hi i have a vg in ubuntu and this has 148gb free

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Hello! It seems like you have a volume group (vg) in Ubuntu with 148GB of free space. That’s a good amount of space for storing files, installing software, or even creating new logical volumes. If you need help with managing your volume group, such as creating or resizing logical volumes, feel free to ask! 😊

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inedd to alocate that free vg into my lv how can i do

Searching for: allocate free volume group to logical volume in Ubuntu

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[You can allocate the free space in your volume group (vg) to a logical volume (lv) using the lvextend command1](https://www.makeuseof.com/extend-logical-volumes-lvm-ubuntu-server/). Here are the steps:

1. [**Display the Logical Volume Information**](https://www.makeuseof.com/extend-logical-volumes-lvm-ubuntu-server/)[1](https://www.makeuseof.com/extend-logical-volumes-lvm-ubuntu-server/):
2. sudo lvdisplay

From the lvdisplay output, you can see the path of the logical volume.

1. [**Extend the Logical Volume**1](https://www.makeuseof.com/extend-logical-volumes-lvm-ubuntu-server/):
2. sudo lvextend -l +100%FREE /dev/ubuntu-vg/ubuntu-lv

Replace /dev/ubuntu-vg/ubuntu-lv with the path of your logical volume.

Please replace the placeholders with your actual paths and credentials. Let me know if you need further assistance! 😊

Learn more

[1makeuseof.com](https://www.makeuseof.com/extend-logical-volumes-lvm-ubuntu-server/)[2howtogeek.com](https://www.howtogeek.com/40702/how-to-manage-and-use-lvm-logical-volume-management-in-ubuntu/)[3digitalocean.com](https://www.digitalocean.com/community/tutorials/how-to-use-lvm-to-manage-storage-devices-on-ubuntu-18-04)[4sysadmins.co.za](https://sysadmins.co.za/create-a-logical-storage-volume-using-lvm-on-ubuntu/)[5askubuntu.com](https://askubuntu.com/questions/380222/how-to-create-lv-logical-volume-after-ubuntu-is-installed)

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what is te pv in ubuntu lvm

Searching for: what is pv in ubuntu lvm

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[In Ubuntu’s Logical Volume Manager (LVM), a Physical Volume (PV) is the base “block” that you need in order to manipulate a disk1](https://www.redhat.com/sysadmin/create-physical-volume). [LVM can be considered as a thin software layer on top of the hard disks and partitions, which creates an abstraction of continuity and ease-of-use for managing hard drive replacement, repartitioning, and backup2](https://superuser.com/questions/1568968/what-is-luks-and-lvm2-pv-in-gnome-disk).

LVM structures Logical Volumes (LV) on top of Volume Groups (VG). These Volume Groups are composed of one or more Physical Volumes (PV). [Logical volumes look like contiguous partitions, but they aren’t necessarily mapped to contiguous regions on a single drive like traditional partitions3](https://unix.stackexchange.com/questions/756244/lvm-pv-in-vg-but-not-in-lv).

[So, a Physical Volume in LVM is essentially a hard disk or a partition on a hard disk that has been prepared to be used by LVM4](https://www.howtogeek.com/40702/how-to-manage-and-use-lvm-logical-volume-management-in-ubuntu/)[5](https://linuxhandbook.com/lvm-guide/). Let me know if you need further assistance! 😊