

# ZPOOL: Create a new zpool for zfs filesystems

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## ZPOOL: Create a new zpool for zfs filesystems

```
# Tested on RHEL 6 & 7

# ZFS is a combined file system and logical volume manager designed
# by Sun Microsystems.
# The features of ZFS include protection against data corruption,
# support for high storage
# capacities, integration of the concepts of filesystem and volume
# management, snapshots
# and copy-on-write clones, continuous integrity checking and
# automatic repair, RAID-Z and
# native NFSv4 ACLs. ZFS is implemented as open-source software,
# licensed under the Common
# Development and Distribution License (CDDL).

# Even if ZFS can use partitions, it is recommended to use whole
# disks.

# 'zfs' daemon must be started at boot-up. zpool are not defined in
# /etc/fstab; the zfs
# daemon will import and mount zfs pools automatically. It reads the
# file
# /etc/zfs/zpool.cache.

# -----
```

```
-----  
# Creating a concat zpool
```

```
# -----  
-----
```

```
POOLNAME=c_pool  
POOLMNTTP=/c_pool  
DEVICE01=/dev/sdb  
DEVICE02=/dev/sdc
```

```
# At the time of creation, mount point for the newly created pool may  
be specified. If not  
# specified, pool will be mounted under /<zpool_name> (on the other  
hand, if specified at  
# the moment of creation, mountpoint won't be automatically removed  
when destroying the  
# pool)
```

```
zpool create -m $POOLMNTTP $POOLNAME $DEVICE01 $DEVICE02
```

```
# If you have an error like this one:
```

```
invalid vdev specification
```

```
use '-f' to override the following errors:
```

```
/dev/sdb does not contain an EFI label but it may contain  
partition
```

```
information in the MBR.
```

```
# you should use '-f' option to create the pool - first ensure that  
disk(s) are the
```

```
# right one(s):
```

```
# zpool create -f -m $POOLMNTTP $POOLNAME $DEVICE01 $DEVICE02
```

```
# Check
```

```
zpool list
```

NAME	SIZE	ALLOC	FREE	CAP	DEDUP	HEALTH	ALTROOT
c_pool	19.9G	104K	19.9G	0%	1.00x	ONLINE	-

**zpool status \$POOLNAME**

```

pool: c_pool
state: ONLINE
scan: none requested
config:

```

NAME	STATE	READ	WRITE	CKSUM
c_pool	ONLINE	0	0	0
sdb	ONLINE	0	0	0
sdc	ONLINE	0	0	0

**zfs list**

NAME	USED	AVAIL	REFER	MOUNTPOINT
c_pool	104K	19.6G	30K	/c_pool

```

# -----
# -----
# Creating a mirrored zpool
# -----
# -----

```

```

POOLNAME=m_pool
POOLMNTP=/m_pool
SUBMIRR1=/dev/sdb
SUBMIRR2=/dev/sdc

```

```

# At the time of creation, mount point for the newly created pool may
be specified. If not
# specified, pool will be mounted under /<zpool_name> (on the other
hand, if specified at
# the moment of creation, mountpoint won't be automatically removed

```

when destroying the

# pool)

```
zpool create -m $POOLMNTPT $POOLNAME mirror $SUBMIRR1 $SUBMIRR2
```

# If you have an error like this one:

```
invalid vdev specification
```

```
use '-f' to override the following errors:
```

```
/dev/sdb does not contain an EFI label but it may contain  
partition
```

```
information in the MBR.
```

# you should use '-f' option to create the pool - first ensure that  
disk(s) are the

# right one(s):

```
# zpool create -f -m $POOLMNTPT $POOLNAME mirror $SUBMIRR1 $SUBMIRR2
```

# Check

```
zpool list
```

NAME	SIZE	ALLOC	FREE	CAP	DEDUP	HEALTH	ALTROOT
m_pool	9.94G	100K	9.94G	0%	1.00x	ONLINE	-

```
zpool status $POOLNAME
```

```
pool: m_pool
```

```
state: ONLINE
```

```
scan: none requested
```

```
config:
```

NAME	STATE	READ	WRITE	CKSUM
m_pool	ONLINE	0	0	0
mirror-0	ONLINE	0	0	0
sdb	ONLINE	0	0	0
sdc	ONLINE	0	0	0

```
errors: No known data errors
```

```
zfs list
```

```
NAME      USED  AVAIL  REFER  MOUNTPOINT
m_pool    100K  9.78G  30K    /m_pool
```

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