NAME

btrfs-replace − replace devices managed by btrfs with other device.

SYNOPSIS

btrfs replace <*subcommand*> <*args*>

DESCRIPTION

btrfs replace is used to replace btrfs managed devices with other device.

SUBCOMMAND

cancel <*mount_point*>

Cancel a running device replace operation.

start [options] <*srcdev*>|<*devid*> <*targetdev*> <*path*>

Replace device of a btrfs filesystem.

On a live filesystem, duplicate the data to the target device which is currently stored on the source device. If the source device is not available anymore, or if the −r option is set, the data is built only using the RAID redundancy mechanisms. After completion of the operation, the source device is removed from the filesystem. If the <*srcdev*> is a numerical value, it is assumed to be the device id of the filesystem which is mounted at <*path*>, otherwise it is the path to the source device. If the source device is disconnected, from the system, you have to use the devid parameter format. The <*targetdev*> needs to be same size or larger than the <*srcdev*>.

Note

the filesystem has to be resized to fully take advantage of a larger target device; this can be achieved with **btrfs filesystem resize <devid>:max /path**

Options

−r
: only read from <*srcdev*> if no other zero−defect mirror exists. (enable this if your drive has lots of read errors, the access would be very slow)

−f
: force using and overwriting <*targetdev*> even if it looks like it contains a valid btrfs filesystem.

  A valid filesystem is assumed if a btrfs superblock is found which contains a correct checksum. Devices that are currently mounted are never allowed to be used as the <*targetdev*>.

−B
: no background replace.

−−enqueue
: wait if there's another exclusive operation running, otherwise continue

−K|−−nodiscard
: Do not perform whole device TRIM operation on devices that are capable of that. This does not affect discard/trim operation when the filesystem is mounted. Please see the mount option *discard* for that in **btrfs**(5).

status [−1] <*mount_point*>

Print status and progress information of a running device replace operation.

Options

−1
: print once instead of print continuously until the replace operation finishes (or is cancelled)

EXAMPLES

Example 1. Replacing an online drive with a bigger one

Given the following filesystem mounted at **/mnt/my−vault**

```
Label: 'MyVault'  uuid: ae20903e−b72d−49ba−b944−901fc6d888a1
    Total devices 2 FS bytes used 1TiB
    devid    1 size 1TiB used 500.00GiB path /dev/sda
    devid    2 size 1TiB used 500.00GiB path /dev/sdb
```

In order to replace */dev/sda* (*devid 1*) with a bigger drive located at */dev/sdc* you would run the following:

```
btrfs replace start 1 /dev/sdc /mnt/my−vault/
```

You can monitor progress via:

```
btrfs replace status /mnt/my−vault/
```

After the replacement is complete, as per the docs at **btrfs−filesystem**(8) in order to use the entire storage space of the new drive you need to run:

```
btrfs filesystem resize 1:max /mnt/my−vault/
```

EXIT STATUS

btrfs replace returns a zero exit status if it succeeds. Non zero is returned in case of failure.

AVAILABILITY

btrfs is part of btrfs−progs. Please refer to the btrfs wiki **http://btrfs.wiki.kernel.org** for further details.

SEE ALSO

mkfs.btrfs(8), **btrfs−device**(8), **btrfs−filesystem**(8),