## Early creation of mapped devices

It is possible to configure a device-mapper device to act as the root device for your system in two ways.

The first is to build an initial ramdisk which boots to a minimal userspace which configures the device, then pivot root(8) in to it.

The second is to create one or more device-mappers using the module parameter "dm-mod.create=" through the kernel boot command line argument.

The format is specified as a string of data separated by commas and optionally semi-colons, where:

- a comma is used to separate fields like name, uuid, flags and table (specifies one device)
- a semi-colon is used to separate devices.

So the format will look like this:

```
dm-mod.create=<name>,<uuid>,<minor>,<flags>,[,+][;<name>,<uuid>,<minor>,<flags>,[,]
```

## Where

The dm line should be equivalent to the one used by the dmsetup tool with the --concise argument.

## Target types

Not all target types are available as there are serious risks in allowing activation of certain DM targets without first using userspace tools to check the validity of associated metadata.

cache	constrained, userspace should verify cache device
crypt	allowed
delay	allowed
era	constrained, userspace should verify metadata device
flakey	constrained, meant for test
linear	allowed
log-writes	constrained, userspace should verify metadata device
mirror	constrained, userspace should verify main/mirror device
raid	constrained, userspace should verify metadata device
snapshot	constrained, userspace should verify src/dst device
snapshot-origin	allowed
snapshot-merge	constrained, userspace should verify src/dst device
striped	allowed
switch	constrained, userspace should verify dev path
thin	constrained, requires dm target message from
	userspace
thin-pool	constrained, requires dm target message from
	userspace
verity	allowed
writecache	constrained, userspace should verify cache device
zero	constrained, not meant for rootfs

If the target is not listed above, it is constrained by default (not tested).

## **Examples**

An example of booting to a linear array made up of user-mode linux block devices:

```
dm-mod.create="lroot,,,rw, 0 4096 linear 98:16 0, 4096 4096 linear 98:32 0" root=/dev/dm-0
```

This will boot to a rw dm-linear target of 8192 sectors split across two block devices identified by their major:minor numbers. After boot, udev will rename this target to /dev/mapper/lroot (depending on the rules). No unid was assigned.

An example of multiple device-mappers, with the dm-mod.create="..." contents is shown here split on multiple lines for readability:

```
dm-linear,,1,rw,
   0 32768 linear 8:1 0,
   32768 1024000 linear 8:2 0;
dm-verity,,3,ro,
   0 1638400 verity 1 /dev/sdc1 /dev/sdc2 4096 4096 204800 1 sha256
   ac87db56303c9c1da433d7209b5a6ef3e4779df141200cbd7c157dcb8dd89c42
   5ebfe87f7df3235b80a117ebc4078e44f55045487ad4a96581d1adb564615b51
```

Other examples (per target):

```
"crypt":
   dm-crypt,,8,ro,
    0 1048576 crypt aes-xts-plain64
    "delay":
   dm-delay,,4,ro,0 409600 delay /dev/sda1 0 500
"linear":
  dm-linear,,,rw,
    0 32768 linear /dev/sda1 0,
    32768 1024000 linear /dev/sda2 0,
    1056768 204800 linear /dev/sda3 0,
    1261568 512000 linear /dev/sda4 0
"snapshot-origin":
   dm-snap-orig,,4,ro,0 409600 snapshot-origin 8:2
"striped":
   dm-striped,,4,ro,0 1638400 striped 4 4096
   /dev/sda1 0 /dev/sda2 0 /dev/sda3 0 /dev/sda4 0
"verity":
  dm-verity,,4,ro,
0 1638400 verity 1 8:1 8:2 4096 4096 204800 1 sha256
    fb1a5a0f00deb908d8b53cb270858975e76cf64105d412ce764225d53b8f3cfd
    51934789604d1b92399c52e7cb149d1b3a1b74bbbcb103b2a0aaacbed5c08584
```