Install logical volumes (LVM)

Prepare and install volumes

Prepare a single disk or a disk raid:

```
mkfs.ext3 <phsvol>
lvm
lvm> pvcreate <physvol>
lvm> vgcreate <physvol> // or several physical volumes: <physvol1>
<physvol2> <physvol3>
lvm> lvcreate <volgroup> <physical>
lvm> quit
mkfs.ext3 /dev/mapper/<volgroup-logvol>
mount /dev/mapper/<volgroup-logvol> <dir>
```

Auto-mount during boot:

```
vim /etc/fstab
/dev/mapper/<volgroup-logvol> <dir> ext3 noatime,user_xattr 0 0
```

Replace LVM disk to upgrade capacity

This example will copy /dev/sde1 mounted on /backup to /dev/sdf1 mounted on /replace and afterwards change mount point, logical volume and volume group names to the source names.

Prepare new disk

- fdisk /dev/sdf
- **n** to create a new partition, select **1** and accept all defaults
- **w** to write the new partition table and quit
- mkfs.ext3 /dev/sdf1
- lvm
- lvm > pvcreate /dev/sdf1
- lvm > vgcreate vg_replace /dev/sdf1
- lvm > vgdisplay vg_replace to check ### of free extents
- lvm > lvcreate -l### vg_replace (do not use -LxxGB, use size with -l### which is number of extents)
- lvm > lvrename vg_replace lvol0 lv_replace
- lvm > vgcfgbackup to backup volume group configurations
- lvm > exit
- mkfs -t ext3 /dev/vg_replace/lv_replace
- mkdir /replace
- mount /dev/vg_replace/lv_replace /replace

Copy content and assign new disk

- rsync -avH /backup/* /replace/
- umount /backup
- umount /replace
- lvm
- lvm > lvrename vg_backup/lv_backup lv_backup1
- lvm > lvchange vg_backup/lv_backup1 -an
- lvm > vgrename vg_backup vg_backup1
- lvm > lvchange vg_backup1/lv_backup1 -ay
- lvm > lvrename vg_replace/lv_replace lv_backup
- lvm > lvchange vg_replace/lv_backup -an
- lvm > vgrename vg_replace vg_backup
- lvm > lvchange vg_backup/lv_backup -ay
- lvm > exit
- mount /dev/vg_backup/lv_backup /backup -o noatime,user_xattr

Setting up LVM on top of a Linux Software Raid

- prepare the new disks with a partition (see above), do not create the filesystem yet
- mdadm –create –verbose /dev/md5 –level=1 –raid-devices=2 /dev/sde /dev/sdf
- watch the progress with cat /proc/mdstat
- when finished, restart the computer (shutdown -r now)

Merge 2 volume groups

1. Unmount and remove LV0 and LV1 from VG1 with umount/lvremove
2. Remove VG1 with vgremove
3. Unmount LV0 and LV1 from VG0 with umount
4. Extend VG0 with any available PVs if necessary
5. Mount LV0 and LV1 on VG0 with mount

```
lvcreate -l<extents> -n testlv testvg
mkfs.ext4 /dev/mapper/vg-lv
```

Increase / decrease size of logical volume

First, check the status with:

```
# pvs
# vgs
# lvs
```

- LVM Resize – How to Decrease an LVM Partition
- LVM Resize – How to Increase an LVM Partition
- Size in superblock is different from the physical size of the partition
- Shrinking an Ext4 File System on LVM in Linux

- Creating an ext4 File System
- How to Extend/Reduce LVM's

Decrease

1. sudo umount /srv/media
2. sudo lvresize –resizefs –size -1024GB /dev/vg_data/lv_media

Increase

1. sudo lvresize –resizefs –size +1024GB /dev/vg_data/lv_home

- Resize Or Remove Logical Volumes With LVM