



# Intel® Virtual RAID on CPU (Intel® VROC)

## Linux Software User Guide

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Revision 2.0



## Revision History

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2.0	VROC6.0 release	December 2018

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# 1 Introduction

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The purpose of this document is to help enable a user to properly set up, configure, and manage Intel® Virtual RAID on CPU (Intel® VROC) RAID volumes on NVMe drives managed by the Intel Volume Management Device (Intel® VMD) controller as well as Intel® VROC RAID volumes on SATA drives attached to the SATA and/or sSATA controllers for Linux® Operating System. Within the Linux® OS, the primary configuration software to manage Intel VROC RAID is the mdadm application, a native Linux® tool that is used exclusively with Intel VROC on Linux.

This document describes how to use this application and many of the options offered to setup, manage and monitor Intel VROC RAID.

**Note:** The information in this document is only relevant on systems with a supported Intel chipset, with a supported operating system. Please ensure that your system is properly configured to support Intel VROC.

**Note:** The majority of the information in this document is related software configuration. Intel is not responsible for the software written by third party vendors or the implementation of Intel components in the products of third party manufacturers.

**Note:** This user guide is not an mdadm user guide, and will only focus on those commands that are used to support Intel VROC.

Customers should always contact the place of purchase or system/software manufacturer with support questions about their specific hardware or software configuration.

The Intel VROC 6.0 Linux package provide enterprise RAID support for both NVMe SSDs and SATA devices for enterprise servers, workstations and some high-end desktops.

1. Intel VROC (VMD NVMe RAID) – This product provides an enterprise RAID solution on platforms that support the Intel VMD technology.
2. Intel VROC (SATA RAID) – This product provides an enterprise RAID solution for SATA devices connected to SATA/sSATA the Intel Platform Control Hub (PCH) configured for RAID mode.
3. Intel VROC (NonVMD NVMe RAID) – This product provides an enterprise RAID solution for Intel NVMe SSDs attached to PCIe slots managed by the Platform CPU. Intel VROC (NonVMD NVMe RAID) is intended to supports:
  - a. Intel NVMe SSDs.
  - b. Platforms that have Intel CPUs not containing Intel VMD technology.

## 1.1 Supported RAID volume

Intel VROC 6.0 PV supports the following RAID levels:

- RAID 0
- RAID 1
- RAID 5
- RAID 10
- Intel® Matrix RAID



### 1.1.1 RAID 0 (Striping)

RAID 0 uses the read/write capabilities of two or more drives working in parallel to maximize the storage performance of a computer system.

The following table provides an overview of the advantages, the level of fault-tolerance provided, and the typical usage of RAID 0.

**Table 1: RAID 0 Overview**

Drives Supported	2 minimum
Advantage	High transfer rates
Fault-tolerance	None – If one drive fails all data will be lost
Application	Typically used in desktops and workstations for maximum performance for temporary data and high I/O rate. 2-drive RAID 0 available in specific mobile configurations. It also should be noted that although RAID 0 can be scaled to many drives there is a performance sweet spot specific to your implementation.

### 1.1.2 RAID 1 (Mirroring)

RAID 1 arrays contain two drives where the data copied to both of the drives in real time to provide good data reliability in the case of a single disk failure. When one disk drive fails, all data is immediately available on the other without any impact to the integrity of the data.

The following table provides an overview of the advantages, the level of fault-tolerance provided, and the typical usage of RAID 1.

**Table 2: RAID 1 Overview**

Drives Supported	2 maximum
Advantage	Redundancy of data. One drive may fail, but data will continue to be accessible. A rebuild to a new drive is recommended to maintain data redundancy.
Fault-tolerance	Excellent – Drive mirroring means that all data on one drive is duplicated on another drive.
Application	Typically used for smaller systems where capacity of one disk is sufficient and for any application(s) requiring very high availability. Available in specific mobile configurations.

### 1.1.3 RAID 5 (Striping with Parity)

RAID 5 arrays contain three (minimum) or more drives where the data and parity are striped across all the drives in the array. Parity is a mathematical method for recreating data that was lost from a single drive, which increases fault-tolerance. If there are N drives in the RAID 5 array, the capacity for data would be N - 1 drives. For example, if the RAID 5 array has 5 drives, the data capacity for this RAID array consists of 4 drives.

The following table provides an overview of the advantages, the level of fault-tolerance provided, and the typical usage of RAID 5.

**Table 3: RAID 5 Overview**

Drives Supported	3 minimum
Advantage	High percentage of usable capacity and high read performance as well as fault-tolerance.
Fault-tolerance	Excellent - Parity information allows data to be rebuilt after replacing a failed drive with a new drive.
Application	Storage of large amounts of critical data. Not available in mobile configurations. As with RAID 0 Striping, although RAID 5 can be scaled to many drives there is a performance sweet spot specific to your implementation.

### 1.1.4 RAID 10

A RAID 10 array uses four drives to create a combination of RAID levels 0 and 1. It is a striped set whose members are each a mirrored set. It provides a great balance between performance and excellent fault tolerance as it allows 2 drives to fail while still maintaining access to data but, has a low cost effectiveness.

The following table provides an overview of the advantages, the level of fault-tolerance provided, and the typical usage of RAID 10.

**Table 4: RAID 10 Overview**

Drives Supported	4
Advantage	Combines the read performance of RAID 0 with the fault-tolerance of RAID 1.
Fault-tolerance	Excellent – Drive mirroring means that all data on one drive is duplicated on another drive.
Application	High-performance applications requiring data protection, such as video editing.

### 1.1.5 Intel Matrix Storage Manager

The Intel® Matrix Storage Manager Software package provides high-performance NVMe RAID capabilities and allows you to create RAID arrays and spanned volumes. Matrix arrays indicate there are two RAID volumes in a single RAID container.

As an example, a system with an Intel® C620-A chipset, IMSM allows you to create both a RAID 0 volume as well as a RAID 5 volume across four drives. An important requirement for Matrix RAID is that the volumes within the container span the same set of member drives. When creating a container with the IMSM metadata, the mdadm “-e imsm” option is used.

Another feature of the IMSM metadata is the ability to roam an array between Linux and Microsoft Windows\* host systems.

## 1.2 Intel® VROC RAID Write Hole Closure

The Intel® VROC product family will support the ability to close the RAID Write Hole scenario in RAID 5 configurations. This applies to Intel® VROC on Intel® Xeon® Scalable Platforms.



RAID Write Hole (RWH) is a fault scenario, related to parity based RAID. It occurs when a power-failure/crash and a drive-failure (e.g., strip write or complete drive crash) occur at the same time or very close to each other. Unfortunately, these system crashes and disk failures are correlated events. This can lead to silent data corruption or irrecoverable data due to lack of atomicity of write operations across member disks in parity based RAID. Due to the lack of atomicity, the parity of an active stripe during a power-fail may be incorrect and inconsistent with the rest of the stripe data; data on such inconsistent stripes does not have the desired protection, and worse, can lead to incorrect corrections (silent data errors).

The previous Intel® VROC mechanisms implemented to address the RAID Write Hole condition encompassed a combination of Dirty Stripe Journaling and Partial Parity Logging. This implementation only partially closed the RAID Write Hole. With Intel® VROC product family, the RWH solution included will completely close this condition (when RWH closure mechanism is enabled).

### 1.3 Terminology

Term	Description
API	Application Programming Interface
BIOS	Basic Input/Output System
Array	This term is representative of an mdadm container required for Intel metadata based volumes using the IMSM option during Volume creation.
Container	A container is a type of array used with Intel® metadata or other non-native metadata.
GB	Gigabyte
GA	General Access – Operating System release package fully validated by Red Hat Linux.
Hot-Plug	The unannounced removal and insertion of a drive while the system is powered on.
I/O	Input/Output
Initramfs	Initial Ram File system
IMSM	Intel® Matrix Software Manager
KB	Kilobyte
Left-Symmetric	Default layout scheme for RAID 5 configurations. Not supported with IMSM metadata



Term	Description
Left-Asymmetric	Parity bit layout scheme used in RAID 5 configurations.
Matrix RAID	Two independent RAID volumes within a single RAID array.
MB	Megabyte
Member	An NVMe drive used within a RAID array.
mdadm	mdadm is a Linux utility developed to manage software RAID devices on Linux. It is available under the GPL license version 2 or later and supports Intel NVMe SSDs.
NVMe	Non-volatile Memory Express
OS	Operating System
OSV	Operating System Vendor eg: Redhat, Suse
Pre-OS	A BIOS option to configure Intel VROC and Intel RSTeVROC RAID.
RAID	Redundant Array of Independent Disks: allows data to be distributed across multiple drives to provide data redundancy or to enhance data storage performance.
RAID 0 (striping)	The data in the RAID volume is striped across the array's members. Striping divides data into units and distributes those units across the members without creating data redundancy, but improving read/write performance.
RAID 1 (mirroring)	The data in the RAID volume is mirrored across the RAID array's members. Mirroring is the term used to describe the key feature of RAID 1, which writes duplicate data from one drive to another; therefore, creating data redundancy and increasing fault tolerance.
RAID 5 (striping with parity)	The data in the RAID volume and parity are striped across the array's members. Parity information is written with the data in a rotating sequence across the members of the array. This RAID level is a preferred configuration for efficiency, fault-tolerance, and performance.
RAID 10 (striping and mirroring)	The RAID level where information is striped across a two drive arrays for system performance. Each of the drive in the array has a mirror for fault tolerance. RAID 10 provides the performance benefits of RAID 0 and the redundancy of RAID 1. However, it requires four hard drives so it's the least cost effective.



Term	Description
RAID Array	A logical grouping of physical drives.
RAID Volume	A fixed amount of space across a RAID array that appears as a single physical drive to the operating system. Each RAID volume is created with a specific RAID level to provide data redundancy or to enhance data storage performance.
Recovery Drive	The drive that is the designated target drive in a recovery volume.
RHEL	Red Hat Enterprise Linux
Intel® RSTe	Intel® Rapid Storage Technology enterprise.
RWH	RAID Write Hole
SLES	SUSE Linux Enterprise Server
TB	Terabyte
UEFI Mode	<i>Unified Extensible Firmware Interface</i> . Refers to the system setting in the BIOS
Volume	This term is representative of mdadm RAID within an Intel metadata based container.
Intel® VROC	Intel® Virtual RAID on CPU



## 2 Enabling Intel® VMD and create/remove RAID in BIOS HII

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### 2.1 Enabling Intel VMD in BIOS

With Intel® VROC, Intel® VMD will also need to be enabled on your new platform. This will allow for the ability to create RAID volumes within the BIOS and for bootable drives. This series of steps are provided based on an Intel® Customer Reference Board (CRB). Please refer to the instructions that have been supplied by the user's platform BIOS vendor as those instructions may differ from the set below.

Step 1: Immediately following POST, select the option that will allow the user to access the BIOS setup menu. This example uses <F2>.

Step 2: For the Intel® CRB reference BIOS, the user will want to use the arrow keys to move the cursor to the **Advanced** (it will become highlighted) and press <Enter>.

Step 3: Using the arrow keys, move the cursor to **PCI Configuration** and press <Enter>.

Step 4: Using the arrow keys, move the cursor to **Volume Management Device** and press <Enter>.

Step 5: This step varies depending on physical configuration of the system. This system has 4 direct connections from the backplane to the motherboard using Oculink cables for NVMe devices. Using the arrow keys, move the cursor to **CPU1 Oculink Volume Management** and press <Enter>. Toggle the selection from Disabled to Enable, and press <Enter> to select.

Step 6: **VMD Port 3C (PCIe SSD0)** and **VMD Port 3D (PCIe SSD1)** by default will also be Disabled. Navigate to each in turn. Press <Enter>, and toggle the Disabled setting to Enabled and press <Enter> to set selection.

Step 7: Repeat steps 5 and 6 on **CPU2 Oculink Volume Management**.

Step 8: Save settings by pressing <F10> to **Save Changes and Exit**.

**Note:** Please consult the user's Platform BIOS manufacturer documentation for a complete list of options that can be configured.

### 2.2 Create RAID volume in BIOS HII

As there are a number of vendors that produce equipment that compatible with Intel® VROC technology, please refer to your included materials in addition to the following guide materials for proper configuration. The menus may be different depending on the provider of the BIOS environment on your system. The instructions provided are based on an Intel® Customer Reference Board (CRB).

The following assumptions have been made:

1. You have enabled Intel® VMD within system BIOS.
2. You have sufficient drives of the appropriate size and type to create the RAID volume.
3. The drives are connected to the system properly per your vendor's specifications.
4. The Pre-OS is able to see all drives.

Step 1: To enter the Setup Menu, press the appropriate key indicated on the screen during boot up. This example uses <F2>.

Step: Navigate to **Advanced**, and press <Enter>

Step 3: Navigate to **PCI Configuration** and press <Enter>



Step 4: Navigate to **UEFI Option ROM Control** and press <Enter>

Step 5: Navigate to **Intel® Virtual RAID on CPU** listed under Storage Controllers and press <Enter>

Step 6: Navigate to **All Intel® VMD Controllers** and press <Enter>

Step 7: Navigate to **Create RAID Volume** and press <Enter>

Step 8: Press <Enter> with the **Name** highlighted to modify the volume name, to keep the default, navigate to next item.

Step 9: Highlight the **RAID Level** which is by default set to RAID 0 (Stripe), press <Enter>. All available RAID selections will be presented based on the number of drives that have been installed to that set of controllers. Highlight your selection, then press <Enter> to set that value.

Step 10: To **Enable RAID spanned over VMD Controllers**, highlight the empty bracket and press <Enter>. Navigate to the X, and press the <Enter> key to set the status to "enabled". Linux does permit the use of spanned boot volumes. However, there may be a message warning that this is not supported for use for Windows.

Step 11: To select the drives to be within the array, highlight the empty bracket next to the desired drive, press <Enter>, and highlight the X. Press <Enter> to finalize selection as part of the array.

Step 12: Repeat step 11 for each drive required in the array.

Step 13: With the exception of RAID1, you may alter the **Strip Size** of your array. The default Strip Size is 64k.

Step 14: If a smaller value than 95% of total capacity is desired for the RAID, a new value may be assigned to **Capacity**. This value is in Megabytes. Highlight the current value, press <Enter>, substitute it with your preferred amount in Megabytes, and then press <Enter> to save.

Step 15: Navigate to **Create Volume** and press <Enter>

Step 16: Save changes and reboot.

## 2.3 Removing RAID Volumes Using the HII

In a manner much like what was used to create the volume in section 2.2 of this guide, the process to remove a RAID volume is very similar.

Step 1: As the system is booting, press the appropriate key to enter the Setup Menu. This example uses <F2>

Step 2: Navigate to **Advanced** and press <Enter>

Step 3: Navigate to **PCI Configuration** and press <Enter>

Step 4: Navigate to **UEFI Option ROM Control** and press <Enter>

Step 5: Navigate to **Intel® Virtual RAID on CPU** listed below Storage Controllers and press <Enter>

Step 6: Navigate to the RAID to be removed below **Intel® VROC Managed Volumes** and press <Enter>

Step 7: Navigate to **Delete** and press <Enter>

Step 8: Navigate to **Yes** and press <Enter> to confirm removal of RAID.



## 3 Installation of Intel® VROC 6.0 PV for Linux

Intel® VROC 6.0 PV release package for Intel® Xeon® Platforms have been included in the latest supported OSV distributions. The following instructions will provide user an opportunity to install an archive with custom components with Intel® VROC 6.0 PV functionality that incorporates Intel VMD that is part of the Intel® Xeon® Scalable Platforms server class processors.

### 3.1 Supported Linux OS Distributions

VROC 6.0PV supported OS distributions

- RHEL 7.5 GA (VROC 6.0PV release available in VIP)
- RHEL 7.6 GA (inbox included VROC 6.0PV)
- SLES 12 SP4 GA (inbox included VROC 6.0PV)
- SLES15GA (support by request)

Note: Highly recommend user can upgrade to supported OS distribution to get the best experience for VROC6.0.

### 3.2 Installation Files

The following files are included in the Intel VROC 6.0 release kit for RHEL7.5GA. The kit is named based on the release version and the distribution of RHEL it is intended for.

SRC directory

RPM file containing the latest ledmon source

RPM file containing the latest mdadm source

RPMS directory

The latest ledmon RPM file(s)

The latest mdadm RPM file(s)

Note: RHEL7.6 GA and SLES 12 SP4 GM include the VROC 6.0 latest ledmon and mdadm package inbox. There is no extra packages or steps needed to install VROC 6.0 on these distributions.

### 3.3 VROC6.0 on RHEL 7.5 GA Installation Process

This section will focus on installing RHEL 7.5 GA in the configuration an Intel® Xeon® Scalable Platform with Intel® VMD enable and install to a SATA or NVMe device, apply/install the RPM files to upgrade to Intel® VROC 6.0 PV package.

#### 3.3.1 Installation with Intel® VMD enabled

This process will focus on installing RHEL 7.5 GA on a platform that has Intel® VMD enabled NVMe passthrough drive or Intel VROC managed RAID volume. (creating an Intel® VROC managed RAID volume in the UEFI HII can be referred in Chapter3).



1. Install RHEL7.5 GA in the NVMe passthrough drive or VROC managed RAID volume (refer to the Chapter2 to enable VMD and create RAID volume in BIOS HII)
2. Copy vroc6.0\_PV\_rhel7.5.zip to the destination folder
3. Go to the destination folder and upgrade ledmon/mdadm by using following command

```
# rpm -U ./ledmon-0.90-intel_5.4.e17.x86_64.rpm  
# rpm -U ./mdadm-4.0-13.1.IntelVROC6.0.e17.x86_64.rpm
```

### 3.3.2 Loading the Intel Accelerated Storage Manager (Intel ASM)

These instructions will outline how to install the Intel ASM tool on a new install of RHEL 7.5/7.6 GA.

1. Once RHEL 7.5/7.6 GA has been properly booted copy the NSG\_Agent-2.0.0.72-RHEL7-Release-pkg.zip to the platform
2. Unzip the file.
3. Go into the NSG\_Agent-2.0.0.72-RHEL7-Release-pkg directory
4. Go to the iasm directory
5. Run "yum install ./\*"
6. Go back up one directory level
7. Go to the vroc directory
8. Run "yum install ./\*"
9. Go back up one directory level
10. Go to www directory
11. Run "yum install ./\*"
12. Intel ASM has now been installed. Please reference the Intel ASM documentation for instructions how to configure and run the tool.

Note: This instruction set is created with the assumption that the system has been registered with RedHat and that the repos are properly loaded. Any technical requirements and reference data can be found within the Intel Accelerated Storage Manager Linux Administration Guide.



## 4 mdadm quick start guide

Usage: #mdadm [mode] <raiddevice> [options] <component-devices>

### Assemble – assemble previously created array into an active array

```
# mdadm -A -s          scan and assembly all the RAID volume based on config file
# mdadm -A /dev/md0 -e imsm /dev/<member drives>    assemble md0 manually if without config file
```

### Create/grow/Misc – Create new array with metadata/ change active size or number of active devices

```
# mdadm -C /dev/md/imsm0 /dev/nvme[0-3]n1 -n 4 -e imsm          Create IMSM meta data with 4 nvme0-3
# mdadm -C /dev/md/imsm0 /dev/md0 -n 4 -l 5                    Create md0 as 4DR5 in imsm0 container
# mdadm -C /dev/md0 /dev/md/imsm0 -n 4 -l 5 --consistency-policy=ppl    Create md0 as 4DR5 in imsm0 container with RWH enabled
# mdadm -C /dev/md/imsm0 /dev/md0 -n 4 -l 5 -z $((100*1024*1024))    Create 4DR5 with 100GB size for each drive. 300GB size created with this example command
# mkfs.ext4 /dev/md0          Create ext4 filesystem in md0 RAID volume
# mount /dev/md0 /mnt/<mountpoint>    Mount md0 RAID volume in the fs
# mdadm -a /dev/md/imsm0 /dev/<nvmeXn1>    Add hot-spare drive to IMSM container
# mdadm -E -s > /etc/mdadm.conf    export device metadata to mdadm.conf file
# mdadm -S /dev/md0          stop and deactivate md0 array
# mdadm -S /dev/md/imsm0    stop and deactivate imsm0 container
# mdadm -S -s              stop and deactivate all
# mdadm -f /dev/md0 /dev/nvme0n1    fail nvme0n1 in md0 array
# mdadm -r /dev/md127 /dev/nvme0n1    detached nvme0n1 in md127 container
# mdadm --zero-superblock /dev/nvme0n1    clear and zero the superblock in nvme0n1
# export MDADM_EXPERIMENTAL=1
# mdadm -G /dev/md0 -l 0          grow existing 2DR1 to 1DR0
# mdadm -G /dev/md127 -n 2        grow 2DR0 to container
# mdadm -a /dev/md127 /dev/nvme2n1    add one more drive into container
# mdadm -G /dev/md0 -l 5 --layout=left-asymmetric    grow 2DR0 to 3DR5
# mdadm -G /dev/md0 --size=128G    Grow component size md0 to the 128GB
# mdadm -G /dev/md0 --consistency-policy=resync    switch RWH closure policy to resync on the running md0
# mdadm -G /dev/md0 --consistency-policy=ppl    enable RWH closure mechanism on the running md0
```

### Follow/Monitor/Misc – Monitor one or more devices on state changes

```
#mdadm --detail-platform    Print detail of platform's RAID capabilities
#mdadm -D /dev/md0          Print detail of md0 device
#mdadm -E /dev/nvme0n1      Print contents of metadata store in nvme0n1
#cat /proc/mdstat           List all active md devices with information
# systemctl status mdmonitor.service    check mdmonitor service
# systemctl start mdmonitor.service     start mdmonitor service
# systemctl stop mdmonitor.service      stop mdmonitor service
# systemctl enable mdmonitor.service    enable mdmonitor service for next boot auto start
```



## 5 Creation/remove of RAID Volumes using mdadm

RAID volumes can be created within the BIOS after enabling Intel® VMD by using the Intel® VROC integrated UEFI HII features, or using the mdadm command line utility, which supports the Intel® Matrix Storage Manager (IMSM) metadata format when specified with the `-e imsm metadata` option.

### 5.1 Erasing RAID Metadata

Having incorrect or bad metadata can cause RAID volumes to be assembled incorrectly. The metadata can be erased on each potential member drive with the following command to ensure the drive is clean. This operation does not attempt to wipe existing user data but, will delete an array if it's a current member drive.

```
# mdadm --zero-superblock /dev/<nvmeXn1>
```

Multiple drives can be specified to clear the superblock at the same time.

### 5.2 RAID Volume Creation

**WARNING:** Creating a RAID array will permanently delete any existing data on the selected drives. Back up all important data before beginning these steps.

The following shows an example of how to create a RAID5 array with 4 Intel NVMe SSDs:

1. First, a container that establishes Intel® IMSM metadata **must** be created.

```
# mdadm -C /dev/md/imsm0 /dev/nvme[0-3]n1 -n 4 -e imsm
Continue creating array? Y
mdadm: container /dev/md/imsm0 prepared.
```

The command creates a RAID container with Intel® Matrix Storage Manager metadata format. The device node for the container will be `/dev/md/imsm0`. In this example drives `nvme0n1`, `nvme1n1`, `nvme2n1` and `nvme3n1` are used for this RAID container and the total number of drives is 4. The wildcard expression `/dev/nvme[0-3]n1` can be used to specify the range of drives. Individual drives can be also used.

2. Next, a RAID 5 volume is created.

```
# mdadm -C /dev/md0 /dev/md/imsm0 -n 4 -l 5
```

The command creates a RAID 5 volume `/dev/md0` within the `/dev/md/imsm0` container.

The following command parameters may also be used to give finer control for the creation of the RAID volume.

- `-n` Number of active RAID devices to be used in the volume.
- `-x` Specifies the number of spare devices in the initial array.
- `-c` Specifies the chunk (strip) size in Kilobytes. The default is 128KiB. This value must be a multiple of 4KiB. Optimal chunk size should be considered depending on expected workload profiles.
- `-l` specifies the RAID level. The options supported are 0, 1, 5, 10.
- `-z` Specifies the size (in Megabytes) of space dedicated on each disk to the RAID volume. This must be a multiple of the chunk size. For example:

```
# mdadm -C /dev/md0 /dev/md/imsm0 -n 4 -l 5 -z $((100*1024*1024))
```

The command above creates a RAID volume inside the `/dev/md/imsm0` container with 100GiB of disk space used on each drive member.



A suffix of 'M' or 'G' can be given to indicate Megabytes or Gigabytes respectively. This applies also to the `-c` parameter. So the above command is equivalent to this:

```
# mdadm -C /dev/md0 /dev/md/ism0 -n 4 -l 5 -z 100G
```

## 5.3 File System Creation on a RAID Volume

After the RAID volume has been created, a file system can be created in order to allow the mounting of the RAID volume.

```
# mkfs.ext4 /dev/md0
```

After the file system has been created, it can be mounted to the location of choice:

```
# mount /dev/md0 /mnt/<mountpoint>
```

## 5.4 Additional RAID Container and Volume Creation Examples

Create a 2 drive container and a RAID 0 volume

```
# mdadm -C /dev/md/ism0 /dev/nvme[0-1]n1 -n 2 -e ism
# mdadm -C /dev/md0 /dev/md/ism0 -n 2 -l 0
```

Create a 2 drive container and a RAID 1 volume

```
# mdadm -C /dev/md/ism0 /dev/nvme[0-1]n1 -n 2 -e ism
# mdadm -C /dev/md0 /dev/md/ism0 -n 2 -l 1
```

Create a 3 drive container and a RAID 5 volume

```
# mdadm -C /dev/md/ism0 /dev/nvme[0-2]n1 -n 3 -e ism
# mdadm -C /dev/md0 /dev/md/ism0 -n 3 -l 5
```

Create a 4 drive container and a RAID 10 volume

```
# mdadm -C /dev/md/ism0 /dev/nvme[0-3]n1 -n 4 -e ism
# mdadm -C /dev/md0 /dev/md/ism0 -n 4 -l 10
```

**Note:** To create multiple RAID volumes in the same container, they MUST span equal number of drives. For example, in order to have a RAID 0 volume and a RAID 5 volume in the same container, four drives must be used for both volumes.

## 5.5 Adding a Hot Spare

Adding a spare drive allows for immediate reconstruction of the RAID volume when a device failure is detected. `mdadm` will mark the failed device as “bad” and start reconstruction with the first available spare drive. The spare drive can also be used to grow the RAID volume (refer to section 6 for Online Capacity Expansion information). The spare drives sit idle during normal operations. When using `mdadm` with `ism` metadata, the spare drive added to a container is dedicated to that specific container. The following command adds a spare drive to the designated container `/dev/md/ism0`

```
# mdadm -a /dev/md/ism0 /dev/<nvmeXn1>
```



## 5.6 Creating RAID Configuration File

A configuration file can be created to record the existing RAID volumes. The information can be extracted from the existing RAID setup. The configuration file is typically stored at the default location of `/etc/mdadm.conf`. This allows a consistent assembling of the appropriate RAID volumes across platform boots.

```
# mdadm -E -s > /etc/mdadm.conf
```

Depending on OS distribution, there may be alternative means of saving the configuration file. It is important to reference the `mdadm.conf` man page to determine what applies to your distribution.

For example:

```
# mdadm --detail --scan >> /etc/mdadm.conf
```

Others may even use:

```
# mdadm --detail --scan >> /etc/mdadm/mdadm.conf
```

## 5.7 RAID Volume Initialization/Resync

Immediately after a RAID volume has been created, initialization (or resync) commences if the RAID level is 1, 10, or 5. During this time, any data stored on RAID level 5 volumes are not guaranteed to be safe if failure occurs. If a drive failure happens during the initialization time, recovery will not be possible. This scenario is also true during RAID volume rebuilds.

### 5.7.1 Adjusting Initialization/Resync Speed

Linux by default has a speed of 200MB as the speed for volume assembly and synchronization. This was the community standard set based on spinning platter based hard drives. A consensus has not been reached regarding what the standard should be moved to with the advancements in technology.

This value can be modified to prevent the system from taking an undue amount of time initializing or rebuilding a RAID array. The series of commands below shows a system that is set at the default value, and how that may be modified.

To see what the current rate of speed the system is using:

```
# cat /sys/block/md0/md/sync_speed_max  
200000(system)
```

To modify this to a higher value, such as 5GB for NVMe drives:

```
# echo 5000000 > /sys/block/md0/md/sync_speed_max
```

**Note:** Different values may be appropriate for different drive types. 5GB is reasonable for Data Center Intel NVMe SSD models.

## 5.8 Removing RAID Volumes Using mdadm

RAID arrays can be built using `mdadm`, but they can also be removed via `mdadm` with verbose.

First, stop the array. To stop all active RAID volumes, the following command can be used. `mdadm` will scan for and stop all running RAID volumes and containers.

```
# mdadm -vS /dev/md0  
mdadm: stopped /dev/md0  
# mdadm -S -s
```



And to stop a container, the following command can be used.

```
# mdadm -S /dev/md/ism0
```

Now check the status of the array:

```
# mdadm -D /dev/md0  
mdadm cannot open /dev/md0: No such file or directory
```

Then, remove or delete the superblocks from all associated disks with the following command:

```
# mdadm --zero-superblock /dev/nvmeXn1 /dev/nvmeYn1 /dev/nvmeZn1
```

## 5.9 Removing an Array within a Matrix

If there are more than one arrays within a container, this is referred to as a Matrix RAID. This requires a little more care in the implementation of removal.

First the volume must be stopped:

```
# mdadm -S /dev/md{number}
```

Next, remove the volume metadata:

```
# mdadm --kill-subarray={index} /dev/md{container_number}
```

Where {index} – should be either 0 or 1 to represent the first or second volume.



## 6 Additional Volume Operations with mdadm

---

### 6.1 Volume Assembly

RAID volumes can be assembled on a supported system with a supported operating systems using the mdadm application. All inactive RAID volumes can be activated using the assemble option with mdadm.

The following command scans for the mdadm configuration file at `/etc/mdadm.conf` in order to assemble the RAID volumes. If the configuration file is not found, it scans all available drives for RAID members and assembles all the RAID volumes:

```
# mdadm -A -s
```

To manually assemble and activate RAID volumes without the configuration file, the following example can be used:

```
# mdadm -A /dev/md0 -e imsm /dev/<member drives>
```

The first command assembles the container with the name `/dev/md0` using the provided list of drives. The second command assembles and activates appropriate volumes with the device nodes.

For additional information on `mdadm.conf`, consult the Linux man pages.

### 6.2 Online Capacity Expansion

The Online Capacity Expansion (OLCE) feature allows the capacity expansion of the RAID volumes. With the “online” feature, the operation can be performed while a file system is mounted on top of the RAID volume. This avoids having down time from taking the RAID volume offline for service or loss of data.

The size of a RAID volume can be increased by adding additional drives to the RAID container or (only if it is the last volume in the container) by expanding it on existing unused drive space available to the RAID volume. In the first case if two volumes exist in the same container, OLCE is performed automatically on both volumes (one by one) because of the requirement that all volumes must span the same set of disks for IMSM metadata.

The following commands can be issued to grow the RAID volume. The first assumes that it is the last volume in the container and we have additional room to grow, and the second assumes that an additional drive has been added to the IMSM container.

**Warning:** *Even though the data remains intact, data should always be backed up before performing expansion operations.*

If there is additional room in the last volume of the container, the volume can be grown to the maximum available capacity.

**Note:** This feature is only available starting with mdadm v3.2.5. It is guarded by the `MDADM_EXPERIMENTAL` environment variable which must be set to “1” for GROW command to success.

```
# mdadm -G /dev/md0 --size=max
```

The example below adds a single drive to the RAID container and then grows the volume(s). Because IMSM volumes inside a container must span the same number of drives, all volumes are expanded. A backup file that MDRAID will store the backup superblock is specified. This file must not reside on any of the active RAID volumes that are being worked on.



```
# mdadm -a /dev/md/imesm0 /dev/<nvmeXn1>
# mdadm -G /dev/md0 -n 4 --backup-file=/tmp/backup
```

**Note:** The operation may depend on the different RAID level for variant member drives. Please reference to Chapter 6.4 for more detail

## 6.3 Fail and Remove Drive

To mark an active drive as, “failed” (or set as faulty) manually, the following command can be issued:

```
# mdadm -f /dev/md0 /dev/<nvmeXn1>
```

To remove a failed drive, the following command needs to be executed. This only works on a container based RAID volume.

```
# mdadm -r /dev/md0 /dev/<nvmeXn1>
```

**Note:** Once the logical drive is removed from the volume with the command above the system needs to be powered off before removing the physical NVMe SSD from the system.

## 6.4 Raid Level Migration

The RAID level migration feature allows changing of the RAID volume level without loss of data stored on the volume. It does not require re-installation of the operating system. All applications and data remain intact.

**Warning:** Even though the data remains intact, data should always be backed up before performing migration operations.

The following table shows the available migration support with Intel® IMSM metadata. You must have the appropriate number of drives necessary for the level you’re converting to as spare drives.

**Table 5: Migration Capabilities with IMSM**

Destination → ↓Source level	RAID 0	RAID 1	RAID 10	RAID 5
RAID 0	N/A	No	Yes	Yes
RAID 1	Yes	N/A	No	*Yes
RAID 10	Yes	No	N/A	*Yes
RAID 5	No	No	No	N/A

\*Migrations from RAID 1 to RAID 5 or from RAID 10 to RAID 5 must be done in two steps. A conversion to RAID 0 first is necessary before converting to RAID 5. During the second step (migration from RAID 0 to RAID 5) the addition of spare drive(s) may be needed.

Before performing any grow operations (if not already done), one environmental variable needs to be set:

```
# export MDADM_EXPERIMENTAL=1
```

Note: This feature is only available starting from mdadm v3.2.5. This setting is case sensitive

The following is an example of migration from RAID 1 to RAID 5:

```
# cat /proc/mdstat
```



```
Personalities : [raid6] [raid5] [raid4] [raid1]
md0 : active raid1 nvme0n1[1] nvme1n1[0]
      16777216 blocks super external:/md127/0 [2/2] [UU]

md127 : inactive nvme1n1[1] (S) nvme0n1[0] (S)
      2210 blocks super external:imsm

unused devices: <none>
```

First step is to migrate from RAID 1 to RAID 0:

```
# mdadm -G /dev/md0 -l 0
md/raid1:md0: Disk failure on nvme1n1, disabling device.
md/raid1:md0: Operation continuing on 1devices.
mdadm: level of /dev/md0 changed to raid0

Personalities : [raid1] [raid0] [raid6] [raid5] [raid4]
md0 : active raid0 nvme0n1[1]
      16777216 blocks super external:/md127/0 64k chunks

md127 : inactive nvme1n1[1] (S) nvme0n1[0] (S)
      2210 blocks super external:imsm

unused devices: <none>
```

Use Online Capacity Expansion to go from 1-disk RAID 0 to 2-disk RAID 0:

```
# mdadm -G /dev/md127 -n 2
# cat /proc/mdstat
Personalities : [raid1] [raid0] [raid6] [raid5] [raid4]
md0 : active raid4 nvme1n1[2] nvme0n1[1]
      16777216 blocks super external:/md127/0 level 4, 64k chunks algorithm 0 [3/2] [U__]

md127 : inactive nvme1n1[1] (S) nvme0n1[0] (S)
      2210 blocks super external:imsm

unused devices: <none>
```

**Note:** This is an intermediate step, while Linux supports RAID 4, it is not supported as a final stage solution by Intel VROC. Please proceed to the next step to ensure preservation of your data.

Add a spare disk to the container md127:

```
# mdadm -a /dev/md127 /dev/nvme2n1
# cat /proc/mdstat
Personalities : [raid0] [raid1] [raid6] [raid5] [raid4]
md0 : active raid0 nvme1n1[2] nvme0n1[1]
      16777216 blocks super external:/md127/0 64k chunks

md127 : inactive - nvme2n1[2] (S) nvme1n1[1] (S) nvme0n1[0] (S)
      3315 blocks super external:imsm

unused devices: <none>
```



### Migrate from RAID 0 to RAID 5:

```
# mdadm -G /dev/md0 -l 5 --layout=left-asymmetric
# cat /proc/mdstat
Personalities : [raid0] [raid1] [raid6] [raid5] [raid4]
md0 : active raid5 nvme2n1[3] nvme1n1[2] nvme0n1[1]
      16777216 blocks super external:/md127/0 level 5, 64k chunk, algorithm 0 [3/3] [UUU]

md127 : inactive - nvme2n1[2] (S) nvme1n1[1] (S) nvme0n1[0] (S)
      3315 blocks super external:imsm

unused devices: <none>
```

**Warning:** IMSM metadata only supports the left-asymmetric layout of RAID 5. The default layout is left-symmetric, so during migrations the layout for IMSM metadata has to be specified explicitly. Left-asymmetric is the use of a rotating parity 0 with data continuation.

**Note:** The command to adjust consistency policy will fail during the reshape process is in progress. The message “mdadm: PPL cannot be enabled when reshape is in progress” will be presented.

## 6.5 Freezing Reshape

If a RAID volume is in the process of reshape, the reshape process will be frozen during the initramfs booting phase and will resume when the system is up and running. Starting with mdadm 3.2.5 these features are supported. Distributions from the Operating System Vendors should have taken care of this in their init script setup utilities, but details are described below for customers that are building their own distribution.

**Warning:** Even though the data remains intact, data should always be backed up before performing reshape operations.

The parameters `--freeze-reshape` is used to pause the reshape operation during system start up initramfs phase. For example:

```
# mdadm -As --freeze-reshape
```

When reshape is frozen, the status provided by `/proc/mdstat` will denote the state with a hyphen such as “super external:-md127/0” instead of “super external:/md127/0”:

```
Personalities : [raid5]
md0 : active raid5 nvme2n1[2] nvme1n1[1] nvme0n1[0]
      204800 blocks super external:-md127/0 level 5, 128k chunk, algorithm 0 [3/3] [UUU]
      [>.....] reshape = 2.2% (116736/5242880) finish=501934.9min speed=0K/sec

md127 : inactive -
      9459 blocks super external:imsm

unused devices: <none>
```

Once the system is up, the following example with the parameter `--continue` can be used to resume the reshape process:

```
# mdadm -G /dev/md0 --continue
```

Or with a volume:

```
# mdadm -G /dev/md/Volume0 --continue
```

## 6.6 RAID Write Hole Example and man page

The Intel® VROC 6.0 PV driver is unable to perform a rebuild on a RAID 5 volume before or during the Consistency Policy recovery process.



If the RWH condition occurs during a recovery process and the recovery has not completed, Intel® VROC 6.0 PV will attempt to resume the recover process from where it was interrupted.

If the RWH condition occurs during the process of the OS going into hibernation mode (S4) the RWH recovery process will be able to fix the failure condition for all the data being written during hibernation.

**Note:** The command line entries have been updated for use with 6.0 PV.

For RWH example:

**To create a RAID5 volume with enabled RWH policy:**

```
# mdadm -C /dev/md/ims0 /dev/nvme[0-3]n1 -n 4 -e imsm
Continue creating array? Y
mdadm: container /dev/md/ims0 prepared.
# mdadm -C /dev/md0 /dev/md/ims0 -l5 -n4 --consistency-policy=ppl
```

**To check the current RWH policy:**

```
# mdadm -D /dev/md0
/dev/md0:
    Container : /dev/md/ims0, member 0
    Raid Level : raid5
    Array Size : 117212672 (1117.83 GiB 1200.26 GB)
    Used Dev Size : 390708224 (372.61 GiB 400.09 GB)
    Raid Devices : 4
    Total Devices : 4

    State : clean, resyncing
    Active Devices : 4
    Working Devices : 40
    Failed Devices : 0
    Spare Devices : 0

    Layout : left-asymmetric
    Chunk Size: 128K
    Consistency Policy : ppl

    UUID : a0470058:714d8834:f9daaa0:f20a1a1aec
    Number Major Minor RaidDevice State
    0 259 1 0 active sync /dev/nvme2n1
    0 259 0 1 active sync /dev/nvme3n1
    0 259 3 2 active sync /dev/nvme4n1
    0 259 2 3 active sync /dev/nvme1n1
```

**To switch RWH closure policy to resync for a running array:**

```
# mdadm -G /dev/md0 --consistency-policy=resync
```

**To switch RWH closure policy to ppl for a running array: (RWH closure mechanism enable)**



```
# mdadm -G /dev/md0 --consistency-policy=ppl
```

## 6.7 Recovery of RAID volumes

Recovery is one of the most important aspects of using RAID. It allows rebuilding of redundant RAID volumes on a system when a drive failure occurs. Recovery is only possible in the case of following RAID levels: 1, 5, and 10. General recovery is possible if no more than one drive fails. However in the case of RAID 10, recovery may be possible even if two out of four drives fail if the two failed drives are members of two different mirrored pairs. If both drives of one mirror fail, recovery is not possible.

### 6.7.1 Removing Failed Drives(s)

The failed drive can be removed from the RAID volume by the following command:

```
# mdadm -f /dev/md0 /dev/nvme0n1
```

Remove from the container by the following command:

```
# mdadm -r /dev/md127 /dev/nvme2n1
```

### 6.7.2 Rebuilding

At this point, this RAID volume is running in degraded mode. However, it is still operational. If there are spare drives available in the container, rebuild of the RAID volume would automatically commence. A spare drive can also be manually added to start the rebuild process:

```
# mdadm -add /dev/md127 /dev/<nvme4n1>

Personalities : [raid1] [raid0] [raid6] [raid5] [raid4]
md0 : active raid5 nvme0n1[4] nvme3n1[2] nvme2n1[1] nvme1n1[0]
      50331648 blocks super external:/md127/0 level 5, 128k chunk, algorithm 0 [4/3] [UUU_]
      [====>.....] recovery = 26.6% (4471296/16777216) finish=0.6min
      speed=319378K/sec
md127 : inactive nvme0n1[0] (S) nvme3n1[3] (S) nvme2n1[2] (S) nvme1n1[1] (S)
      8516 blocks super external:imsm
unused devices: <none>Auto Rebuild
```

Auto-rebuild allows a RAID volume to be automatically rebuilt when a drive fails. There are 3 different scenarios this can happen:

1. There is a rebuild capable RAID volume with no spare drive in the container. If one of the drives in the volume fails it enters degraded mode. When a spare drive is added manually to the container, rebuild starts automatically.
2. There is a rebuild capable RAID volume with at least one spare drive in the container. If one of the drives in the volume fails, the spare drive is automatically pulled in, and the rebuild starts.
3. There are two or more containers. One container has a spare drive and the other one does not. If mdadm is running in monitor mode, and the appropriate policy is configured in the mdadm.conf file, a spare drive will be moved automatically from one container to the other if a RAID volume is degraded and requires a spare drive for rebuild.

For scenario number three, the following example is presented below:

1. Create container "md126" with 3 disks:

```
# mdadm -C /dev/md126 -n3 -e imsm /dev/nvme[0-2]n1
```



2. Create RAID1 volume “md1” in container “md126”, drive /dev/nvme2n1 remains a spare:

```
# mdadm -C /dev/md1 /dev/md126 -l1 -n2
```

3. Create container “md127” with 2 additional drives:

```
# mdadm -C /dev/md127 -n2 -e imsm /dev/nvme[3-4]n1
```

4. Create RAID1 volume “md2” in container “md127”, with no spare drives:

```
# mdadm -C /dev/md2 /dev/md127 -l1 -n2
Personalities : [raid1] [raid0] [raid6] [raid5] [raid4]
md2 : active raid1 nvme3n1[1] nvme4n1[0]
      976756736 blocks super external:/md127/0 [2/2] [UU]
md127 : inactive nvme4n1[1](S) nvme3n1[0](S)
      2210 blocks super external:imsm
md1 : active raid1 nvme2n1[1] nvme1n1[0]
      976756736 blocks super external:/md126/0 [2/2] [UU]
md126 : inactive nvme2n1[2](S) nvme1n1[1](S) nvme0n1[0](S)
      3315 blocks super external:imsm
```

unused devices: <none>

5. Save configuration file:

```
# mdadm -E -s > /etc/mdadm.conf
```

6. Add the policy with the same domain and the same action for all drives to the configuration file, which allows the spare to move from one container to another for rebuild:

```
# echo "POLICY domain=DOMAIN path=* metadata=imsm action=spare-same-slot" >> /etc/mdadm.conf
```

NOTE: make sure that for RHEL based systems user need to specify the MAILADDR in mdadm config file in order to run mdmonitor service (simply: #echo “MAILADDR root” >> /etc/mdadm.conf)

The configuration file in /etc/mdadm.conf will look similar below:

```
ARRAY metadata=imsm UUID=60582f12:51325766:88172a8a:8424eb16 spares=1
ARRAY /dev/md/1 container=60582f12:51325766:88172a8a:8424eb16 member=0
      UUID=0467835f:e74cb807:0c7b1fe2:84ccf80c
ARRAY metadata=imsm UUID=a4a1b4a1:23f34684:de07ba5b:328edbee
ARRAY /dev/md/2 container=a4a1b4a1:23f34684:de07ba5b:328edbee member=0
      UUID=39964136:f3fd21ae:e3cf676c:8f73b3fa
POLICY domain=DOMAIN path=* metadata=imsm action=spare-same-slot
```

7. Make sure mdadm is in monitor mode:

```
# mdadm --monitor --scan --daemonise
```

8. Fail one of the drives in volume “md2”, the volume without a spare:

```
# mdadm -f /dev/md2 /dev/nvme3n1
```

The spare drive /dev/nvme0n1 should be automatically moved from the container “md126” to the container “md127” and the rebuild of “md2” will start automatically:

```
Personalities : [raid1]
md2 : active raid1 nvme0n1[2] nvme4n1[0]
      16777216 blocks super external:/md127/0 [2/1] [U_]
```



```
[=====>.....] recovery = 59.5% (9991424/16777216) finish=0.2min
speed=525864K/sec
md127 : inactive nvme0n1[2] (S) nvme4n1[1] (S) nvme3n1[0] (S)
        7411 blocks super external:imsm
md1   : active raid1 nvme2n1[1] nvme1n1[0]
        16777216 blocks super external:/md126/0 [2/2] [UU]
md126 : inactive nvme2n1[2] (S) nvme1n1[1] (S)
        2210 blocks super external:imsm
unused devices: <none>
```

When the rebuild has completed:

```
Personalities : [raid1]
md2   : active raid1 nvme0n1[2] nvme4n1[0]
        16777216 blocks super external:/md127/0 [2/2] [UU]
md127 : inactive nvme0n1[2] (S) nvme4n1[1] (S) nvme3n1[0] (S)
        7411 blocks super external:imsm
md1   : active raid1 nvme2n1[1] nvme1n1[0]
        16777216 blocks super external:/md126/0 [2/2] [UU]
md126 : inactive nvme2n1[2] (S) nvme1n1[1] (S)
        2210 blocks super external:imsm
unused devices: <none>
```

Mdadm can generate appropriate udev rules based on /etc/mdadm.conf, for example:

```
# mdadm --udev-rules > /etc/udev/rules.d/65-md-bare.rules
#udevadm control --reload
```

custom udev rule will be added and look like this:

```
# ACTION=="add", SUBSYSTEM=="block", ENV{ID_PATH}=="*", RUN+="/sbin/mdadm --incremental
${env{DEVNAME}}"
```

**Note:** A config file (/etc/mdadm.conf) containing correct policy settings must be present as described within this section.

**Note:** The new disk must be "bare" that is at least the first and last 4KB must be blank.



# 7 RAID Reporting and Monitoring

## 7.1 Reporting RAID Information

Use the following command, to print out details about a RAID container or volume:

```
# mdadm -D /dev/md/imsm0
/dev/md/imsm0:
  Version : imsm
  Raid Level : container
  Total Devices : 4

Working Devices : 4
  UUID : b559b502:b199f86f:ee9fbd40:cd10e91d
  Member Arrays :

  Number   Major   Minor   Raid Device
  -----
    0         8       32      -          /dev/nvme0n1
    1         8       48      -          /dev/nvme1n1
    2         8       80      -          /dev/nvme2n1
    3         8       96      -          /dev/nvme3n1
```

The command `-D` will print all that the kernel knows about the array in its current state.

```
# mdadm -D /dev/md0
/dev/md0:
  Container : /dev/md/imsm0, member 0
  Raid Level : raid1
  Array Size : 781408256 (745.21 GiB 800.16 GB)
  Used Dev Size : 781409024 (745.21 GiB 800.16 GB)
  Raid Devices : 2
  Total Devices : 2

  State : clean, resyncing
  Active Devices : 2
  Working Devices : 2
  Failed Devices : 0
  Spare Devices : 0

  Resync Status : 38% complete

  UUID : 084d2b20:09897744:36757c5b:77e0e945
  Number   Major   Minor   Raid Device State
  -----
    0       259     2       0      active sync /dev/nvme1n1
    1       259     1       1      active sync /dev/nvme0n1
```



To print out metadata state details about a member drive:

```
# mdadm -E /dev/nvme0n1
/dev/nvme1n1:

    Magic : Intel Raid ISM Cfg Sig.
    Version : 1.1.00
    Orig Family : f957b05e
    Family : f957b05e
    Generation : 00000015
    Attributes : All supported
    UUID : 5f85c04a:be746f31:67d16085:cff460f1
    Checksum : abb8c53b correct
    MPB Sectors : 1
    Disks : 2
    RAID Devices : 1
    Disk00 Serial : LJ7423090T1P0FGN
    State : active
    Id : 00000000
    Usable Size : 1953514766 (931.51 GiB 1000.20 GB)
[1]:
    UUID : f196d4f7:81aea65f:f7391cae:ddfd67a7
    RAID Level : 1
    Members : 2
    Slots : [UU]
    Failed disk : none
    This Slot : 0
    Sector Size : 512
    Array Size : 33554432 (16.00 GiB 17.18 GB)
    Per Dev Size : 33556480 (16.00 GiB 17.18 GB)
    Sector Offset : 0
    Num Stripes : 131072
    Chunk Size : 64 KiB
    Reserved : 0
    Migrate State : idle
    Map State : normal
    Dirty State : clean
    RWH Policy : off
    Disk01 Serial : FT5462000H1P6JGN
    State : active
    Id : 00000000
    Usable Size : 3125617166 (1490.41 GiB 1600.32 GB)
```



To get the most current status on all RAID volumes, the file `/proc/mdstat` can be examined. This file is a special file that is updated continuously to show the status of all the containers, and RAID volumes. In the example below, the status shows that currently available supported RAID levels are 0, 1, 5 and 10. Md0 is the active RAID volume with RAID level 5 and 128k strip size. The RAID volume contains 4 drives that are all in normal (UP) status. "md127" is the IMSM container for the RAID volume.

```
# cat /proc/mdstat
Personalities : [raid1] [raid6] [raid5] [raid4]
md0 : active raid5 nvme0n1[3] nvme3n1[2] nvme2n1[1] nvme1n1[0]
      2930270208 blocks super external:/md127/0 level 5, 128k chunk, algorithm 0 [4/4] [UUUU]
md127 : inactive nvme3n1[3](S) nvme2n1[2](S) nvme1n1[1](S) nvme0n1[0](S)
      4420 blocks super external:imsm
unused devices: <none>
```

**Note:** When creating containers and volumes, you will notice that in `/proc/mdstat` the device names will not match up exactly. For example, when `/dev/md/imsm0` is created, md127 will be shown in `/proc/mdstat` and other detail output as well. The `/dev/md/imsm0` is created as an alias of `/dev/md127` device node. Looking in the `/dev/md` directory, one will notice that `/dev/md/imsm0` is a soft link to `/dev/md127`.

## 7.2 Report RAID Details from the System BIOS

To see what Intel® VROC RAID support is provided by the BIOS issue the following command:

```
# mdadm --detail-platform
Platform : Intel(R) Virtual RAID on CPU
Version : 6.0.0.1024
RAID Levels : raid0 raid1 raid10 raid5
Chunk Sizes : 4k 8k 16k 32k 64k 128k

2TB volumes : supported

2TB disks : supported
Max Disks : 8
Max Volumes : 2 per array, 8 per controller
I/O Controller : /sys/devices/pci0000:00/0000:00:11.5 (SATA)
Port0 : - no device attached -
Port1 : - no device attached -
Port2 : - no device attached -
Port3 : - no device attached -

Port4 : - no device attached -
Port5 : - no device attached -

Platform : Intel(R) Virtual RAID on CPU
Version : 6.0.0.1024
RAID Levels : raid0 raid1 raid10 raid5
Chunk Sizes : 4k 8k 16k 32k 64k 128k

2TB volumes : supported

2TB disks : supported
Max Disks : 8
Max Volumes : 2 per array, 8 per controller
I/O Controller : /sys/devices/pci0000:00/0000:17.0 (SATA)
```



```

Port4 : /dev/sda (W629KMP2)
Port0 : - no device attached -
Port1 : - no device attached -
Port2 : - no device attached -
Port3 : - no device attached -
Port5 : - no device attached -
Port6 : - no device attached -
Port7 : - no device attached -

Platform : Intel(R) Virtual RAID on CPU
Version : 6.0.0.1024
RAID Levels : raid0 raid1 raid10 raid5
Chunk Sizes : 4k 8k 16k 32k 64k 128k
2TB volumes : supported
2TB disks : supported
Max Disks : 24
Max Volumes : 2 per array, 24 per controller
3rd Party NVMe : supported
I/O Controller : /sys/devices/pci0000:85/0000:85:05.5 (VMD)
I/O Controller : /sys/devices/pci0000:17/0000:17:05.5 (VMD)
I/O Controller : /sys/devices/pci0000:5d/0000:5d:05.5 (VMD)
NVMe under VMD : /sys/devices/pci0000:5d/0000:5d:05.5/pci10001:00/10001:00:02.0/10001:01:00.0
NVMe under VMD : /sys/devices/pci0000:5d/0000:5d:05.5
/pci10001:5d.05.5/pci10001:00/03.0/10001:02:00.0
I/O Controller : /sys/devices/pci0000:d7/0000:d7:05.5 (VMD)
NVMe under VMD : /sys/devices/pci0000:d7/0000:d7:05.5/pci10004:00/10004:00:00.0/10004:01:00.0
NVMe under VMD : /sys/devices/pci0000:d7/0000:d7:05.5/pci10004:00/01.0/10004:02:00.0
I/O Controller : /sys/devices/pci0000:ae/05.5 (VMD)

```

**Note:** The version represented in this output is the version of the platforms Intel VROC PreOS version, not to be confused with the version of mdadm used.

## 7.3 Logging

Various messages coming from MDRAID subsystem in the kernel are logged. Typically the messages are stored in the log file `/var/log/messages` in popular Linux distributions with other kernel status, warning, and error outputs.

Below is an example snippet of what the log may look like:

```

Dec 11 15:07:28 localhost kernel: md/raid:md0: not clean -- starting background reconstruction
Dec 11 15:07:28 localhost kernel: md/raid:md0: device nvme0n1 operational as raid disk 3
Dec 11 15:07:28 localhost kernel: md/raid:md0: device nvme3n1 operational as raid disk 2
Dec 11 15:07:28 localhost kernel: md/raid:md0: device nvme2n1 operational as raid disk 1
Dec 11 15:07:28 localhost kernel: md/raid:md0: device nvme1n1 operational as raid disk 0

```



```
Dec 11 15:07:28 localhost kernel: md/raid:md0: raid level 5 active with 4 out of 4 devices,
algorithm 0
Dec 11 15:07:28 localhost kernel: md/raid456: discard support disabled due to uncertainty.
Dec 11 15:07:28 localhost kernel: Set raid456.devices_handle_discard_safely=Y to override.
Dec 11 15:07:28 localhost kernel: md0: detected capacity change from 0 to 3000596692992
Dec 11 15:07:28 localhost systemd: Starting MD Metadata Monitor on /dev/md127...
Dec 11 15:07:28 localhost systemd: Started MD Metadata Monitor on /dev/md127.
Dec 11 15:07:28 localhost kernel: md: resync of RAID array md0
```

There are two components within the mdadm tools to monitor events for the RAID volumes. mdadm can be used to monitor general RAID events, and mdmon provides the ability to monitor “metadata event” occurrences such as drive failures, clean-to-dirty transitions, etc. for external metadata based RAID volumes. The kernel provides the ability to report such actions to the user space via sysfs, and mdmon takes action accordingly with the monitoring capability. The mdmon polls the sysfs looking for changes in the entry value for, *array\_state*, *sync\_action*, and per drive *state* attribute files.

## 7.4 mdmon

The mdadm monitor, mdmon, is automatically started when MDRAID volumes are activated by mdadm through creation or assemble. However, if it is not, the daemon can be started manually as shown below:

1. Run the following command:

```
# mdmon /dev/md0
```

The `--all` parameter can be used in place of the container name to start monitors for all active containers.

**Note:** mdmon must be started in the `initramfs` in order to support an external metadata RAID array as the root file system. mdmon needs to be restarted in the new namespace once the final root files system has been mounted.

```
# mdmon --takeover --all
```



## 7.5 Monitoring Using mdadm and systemctl

All monitoring services designed with a fresh install of RHEL 7.X to initialize upon creation of the RAID volume, however, there are methods to ensure that these functions have initialized properly. These tools will allow for the Linux administrator to check and enable tools on the system for use to assist in RAID monitoring within the CLI environment.

### 7.5.1 mdadm Monitoring Daemon

mdadm monitoring can be started with the following command line:

```
# mdadm --monitor --scan --daemonise --syslog
```

The command above runs mdadm as a daemon to monitor all md devices. All events will be reported to syslog. The user can monitor the syslog and filter for specific mdadm events generated.

### 7.5.2 systemctl for RAID Monitoring

To see if the mdmonitor services are running as anticipated, you may use the following command to check the status:

```
# systemctl status mdmonitor.service
```

The command below can be used below to manually start the service if you find that it is not running:

```
# systemctl start mdmonitor.service
```

Alternatively, the service can be enabled to start immediately following each reboot. Use this command:

```
# systemctl enable mdmonitor.service
```

To stop the service, this command is used.

```
# systemctl stop mdmonitor.service
```

There are additional command line parameters that can be passed to mdmon at startup.

**Table 6: Parameters for mdadm in monitor mode**

Long form	Short form	Description
--mail	-m	Provide mail address to email alerts or failures to.
--program or --alert	-p	Provide program to run when an event is detected.
--delay	-d	Seconds of delay between polling state. Default is 60s.
--config	-c	Specify a different config file.
--scan	-s	Find mail-address/program settings in config file.
--oneshot	-1	Check for degraded arrays and then exit.
--test	-t	Generate a Test Message event against each array at startup.



<code>--syslog</code>	<code>-y</code>	Cause all events to be reported through 'syslog'. The messages have facility of 'daemon' and varying priorities.
<code>--increment</code>	<code>-r</code>	Give a percentage increment. mdadm will generate RebuildNN events with the NN indicating the percentage at which the rebuild event had happened.
<code>--daemonise</code>	<code>-f</code>	Run as background daemon if monitoring.
<code>--pid-file</code>	<code>-i</code>	Write the pid of the daemon process to specified file.
<code>--no-sharing</code>	N/A	This inhibits the functionality for moving spare drives between arrays.



The following table presents all the events that are reported by mdadm monitor:

**Table 7: Monitoring Events**

Event Name	Description
DeviceDisappeared	An MD array previously configured no longer exists.
RebuildStarted	An MD array started reconstruction.
RebuildNN	NN is a 2 digit number that indicates rebuild has passed that many percent of the total. For example, Rebuild50 will trigger an event when 50% of rebuild has completed.
RebuildFinished	An MD array has completed rebuild.
Fail <sup>1</sup>	An active component of an array has been marked faulty.
FailSpare <sup>1</sup>	A spare drive that was being rebuilt to replace a faulty device has failed.
SpareActive	A spare drive that was being rebuilt to replace a fault device is rebuilt and active.
NewArray	A new MD array has been detected in /proc/mdstat.
DegradedArray <sup>1</sup>	A newly discovered array appears to be degraded.
MoveSpare	A spare drive has been moved from one array in a spare group to another array to replace a failed drive. Both arrays are labeled with the same spare group.
SparesMissing <sup>1</sup>	The spare device(s) does not exist in comparison to the config file when the MD array is first discovered.
TestMessage <sup>1</sup>	Discovered new array while --test flag was used.

**Note:** The events indicated cause email to be sent. These can also be sent to the syslog, examples can be located in section 7.4.

## 7.6 Configuration File for Monitoring

mdadm will check the mdadm.conf configuration file to extract the appropriate entries for monitoring. The following entries we can set to pass to mdmon:

- **MAILADDR:** This configuration entry allows an E-mail address to be used for alerts. Only one email address should be used.
- **MAILFROM:** This configuration entry sets the email address to appear from the alert emails. The default from would be the "root" user with no domain. This entry overrides the default.
- **PROGRAM:** This configuration entry sets the program to run when mdmon detects potentially interesting events on any of the arrays it is monitoring. There can be only one PROGRAM line in the configuration file.



## 7.7 Examples of monitored events in syslog

```
Personalities : [raid5]

md0 : active raid5 nvme2n1[2] nvme1n1[1] nvme0n1[0]
      204800 blocks super external:/md127/0 level 5, 128k chunk, algorithm 0 [3/3] [UUU]

md127 : inactive - nvme2n1[2] (S) nvme1n1[1] (S) nvme0n1[0] (S)
      3315 blocks super external:imsm
unused devices: <none>
```

In order to monitor all RAID containers a mdadm daemon can be started using the following command:

```
# mdadm --monitor --scan --daemonise -syslog
```

Note: only one monitor daemon can be run at the same time. User have to kill existing daemon before run the new one.

Note: make sure that for RHEL based systems user need to specify the MAILADDR in mdadm config file in order to run mdmonitor service (simply: #echo "MAILADDR root" >> /etc/mdadm.conf)

All events now will be written to syslog. After a mdadm daemon has been started the following messages can be found in /var/log/messages or the corresponding syslog file the distribution has designated:

```
May 15 09:58:40 myhost mdadm[9863]: NewArray event detected on md device /dev/md0
May 15 09:58:40 myhost mdadm[9863]: NewArray event detected on md device /dev/md127
```

When a spare drive has been added:

```
May 15 09:59:07 myhost mdadm[9863]: SpareActive event detected on md device /dev/md0, component
device /dev/<nvmeXn1>
```

When an OLCE command is finished:

```
May 15 09:59:16 myhost mdadm[9863]: RebuildFinished event detected on md device /dev/md0
```

When a drive fails:

```
May 15 10:01:04 myhost mdadm[9863]: Fail event detected on md device /dev/md0, component device
/dev/<nvmeXn1>
```

When a rebuild finishes:

```
May 15 10:02:22 myhost mdadm[9863]: RebuildFinished event detected on md device /dev/md0
May 15 10:02:22 myhost mdadm[9863]: SpareActive event detected on md device /dev/md0
```

When all MD devices are stopped:

```
May 15 10:03:27 myhost mdadm[9863]: DeviceDisappeared event detected on md device /dev/md0
May 15 10:03:27 myhost mdadm[9863]: DeviceDisappeared event detected on md device /dev/md127
```



## 8 LED Management

LED management is achieved using the Linux ledmon & ledctl utilities. Normally, drive backplane LEDs are controlled by a hardware RAID controller (PERC), but when using Software RAID on Linux (mdadm) for PCIE SSD, the ledmon daemon will monitor the status of the drive array and update the status of drive LEDs.

ledmon can be run as a daemon to constantly monitor the status of drives and Software RAID and set the drive LEDs appropriately. Only a single instance of the daemon should be running at a time. The ledmon application supports two types of LED systems: A two-LED system (Activity LED and Status LED) and a three-LED system (Activity LED, Locate LED, and Fail LED). This tool has the highest priority when accessing the LEDs.

ledmon will be active and running on all modern installations of Linux using systemd. Should there not be systemd active on your installation, you will have to manually add ledmon to the /etc/rc.local file.

The ledctl utility can be used to identify an individual drive on a backplane, useful when determining which drive maps to which drive bay slot. The ledctl application uses SGPIO and SES-2 to control LEDs. It implements IBPI patterns of SFF-8489 specification for SGPIO. The service monitors all RAID volumes. There is no method to specify individual volumes to monitor. These utilities have only been verified with Intel® storage controllers.

### 8.1 Installing ledmon Package

The following, steps through the process for the user to follow on a standard Intel VROC supported Linux distribution as a clean installation.

1. First check to see if ledmon is properly installed and started.
  - a. If installed, this command will start the ledmon daemon if not already started.

```
# ledmon
```

- b. If it is running, the following is the expected return text, otherwise continue with #2 to install ledmon.

```
ledmon [306623]: daemon is running..
```

```
ledmon [306623]: parent exit status is STATUS LEDMON RUNNING
```

2. To install the ledmon package, execute the following command.

```
# yum install ledmon-0.90-intel_5.4.el7.x86_64.rpm
```

3. Confirm ledmon is started by repeating #1.

### 8.2 Configuring ledmon to Auto-Start (RHEL 7.5/7.6GA)

To ensure that the ledmon daemon starts on each reboot, open file /etc/rc.local using your favorite editor (e.g. VIM or VI). Insert/add 'ledmon' to the final line of the file as shown below.

```
# vi /etc/rc.local
```

```
#!/bin/bash
```

```
# THIS FILE IS ADDED FOR COMPATIBILITY PURPOSES
```

```
#
```

```
# It is highly advisable to create own system services or udev rules
```

```
# to run scripts during boot instead of using this file.
```



```
#  
# In contrast to previous versions due to parallel execution during boot  
# this script will be executed during boot.  
#  
# Please note that you must run 'chmod +x /etc/rc.local' to ensure  
# that this script will be executed during boot.  
#  
touch /var/lock/subsys/local  
ledmon
```

**Note:** It is important that the addition of `ledmon` is located on the next line of the `/etc/rc.local` file. It is to reside by itself within that file on that line. Failure to configure this setting as such can cause the system to not function properly.

### 8.3 Configuring ledmon manually start (RHEL 7.5/7.6GA)

This section assumes the user has only installed RHEL 7.X GA operating system and is not updating with the latest available version of Intel VROC Linux 6.0 PV Release Package.

1. Create the file `"/etc/systemd/system/ledmon.service"`.

```
[Unit]  
Description=Enclosure LED Utilities  
  
[Service]  
ExecStart=/usr/sbin/ledmon  
Type=forking  
  
[Install]  
WantedBy=multi-user.target
```

2. Start `ledmon` as a system service

```
# systemctl start ledmon.service
```

3. An alternative for automated boot of `ledmon`

```
# systemctl enable ledmon.service
```

### 8.4 Use of ledmod/ledctl Utilities

1. Running `ledctl` and `ledmon` can be done concurrently, however, `ledmon` application has the highest priority when accessing LEDs then other programs. It means some patterns set by `ledctl` may have no effect (except Locate pattern). If not already started, start the `ledmon` as shown below.

```
# ledmon
```

2. As an example, use the `ledctl` command below to blink the drive LED on the device node `/dev/nvme0n1`.

```
# ledctl locate=/dev/nvme0n1
```

Note: This command can be used as an on demand tool from the command line to “locate” a drive at will. Each drive attached to the system particularly via surprise hot plug will be re-enumerated and this feature can be



useful in identification. The numbers assigned are set as a feature of the Linux kernel, and cannot be reset by the administrator.

3. The following command will turn off the locate LED

```
# ledctl locate_off=/dev/nvme0n1
```

Note: This feature can also be turned off at will by the system administrator. This is the command by which the administrator may accomplish this.

## 8.5 LED Activity during Hot-plug Events

After hot-removing a disk and re-inserting it in the same slot, the fault LED may blink for 10 seconds. This is expected behavior because ledmon imposes fail state to slot's LEDs once the drive is removed from the system, but the design backplanes requires drive presence in the slot for LED to blink. So the fail state is always there since the drive is removed, but LED start blinking only if the drive is in the slot – (once the new drive is inserted). Ledmon will change the state to normal once hot-plug event is handled.

## 8.6 Enhanced LED Management

Intel VROC 6.0 PV will support the ability to perform basic LED management configuration of the status LEDs on compatible backplanes.

In Linux LED management is achieved using ledmon and ledctl activities. The ledmon daemon will monitor the status of the drive array and update the status of drive LEDs. The Intel VROC 6.0 Linux product will provide LED management support for status LEDs on enclosures that provide either a 2 LED solution or a 3 LED solution. Enhanced LED management provide mechanism for user to customize LED default behavior based on ledmon.conf configuration. The following table is the few examples options on different LED status default behavior.



Table 8 - The enhanced LEDs management capabilities (set in the Ledmon Configuration file):

Event / Parameter	Behavior	Configuration options	Default Setting
<b>Skip/exclude controller</b> <b>BLACKLIST</b>	Ledmon will exclude scanning controllers listed on the blacklist. When whitelist is also set in config file, the blacklist will be ignored	Controller in the blacklist will be exclude in the scanning	Support all Controller
<b>RAID volume is initializing or verifying or verifying and fixing</b> <b>BLINK_ON_INIT</b>	Rebuild pattern on all drives in RAID volume (until initialization/verify/verify and fix finishes)	1. True/Enabled (on all drives) 2. False/Disabled (no drives)	True/ Enabled
<b>Set ledmon scan interval</b> <b>INTERVAL</b>	The value is given in seconds. Defines the time interval between ledmon sysfs scan	10s (5s is maximum)	10s
<b>RAID volume is rebuilding</b> <b>REBUILD_BLINK_ON_ALL</b>	Rebuild pattern on a single drive to which RAID volume rebuilds	1. False/Disabled (on one drive) 2. True/Enabled (on all drives)	False/ Disabled
<b>RAID volume is migrating</b> <b>BLINK_ON_MIGR</b>	Rebuild pattern on all drives in RAID volume (until migration finishes)	1. True/Enabled (on all drives) 2. False/Disabled (no drives)	True/ Enabled
<b>Set ledmon debug level</b> <b>LOG_LEVEL</b>	Corresponds with <code>-log-level</code> flag from ledmon	Acceptable values are: quiet, error, warning, info, debug, all - 0 means 'quiet' and 5 means 'all'	2
<b>Set manage RAID member or All</b> <b>RAID_MEMBERS_ONLY</b>	If flag is set to true ledmon will limit monitoring only to drives that are RAID members	1. False / (all RAID member and PT) 2. True / (RAID member only)	False
<b>Limited scans only to following controllers</b> <b>WHITELIST</b>	Ledmon will limit changing LED state to controllers listed on whitelist	limit changing LED state in whitelist controller	No limit

**Note:** Intel VROC 6.0 LED Management only applies to drives that reside within a supported drive backplane (NVMe and/or SATA). Drives that are connected either by an I/O cable, PCIe add-in card or plugged directly into the motherboard (M.2) will not have LED Management support.

**Note:** Intel VROC 6.0 LED Management does not include drive activity LED management (only status LEDs).



## 8.6.1 Ledmon Utility

Ledmon can be run as a daemon to constantly monitor the status of drives and Software RAID and set the drive LEDs appropriately. Only a single instance of the daemon should be running at a time. This tool has the highest priority when accessing LEDs.

Usage: #ledmon [OPTIONS]

**Table 9 - Ledmon options listed:**

OPTIONS	Usage
<b>-c or --config-path=</b>	Sets the configuration file path. This overrides any other configuration files. (Although the utility currently does not use a config file). The /etc/ledcfg.conf is shared by ledmon and ledctl utilities.
<b>-l or --log-path</b>	Sets the path to a log file. This overrides /var/log/ledmon.log.
<b>-t or --interval=</b>	Sets the time interval in seconds between scans of the sysfs. A minimum of 5 seconds is set.
<b>--quiet, --error, ---warning, --info, --debug, --all</b>	Specifies verbosity level of the log - 'quiet' means no logging at all, and 'all' means to log everything. The levels are given in order. If user specifies more than one verbose option the last option comes into effect.
<b>-h or --help</b>	Prints help text and exits.
<b>-v or --version</b>	Prints version and license information, then exits.

## 8.6.2 Ledctl Utility

The ledctl utility is an application that is designed to control LEDs associate with each slot in an enclosure or drive bay. The LEDs of devices listed in *list\_of\_devices* are set to the given pattern *pattern\_name* and all other LEDs are turned off. The user must have root privileges to use this application. The service monitors all RAID volumes. There is no method to specify individual volumes to monitor. These utilities have only been verified with Intel® storage controllers. The following list of ledctl options is not a complete list. To see the complete list, please see the manuals in the copy of the man page within the appendixes.

Usage: #ledctl [OPTIONS] pattern\_name=list\_of\_devices

**Table 10 - Ledctl Pattern**

Pattern_name	Usage
<b>locate</b>	Turns Locate LED associated with the given device(s) or empty slot(s) on. This will initiate the locate blink pattern until it is turned off.
<b>off</b>	Turns only Status LED and Failure LED off.
<b>rebuild</b>	Visualizes "Rebuild" pattern.
<b>failure or disk_failed</b>	Visualizes "Failure" pattern.



## Appendix A: MDRAID Sysfs Components

The MDRAID subsystem has sysfs components that provide information or can be used to tweak behavior and performance. All MDRAID devices present in the system are shown in:

```
/sys/block/
```

Example:

```
# ls -l /sys/block/md*
lrwxrwxrwx 1 root root 0 May 17 13:26 /sys/block/md126 -> ../devices/virtual/block/md126
lrwxrwxrwx 1 root root 0 May 17 13:26 /sys/block/md127 -> ../devices/virtual/block/md127
```

Mapping between a device number and its name can be found:

```
# ls -l /dev/md/
total 0
lrwxrwxrwx 1 root root 8 May 17 13:26 imsm0 -> ../md127
lrwxrwxrwx 1 root root 8 May 17 13:26 raid1 -> ../md126
```

md127 is imsm0 and md126 is raid1.

MD devices in `/sys/block` are symbolic links pointing to the `/sys/devices/virtual/block`. All MD Devices are in the 'md' subdirectory in `/sys/devices/virtual/block/mdXYZ` directory. In the md directory the following contents can be found:

```
# ls -l /sys/devices/virtual/block/md127/md
total 0
-rw-r--r-- 1 root root 4096 May 18 13:18 array_size
-rw-r--r-- 1 root root 4096 May 17 13:26 array_state
drwxr-xr-x 2 root root 0 May 18 13:18 bitmap
-rw-r--r-- 1 root root 4096 May 18 13:18 chunk_size
-rw-r--r-- 1 root root 4096 May 18 13:18 component_size
drwxr-xr-x 2 root root 0 May 17 13:26 dev-nvme1n1
drwxr-xr-x 2 root root 0 May 17 13:26 dev-nvme2n1
-rw-r--r-- 1 root root 4096 May 18 13:18 layout
-rw-r--r-- 1 root root 4096 May 17 13:26 level
-rw-r--r-- 1 root root 4096 May 18 13:18 max_read_errors
-rw-r--r-- 1 root root 4096 May 17 13:26 metadata_version
--w----- 1 root root 4096 May 17 13:26 new_dev
-rw-r--r-- 1 root root 4096 May 17 13:26 raid_disks
-rw-r--r-- 1 root root 4096 May 18 13:18 reshape_position
-rw-r--r-- 1 root root 4096 May 18 13:18 resync_start
-rw-r--r-- 1 root root 4096 May 18 13:18 safe_mode_delay
```

Since the MD device is a container, the metadata version file will show:

```
# cat /sys/devices/virtual/block/md127/md/metadata_version
external:imsm
```



The directory contains subdirectories dev-nvme1n1 and dev-nvme2n1 specifying the disks that the container is assembled from.

The MD Volume contents look like below:

```
# ls -l /sys/devices/virtual/block/md126/md/
total 0
-rw-r--r-- 1 root root 4096 May 17 13:26 array_size
-rw-r--r-- 1 root root 4096 May 17 13:26 array_state
drwxr-xr-x 2 root root 0 May 18 13:10 bitmap
--w----- 1 root root 4096 May 18 13:10 bitmap_set_bits
-rw-r--r-- 1 root root 4096 May 17 13:26 chunk_size
-rw-r--r-- 1 root root 4096 May 17 13:26 component_size
-r--r--r-- 1 root root 4096 May 17 13:26 degraded
drwxr-xr-x 2 root root 0 May 17 13:26 dev-nvme1n1
drwxr-xr-x 2 root root 0 May 17 13:26 dev-nvme2n1
-rw-r--r-- 1 root root 4096 May 17 13:26 layout
-rw-r--r-- 1 root root 4096 May 17 13:26 level
-rw-r--r-- 1 root root 4096 May 18 13:10 max_read_errors
-rw-r--r-- 1 root root 4096 May 17 13:26 metadata_version
-r--r--r-- 1 root root 4096 May 18 13:10 mismatch_cnt
--w----- 1 root root 4096 May 17 13:26 new_dev
-rw-r--r-- 1 root root 4096 May 17 13:26 raid_disks
lrwxrwxrwx 1 root root 0 May 17 13:26 rd0 -> dev-nvme1n1
lrwxrwxrwx 1 root root 0 May 17 13:26 rd1 -> dev-nvme2n1
-rw-r--r-- 1 root root 4096 May 18 13:10 reshape_position
-rw-r--r-- 1 root root 4096 May 17 13:26 resync_start
-rw-r--r-- 1 root root 4096 May 17 13:26 safe_mode_delay
-rw-r--r-- 1 root root 4096 May 18 13:10 suspend_hi
-rw-r--r-- 1 root root 4096 May 18 13:10 suspend_lo
-rw-r--r-- 1 root root 4096 May 17 13:26 sync_action
-r--r--r-- 1 root root 4096 May 17 13:26 sync_completed
-rw-r--r-- 1 root root 4096 May 18 13:10 sync_force_parallel
-rw-r--r-- 1 root root 4096 May 18 13:10 sync_max
-rw-r--r-- 1 root root 4096 May 18 13:10 sync_min
-r--r--r-- 1 root root 4096 May 17 13:26 sync_speed
-rw-r--r-- 1 root root 4096 May 18 13:10 sync_speed_max
-rw-r--r-- 1 root root 4096 May 18 13:10 sync_speed_min
```

Several new files are present, and they are related to the RAID Volume properties. Base information can be read from files:

- **Array size**

```
# cat /sys/devices/virtual/block/md126/md/array_size
1048576
```

- **Array state**

```
# cat /sys/devices/virtual/block/md126/md/array_state
clean
```

- **Raid level**

```
# cat /sys/devices/virtual/block/md126/md/level
raid1
```

- **Strip size**

```
# cat /sys/devices/virtual/block/md126/md/chunk_size
65536
```

- **Metadata**

```
# cat /sys/devices/virtual/block/md126/md/metadata_version
external:/md127/0
```

And this is what is shown in mdstat for the example RAID information:

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```
# cat /proc/mdstat
Personalities : [raid1]
md127 : active raid1 nvme0n1[1] nvme1n1[0]
        78148256 blocks super external:/md0/0 [2/2] [UU]

md0 : inactive nvme1n1[1](S) nvme0n1 [0](S)
        2210 blocks super external:imsm

unused devices: <none>
```



## Appendix B: ledmon.conf

---

ledmon.conf(5)

Intel(R) Enclosure LED Utilities Config

ledmon.conf(5)

### NAME

ledmon.conf - Configuration file for Intel(R) Enclosure LED Utilities.

### DESCRIPTION

The ledmon configuration file allows you to use advanced settings and functions of Intel(R) Enclosure LED Utilities. The global location of the configuration file is /etc/ledmon.conf. Instead of a global configuration file, you can specify a local config file using the -c option when running ledmon.

### SYNTAX

One line should keep exactly one option and value in the configuration file in format: OPTION=VALUE. Any word that begins with a hash sign (#) starts a comment and that word together with the remainder of the line is ignored. Empty lines are allowed. Either single quotes (') or double quotes (") should not be used.

Values are considered as truth: enabled, true, yes, 1.

Values are considered as false: disabled, false, no, 0.

See also the examples section.

List of configurable options:

**BLACKLIST** - Ledmon will exclude scanning controllers listed on blacklist. When whitelist is also set in config file, the blacklist will be ignored. The controllers should be separated by comma (,) character.

**BLINK\_ON\_INIT** - Related with RAID Initialization (resync), Verify (check) and Verify and Fix (repair) processes. If value is set to true - status LEDs of all member drives will blink with proper pattern if RAID volume is under sync process. If value is set to false, processes like init or verifications will not be reported by LEDs. The default value is true.

**BLINK\_ON\_MIGR** - RAID can be migrated between some levels or strip sizes and the flag is related with this processes. Also RAID Grow operation will be reported along with this flag. If value is set to true - status LEDs of all member drives will blink with proper pattern if RAID volume is under reshape. If value is set to false, listed actions will not be reported by LEDs. The default value is true.

**INTERVAL** - The value is given in seconds. Defines time interval between ledmon sysfs scan. The minimum is 5 seconds the maximum is not specified. The default value is 10 seconds.

**LOG\_LEVEL** - Corresponds with --log-level flag from ledmon. Log level QUIET means no logging at all and ALL means to log everything. The default log level is WARNING. Acceptable values are: quiet, error, warning, info, debug, all. Value also can be set by integer number - 0 means 'quiet' and 5 means 'all'.

**LOG\_PATH** - Sets a path to local log file. If this option is specified the global log file /var/log/ledmon.log is not used.

**RAID\_MEMBERS\_ONLY** - If flag is set to true ledmon will limit monitoring only to drives that are RAID members. The default value is false.

**REBUILD\_BLINK\_ON\_ALL** - Flag is related with RAID rebuild process. When value is set to false - only the drive that the RAID is rebuilding to will be marked with appropriate LED pattern. If value is set to true all drives from RAID that is during rebuild will blink during this operation.



**WHITELIST** - Ledmon will limit changing LED state to controllers listed on whitelist. If any whitelist is set, only devices from list will be scanned by ledmon. The controllers should be separated by comma (,) character.

#### EXAMPLES

Excluding one controller from ledmon scans, changing log level and scans interval:

```
LOG_LEVEL=all
INTERVAL=5
#Exclude disks from SATA controller
BLACKLIST=/sys/devices/pci0000:00/0000:00:17.0
```

Blink only on RAID members, blink on all disks during rebuild and ignore init phase:

```
RAID_MEMBERS_ONLY=true
BLINK_ON_INIT=false
REBUILD_BLINK_ON_ALL=true
```

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Foundation. See the built-in help for details on the License and the lack of warranty.

#### SEE ALSO

ledmon(8), ledctl(8)

#### AUTHOR

This manual page was written by Michal Zylowski <michal.zylowski@intel.com>. It may be used by others.