<pre>[ceph: root@node /]# ceph orch device ls</pre>								
Hostname	Path	Type	Serial	Size	Health	Ident	Fault	
Available								
nodea	/dev/vda	hdd	00000000-0000-0000-a	20G	Unknown	N/A	N/A	Yes
nodea	/dev/vdb	hdd	00000000-0000-0000-b	20G	Unknown	N/A	N/A	Yes
nodeb	/dev/vda	hdd	00000000-0000-0001-a	20G	Unknown	N/A	N/A	Yes
nodeb	/dev/vdb	hdd	00000000-0000-0001-b	20G	Unknown	N/A	N/A	Yes
	Hostname Availabl nodea nodea nodeb	Hostname Path Available nodea /dev/vda nodea /dev/vdb nodeb /dev/vda	Hostname Path Type Available nodea /dev/vda hdd nodea /dev/vdb hdd nodeb /dev/vda hdd	Hostname Path Type Serial Available nodea /dev/vda hdd 00000000-0000-0000-a nodea /dev/vdb hdd 00000000-0000-0000-b nodeb /dev/vda hdd 00000000-0000-0001-a	Hostname Path Type Serial Size Available nodea /dev/vda hdd 00000000-0000-0000-0000-a 20G nodea /dev/vdb hdd 00000000-0000-0000-0000-b 20G nodeb /dev/vda hdd 00000000-0000-0000-0001-a 20G	Hostname Path Type Serial Size Health Available nodea /dev/vda hdd 00000000-0000-0000-a 20G Unknown nodea /dev/vdb hdd 00000000-0000-0000-b 20G Unknown nodeb /dev/vda hdd 00000000-0000-0001-a 20G Unknown	Hostname Path Type Serial Size Health Ident Available nodea /dev/vda hdd 00000000-0000-0000-a 20G Unknown N/A nodea /dev/vdb hdd 00000000-0000-0000-b 20G Unknown N/A nodeb /dev/vda hdd 00000000-0000-0001-a 20G Unknown N/A	Hostname Path Type Serial Size Health Ident Fault Available nodea /dev/vda hdd 00000000-0000-0000-a 20G Unknown N/A N/A nodea /dev/vdb hdd 00000000-0000-0000-b 20G Unknown N/A N/A nodeb /dev/vda hdd 00000000-0000-00001-a 20G Unknown N/A N/A

Nodes with the Yes label in the Available column are candidates for OSD provisioning. To view only in-use storage devices, use the ceph device ls command.



Note

Some devices might not be eligible for OSD provisioning. Use the $\operatorname{--wide}$ option to view the details of why the cluster rejects the device.

To prepare a device for provisioning, Use the ceph orch device zap command. This command removes all partitions and purges the data in the device so it can be used for provisioning. Use the --force option to ensure the removal of any partition that a previous OSD might have created.

[ceph: root@node /]# ceph orch device zap node /dev/vda --force

Reviewing BlueStore Provisioning Methods

In RHCS 5, cephadm is the recommended tool to provision and manage OSDs. It uses the ceph-volume utility in the background for OSD operations. The cephadm tool might not see manual operations that use ceph-volume. It is recommended to limit manual ceph-volume OSD use cases to troubleshooting.

There are multiple ways to provision OSDs with cephadm. Consider the appropriate method according to the wanted cluster behavior.

Orchestrator-Managed Provisioning

The Orchestrator service can discover available devices among cluster hosts, add the devices, and create the OSD daemons. The Orchestrator handles the placement for the new OSDs that are balanced between the hosts, as well as handling BlueStore device selection.

Use the ceph orch apply osd --all-available-devices command to provision all available, unused devices.

[ceph: root@node /]# ceph orch apply osd --all-available-devices

This command creates an OSD service called osd.all-available-devices and enables the Orchestrator service to manage all OSD provisioning. The Orchestrator automatically creates OSDs from both new disk devices in the cluster and from existing devices that are prepared with the ceph orch device zap command.

To disable the Orchestrator from automatically provisioning OSDs, set the unmanaged flag to true.