Note1: **lsblk** should be the first command to type when dealing with partitions.  
Note2: By default, the **lsblk** command doesn’t display empty devices. The **-a** option corrects this problem.

**Physical Volume Management**

To create a physical volume (here **/dev/vda**), type:

# pvcreate /dev/vda

To remove a physical volume not belonging to any volume group (here **/dev/vda**), type:

# pvremove /dev/vda

To get the list of the physical volumes, type:

# pvs

**Volume Group Management**

To create a volume group (here called **vg** using a physical volume **/dev/vda**) with a physical extent size of **8MB**, type:

# vgcreate -s 8m vg /dev/vda

To add a physical volume (here **/dev/vdb**) to an existing volume group (here **vg**), type:

# vgextend vg /dev/vdb

To remove a physical volume (here **/dev/vdb**) from an existing volume group (here **vg**), type:

# vgreduce vg /dev/vdb

To remove an existing volume group (here called **vg**), type:

# vgremove vg

To get the list of the volume groups, type:

# vgs

**Logical Volume Management**

To create a logical volume (here called **lv\_vol** with a size of **1GB** in the **vg** volume group), type:

# lvcreate --size 1G --name lv\_vol vg

To remove a logical volume (here called **lv\_vol** in the **vg** volume group), type:

# lvremove /dev/vg/lv\_vol

To get the list of the logical volumes, type:

# lvs