

# ZPOOL: Add a mirror to a concat zpool

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## ZPOOL: Add a mirror to a concat zpool

```
# Tested on RHEL 6 & 7

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

# Having a concat zpool like following one

POOLNAME=my_pool

zpool status $POOLNAME
  pool: my_pool
  state: ONLINE
  scan: none requested
  config:

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

  errors: No known data errors

zpool list
  NAME          SIZE  ALLOC  FREE   CAP  DEDUP  HEALTH  ALTROOT
  my_pool      19.9G  104K  19.9G   0%  1.00x  ONLINE  -
```

```
# we would like to add a mirror

DEVICE01_ORIG=/dev/sdb
DEVICE02_ORIG=/dev/sdc

DEVICE01_MIRR=/dev/sdd
DEVICE02_MIRR=/dev/sde

# We add one by one the new devices to the existing ones to form the
new mirrors

zpool attach $POOLNAME $DEVICE01_ORIG $DEVICE01_MIRR

# If you have an error like this one:

    invalid vdev specification
    use '-f' to override the following errors:
    /dev/sdd 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 attach -f $POOLNAME $DEVICE01_ORIG $DEVICE01_MIRR

# Check

zpool status $POOLNAME
    pool: my_pool
    state: ONLINE
    scan: resilvered 36.5K in 0h0m with 0 errors on Tue Sep 1
```

15:18:06 2015

config:

NAME	STATE	READ	WRITE	CKSUM	
my_pool	ONLINE	0	0	0	
mirror-0	ONLINE	0	0	0	
sdb	ONLINE	0	0	0	
sdd	ONLINE	0	0	0	<----
sdc	ONLINE	0	0	0	

errors: No known data errors

**zpool attach \$POOLNAME \$DEVICE02\_ORIG \$DEVICE02\_MIRR**

# If you have an error like this one:

invalid vdev specification

use '-f' to override the following errors:

/dev/sde 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 attach -f \$POOLNAME \$DEVICE02\_ORIG \$DEVICE02\_MIRR**

# Check

**zpool status \$POOLNAME**

pool: my\_pool

state: ONLINE

scan: resilvered 64K in 0h0m with 0 errors on Tue Sep 1 15:18:45

2015

```
config:
```

NAME	STATE	READ	WRITE	CKSUM	
my_pool	ONLINE	0	0	0	
mirror-0	ONLINE	0	0	0	
sdb	ONLINE	0	0	0	
sdd	ONLINE	0	0	0	<----
mirror-1	ONLINE	0	0	0	
sdc	ONLINE	0	0	0	
sde	ONLINE	0	0	0	<----

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

#### zpool list

NAME	SIZE	ALLOC	FREE	CAP	DEDUP	HEALTH	ALTROOT
my_pool	19.9G	116K	19.9G	0%	1.00x	ONLINE	-

```
# -----  
-----  
# Adding a mirror to a concat zpool using disks of different sizes  
# -----  
-----  
  
# I will use two asymmetric disk partitions with the aim of giving an  
example:
```

```
lvmdiskscan | egrep "sdb1|sdc1"
```

```
  /dev/sdb1          [          5.00 GiB]  
  /dev/sdc1          [         10.00 GiB]
```

```
# 1.- If we try to mirror a pool using a disk that is smaller than
```

the existing one, this  
# is what happens:

```
zpool create my_pool sdcl
```

```
zpool list my_pool
```

NAME	SIZE	ALLOC	FREE	CAP	DEDUP	HEALTH	ALTROOT
my_pool	9.94G	77.5K	9.94G	0%	1.00x	ONLINE	-

```
zpool attach my_pool sdcl sdb1
```

```
cannot attach sdb1 to sdcl: device is too small
```

# No problem so far: System prevents us from creating a mirror in a wrong way; that's all

# 2.- When adding a mirror using a disk that is larger than the existing one, we have to

# use the "**autoexpand**" property, that must be enabled for the whole size of the new disk

# to be used instead of limiting the pool to the original size. This will happen once

# the original disk has been removed from the pool, otherwise we would have an "asymmetric"

# mirror.

# Create a simple pool

```
zpool create my_pool sdb1
```

```
zpool list my_pool
```

NAME	SIZE	ALLOC	FREE	CAP	DEDUP	HEALTH	ALTROOT
my_pool	<b>4.97G</b>	109K	4.97G	0%	1.00x	ONLINE	-

# Enable "autoexpand"

```
zpool set autoexpand=on my_pool
```

```
# Add the mirror (new disk bigger than existing one)
```

```
zpool attach my_pool sdb1 sdc1
```

```
# Size remains constant...
```

```
zpool list my_pool
```

NAME	SIZE	ALLOC	FREE	CAP	DEDUP	HEALTH	ALTROOT
my_pool	4.97G	159K	4.97G	0%	1.00x	ONLINE	-

```
# ... until I detach the original disk. At that moment the pool is  
"autoexpanded"
```

```
zpool detach my_pool sdb1
```

```
zpool list my_pool
```

NAME	SIZE	ALLOC	FREE	CAP	DEDUP	HEALTH	ALTROOT
my_pool	<b>9.97G</b>	168K	9.97G	0%	1.00x	ONLINE	-

```
# If we had forgotten to enable auto-expansion before detaching the  
original disk, pool's
```

```
# size is not expanded even if we change "autoexpand" property  
afterwards. To get to
```

```
# expand the pool we have to run a "zpool online" command on the new  
disk(s)
```

```
zpool create my_pool sdb1
```

```
zpool attach -f my_pool sdb1 sdc1
```

```
zpool list my_pool
```

NAME	SIZE	ALLOC	FREE	CAP	DEDUP	HEALTH	ALTROOT
my_pool	<b>4.97G</b>	156K	4.97G	0%	1.00x	ONLINE	-

```
zpool detach my_pool sdb1
```

```
zpool list my_pool
```

NAME	SIZE	ALLOC	FREE	CAP	DEDUP	HEALTH	ALTROOT
my_pool	<b>4.97G</b>	156K	4.97G	0%	1.00x	ONLINE	-

```
# Oops, I forgot to enable the autoexpand property, I will do it now...
```

```
zpool get autoexpand my_pool
```

NAME	PROPERTY	VALUE	SOURCE
my_pool	autoexpand	off	default

```
zpool set autoexpand=on my_pool
```

```
# No way, it doesn't work:
```

```
zpool list my_pool
```

NAME	SIZE	ALLOC	FREE	CAP	DEDUP	HEALTH	ALTROOT
my_pool	<b>4.97G</b>	172K	4.97G	0%	1.00x	ONLINE	-

```
# No problem, let's run an "online" on the new disk (even if it is already online)
```

```
zpool online my_pool sdcl
```

```
# and voilà!, the pool has been expanded:
```

```
zpool list my_pool
```

NAME	SIZE	ALLOC	FREE	CAP	DEDUP	HEALTH	ALTROOT
my_pool	<b>9.97G</b>	153K	9.97G	0%	1.00x	ONLINE	-

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