Note
The pool uses CRUSH rule 0. Configuring CRUSH rules and pool CRUSH rules is covered in a later chapter.

6. Rename the `replpool1` pool to `newpool`. Delete the `newpool` pool.

6.1. Rename the `replpool1` pool to `newpool`.

```
[ceph: root@clienta /]# ceph osd pool rename replpool1 newpool
pool 'replpool1' renamed to 'newpool'
```

6.2. Delete the `newpool` pool.

```
[ceph: root@clienta /]# ceph osd pool delete newpool
Error EPERM: WARNING: this will *PERMANENTLY DESTROY* all data stored in pool
 newpool.  If you are *ABSOLUTELY CERTAIN* that is what you want, pass the pool
 name *twice*, followed by --yes-i-really-really-mean-it.

[ceph: root@clienta /]# ceph osd pool delete newpool newpool \
--yes-i-really-really-mean-it
Error EPERM: pool deletion is disabled; you must first set the
 mon_allow_pool_delete config option to true before you can destroy a pool

[ceph: root@clienta /]# ceph tell mon.* config set mon_allow_pool_delete true
mon.serverc.lab.example.com: {
    "success": ""
}
mon.serverd: {
    "success": ""
}
mon.servere: {
    "success": ""
}
mon.clienta: {
    "success": ""
}

[ceph: root@clienta /]# ceph osd pool delete newpool newpool \
--yes-i-really-really-mean-it
pool 'newpool' removed
```

Important
When you rename a pool, you must update any associated user authentication settings with the new pool name. User authentication and capabilities are covered in a later chapter.

7. List the existing erasure coded profiles and view the details of the `default` profile. Create an erasure code profile called `ecprofile-k4-m2` with `k=4` and `m=2` values. These values allow the simultaneous loss of two OSDs without losing any data and meets the minimum requirement for Red Hat support.