fails. Note that the command only allocates from the named PVs. Raid LVs use sequential PVs for separate raid images or separate stripes. If the PVs are not large enough for an entire raid image, then the resulting device use is not entirely predictable.

#### Procedure

1. Create a volume group (VG):

```
# vgcreate <vg_name> <PV> ...
```

Where:

- **<vg\_name>** is the name of the VG.
  - **<PV>** are the PVs.
2. You can allocate PV to create different volume types, such as linear or raid:
    - a. Allocate extents to create a linear volume:

```
# lvcreate -n <lv_name> -L <lv_size> <vg_name> [ <PV> ... ]
```

Where:

- **<lv\_name>** is the name of the LV.
- **<lv\_size>** is the size of the LV. Default unit is megabytes.
- **<vg\_name>** is the name of the VG.
- **[ <PV ...> ]** are the PVs.

You can specify one of the PVs, all of them, or none on the command line:

- If you specify one PV, extents for that LV will be allocated from it.



#### NOTE

If the PV does not have sufficient free extents for the entire LV, then the **lvcreate** fails.

- If you specify two PVs, extents for that LV will be allocated from one of them, or a combination of both.
- If you do not specify any PV, extents will be allocated from one of the PVs in the VG, or any combination of all PVs in the VG.



#### NOTE

In these cases, LVM might not use all of the named or available PVs. If the first PV has sufficient free extents for the entire LV, then the other PV will probably not be used. However, if the first PV does not have a set allocation size of free extents, then LV might be allocated partly from the first PV and partly from the second PV.

#### Example 11.1. Allocating extents from one PV

In this example, **lv1** extents will be allocated from **sda**.

```
# lvcreate -n lv1 -L1G vg /dev/sda
```

#### Example 11.2. Allocating extents from two PVs

In this example, **lv2** extents will be allocated from either **sda**, or **sdb**, or a combination of both.

```
# lvcreate -n lv2 L1G vg /dev/sda /dev/sdb
```

#### Example 11.3. Allocating extents without specifying PV

In this example, **lv3** extents will be allocated from one of the PVs in the VG, or any combination of all PVs in the VG.

```
# lvcreate -n lv3 -L1G vg
```

or

- Allocate extents to create a raid volume:

```
# lvcreate --type <segment_type> -m <mirror_images> -n <lv_name> -L <lv_size> <vg_name> [ <PV> ... ]
```

Where:

- **<segment\_type>** is the specified segment type (for example **raid5**, **mirror**, **snapshot**).
- **<mirror\_images>** creates a **raid1** or a mirrored LV with the specified number of images. For example, **-m 1** would result in a **raid1** LV with two images.
- **<lv\_name>** is the name of the LV.



- **<lv\_size>** is the size of the LV. Default unit is megabytes.
- **<vg\_name>** is the name of the VG.
- **<[PV ...]>** are the PVs.  
The first raid image will be allocated from the first PV, the second raid image from the second PV, and so on.

#### Example 11.4. Allocating raid images from two PVs

In this example, **lv4** first raid image will be allocated from **sda** and second image will be allocated from **sdb**.

```
# lvcreate --type raid1 -m 1 -n lv4 -L1G vg /dev/sda /dev/sdb
```

#### Example 11.5. Allocating raid images from three PVs

In this example, **lv5** first raid image will be allocated from **sda**, second image will be allocated from **sdb**, and third image will be allocated from **sdc**.

```
# lvcreate --type raid1 -m 2 -n lv5 -L1G vg /dev/sda /dev/sdb /dev/sdc
```

#### Additional resources

- **lvcreate(8)**, **lvconvert(8)**, and **lvraid(7)** man pages on your system

## 11.2. LVM ALLOCATION POLICIES

When an LVM operation must allocate physical extents for one or more logical volumes (LVs), the allocation proceeds as follows:

- The complete set of unallocated physical extents in the volume group is generated for consideration. If you supply any ranges of physical extents at the end of the command line, only unallocated physical extents within those ranges on the specified physical volumes (PVs) are considered.
- Each allocation policy is tried in turn, starting with the strictest policy (**contiguous**) and ending with the allocation policy specified using the **--alloc** option or set as the default for the particular LV or volume group (VG). For each policy, working from the lowest-numbered logical extent of the empty LV space that needs to be filled, as much space as possible is allocated, according to the restrictions imposed by the allocation policy. If more space is needed, LVM moves on to the next policy.

The allocation policy restrictions are as follows:

- The **contiguous** policy requires that the physical location of any logical extent is adjacent to the physical location of the immediately preceding logical extent, with the exception of the first logical extent of a LV.  
When a LV is striped or mirrored, the **contiguous** allocation restriction is applied independently to each stripe or raid image that needs space.

- The **cling** allocation policy requires that the PV used for any logical extent be added to an existing LV that is already in use by at least one logical extent earlier in that LV.
- An allocation policy of **normal** will not choose a physical extent that shares the same PV as a logical extent already allocated to a parallel LV (that is, a different stripe or raid image) at the same offset within that parallel LV.
- If there are sufficient free extents to satisfy an allocation request but a **normal** allocation policy would not use them, the **anywhere** allocation policy will, even if that reduces performance by placing two stripes on the same PV.

You can change the allocation policy by using the **vgchange** command.



## NOTE

Future updates can bring code changes in layout behavior according to the defined allocation policies. For example, if you supply on the command line two empty physical volumes that have an identical number of free physical extents available for allocation, LVM currently considers using each of them in the order they are listed; there is no guarantee that future releases will maintain that property. If you need a specific layout for a particular LV, build it up through a sequence of **lvcreate** and **lvconvert** steps such that the allocation policies applied to each step leave LVM no discretion over the layout.

## 11.3. PREVENTING ALLOCATION ON A PHYSICAL VOLUME

You can prevent allocation of physical extents on the free space of one or more physical volumes with the **pvchange** command. This might be necessary if there are disk errors, or if you will be removing the physical volume.

### Procedure

- Use the following command to disallow the allocation of physical extents on **device\_name**:

```
# pvchange -x n /dev/sdk1
```

You can also allow allocation where it had previously been disallowed by using the **-xy** arguments of the **pvchange** command.

### Additional resources

- **pvchange(8)** man page on your system

## CHAPTER 12. GROUPING LVM OBJECTS WITH TAGS

You can assign tags to Logical Volume Manager (LVM) objects to group them. With this feature, you can automate the control of LVM behavior, such as activation, by a group. You can also use tags instead of LVM objects arguments.

### 12.1. LVM OBJECT TAGS

A Logical Volume Manager (LVM) tag groups LVM objects of the same type. You can attach tags to objects such as physical volumes, volume groups, and logical volumes, as well as to hosts in a cluster configuration.

To avoid ambiguity, prefix each tag with **@**. Each tag is expanded by replacing it with all the objects that possess that tag and that are of the type expected by its position on the command line.

LVM tags are strings of up to 1024 characters. LVM tags cannot start with a hyphen.

A valid tag consists of a limited range of characters only. The allowed characters are **A-Z a-z 0-9 \_ + . - / = ! : # &**.

Only objects in a volume group can be tagged. Physical volumes lose their tags if they are removed from a volume group; this is because tags are stored as part of the volume group metadata and that is deleted when a physical volume is removed.

You can apply some commands to all volume groups (VG), logical volumes (LV), or physical volumes (PV) that have the same tag. The man page of the given command shows the syntax, such as **VG|Tag**, **LV|Tag**, or **PV|Tag** when you can substitute a tag name for a VG, LV, or PV name.

### 12.2. LISTING LVM TAGS

The following example shows how to list LVM tags.

#### Procedure

- Use the following command to list all the logical volumes with the **database** tag:

```
# lvs @database
```

- Use the following command to list the currently active host tags:

```
# lvm tags
```

### 12.3. ADDING TAGS TO LVM OBJECTS

You can add tags to LVM objects to group them by using the **--addtag** option with various volume management commands.

#### Prerequisites

- The **lvm2** package is installed.

#### Procedure

- To add a tag to an existing PV, use:

```
# pvchange --addtag <@tag> <PV>
```

- To add a tag to an existing VG, use:

```
# vgchange --addtag <@tag> <VG>
```

- To add a tag to a VG during creation, use:

```
# vgcreate --addtag <@tag> <VG>
```

- To add a tag to an existing LV, use:

```
# lvchange --addtag <@tag> <LV>
```

- To add a tag to a LV during creation, use:

```
# lvcreate --addtag <@tag> ...
```

## 12.4. REMOVING TAGS FROM LVM OBJECTS

If you no longer want to keep your LVM objects grouped, you can remove tags from the objects by using the **--deltag** option with various volume management commands.

### Prerequisites

- The **lvm2** package is installed.
- You have created tags on physical volumes (PV), volume groups (VG), or logical volumes (LV).

### Procedure

- To remove a tag from an existing PV, use:

```
# pvchange --deltag @tag PV
```

- To remove a tag from an existing VG, use:

```
# vgchange --deltag @tag VG
```

- To remove a tag from an existing LV, use:

```
# lvchange --deltag @tag LV
```

## 12.5. DEFINING LVM HOST TAGS

This procedure describes how to define LVM host tags in a cluster configuration. You can define host tags in the configuration files.

### Procedure

- Set **hosttags = 1** in the **tags** section to automatically define host tag using the machine's host name.  
This allows you to use a common configuration file which can be replicated on all your machines so they hold identical copies of the file, but the behavior can differ between machines according to the host name.

For each host tag, an extra configuration file is read if it exists: **lvm\_hosttag.conf**. If that file defines new tags, then further configuration files will be appended to the list of files to read in.

For example, the following entry in the configuration file always defines **tag1**, and defines **tag2** if the host name is **host1**:

```
tags { tag1 { } tag2 { host_list = ["host1"] } }
```

## 12.6. CONTROLLING LOGICAL VOLUME ACTIVATION WITH TAGS

This procedure describes how to specify in the configuration file that only certain logical volumes should be activated on that host.

### Procedure

For example, the following entry acts as a filter for activation requests (such as **vgchange -ay**) and only activates **vg1/lvol0** and any logical volumes or volume groups with the **database** tag in the metadata on that host:

```
activation { volume_list = ["vg1/lvol0", "@database" ] }
```

The special match **@\*** that causes a match only if any metadata tag matches any host tag on that machine.

As another example, consider a situation where every machine in the cluster has the following entry in the configuration file:

```
tags { hosttags = 1 }
```

If you want to activate **vg1/lvol2** only on host **db2**, do the following:

1. Run **lvchange --addtag @db2 vg1/lvol2** from any host in the cluster.
2. Run **lvchange -ay vg1/lvol2**.

This solution involves storing host names inside the volume group metadata.

## CHAPTER 13. TROUBLESHOOTING LVM

You can use Logical Volume Manager (LVM) tools to troubleshoot a variety of issues in LVM volumes and groups.

### 13.1. GATHERING DIAGNOSTIC DATA ON LVM

If an LVM command is not working as expected, you can gather diagnostics in the following ways.

#### Procedure

- Use the following methods to gather different kinds of diagnostic data:
  - Add the **-v** argument to any LVM command to increase the verbosity level of the command output. Verbosity can be further increased by adding additional **v's**. A maximum of four such **v's** is allowed, for example, **-vvvv**.
  - In the **log** section of the **/etc/lvm/lvm.conf** configuration file, increase the value of the **level** option. This causes LVM to provide more details in the system log.
  - If the problem is related to the logical volume activation, enable LVM to log messages during the activation:
    - i. Set the **activation = 1** option in the **log** section of the **/etc/lvm/lvm.conf** configuration file.
    - ii. Execute the LVM command with the **-vvvv** option.
    - iii. Examine the command output.
    - iv. Reset the **activation** option to **0**.  
If you do not reset the option to **0**, the system might become unresponsive during low memory situations.

- Display an information dump for diagnostic purposes:

```
# lvmdump
```

- Display additional system information:

```
# lvs -v
```

```
# pvs --all
```

```
# dmsetup info --columns
```

- Examine the last backup of the LVM metadata in the **/etc/lvm/backup/** directory and archived versions in the **/etc/lvm/archive/** directory.

- Check the current configuration information:

```
# lvmconfig
```

- Check the `/run/lvm/hints` cache file for a record of which devices have physical volumes on them.

### Additional resources

- `lvmdump(8)` man page on your system

## 13.2. DISPLAYING INFORMATION ABOUT FAILED LVM DEVICES

Troubleshooting information about a failed Logical Volume Manager (LVM) volume can help you determine the reason of the failure. You can check the following examples of the most common LVM volume failures.

### Example 13.1. Failed volume groups

In this example, one of the devices that made up the volume group `myvg` failed. The volume group usability then depends on the type of failure. For example, the volume group is still usable if RAID volumes are also involved. You can also see information about the failed device.

```
# vgs --options +devices
/dev/vdb1: open failed: No such device or address
/dev/vdb1: open failed: No such device or address
WARNING: Couldn't find device with uuid 42B7bu-YCMp-CEVD-CmKH-2rk6-fiO9-z1lf4s.
WARNING: VG myvg is missing PV 42B7bu-YCMp-CEVD-CmKH-2rk6-fiO9-z1lf4s (last written to
/dev/sdb1).
WARNING: Couldn't find all devices for LV myvg/mylv while checking used and assumed
devices.

VG  #PV #LV #SN Attr  VSize VFree Devices
myvg 2  2  0 wz-pn- <3.64t <3.60t [unknown](0)
myvg 2  2  0 wz-pn- <3.64t <3.60t [unknown](5120),/dev/vdb1(0)
```

### Example 13.2. Failed logical volume

In this example, one of the devices failed. This can be a reason for the logical volume in the volume group to fail. The command output shows the failed logical volumes.

```
# lvs --all --options +devices

/dev/vdb1: open failed: No such device or address
/dev/vdb1: open failed: No such device or address
WARNING: Couldn't find device with uuid 42B7bu-YCMp-CEVD-CmKH-2rk6-fiO9-z1lf4s.
WARNING: VG myvg is missing PV 42B7bu-YCMp-CEVD-CmKH-2rk6-fiO9-z1lf4s (last written to
/dev/sdb1).
WARNING: Couldn't find all devices for LV myvg/mylv while checking used and assumed
devices.

LV  VG Attr    LSize Pool Origin Data%  Meta%  Move Log Cpy%Sync Convert Devices
mylv myvg -wi-a---p- 20.00g                               [unknown](0)
[unknown](5120),/dev/sdc1(0)
```

### Example 13.3. Failed image of a RAID logical volume

The following examples show the command output from the **pvs** and **lvs** utilities when an image of a RAID logical volume has failed. The logical volume is still usable.

```
# pvs
```

```
Error reading device /dev/sdc1 at 0 length 4.
```

```
Error reading device /dev/sdc1 at 4096 length 4.
```

```
Couldn't find device with uuid b2J8oD-vdjw-tGCA-ema3-iXob-Jc6M-TC07Rn.
```

```
WARNING: Couldn't find all devices for LV myvg/my_raid1_rimage_1 while checking used and assumed devices.
```

```
WARNING: Couldn't find all devices for LV myvg/my_raid1_rmeta_1 while checking used and assumed devices.
```

PV	VG	Fmt	Attr	PSize	PFree
/dev/sda2	rhel_bp-01	lvm2	a--	<464.76g	4.00m
/dev/sdb1	myvg	lvm2	a--	<836.69g	736.68g
/dev/sdd1	myvg	lvm2	a--	<836.69g	<836.69g
/dev/sde1	myvg	lvm2	a--	<836.69g	<836.69g
[unknown]	myvg	lvm2	a-m	<836.69g	736.68g

```
# lvs -a --options name,vgname,attr,size,devices myvg
```

```
Couldn't find device with uuid b2J8oD-vdjw-tGCA-ema3-iXob-Jc6M-TC07Rn.
```

```
WARNING: Couldn't find all devices for LV myvg/my_raid1_rimage_1 while checking used and assumed devices.
```

```
WARNING: Couldn't find all devices for LV myvg/my_raid1_rmeta_1 while checking used and assumed devices.
```

LV	VG	Attr	LSize	Devices
my_raid1	myvg	rwi-a-r-p-	100.00g	my_raid1_rimage_0(0),my_raid1_rimage_1(0)
[my_raid1_rimage_0]	myvg	iwi-aor---	100.00g	/dev/sdb1(1)
[my_raid1_rimage_1]	myvg	lwi-aor-p-	100.00g	[unknown](1)
[my_raid1_rmeta_0]	myvg	ewi-aor---	4.00m	/dev/sdb1(0)
[my_raid1_rmeta_1]	myvg	ewi-aor-p-	4.00m	[unknown](0)

## 13.3. REMOVING LOST LVM PHYSICAL VOLUMES FROM A VOLUME GROUP

If a physical volume fails, you can activate the remaining physical volumes in the volume group and remove all the logical volumes that used that physical volume from the volume group.

### Procedure

1. Activate the remaining physical volumes in the volume group:

-



```
# vgchange --activate y --partial myvg
```

2. Check which logical volumes will be removed:

```
# vgreduce --removemissing --test myvg
```

3. Remove all the logical volumes that used the lost physical volume from the volume group:

```
# vgreduce --removemissing --force myvg
```

4. Optional: If you accidentally removed logical volumes that you wanted to keep, you can reverse the **vgreduce** operation:

```
# vgcfgrestore myvg
```



#### WARNING

If you remove a thin pool, LVM cannot reverse the operation.

## 13.4. FINDING THE METADATA OF A MISSING LVM PHYSICAL VOLUME

If the volume group's metadata area of a physical volume is accidentally overwritten or otherwise destroyed, you get an error message indicating that the metadata area is incorrect, or that the system was unable to find a physical volume with a particular UUID.

This procedure finds the latest archived metadata of a physical volume that is missing or corrupted.

### Procedure

1. Find the archived metadata file of the volume group that contains the physical volume. The archived metadata files are located at the **/etc/lvm/archive/volume-group-name\_backup-number.vg** path:

```
# cat /etc/lvm/archive/myvg_00000-1248998876.vg
```

Replace *00000-1248998876* with the backup-number. Select the last known valid metadata file, which has the highest number for the volume group.

2. Find the UUID of the physical volume. Use one of the following methods.

- List the logical volumes:

```
# lvs --all --options +devices
```

```
Couldn't find device with uuid 'FmGRh3-zhok-iVI8-7qTD-S5BI-MAEN-NYM5SK.'
```

- Examine the archived metadata file. Find the UUID as the value labeled **id =** in the **physical\_volumes** section of the volume group configuration.
- Deactivate the volume group using the **--partial** option:

```
# vgchange --activate n --partial myvg
```

```
PARTIAL MODE. Incomplete logical volumes will be processed.
```

```
WARNING: Couldn't find device with uuid 42B7bu-YCMp-CEVD-CmKH-2rk6-fiO9-z1lf4s.
```

```
WARNING: VG myvg is missing PV 42B7bu-YCMp-CEVD-CmKH-2rk6-fiO9-z1lf4s (last written to /dev/vdb1).
```

```
0 logical volume(s) in volume group "myvg" now active
```

## 13.5. RESTORING METADATA ON AN LVM PHYSICAL VOLUME

This procedure restores metadata on a physical volume that is either corrupted or replaced with a new device. You might be able to recover the data from the physical volume by rewriting the metadata area on the physical volume.



### WARNING

Do not attempt this procedure on a working LVM logical volume. You will lose your data if you specify the incorrect UUID.

### Prerequisites

- You have identified the metadata of the missing physical volume. For details, see [Finding the metadata of a missing LVM physical volume](#).

### Procedure

1. Restore the metadata on the physical volume:

```
# pvcreate --uuid physical-volume-uuid \ --restorefile /etc/lvm/archive/volume-group-name_backup-number.vg \ block-device
```



### NOTE

The command overwrites only the LVM metadata areas and does not affect the existing data areas.

#### Example 13.4. Restoring a physical volume on `/dev/vdb1`

The following example labels the `/dev/vdb1` device as a physical volume with the following properties:

- The UUID of **FmGRh3-zhok-iVl8-7qTD-S5BI-MAEN-NYM5Sk**

- The metadata information contained in **VG\_00050.vg**, which is the most recent good archived metadata for the volume group

```
# pvcreate --uuid "FmGRh3-zhok-iVI8-7qTD-S5BI-MAEN-NYM5Sk" \ --restorefile
/etc/lvm/archive/VG_00050.vg \ /dev/vdb1

...
Physical volume "/dev/vdb1" successfully created
```

2. Restore the metadata of the volume group:

```
# vgcfgrestore myvg

Restored volume group myvg
```

3. Display the logical volumes on the volume group:

```
# lvs --all --options +devices myvg
```

The logical volumes are currently inactive. For example:

```
LV   VG   Attr LSize  Origin Snap%  Move Log Copy%  Devices
mylv myvg -wi--- 300.00G                /dev/vdb1 (0),/dev/vdb1(0)
mylv myvg -wi--- 300.00G                /dev/vdb1 (34728),/dev/vdb1(0)
```

4. If the segment type of the logical volumes is RAID, resynchronize the logical volumes:

```
# lvchange --resync myvg/mylv
```

5. Activate the logical volumes:

```
# lvchange --activate y myvg/mylv
```

6. If the on-disk LVM metadata takes at least as much space as what overrode it, this procedure can recover the physical volume. If what overrode the metadata went past the metadata area, the data on the volume may have been affected. You might be able to use the **fsck** command to recover that data.

## Verification

- Display the active logical volumes:

```
# lvs --all --options +devices

LV   VG   Attr LSize  Origin Snap%  Move Log Copy%  Devices
mylv myvg -wi--- 300.00G                /dev/vdb1 (0),/dev/vdb1(0)
mylv myvg -wi--- 300.00G                /dev/vdb1 (34728),/dev/vdb1(0)
```

## 13.6. ROUNDING ERRORS IN LVM OUTPUT

LVM commands that report the space usage in volume groups round the reported number to **2** decimal places to provide human-readable output. This includes the **vgdisplay** and **vgs** utilities.

As a result of the rounding, the reported value of free space might be larger than what the physical extents on the volume group provide. If you attempt to create a logical volume the size of the reported free space, you might get the following error:

### Insufficient free extents

To work around the error, you must examine the number of free physical extents on the volume group, which is the accurate value of free space. You can then use the number of extents to create the logical volume successfully.

## 13.7. PREVENTING THE ROUNDING ERROR WHEN CREATING AN LVM VOLUME

When creating an LVM logical volume, you can specify the number of logical extents of the logical volume to avoid rounding error.

### Procedure

1. Find the number of free physical extents in the volume group:

```
# vgdisplay myvg
```

#### Example 13.5. Free extents in a volume group

For example, the following volume group has 8780 free physical extents:

```
--- Volume group ---
VG Name          myvg
System ID
Format           lvm2
Metadata Areas   4
Metadata Sequence No 6
VG Access        read/write
[...]
Free PE / Size   8780 / 34.30 GB
```

2. Create the logical volume. Enter the volume size in extents rather than bytes.

#### Example 13.6. Creating a logical volume by specifying the number of extents

```
# lvcreate --extents 8780 --name mylv myvg
```

#### Example 13.7. Creating a logical volume to occupy all the remaining space

Alternatively, you can extend the logical volume to use a percentage of the remaining free space in the volume group. For example:

```
# lvcreate --extents 100%FREE --name mylv myvg
```

## Verification

- Check the number of extents that the volume group now uses:

```
# vgs --options +vg_free_count,vg_extent_count

VG   #PV #LV #SN Attr   VSize  VFree Free #Ext
myvg 2  1  0 wz--n- 34.30G  0  0  8780
```

## 13.8. LVM METADATA AND THEIR LOCATION ON DISK

LVM headers and metadata areas are available in different offsets and sizes.

The default LVM disk header:

- Is found in **label\_header** and **pv\_header** structures.
- Is in the second 512-byte sector of the disk. Note that if a non-default location was specified when creating the physical volume (PV), the header can also be in the first or third sector.

The standard LVM metadata area:

- Begins 4096 bytes from the start of the disk.
- Ends 1 MiB from the start of the disk.
- Begins with a 512 byte sector containing the **mda\_header** structure.

A metadata text area begins after the **mda\_header** sector and goes to the end of the metadata area. LVM VG metadata text is written in a circular fashion into the metadata text area. The **mda\_header** points to the location of the latest VG metadata within the text area.

You can print LVM headers from a disk by using the **# pvck --dump headers /dev/sda** command. This command prints **label\_header**, **pv\_header**, **mda\_header**, and the location of metadata text if found. Bad fields are printed with the **CHECK** prefix.

The LVM metadata area offset will match the page size of the machine that created the PV, so the metadata area can also begin 8K, 16K or 64K from the start of the disk.

Larger or smaller metadata areas can be specified when creating the PV, in which case the metadata area may end at locations other than 1 MiB. The **pv\_header** specifies the size of the metadata area.

When creating a PV, a second metadata area can be optionally enabled at the end of the disk. The **pv\_header** contains the locations of the metadata areas.

## 13.9. EXTRACTING VG METADATA FROM A DISK

Choose one of the following procedures to extract VG metadata from a disk, depending on your situation. For information about how to save extracted metadata, see [Saving extracted metadata to a file](#).

**NOTE**

For repair, you can use backup files in `/etc/lvm/backup/` without extracting metadata from disk.

**Procedure**

- Print current metadata text as referenced from valid **mda\_header**:

```
# pvck --dump metadata <disk>
```

**Example 13.8. Metadata text from valid mda\_header**

```
# pvck --dump metadata /dev/sdb
metadata text at 172032 crc Oxc627522f # vgrname test segno 59
---
<raw metadata from disk>
---
```

- Print the locations of all metadata copies found in the metadata area, based on finding a valid **mda\_header**:

```
# pvck --dump metadata_all <disk>
```

**Example 13.9. Locations of metadata copies in the metadata area**

```
# pvck --dump metadata_all /dev/sdb
metadata at 4608 length 815 crc 29fcd7ab vg test seqno 1 id FaCsSz-1ZZn-mTO4-Xl4i-
zb6G-BYat-u53Fzv
metadata at 5632 length 1144 crc 50ea61c3 vg test seqno 2 id FaCsSz-1ZZn-mTO4-
Xl4i-zb6G-BYat-u53Fzv
metadata at 7168 length 1450 crc 5652ea55 vg test seqno 3 id FaCsSz-1ZZn-mTO4-
Xl4i-zb6G-BYat-u53Fzv
```

- Search for all copies of metadata in the metadata area without using an **mda\_header**, for example, if headers are missing or damaged:

```
# pvck --dump metadata_search <disk>
```

**Example 13.10. Copies of metadata in the metadata area without using armda\_header**

```
# pvck --dump metadata_search /dev/sdb
Searching for metadata at offset 4096 size 1044480
metadata at 4608 length 815 crc 29fcd7ab vg test seqno 1 id FaCsSz-1ZZn-mTO4-Xl4i-
zb6G-BYat-u53Fzv
metadata at 5632 length 1144 crc 50ea61c3 vg test seqno 2 id FaCsSz-1ZZn-mTO4-
Xl4i-zb6G-BYat-u53Fzv
metadata at 7168 length 1450 crc 5652ea55 vg test seqno 3 id FaCsSz-1ZZn-mTO4-
Xl4i-zb6G-BYat-u53Fzv
```

- Include the **-v** option in the **dump** command to show the description from each copy of metadata:

```
# pvck --dump metadata -v <disk>
```

### Example 13.11. Showing description from each copy of metadata

```
# pvck --dump metadata -v /dev/sdb
  metadata text at 199680 crc 0x628cf243 # vgroup my_vg seqno 40
  ---
  my_vg {
  id = "dmEbPi-gsgx-VbvS-Uaia-HczM-iau32-Rb7iOf"
  seqno = 40
  format = "lvm2"
  status = ["RESIZEABLE", "READ", "WRITE"]
  flags = []
  extent_size = 8192
  max_lv = 0
  max_pv = 0
  metadata_copies = 0

  physical_volumes {

  pv0 {
  id = "8gn0is-Hj8p-njgs-NM19-wuL9-mcB3-kUDI0Q"
  device = "/dev/sda"

  device_id_type = "sys_wwid"
  device_id = "naa.6001405e635dbaab125476d88030a196"
  status = ["ALLOCATABLE"]
  flags = []
  dev_size = 125829120
  pe_start = 8192
  pe_count = 15359
  }

  pv1 {
  id = "E9qChJ-5EIL-HVEp-rc7d-U5Fg-fHxL-2QLyID"
  device = "/dev/sdb"

  device_id_type = "sys_wwid"
  device_id = "naa.6001405f3f9396fddcd4012a50029a90"
  status = ["ALLOCATABLE"]
  flags = []
  dev_size = 125829120
  pe_start = 8192
  pe_count = 15359
  }
  }
  }
```

This file can be used for repair. The first metadata area is used by default for dump metadata. If the disk has a second metadata area at the end of the disk, you can use the **--settings "mda\_num=2"** option to use the second metadata area for dump metadata instead.

## 13.10. SAVING EXTRACTED METADATA TO A FILE

If you need to use dumped metadata for repair, it is required to save extracted metadata to a file with the **-f** option and the **--settings** option.

### Procedure

- If **-f <filename>** is added to **--dump metadata**, the raw metadata is written to the named file. You can use this file for repair.
- If **-f <filename>** is added to **--dump metadata\_all** or **--dump metadata\_search**, then raw metadata from all locations is written to the named file.
- To save one instance of metadata text from **--dump metadata\_all|metadata\_search** add **--settings "metadata\_offset=<offset>"** where **<offset>** is from the listing output "metadata at <offset>".

#### Example 13.12. Output of the command

```
# pvck --dump metadata_search --settings metadata_offset=5632 -f meta.txt /dev/sdb
Searching for metadata at offset 4096 size 1044480
metadata at 5632 length 1144 crc 50ea61c3 vg test seqno 2 id FaCsSz-1ZZn-mTO4-
Xl4i-zb6G-BYat-u53Fzv
# head -2 meta.txt
test {
id = "FaCsSz-1ZZn-mTO4-Xl4i-zb6G-BYat-u53Fzv"
```

## 13.11. REPAIRING A DISK WITH DAMAGED LVM HEADERS AND METADATA USING THE PVCREATE AND THE VGCFGRESTORE COMMANDS

You can restore metadata and headers on a physical volume that is either corrupted or replaced with a new device. You might be able to recover the data from the physical volume by rewriting the metadata area on the physical volume.



### WARNING

These instructions should be used with extreme caution, and only if you are familiar with the implications of each command, the current layout of the volumes, the layout that you need to achieve, and the contents of the backup metadata file. These commands have the potential to corrupt data, and as such, it is recommended that you contact Red Hat Global Support Services for assistance in troubleshooting.

### Prerequisites

- You have identified the metadata of the missing physical volume. For details, see [Finding the metadata of a missing LVM physical volume](#).



## Procedure

1. Collect the following information needed for the **pvcreate** and **vgcfgrestore** commands. You can collect the information about your disk and UUID by running the **# pvs -o+uuid** command.
  - **metadata-file** is the path to the most recent metadata backup file for the VG, for example, **/etc/lvm/backup/<vg-name>**
  - **vg-name** is the name of the VG that has the damaged or missing PV.
  - **UUID** of the PV that was damaged on this device is the value taken from the output of the **# pvs -i+uuid** command.
  - **disk** is the name of the disk where the PV is supposed to be, for example, **/dev/sdb**. Be certain this is the correct disk, or seek help, otherwise following these steps may lead to data loss.
2. Recreate LVM headers on the disk:

```
# pvcreate --restorefile <metadata-file> --uuid <UUID> <disk>
```

Optionally, verify that the headers are valid:

```
# pvck --dump headers <disk>
```

3. Restore the VG metadata on the disk:

```
# vgcfgrestore --file <metadata-file> <vg-name>
```

Optionally, verify the metadata is restored:

```
# pvck --dump metadata <disk>
```

If there is no metadata backup file for the VG, you can get one by using the procedure in [Saving extracted metadata to a file](#).

## Verification

- To verify that the new physical volume is intact and the volume group is functioning correctly, check the output of the following command:

```
# vgs
```

## Additional resources

- [pvck\(8\) man page](#)
- [Extracting LVM metadata backups from a physical volume](#)
- [How to repair metadata on physical volume online?](#) (Red Hat Knowledgebase)
- [How do I restore a volume group in Red Hat Enterprise Linux if one of the physical volumes that constitute the volume group has failed?](#) (Red Hat Knowledgebase)

## 13.12. REPAIRING A DISK WITH DAMAGED LVM HEADERS AND METADATA USING THE PVCK COMMAND

This is an alternative to the [Repairing a disk with damaged LVM headers and metadata using the pvcreate and the vgcfgrestore commands](#). There may be cases where the **pvcreate** and the **vgcfgrestore** commands do not work. This method is more targeted at the damaged disk.

This method uses a metadata input file that was extracted by **pvck --dump**, or a backup file from **/etc/lvm/backup**. When possible, use metadata saved by **pvck --dump** from another PV in the same VG, or from a second metadata area on the PV. For more information, see [Saving extracted metadata to a file](#).

### Procedure

- Repair the headers and metadata on the disk:

```
# pvck --repair -f <metadata-file> <disk>
```

where

- *<metadata-file>* is a file containing the most recent metadata for the VG. This can be **/etc/lvm/backup/vg-name**, or it can be a file containing raw metadata text from the **pvck --dump metadata\_search** command output.
- *<disk>* is the name of the disk where the PV is supposed to be, for example, **/dev/sdb**. To prevent data loss, verify that is the correct disk. If you are not certain the disk is correct, contact Red Hat Support.



### NOTE

If the metadata file is a backup file, the **pvck --repair** should be run on each PV that holds metadata in VG. If the metadata file is raw metadata that has been extracted from another PV, the **pvck --repair** needs to be run only on the damaged PV.

### Verification

- To check that the new physical volume is intact and the volume group is functioning correctly, check outputs of the following commands:

```
# vgs <vgname>
```

```
# pvs <pvname>
```

```
# lvs <lvname>
```

### Additional resources

- [pvck\(8\) man page](#)
- [Extracting LVM metadata backups from a physical volume](#) .
- [How to repair metadata on physical volume online?](#) (Red Hat Knowledgebase)

- [How do I restore a volume group in Red Hat Enterprise Linux if one of the physical volumes that constitute the volume group has failed?](#) (Red Hat Knowledgebase)

## 13.13. TROUBLESHOOTING LVM RAID

You can troubleshoot various issues in LVM RAID devices to correct data errors, recover devices, or replace failed devices.

### 13.13.1. Checking data coherency in a RAID logical volume

LVM provides scrubbing support for RAID logical volumes. RAID scrubbing is the process of reading all the data and parity blocks in an array and checking to see whether they are coherent. The **lvchange --syncaction repair** command initiates a background synchronization action on the array.

#### Procedure

1. Optional: Control the rate at which a RAID logical volume is initialized by setting any one of the following options:

- **--maxrecoveryrate Rate[bBsSkKmMgG]** sets the maximum recovery rate for a RAID logical volume so that it will not expel nominal I/O operations.
- **--minrecoveryrate Rate[bBsSkKmMgG]** sets the minimum recovery rate for a RAID logical volume to ensure that I/O for sync operations achieves a minimum throughput, even when heavy nominal I/O is present

```
# lvchange --maxrecoveryrate 4K my_vg/my_lv
Logical volume _my_vg/my_lv_changed.
```

Replace *4K* with the recovery rate value, which is an amount per second for each device in the array. If you provide no suffix, the options assume kiB per second per device.

```
# lvchange --syncaction repair my_vg/my_lv
```

When you perform a RAID scrubbing operation, the background I/O required by the **sync** actions can crowd out other I/O to LVM devices, such as updates to volume group metadata. This might cause the other LVM operations to slow down.



#### NOTE

You can also use these maximum and minimum I/O rate while creating a RAID device. For example, **lvcreate --type raid10 -i 2 -m 1 -L 10G --maxrecoveryrate 128 -n my\_lv my\_vg** creates a 2-way RAID10 array *my\_lv*, which is in the volume group *my\_vg* with 3 stripes that is 10G in size with a maximum recovery rate of 128 kiB/sec/device.

2. Display the number of discrepancies in the array, without repairing them:

```
# lvchange --syncaction check my_vg/my_lv
```

This command initiates a background synchronization action on the array.

3. Optional: View the **var/log/syslog** file for the kernel messages.

4. Correct the discrepancies in the array:

```
# lvchange --syncaction repair my_vg/my_lv
```

This command repairs or replaces failed devices in a RAID logical volume. You can view the `var/log/syslog` file for the kernel messages after executing this command.

## Verification

1. Display information about the scrubbing operation:

```
# lvs -o +raid_sync_action,raid_mismatch_count my_vg/my_lv
LV VG Attr LSize Pool Origin Data% Meta% Move Log Cpy%Sync Convert
SyncAction Mismatches
my_lv my_vg rwi-a-r--- 500.00m 100.00 idle 0
```

## Additional resources

- [lvchange\(8\)](#) and [lvraid\(7\)](#) man pages on your system
- [Minimum and maximum I/O rate options](#)

### 13.13.2. Replacing a failed RAID device in a logical volume

RAID is not similar to traditional LVM mirroring. In case of LVM mirroring, remove the failed devices. Otherwise, the mirrored logical volume would hang while RAID arrays continue running with failed devices. For RAID levels other than RAID1, removing a device would mean converting to a lower RAID level, for example, from RAID6 to RAID5, or from RAID4 or RAID5 to RAID0.

Instead of removing a failed device and allocating a replacement, with LVM, you can replace a failed device that serves as a physical volume in a RAID logical volume by using the `--repair` argument of the `lvconvert` command.

## Prerequisites

- The volume group includes a physical volume that provides enough free capacity to replace the failed device.  
If no physical volume with enough free extents is available on the volume group, add a new, sufficiently large physical volume by using the `vgextend` utility.

## Procedure

1. View the RAID logical volume:

```
# lvs --all --options name,copy_percent,devices my_vg
LV Cpy%Sync Devices
my_lv 100.00 my_lv_rimage_0(0),my_lv_rimage_1(0),my_lv_rimage_2(0)
[my_lv_rimage_0] /dev/sde1(1)
[my_lv_rimage_1] /dev/sdc1(1)
[my_lv_rimage_2] /dev/sdd1(1)
[my_lv_rmeta_0] /dev/sde1(0)
[my_lv_rmeta_1] /dev/sdc1(0)
[my_lv_rmeta_2] /dev/sdd1(0)
```

- View the RAID logical volume after the `/dev/sdc` device fails:

```
# lvs --all --options name,copy_percent,devices my_vg
/dev/sdc: open failed: No such device or address
Couldn't find device with uuid A4kRI2-vlZA-uyCb-cci7-bOod-H5tX-lzH4Ee.
WARNING: Couldn't find all devices for LV my_vg/my_lv_rimage_1 while checking used and
assumed devices.
WARNING: Couldn't find all devices for LV my_vg/my_lv_rmeta_1 while checking used and
assumed devices.
LV          Cpy%Sync Devices
my_lv       100.00 my_lv_rimage_0(0),my_lv_rimage_1(0),my_lv_rimage_2(0)
[my_lv_rimage_0] /dev/sde1(1)
[my_lv_rimage_1] [unknown](1)
[my_lv_rimage_2] /dev/sdd1(1)
[my_lv_rmeta_0] /dev/sde1(0)
[my_lv_rmeta_1] [unknown](0)
[my_lv_rmeta_2] /dev/sdd1(0)
```

- Replace the failed device:

```
# lvconvert --repair my_vg/my_lv
/dev/sdc: open failed: No such device or address
Couldn't find device with uuid A4kRI2-vlZA-uyCb-cci7-bOod-H5tX-lzH4Ee.
WARNING: Couldn't find all devices for LV my_vg/my_lv_rimage_1 while checking used and
assumed devices.
WARNING: Couldn't find all devices for LV my_vg/my_lv_rmeta_1 while checking used and
assumed devices.
Attempt to replace failed RAID images (requires full device resync)? [y/n]: y
Faulty devices in my_vg/my_lv successfully replaced.
```

- Optional: Manually specify the physical volume that replaces the failed device:

```
# lvconvert --repair my_vg/my_lv replacement_pv
```

- Examine the logical volume with the replacement:

```
# lvs --all --options name,copy_percent,devices my_vg

/dev/sdc: open failed: No such device or address
/dev/sdc1: open failed: No such device or address
Couldn't find device with uuid A4kRI2-vlZA-uyCb-cci7-bOod-H5tX-lzH4Ee.
LV          Cpy%Sync Devices
my_lv       43.79  my_lv_rimage_0(0),my_lv_rimage_1(0),my_lv_rimage_2(0)
[my_lv_rimage_0] /dev/sde1(1)
[my_lv_rimage_1] /dev/sdb1(1)
[my_lv_rimage_2] /dev/sdd1(1)
[my_lv_rmeta_0] /dev/sde1(0)
[my_lv_rmeta_1] /dev/sdb1(0)
[my_lv_rmeta_2] /dev/sdd1(0)
```

Until you remove the failed device from the volume group, LVM utilities still indicate that LVM cannot find the failed device.

- Remove the failed device from the volume group:

■

```
# vgreduce --removemissing my_vg
```

## Verification

1. View the available physical volumes after removing the failed device:

```
# pvscan
PV /dev/sde1 VG rhel_virt-506 lvm2 [<7.00 GiB / 0 free]
PV /dev/sdb1 VG my_vg lvm2 [<60.00 GiB / 59.50 GiB free]
PV /dev/sdd1 VG my_vg lvm2 [<60.00 GiB / 59.50 GiB free]
PV /dev/sdd1 VG my_vg lvm2 [<60.00 GiB / 59.50 GiB free]
```

2. Examine the logical volume after the replacing the failed device:

```
# lvs --all --options name,copy_percent,devices my_vg
my_lv_rimage_0(0),my_lv_rimage_1(0),my_lv_rimage_2(0)
[my_lv_rimage_0]      /dev/sde1(1)
[my_lv_rimage_1]      /dev/sdb1(1)
[my_lv_rimage_2]      /dev/sdd1(1)
[my_lv_rmeta_0]       /dev/sde1(0)
[my_lv_rmeta_1]       /dev/sdb1(0)
[my_lv_rmeta_2]       /dev/sdd1(0)
```

## Additional resources

- **lvconvert(8)** and **vgreduce(8)** man pages on your system

## 13.14. TROUBLESHOOTING DUPLICATE PHYSICAL VOLUME WARNINGS FOR MULTIPATHED LVM DEVICES

When using LVM with multipathed storage, LVM commands that list a volume group or logical volume might display messages such as the following:

```
Found duplicate PV GDjTZf7Y03GJHjteqOwrye2dcSCjdaUi: using /dev/dm-5 not /dev/sdd
Found duplicate PV GDjTZf7Y03GJHjteqOwrye2dcSCjdaUi: using /dev/emcpowerb not /dev/sde
Found duplicate PV GDjTZf7Y03GJHjteqOwrye2dcSCjdaUi: using /dev/sddlmap not /dev/sdf
```

You can troubleshoot these warnings to understand why LVM displays them, or to hide the warnings.

### 13.14.1. Root cause of duplicate PV warnings

When a multipath software such as Device Mapper Multipath (DM Multipath), EMC PowerPath, or Hitachi Dynamic Link Manager (HDLM) manages storage devices on the system, each path to a particular logical unit (LUN) is registered as a different SCSI device.

The multipath software then creates a new device that maps to those individual paths. Because each LUN has multiple device nodes in the **/dev** directory that point to the same underlying data, all the device nodes contain the same LVM metadata.

**Table 13.1. Example device mappings in different multipath software**

Multipath software	SCSI paths to a LUN	Multipath device mapping to paths
DM Multipath	<b>/dev/sdb</b> and <b>/dev/sdc</b>	<b>/dev/mapper/mpath1</b> or <b>/dev/mapper/mpatha</b>
EMC PowerPath		<b>/dev/emcpowera</b>
HDLM		<b>/dev/sddlmap</b>

As a result of the multiple device nodes, LVM tools find the same metadata multiple times and report them as duplicates.

### 13.14.2. Cases of duplicate PV warnings

LVM displays the duplicate PV warnings in either of the following cases:

#### Single paths to the same device

The two devices displayed in the output are both single paths to the same device.

The following example shows a duplicate PV warning in which the duplicate devices are both single paths to the same device.

```
Found duplicate PV GDjTZf7Y03GJHjteqOwrye2dcSCjdaUi: using /dev/sdd not /dev/sdf
```

If you list the current DM Multipath topology using the **multipath -ll** command, you can find both **/dev/sdd** and **/dev/sdf** under the same multipath map.

These duplicate messages are only warnings and do not mean that the LVM operation has failed. Rather, they are alerting you that LVM uses only one of the devices as a physical volume and ignores the others.

If the messages indicate that LVM chooses the incorrect device or if the warnings are disruptive to users, you can apply a filter. The filter configures LVM to search only the necessary devices for physical volumes, and to leave out any underlying paths to multipath devices. As a result, the warnings no longer appear.

#### Multipath maps

The two devices displayed in the output are both multipath maps.

The following examples show a duplicate PV warning for two devices that are both multipath maps. The duplicate physical volumes are located on two different devices rather than on two different paths to the same device.

```
Found duplicate PV GDjTZf7Y03GJHjteqOwrye2dcSCjdaUi: using /dev/mapper/mpatha not /dev/mapper/mpathc
```

```
Found duplicate PV GDjTZf7Y03GJHjteqOwrye2dcSCjdaUi: using /dev/emcpowera not /dev/emcpowerh
```

This situation is more serious than duplicate warnings for devices that are both single paths to the same device. These warnings often mean that the machine is accessing devices that it should not access: for example, LUN clones or mirrors.

Unless you clearly know which devices you should remove from the machine, this situation might be unrecoverable. Red Hat recommends that you contact Red Hat Technical Support to address this issue.

### 13.14.3. Example LVM device filters that prevent duplicate PV warnings

The following examples show LVM device filters that avoid the duplicate physical volume warnings that are caused by multiple storage paths to a single logical unit (LUN).

You can configure the filter for logical volume manager (LVM) to check metadata for all devices. Metadata includes local hard disk drive with the root volume group on it and any multipath devices. By rejecting the underlying paths to a multipath device (such as `/dev/sdb`, `/dev/sdd`), you can avoid these duplicate PV warnings, because LVM finds each unique metadata area once on the multipath device itself.

- To accept the second partition on the first hard disk drive and any device mapper (DM) Multipath devices and reject everything else, enter:

```
filter = [ "a|/dev/sda2$|", "a|/dev/mapper/mpath.*|", "r|.*)" ]
```

- To accept all HP SmartArray controllers and any EMC PowerPath devices, enter:

```
filter = [ "a|/dev/cciss.*|", "a|/dev/emcpower.*|", "r|.*)" ]
```

- To accept any partitions on the first IDE drive and any multipath devices, enter:

```
filter = [ "a|/dev/hda.*|", "a|/dev/mapper/mpath.*|", "r|.*)" ]
```

#### Additional resources

- [Examples of LVM device filter configurations](#)

### 13.14.4. Additional resources

- [Limiting LVM device visibility and usage](#)
- [The LVM device filter](#)