**FS-File system**  
  
  
A file system is a hierarchical tree structure of files and directories. Some tasks are performed more efficiently on a file system than on each directory within the file system. For example, you can back up, move, or secure an entire file system.  
  
File systems are associated with devices (logical volumes) represented by special files in /dev. When a file system is mounted, the logical volume and its contents are connected to a directory in the hierarchical tree structure. You can access both local and remote file systems using the mount command.   
  
**AIX supports these file system types:**  
JFS      Journaled File System which exists within a Logical Volume on disk  
JFS2     Enhanced Journaled File System which exists within a Logical Volume on disk  
CDRFS    CD-ROM File System on a Compact Disc  
NFS      Network File System accessed across a network  
UDF      Universal Disk Format (DVD ROM media)  
GPFS     General Parallel Filesystem  
SMBFS    Server Message Block Filesystem (cifs\_fs, samba share)  
  
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**System-Created File Systems in AIX**  
The six standard file systems in AIX Versions 5 and higher are /, /home, /usr, /proc, /tmp, and /var. Each of these file systems is always associated with a logical volume name:   
  
Logical Volume          File System or Description   
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hd1                     /home    (users' home dir)      
hd2                     /usr     (operating system commands, libraries and application programs)  
hd3                     /tmp     (temporary space for all users)  
hd4                     /        (critical files for system operations, programs that complete the boot process)  
hd5                     <boot logical volume>  
hd6                     <primary paging space>  
hd8                     <primary JFS or JFS2 log>  
hd9var                  /var     (variable spool and log files)  
hd10opt                 /opt     (freeware programs)  
/proc                   /proc    (pseudo fs kept in memory to support threads)  
  
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**/etc/filesystems**  
  
All of the information about the file system is centralized in the /etc/filesystems file. Most of the file system maintenance commands take their defaults from this file. The file is organized into stanza names that are file system names and contents that are attribute-value pairs specifying characteristics of the file system.  
  
/tmp:                           <-- names the directory where the file system is normally mounted  
        dev      = /dev/hd3     <-- for local mounts identifies the block special file where the file system reside  
                                    for remote mounts, it identifies the file or directory to be mounted  
        vfs      = jfs2         <-- specifies the type of mount. For example, vfs=nfs  
        log      = /dev/hd8     <-- full path name of the filesystem logging logical volume (only for jfs and jfs2)  
        mount    = automatic    <-- used by the mount command to determine whether this file system should be mounted by default  
        type     = nas          <-- several file systems can be mounted by giving the value as an argument to the -t flag (mount -t nas)  
        check    = false        <-- used by the fsck command to determine the default file systems to be checked  
        vol      = /tmp         <-- used by the mkfs command when initiating the label on a new file system  
        free     = false        <-- it is there because of unix traditions only (It is totally ignored by any and all AIX commands)  
                                    (df command in traditional UNIX would use it to determine which file systems to report)  
  
For the option mount, these are valid entries: automatic, true, false, removable, and readonly:  
**automatic**fs is to be mounted at boot; this is usually used for system-defined file systems.   
**true**mount all is allowed to mount this file system.   
**false**mount will only occur when the file system is specified as an argument to the mount command, or the type is used for mount.  
  
The asterisk (\*) is the comment character used in the /etc/filesystems file.  
  
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**imfs**  
  
All filesystem related commands (crfs/rmfs..) are managing /etc/filesystems file automatically, so usually /etc/filesystems should not be edited manually. (However it is possible with vi.) There is another method which updates /etc/filesystems and this is the command 'imfs', which is not documented, but exists with AIX since the 90s.  
  
If /etc/filesystems file has been removed or some parts have been deleted/overwritten accidentally imfs can create (or remove) filesystem related stanzas.  
  
**imfs -x <vgname>**                <--remove all filesystems related to the given vg from /etc/filesystems  
**imfs -xl <lvname>**               <--remove a filesystem (logical volume) stanza from /etc/filesystems  
  
**imfs <vgname>**                   <--it recreates all filesystems in /etc/filesystems which are in the given vg  
**imfs -l <lvname>**               <--it recreates one filesystem in /etc/filesystem  
  
(I think this command is using the vg and lv data on the disk and in the odm to recreate info in /etc/filesystems.)  
  
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**Superblock**  
In a JFS, the superblock is the first addressable block (and a backup at the thirty-first addressable block) on a file system. It is 4096 bytes in size. The superblock is very important because a file system cannot be mounted if the superblock is corrupted. This is why there is a secondary or backup superblock at block 31. The superblock contains the following: size of the filesystem, number of datablocks in the fs, state of the fs...  
  
***# dd count=1 bs=4k skip=31 seek=1 if=/dev/hd4 of=/dev/hd4***     <--this will restore the superblock from block #31  
***# fsck -p <fs>***                                               <--this will copy also the superblock from #31  
***# dumpfs /usr***                                              <--shows the superblock, i-node map, and disk map information  
# ***od -x -N 64 /dev/hd1 +0xF000***                             <--display first superblock (JFS2)  
# ***od -x -N 64 /dev/hd1 +0x8000***                               <--display second superblock (JFS2)  
  
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**i-node (index node)**  
A file system has a fixed number of i-nodes that are located following the superblock. i-nodes contain information about files, including the location of the data on the disk. They contain all of the identifying information about files (file type, size, permissions, user/group/owner, create/modification and last access dates) except for the file name, which is stored in the directory, and the contents of the file, which are stored in the data blocks. Each file or directory has an i-node associated with it. AIX reserves a number of i-nodes for files and directories every time a file system is created, and if all the available inodes are used, no more files can be created, even if the fs has free space.  
  
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**jfslog**  
AIX uses a journaled file system, meaning that certain i-node information is stored in a transaction log during writes. Its real value is in maintaining the integrity of the file system. Journaled file systems enable faster system reboots after system crashes. Each volume group has a jfslog file that is automatically created when the first file system is created in that volume group. The jfslog ensures the integrity of a file system by immediately writing all meta-data information to itself. Meta-data is information about the file system, such as changes to the i-nodes and the free lists. The jfslog keeps track of what is supposed to happen to the file system and whether it gets done. You are allowed to have a separate log for each filesystem.  
  
(If a jfslog has been created manually, the logform command should be used to activate it as the jfslog for that vg.)  
  
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**Special or device files**  
A special file, sometimes called device file is associated with a particular hw device or other resource of the computer system. AIX uses them to provide file I/O access to character and block device drivers. Special files are distinguished from other files by having a "c" or "b" stored in the i-nodes, and they are located under the /dev directory. Character and block I/O requests are performed by issuing a read or write request on the device file:  
**- Character device file:** Character devices (tape drives, tty devices) are capable of doing sequential I/O.                      
**- Block device file:** Block devices can only do random I/O, such as disk devices.  
  
**mknod:** creates new special files (i-node and the file type (c or b) sould be set), major minor numbers will be written into the i-node  
  
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**Directories**  
The directory entry contains an index number associated with the file's i-node, the file name....  
Every well formed directory contains the entries: . and ..  
**-.:** points to the i-node for the directory itself  
**-..:** points to the i-node for the parent directory  
  
Because directory entries contain file names paired with i-nodes, every directory entry is a link.  
  
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**Links**  
Links are connection between a file name and an i-node. The i-node number actually identifies the file not the filename. By using links, any i-node or file can be known by many different names.  
-hard link: Hard links can be created only between files that are in the same fs.  
(when the last hard link is removed , the i-node and its data are deleted)  
              
***# ls -li***: (bello is a hard link, and link count 2 shows it)  
**4 -rw-r--r--    2 root     system            0 Jul  8 23:27 bello**  
  
-symbolic link: Allow access to data in other filesystems from a new filename.  
  
***# ls -li***: (bello is a sym. link, and  the first character "l" shows this)  
**lrwxrwxrwx    1 root     system           15 Jul  8 23:30 bello -> /test\_fs1/hello**  
  
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**NameFS (Name File System)**  
A NameFS is a pseudo-file system that lets you access a directory through two different path names. With a NameFS you can create a second path and you don't have to change permissions, copy, move, rename or even touch the original file system.  
  
You could use a Name File System to set up a directory with:  
-an alternate path (so it’s like a shortcut)  
-different permissions (e.g. when some applications or users should have read-only access)  
-other mount attributes such as Direct I/O (dio) or Concurrent I/O (cio)  
  
**How to setup NameFS:**  
  
**1. *mkdir -p /shortcut***                            <--create a dir, which will be the mount point for the new Name file System  
  
**2.:**  
***mount -v namefs /some/long/path /shortcut***           <--with this you got access to the files via 2 paths  
***mount -v namefs -o ro /data/report /data\_reports***     <--with this you can make a read only mount of a dir  
***mount -v namefs -o cio /db2/W01/redo /deb2redo***      <--with this you can mount a dir with CIO to improve I/O  
  
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***crfs***                                                    creates a file system (crfs can create lv as well if needed)  
***crfs -v jfs2 -m /bb -a size=1G -g bbvg***                     creates fs and lv (fslv00)(after that lv can be renamed if needed: chlv -n...)  
***crfs -v jfs2 -d bblv -m /bb -A yes -p rw -a options=cio***    creates fs on the given lv with many parameters.  
                                                           (lv can be created: mklv -t jfs2 -y bblv bbvg 80 hdiskX hdiskY)  
  
***mkfs***                          creates an fs over an already created lv (lv must already exist)  
  
***mount***                        displays information about all the currently mounted file systems  
***mount dir\_name***                mount the file system according to the entry in /etc/filesystems  
***mount lv\_name dir\_name***         mount the file system to another lv than  in /etc/filesystems  
***umount dir\_name***                umount the filesystem  
***mount -a or mount -all***         mounts all the file systems at one time  
  
***lsfs***                          displays the characteristics of file systems  
***lsfs -q***                       more detailed info about the fs (lv size...) (it queries the superblock)  
                               (-v: list filesytems belonging to given fs type (jfs2, nfs); -u: lists filesystems in the given mount group)   
***rmfs /test***                     removes a file system  
***rmfs -r /test***                removes the mount point also  
***chfs -a size=+5G /shadowtemp***   it will increase by 5G the fs (-5G can be used as well, or 5G will set tthe size of the fs to 5GB)  
                               (if fs was reduced but space is not freed up defragfs could help)  
***chfs -a options='rw' /shadow***   shows with lsfs rw (I think rw is the deafault anyway)  
  
***imfs -x -l <lvname>***            remove a file system data from /etc/filesystems  
  
  
***fsck***                           checks file system consistency (should not run on a mounted file system)  
***defragfs /home***                 improves or reports the status of contiguous space within a file system  
  
***ls -ldi <dir>***                 shows inode number in the first column  
***istat /etc/passwd***              display information regarding a particular inode (last updated, modified, accessed)  
                               (update: change in the inode (file name, owner...); modified: change in the content of the file or dir)  
  
***df***                             monitor file system growth  
***du dir\_name***                   (disk usage), to find which files are taking up the most space  
***du -sm \* | sort -rn | head***    shows every dir size in MB (du -sk \* the same in KB), the first 10 largest  
  
***skulker***                        cleans up file systems by removing unwanted or obsolete files  
***fileplace <filename>***           displays the placement of file blocks within logical or physical volumes, it will show if a file fragmented  
  
***fuser /etc/passwd***              lists the process numbers of local processes using the /etc/passwd file  
***fuser -cux /var***                shows which processes are using the given filesystem  
***fuser -cuxk /var***               it will kill the above processes      
***fuser -dV /tmp***                 shows deleted files (inode) with process ids which were open by a process (so its space could not be freed up)  
                               (-V: verbose will show the size of the files as well)  
                               if we rm a file, while it is opened by a process its space will not free up.   
                               solution: kill the process, wait for the process to finish or reboot the system  
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 **HOW TO FIND FILES AFTER A SPECIFIC DATE:**  
***touch mmddhhmm filename***       creates a file at a specific date  
***find /var -xdev -newer filename -ls***  
  
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**CREATING FS with commands:**  
  
***1. mkvg -y oravg -s 128 hdiskpower62***                            <--creates vg with 128MB pp  
***2. mklv -y oraloglv -t jfs2log -a e -r n oravg 1 hdiskpower62***        <--creates loglv (-a: allocation (e:edge), -r: relocatable (n:no))  
***3. mklv -y oralv -t jfs2 -a e oravg 500 hdiskpower62***                 <--creates lv (-a: allocation (e:edge))  
***4. crfs -v jfs2 -a logname=oraloglv -d oralv -m /ora***               <--creates fs with specified loglv (set auto mount if needed)  
***5. mount /ora***                                                     <--mount fs  
***6. chown -R oracle.dba /ora\_backup***                               <--set owner/permission  
  
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**EXTENDING FS with commands:**  
  
***1. extendvg oravg hdiskpower63***                                      <--extends vg with hdisk  
***2. chlv -x 1024 oralv***                                              <--set the maximum number of logical partitions if needed  
***3. extendlv oralv 20 hdiskpower63***                                 <--extends lv to the specified hdisk  
***4. lslv -m oralv***                                                   <--check allocations if needed  
***5. lsfs -q /ora***                                                 <--shows new size of the lv (copy value of 'lv size')   
***6. chfs -a size=146800640 /ora***                                     <--use the 'lv size' value to enlarge fs  
  
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**HOW TO CORRECT CORRUPTED FS:**  
***1. fsck /fs1***                <--checks fs consistency (should not run on a mounted file system)  
***2. umount /fs1***             <--umounts fs  
  
If umount fails:  
***fuser -cux /fs1***          <--shows processes running in the fs  
***fuser -kcux  /fs1***          <--kills the above processes (kill -9 works as well) (inittab/repawn processes will be there again)  
***umount /fs1***  
  
***3. fsck -y /fs1***             <--corrects errors  
  
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**HOW TO CORRECT CORRUPTED ROOTVG FS:**  
  
**1. on NIM server setup client for network boot: nim -o maint\_boot -a spot=spot-6100-09-01 <client>**          
(smitty nim --> nim admin. tasks --> machines --> perform operations on machines --> maint\_boot (if needed choose spot))  
  
**2. boot into SMS (set ip, and network boot)**  
NOTE: Although you will be going into maintenance mode on the NIM client, you DO NOT want to select “Service Mode Boot”. That is a very limited shell, and will not always allow you to do everything you would like to do in maintenance mode. Select “Normal Mode Boot.  
  
**3. Choose "Access Root VG" --> "Access this Volume Group and start a shell before mounting filesystems"**  
  
**4. fsck needed fs (lv):**  
   fsck /dev/hd4   
   fsck /dev/hd2   
   fsck /dev/hd3   
   fsck /dev/hd9var   
   fsck /dev/hd1   
  
NOTE: The -y option automatically repairs file system corruption. This flag can be used to avoid having to manually answer multiple confirmation prompts, however, use of this flag can cause permanent, unnecessary data loss in some situations.  
  
**5. To format the default jfslog for the rootvg: /usr/sbin/logform /dev/hd8**  
(Answer yes when asked if you want to destroy the log.)  
  
**6. Reboot system into normal mode: sync;sync;sync;reboot**  
  
(If /etc/filesystems is corrupted, follow this docu from point #10: http://www-01.ibm.com/support/docview.wss?uid=isg3T1000131)  
  
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**CANNOT UNMOUNT FILE SYSTEMS:**  
  
**umount: 0506-349 Cannot unmount /dev/fslv00: The requested resource is busy.**  
  
-files are open or a user is using a directory in the fs:  
**fuser**                     <--determines the PIDs for all processes that have open references within the fs  
**kill**                    <--these processes can be killed  
  
-loaded kernel extension:  
**genkex**                    <--reports all loaded kernel extension  
  
-file systems are still mounted within that file system:  
**umount**                    <--umount first the embedded file systems!!!!!  
  
-you can check processes using it with lsof:  
**lsof /home**                <--it will show the pids what should be terminated (kill <pid>)  
  
-file system is an nfs4 exported fs:  
**cat /etc/exports**            <--check if fs is listed there as an nfs4 exported fs (-vers=4)  
**exportfs -u <fs>**            <--removes export, after umount is possible. (after exportfs <fs> will re-export)  
  
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**HOW TO COPY A FILESYSTEM:**  
  
**cp:** good for smaller filesystems (less than 10GB) with not so many files, can be done online  
**tar:** good for lots of small files and if it has to be done online (if files are greater than 2GB use GNU tar utility)  
**cplv**: this is better with large filesystems, with many files (it is copying at pp (lv) level, not file by file (filesystem level) (umount is needed)  
  
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**cp:**  
***cp -prh /origfs/\* /destfs/***                   <--this is good if small number of files need to be copied online (verify after copy: ls -lR|wc -l)  
  
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**tar:**  
***cd /origfs***                                    <--cd to the directory what you want to copy  
***tar cvf - . | (cd <destfs> && tar xvf -)***     <--it copies everything from here to destfs (file size limit? 6GB OK)  
                                              Ibm site I saw this: tar cpf - . | (cd /opt/pluto\_bak; tar xpf - )  
***ls -lR | wc -l***                                <--check if everything is identical, for both dir  
  
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**cplv:**  
(In the first example both the original and the copied filesystems can be mounted after copying finished if needed.)  
(As lv names are unique system wide, lvs can be in different vg and cplv can understand them.)  
  
original fs: /origfs (origlv)  
destination fs: /destfs (destlv)  
  
***0. create destination fs: /destfs***              <--if destination fs does not exist create it (min. size as origfs, can be in different vg)  
***1. umount /origfs; umount /destfs***              <--umount both filesystems (cplv works only if fs is not mounted)  
***2. chlv -t copy destlv***                         <--type of destination lv should be changed from jfs/jfs2 to copy (otherwise cplv gives error)  
***3. cplv -e destlv origlv***                       <--copy to an existing logical volume (-e) (it will change type of destlv to jfs2)  
***4. mount /origfs; mount /destfs***                <--check if everything is OK  
***5. umount /destfs; fsck /dev/destlv***            <--good habit to do an fsck  
  
  
(In the second example fs will be moved, both origfs and destfs cannot be mounted at the same time.)  
***0. no destination fs (lv) is needed***            <--as fs (lv) will be moved (migrated) no destination fs is needed, cplv will create new lv  
***1. umount /origfs***                             <--umount is needed, cplv works only if fs is not mounted  
***2. cplv -v VGname -y newLV origlv***              <--if VGname (-v) omitted lv is created in the same vg  
***3. chfs –a dev=/dev/newLV –a log=/dev/[logdev] /origfs***    <--lv and logdevice of /origfs should be changed to show new parameters (lsvg -l vg|grep log)  
                                               (instead chfs, /etc/filesystems can be edited: change "dev" and "log" lines to new values)  
***4. mount /origfs***                               <--check if everything is OK  
***5. umount /origfs; fsck /dev/newLV***             <--good habit to do an fsck  
***6. rmlv origlv***                                 <--origlv can be removed (or if you want fallback, chfs to original values)  
  
  
  
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**BACKUP/RECREATE/RESTORE FILESYSTEM:**  
  
***1. cd /filesystem***  
***2. tar -cvf /tmp/filesystem.tar ./\****                      <--it creates a backup of all the files in the fs  
***3. cd /***  
***4. umount /filesystem***  
***5. mkfs /filesystem***  
***6. mount /filesystem***  
***7. cd /filesystem***  
***8. tar -xvf /tmp/filesystem.tar > /dev/null***                <--restores the data (output redirected, as displaying is time consuming)  
  
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**CHANGING THE LOG LOGICAL VOLUME:**  
If an fs is write extensive, the use of the log logical volume can cause io bottleneck if it is placed on the same disk.  
(e.g. data-fs is located on hdisk2)  
  
***1. umount /data-fs***                                         <--umount the fs for which you want to create the new log logical volume  
***2. mlv -t jfs2log -y datafsloglv datavg 1 hdisk1***          <--create a new log logical volume  
***3. logform /dev/datafsloglv***                             <--format the log  
***4. chfs -a log=/dev/datafsloglv /data-fs***                 <--it will modify /etc/filesystems to consist the new settings  
***5. getlvcb -ATdatalv***                                       <--just for checking if lvcb is updated  
***6. mount /data-fs***                                        <--mount back the changed filesystem  
  
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**REMOVING A FILE WITH SPECIAL CHARACTERS:**  
  
**1. find inode number**  
root@bb\_lpar: /tmp/bb #***ls -i***  
   **49**<--the name of the file is empty  
   35 commands                 
   47 lps.txt  
  
  
**2.  remove file by inode number**  
root@bb\_lpar: /tmp/bb # ***find . -inum 49 -exec rm '{}' \;***  
  
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**FILESYSTEM CLEANUP HINTS:**  
  
find large files:  
***find . -xdev -size +4000000c -exec ls -l {} \;***             <--it will list files larger than 4MB in the fs  
***find . -type f | xargs ls -s | sort -rn | head***           <--10 largest file (if there is another fs under it, it will search there too)   
***find . -type f -size +10000 | while read X ; do du -sm "$X" ; done | sort -n | tail -n 15***        <--15 largest file  
  
  
**/etc:**  
  
***/etc/perf/daily/***                                         <--xmdaily logs can be removed if not needed   
                                                           (can be removed from inittab and xm processes can be killed)  
  
***who /etc/security/failedlogin***                            <--lists failed logins  
***> /etc/security/failedlogin***                               <--clears that file  
  
  
**/usr:**  
  
***/usr/websm/pc\_client***                                      <--windows, exe files can be removed  
  
  
**/var:**  
  
/var/adm/wtmp:  
***who /var/adm/wtmp***                                         <--shows the contents of that file  
***/usr/sbin/acct/fwtmp < /var/adm/wtmp | tail -5000 > /tmp/wtmp.asc***   <--converts wtmp to ascii, saves last 500 lines  
***/usr/sbin/acct/fwtmp -ic < /tmp/wtmp.asc > /var/adm/wtmp***            <--converts back to original format  
***rm /tmp/wtmp.asc***                                          <--delete the ascii file  
  
  
/var/adm/cron/log:  
***> /var/adm/cron/log***                                       <--this can be cleared  
      
/var/spool/lpd:  
***stopsrc -s qdaemon***                                     <--stops qdaemon  
***rm /var/spool/lpd/qdir/\****                                  <--clears dir  
***rm /var/spool/lpd/stat/\****                        
***rm /var/spool/qdaemon/\****  
***startsrc -s qdaemon***                                     <--starts qdaemon  
 ***/var/spool/mail***                                         <--under this dir, not needed mails can be cleared as well  
***/var/adm/sulog***                                             <--this file can be reduced (cleared) as well  
  
--------------------------

Labels: [LVM](http://aix4admins.blogspot.in/search/label/LVM)

108 comments:

[**hdkutz**](https://www.blogger.com/profile/10620354291127557041)[March 15, 2012 at 9:26 AM](http://aix4admins.blogspot.com/2011/05/superblock-in-jfs-superblock-is-first.html?showComment=1331800009764#c1955857225224229096)

#########################################################  
# Can I identify deleted files still opened by a process?  
#########################################################  
Just run fuser -V -d on the filesystem you want to check for deleted but still opened files. This is an example for /filesystem1:  
  
user@localhost:/filesystem1 >fuser -V -d /filesystem1  
/filesystem1:  
inode=205 size=8388624384 fd=17 1028162  
inode=214 size=8388624384 fd=16 3465470  
inode=113 size=8388624384 fd=26 3977340  
inode=204 size=8388624384 fd=66 5316844  
  
find out what the last column pid is:  
ps -ef|grep 1028162

[Reply](javascript:;)

[Replies](javascript:;)

* 1. http://img1.blogblog.com/img/blank.gif

**Anonymous**[March 20, 2013 at 9:30 PM](http://aix4admins.blogspot.com/2011/05/superblock-in-jfs-superblock-is-first.html?showComment=1363811433705#c7318561484118959979)

I have similar situation where i have a file of 160 gb under a directory mounted on file system.  
  
I have deleted the file but the space was not reclaimed to the file system.  
  
root:localhost:/ # fuser -V -cfxd /usr/openv  
/usr/openv:  
inode=4917156101247467520 size=2 110828m  
inode=4917156101247467520 size=2 180810m  
inode=4917156101247467520 size=2 156444m

[**Reply**](javascript:;)

1. http://lh3.googleusercontent.com/zFdxGE77vvD2w5xHy6jkVuElKv-U9_9qLkRYK8OnbDeJPtjSZ82UPq5w6hJ-SA=s35

[**aix**](https://www.blogger.com/profile/11198511213080760662)[March 15, 2012 at 12:38 PM](http://aix4admins.blogspot.com/2011/05/superblock-in-jfs-superblock-is-first.html?showComment=1331811512753#c7085328575119983211)

Thank You hdkutz!

[Reply](javascript:;)

1. http://img1.blogblog.com/img/blank.gif

**Anonymous**[July 17, 2012 at 5:15 AM](http://aix4admins.blogspot.com/2011/05/superblock-in-jfs-superblock-is-first.html?showComment=1342494918675#c4085666596350214296)

Too much detail.....  
overloading.  
  
Thanks BTW.

[Reply](javascript:;)

1. http://img1.blogblog.com/img/blank.gif

**Anonymous**[July 20, 2012 at 4:21 PM](http://aix4admins.blogspot.com/2011/05/superblock-in-jfs-superblock-is-first.html?showComment=1342794093109#c5496802310076030173)

very informative

[Reply](javascript:;)

1. http://lh3.googleusercontent.com/-DBTmRmUUfms/AAAAAAAAAAI/AAAAAAAAFZw/o0omwHsjCQ8/s35-c/photo.jpg

[**Naresh Reddy**](https://www.blogger.com/profile/02712171675827580734)[August 26, 2012 at 1:42 PM](http://aix4admins.blogspot.com/2011/05/superblock-in-jfs-superblock-is-first.html?showComment=1345981349554#c1738302909458691426)

That's True yaar. Too Much information...  
  
Thanks a ton...............!!!!

[Reply](javascript:;)

1. http://img1.blogblog.com/img/blank.gif

**Anonymous**[September 24, 2012 at 12:39 PM](http://aix4admins.blogspot.com/2011/05/superblock-in-jfs-superblock-is-first.html?showComment=1348483150184#c6437198120758862819)

hi,   
What is the difference between inline log and external log . Any performance differences ?

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[Replies](javascript:;)

* 1. http://lh3.googleusercontent.com/zFdxGE77vvD2w5xHy6jkVuElKv-U9_9qLkRYK8OnbDeJPtjSZ82UPq5w6hJ-SA=s35

[**aix**](https://www.blogger.com/profile/11198511213080760662)[September 24, 2012 at 4:36 PM](http://aix4admins.blogspot.com/2011/05/superblock-in-jfs-superblock-is-first.html?showComment=1348497398263#c2343172044825418225)

Hi, you can define inline log when filesystem is created, so every filesystem can have 1 inline log, however 1 jfs2log can support many filesystems. This could have the disadvantage, if we have several heavily used filesystems and these have only 1 jfs2log which is used very heavily as well and it could be a bottleneck on the disk. With inline log every filesystem can have its own log. Inline log is a new feature, so per IBM using it is easier (less management needed, don't have to allocate extra space on the disk for the log lv...)  
But in real life we have many systems with jfs2 log and I don't remember we had any problem with those....

* 1. http://lh3.googleusercontent.com/zFdxGE77vvD2w5xHy6jkVuElKv-U9_9qLkRYK8OnbDeJPtjSZ82UPq5w6hJ-SA=s35

[**oyao**](https://www.blogger.com/profile/05613216564959264372)[March 1, 2014 at 9:50 AM](http://aix4admins.blogspot.com/2011/05/superblock-in-jfs-superblock-is-first.html?showComment=1393663850748#c8195470063759842845)

how to kill one perticular user in a filesystem,if my filesystem is used by showmany users

* 1. http://img1.blogblog.com/img/blank.gif

**Anonymous**[July 25, 2015 at 1:56 PM](http://aix4admins.blogspot.com/2011/05/superblock-in-jfs-superblock-is-first.html?showComment=1437825405365#c454417223261482216)

fuser -kuxc /filesystemname

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1. http://lh3.googleusercontent.com/zFdxGE77vvD2w5xHy6jkVuElKv-U9_9qLkRYK8OnbDeJPtjSZ82UPq5w6hJ-SA=s35

[**sureshraavi**](https://www.blogger.com/profile/15143565872627677528)[September 25, 2012 at 7:22 PM](http://aix4admins.blogspot.com/2011/05/superblock-in-jfs-superblock-is-first.html?showComment=1348593743611#c6768276031937609583)

how will we see the contents of the super block

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* 1. http://lh3.googleusercontent.com/zFdxGE77vvD2w5xHy6jkVuElKv-U9_9qLkRYK8OnbDeJPtjSZ82UPq5w6hJ-SA=s35

[**aix**](https://www.blogger.com/profile/11198511213080760662)[September 25, 2012 at 9:26 PM](http://aix4admins.blogspot.com/2011/05/superblock-in-jfs-superblock-is-first.html?showComment=1348601165462#c140885257330624402)

I have found this:  
"With root authority, use the od command to display the superblock for the file system, as shown in the following example:  
  
od -x -N 64 /dev/lv02 +0x1000  
  
Where the -x flag displays output in hexadecimal format and the -N flag instructs the system to format no more than 64 input bytes from the offset parameter (+), which specifies the point in the file where the file output begins. The following is an example output:  
  
0001000 1234 0234 0000 0000 0000 4000 0000 000a  
0001010 0001 8000 1000 0000 2f6c 7633 0000 6c76  
0001020 3300 0000 000a 0003 0100 0000 2f28 0383  
0001030 0000 0001 0000 0200 0000 2000 0000 0000  
0001040  
  
In the preceding output, note the corrupted magic value at 0x1000 (1234 0234). If all defaults were taken when the file system was created, the magic number should be 0x43218765. If any defaults were overridden, the magic number should be 0x65872143."  
  
BUT, for me this does not work :(

* 1. http://img1.blogblog.com/img/blank.gif

**Anonymous**[August 22, 2013 at 5:02 PM](http://aix4admins.blogspot.com/2011/05/superblock-in-jfs-superblock-is-first.html?showComment=1377183740059#c301906716023500893)

This is not true for jfs2 which is the default FS.  
on jfs2 the first superblock is located at 0x8000 and the second is located at 0xF000  
  
So the commands should be   
# od -x -N 64 /dev/hd1 +0x8000  
# od -x -N 64 /dev/hd1 +0xF000

* 1. http://lh3.googleusercontent.com/zFdxGE77vvD2w5xHy6jkVuElKv-U9_9qLkRYK8OnbDeJPtjSZ82UPq5w6hJ-SA=s35

[**aix**](https://www.blogger.com/profile/11198511213080760662)[August 22, 2013 at 11:05 PM](http://aix4admins.blogspot.com/2011/05/superblock-in-jfs-superblock-is-first.html?showComment=1377205523605#c7000797924409999030)

Thanks a lot... I really appreciate this info!

* 1. http://lh3.googleusercontent.com/zFdxGE77vvD2w5xHy6jkVuElKv-U9_9qLkRYK8OnbDeJPtjSZ82UPq5w6hJ-SA=s35

[**oyao**](https://www.blogger.com/profile/05613216564959264372)[March 10, 2014 at 10:17 AM](http://aix4admins.blogspot.com/2011/05/superblock-in-jfs-superblock-is-first.html?showComment=1394443029834#c5088691388937228918)

dumpfs /fsname to see superblock information

* 1. http://img1.blogblog.com/img/blank.gif

**Anonymous**[December 5, 2016 at 12:33 AM](http://aix4admins.blogspot.com/2011/05/superblock-in-jfs-superblock-is-first.html?showComment=1480894402722#c7911039234239959008)

very good information, even for an very old aix guy (starting with aix 3.2.5)

[**Reply**](javascript:;)

[**sureshraavi**](https://www.blogger.com/profile/15143565872627677528)[September 25, 2012 at 7:23 PM](http://aix4admins.blogspot.com/2011/05/superblock-in-jfs-superblock-is-first.html?showComment=1348593826075#c1231849251846395332)

why ther is no /dev/hd7 what is the reason

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[Replies](javascript:;)

[**aix**](https://www.blogger.com/profile/11198511213080760662)[September 25, 2012 at 9:33 PM](http://aix4admins.blogspot.com/2011/05/superblock-in-jfs-superblock-is-first.html?showComment=1348601586178#c7991387702999945804)

During the history of AIX "hd" numbering changed many times. I have found this: "hd7 became the dump device in AIX V3 in AIX 4 hd7 disappeared"

[**Reply**](javascript:;)

[**Unknown**](https://www.blogger.com/profile/02852795882570254843)[September 28, 2012 at 4:24 PM](http://aix4admins.blogspot.com/2011/05/superblock-in-jfs-superblock-is-first.html?showComment=1348842263300#c6835544116062627814)

Hi,   
I'm trying create a JFS (v1) over AIX 6.1 and get the problem bellow.   
Is there something missing?  
(the main objective is create this the FS with compress=LZ for a database test environment,   
but I stopped into the same error)  
  
  
> mklv -y'lvifxdados1log' -t'jfslog' -u'1' ifxdat2vg 1G  
lvifxdados1log  
  
> mklv -y'lvifxdados1' -t'jfs' ifxdat2vg 2G  
lvifxdados1  
  
> crfs -v jfs -a logname=lvifxdados1log -d lvifxdados1 -m /vul/ifxdados  
Based on the parameters chosen, the new /vul/ifxdados JFS file system  
is limited to a maximum size of 134217728 (512 byte blocks)  
  
New File System size is 4194304  
  
> mount /vul/ifxdados  
mount: 0506-324 Cannot mount /dev/lvifxdados1 on /vul/ifxdados: A system call received a parameter that is not valid.

[Reply](javascript:;)

[Replies](javascript:;)

[**aix**](https://www.blogger.com/profile/11198511213080760662)[October 2, 2012 at 9:31 PM](http://aix4admins.blogspot.com/2011/05/superblock-in-jfs-superblock-is-first.html?showComment=1349206302556#c7248402579693011041)

Hi,  
  
logform was missing when you created jfslog lv.  
  
I recreated what you did on a vg with 256MB PP size:  
  
# logform -V jfs /dev/lvifxdados1log  
WARNING: log size greater than one segment  
Only 256MB of log will be used  
logform: destroy /dev/lvifxdados1log (y)?y  
  
# mount /vul/ifxdados  
# df -g | grep dados  
/dev/lvifxdados1 2.00 1.94 4% 17 1% /vul/ifxdados  
  
  
After logform mount is OK now :)  
What I did not understand, why did you create a log lv with 1GB?

[**Reply**](javascript:;)

1. http://img1.blogblog.com/img/blank.gif

**Anonymous**[October 13, 2012 at 1:32 PM](http://aix4admins.blogspot.com/2011/05/superblock-in-jfs-superblock-is-first.html?showComment=1350127972510#c6317317010936435059)

Hi,  
  
Please provide me the steps to migrate a Filesystem to new VG. Thanks in advance!!

[Reply](javascript:;)

[Replies](javascript:;)

[**aix**](https://www.blogger.com/profile/11198511213080760662)[October 13, 2012 at 7:57 PM](http://aix4admins.blogspot.com/2011/05/superblock-in-jfs-superblock-is-first.html?showComment=1350151074801#c4731213055655827117)

Hi,  
  
you can find the steps above "HOW TO COPY A FILESYSTEM". If new filesystem name should be the same as the old one, then basically all the steps above are correct. If different filesystem names are possible, then "renaming" step is not needed.  
In short:  
1. create new fs  
2. mount old fs in read only mode (to be on safe side)  
3. copy data from old fs to new fs  
4. remove old fs and rename new fs if needed

[**Reply**](javascript:;)

1. http://img1.blogblog.com/img/blank.gif

**Anonymous**[November 14, 2012 at 11:53 AM](http://aix4admins.blogspot.com/2011/05/superblock-in-jfs-superblock-is-first.html?showComment=1352890410747#c3746358632400139717)

Hi,   
"aix" will also support UDF, GPFS, SMBFS right? If it is so just add these list of filesystems to your above mentioned filesystems in this page...

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[Replies](javascript:;)

* 1. http://img1.blogblog.com/img/blank.gif

**Anonymous**[November 14, 2012 at 2:17 PM](http://aix4admins.blogspot.com/2011/05/superblock-in-jfs-superblock-is-first.html?showComment=1352899061268#c8155434142477747478)

This is Jus 4 UR info and also to help viewers... Okay???

[**aix**](https://www.blogger.com/profile/11198511213080760662)[November 14, 2012 at 4:00 PM](http://aix4admins.blogspot.com/2011/05/superblock-in-jfs-superblock-is-first.html?showComment=1352905230293#c1489760186060578698)

Thanks a lot for your info. I have already updated this page with your suggestions.  
I really appreciate your contribution :)

[**Reply**](javascript:;)

[**prabaharan**](https://www.blogger.com/profile/09283104805159595403)[December 8, 2012 at 12:04 PM](http://aix4admins.blogspot.com/2011/05/superblock-in-jfs-superblock-is-first.html?showComment=1354964697778#c1978319760693415560)

Which file system must not be compress ?  
/usr  
/home/  
/root  
/tmp  
  
Please provide the answer and tell why

[Reply](javascript:;)

[Replies](javascript:;)

[**aix**](https://www.blogger.com/profile/11198511213080760662)[December 8, 2012 at 12:51 PM](http://aix4admins.blogspot.com/2011/05/superblock-in-jfs-superblock-is-first.html?showComment=1354967463270#c440727351485604243)

This is written at IBM site:  
Data compression is not supported for JFS2.  
The root file system (/) must not be compressed. Compressing the /usr file system is not recommended because installp must be able to accurately calculate its size for updates and new installs.

[**Reply**](javascript:;)

1. http://img1.blogblog.com/img/blank.gif

**Anonymous**[January 1, 2013 at 7:25 AM](http://aix4admins.blogspot.com/2011/05/superblock-in-jfs-superblock-is-first.html?showComment=1357021515820#c9183053488380849922)

Just a question ...  
can we unmount the following file system /, /usr, /home, /var & /tmp ?  
I have seen above your example ...you have unmounted /var & run the fsck... this is will work ?  
  
I guess for OS file system we need to boot in maintenance mode & then run the FSCK ..  
  
Please correct me if I'm wrong !!  
  
Thanks

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[Replies](javascript:;)

[**aix**](https://www.blogger.com/profile/11198511213080760662)[January 1, 2013 at 9:44 AM](http://aix4admins.blogspot.com/2011/05/superblock-in-jfs-superblock-is-first.html?showComment=1357029866920#c7241916074802184176)

You are right, AIX related filesystems can be unmounted only in maintenance mode.  
Thanks for bringing this up, I have corrected the above example and changed the filesystem name.

[**Mohammed Safiuddin**](https://www.blogger.com/profile/08506979681770463006)[August 5, 2013 at 4:45 AM](http://aix4admins.blogspot.com/2011/05/superblock-in-jfs-superblock-is-first.html?showComment=1375670700322#c7134092746079501935)

Only /tmp and /home can be unmounted(OS filesystems) and fsck can be run on it but not on others . Other FS (/var , / , /usr , etc) should be unmounted in MM mode .

[**Reply**](javascript:;)

1. http://img1.blogblog.com/img/blank.gif

**Anonymous**[January 18, 2013 at 11:42 AM](http://aix4admins.blogspot.com/2011/05/superblock-in-jfs-superblock-is-first.html?showComment=1358505779492#c231653228101106441)

Hi, Thanks for the information.   
  
But this lsof command is not working.

[Reply](javascript:;)

[Replies](javascript:;)

[**aix**](https://www.blogger.com/profile/11198511213080760662)[January 18, 2013 at 12:41 PM](http://aix4admins.blogspot.com/2011/05/superblock-in-jfs-superblock-is-first.html?showComment=1358509266386#c5634572299580574151)

Hi, it should work:  
  
root@bb\_lpar: /root # lsof /home  
lsof: WARNING: device cache mismatch: /dev/pts/170  
COMMAND PID USER FD TYPE DEVICE SIZE/OFF NODE NAME  
ctxxmld 294994 ctxsrvr cwd VDIR 10,8 256 9 /home (/dev/hd1)  
ctxfm 467186 ctxsrvr cwd VDIR 10,8 256 9 /home (/dev/hd1)  
ctxxmldss 487474 ctxsrvr cwd VDIR 10,8 256 9 /home (/dev/hd1)  
ctxlsd 536588 ctxsrvr cwd VDIR 10,8 256 9 /home (/dev/hd1)  
  
  
Do you have lsof installed on your server?

[**Reply**](javascript:;)

1. http://img1.blogblog.com/img/blank.gif

[**Luis A. Gonzalez**](http://www.linkedin.com/in/lagccl)[January 31, 2013 at 12:58 AM](http://aix4admins.blogspot.com/2011/05/superblock-in-jfs-superblock-is-first.html?showComment=1359590306526#c621382148792226168)

Hello  
  
Thanks a lot for the tips.  
  
I have an issue with the chfs command, can you help me?  
  
The problem is: I have a FS that I need to increase in 10GB the command chfs -a size=+10G /usr/sap/trans says the FS is increased, but the df command shows the same previos value   
  
BEFORE  
[ccheccd:/]#df -g /usr/sap/trans  
Filesystem GB blocks Used Free %Used Mounted on  
/dev/fslv15 10.00 8.89 1.11 89% /usr/sap/trans  
[ccheccd:/]#  
  
COMMAND OK  
[ccheccd:/]#chfs -a size=+10G /usr/sap/trans   
Filesystem size changed to 62914560  
  
BEFORE size doesn't change  
[ccheccd:/]#df -g /usr/sap/trans   
Filesystem GB blocks Used Free %Used Mounted on  
/dev/fslv15 10.00 8.89 1.11 89% /usr/sap/trans  
[ccheccd:/]#  
  
  
[ccheccd:/]#lslv fslv15  
LOGICAL VOLUME: fslv15 VOLUME GROUP: vgbin  
LV IDENTIFIER: 0006a96a0000d4000000012666f6fe29.6 PERMISSION: read/write  
VG STATE: active/complete LV STATE: opened/syncd  
TYPE: jfs2 WRITE VERIFY: off  
MAX LPs: 1024 PP SIZE: 128 megabyte(s)  
COPIES: 1 SCHED POLICY: parallel  
LPs: 240 PPs: 240  
STALE PPs: 0 BB POLICY: relocatable  
INTER-POLICY: minimum RELOCATABLE: yes  
INTRA-POLICY: middle UPPER BOUND: 16  
MOUNT POINT: /usr/sap/trans LABEL: /usr/sap/trans  
MIRROR WRITE CONSISTENCY: on/ACTIVE   
EACH LP COPY ON A SEPARATE PV ?: yes   
Serialize IO ?: NO   
  
  
[ccheccd:/]#  
[ccheccd:/]#lsvg vgbin  
VOLUME GROUP: vgbin VG IDENTIFIER: 0006a96a0000d4000000012666f6fe29  
VG STATE: active PP SIZE: 128 megabyte(s)  
VG PERMISSION: read/write TOTAL PPs: 2237 (286336 megabytes)  
MAX LVs: 512 FREE PPs: 797 (102016 megabytes)  
LVs: 7 USED PPs: 1440 (184320 megabytes)  
OPEN LVs: 7 QUORUM: 2 (Enabled)  
TOTAL PVs: 2 VG DESCRIPTORS: 3  
STALE PVs: 0 STALE PPs: 0  
ACTIVE PVs: 2 AUTO ON: yes  
MAX PPs per VG: 130048   
MAX PPs per PV: 4064 MAX PVs: 32  
LTG size (Dynamic): 256 kilobyte(s) AUTO SYNC: no  
HOT SPARE: no BB POLICY: relocatable   
[ccheccd:/]#

[Reply](javascript:;)

[Replies](javascript:;)

[**aix**](https://www.blogger.com/profile/11198511213080760662)[January 31, 2013 at 10:26 AM](http://aix4admins.blogspot.com/2011/05/superblock-in-jfs-superblock-is-first.html?showComment=1359624386239#c1753301170352944459)

Hello,  
  
Strange, I don't see any errors.  
  
The output, what you sent: "Filesystem size changed to 62914560"  
As I counted it should be Now 30GB, but it is still 10GB?  
  
Are there any error messages somewhere?  
Did you try to increase other fs?  
I would try with smitty to increase this fs... or I would open an IBM call.  
  
-Balazs

[**Reply**](javascript:;)

[**A J**](https://www.blogger.com/profile/16029095071762520983)[February 2, 2013 at 2:43 PM](http://aix4admins.blogspot.com/2011/05/superblock-in-jfs-superblock-is-first.html?showComment=1359812616571#c1842729897719010193)

Hi Balazs  
  
You have a very informative site and appreciate your informative replies to queries. I have a question forwarded to me and to which i dont have a definite answer so sharing it on this. There are 2 parts to it.  
  
1. Does the backup of a mirrored rootvg take twice the space on media than a regular rootvg.  
  
2. How to restore the backup of mirrored rootvg on a single disk.  
  
Thanks  
A J

[Reply](javascript:;)

[Replies](javascript:;)

[**aix**](https://www.blogger.com/profile/11198511213080760662)[February 3, 2013 at 1:08 PM](http://aix4admins.blogspot.com/2011/05/superblock-in-jfs-superblock-is-first.html?showComment=1359893315356#c6404890792379674503)

Hi A J,  
  
1. The size of the backup is based on the size of the mounted filesystems in rootvg. So, the answer is no.  
  
2. I assume you would like to restore it by a NIM server. What you need to do:  
- restore the image.data file from your mksysb  
- edit the image.data file to look like your rootvg has 1 disk only and it is not mirrored  
- transfer this image.data file to the NIM server and create a resource from this  
- when you initiate the restore on the NIM server, choose this image.data resource to use during installation  
  
The exact steps are described here: http://www-01.ibm.com/support/docview.wss?uid=isg3T1011782  
  
Hope this helps,  
Balazs

[**Reply**](javascript:;)

[**Sheik Abdul Kaleem**](https://www.blogger.com/profile/04444586166089087402)[March 7, 2013 at 7:02 PM](http://aix4admins.blogspot.com/2011/05/superblock-in-jfs-superblock-is-first.html?showComment=1362679339935#c804253429251488992)

hi,  
  
I am getting an error when creating a file system in HACMP cluster of two nodes.  
  
i created lv using smity cpsoc fast path and when i was creating fs its giving error as  
  
mount point is inuse on node 1

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[Replies](javascript:;)

[**aix**](https://www.blogger.com/profile/11198511213080760662)[March 8, 2013 at 4:31 PM](http://aix4admins.blogspot.com/2011/05/superblock-in-jfs-superblock-is-first.html?showComment=1362756664963#c217834535012291520)

Hi, did you check if the mentioned mount point is really in use or not?

[**Reply**](javascript:;)

[**ganesh chinnayan**](https://www.blogger.com/profile/12054399069948714078)[March 11, 2013 at 2:48 PM](http://aix4admins.blogspot.com/2011/05/superblock-in-jfs-superblock-is-first.html?showComment=1363009733403#c199306854963317229)

Hi What is the difference between JFS & JFS2

[Reply](javascript:;)

[Replies](javascript:;)

[**aix**](https://www.blogger.com/profile/11198511213080760662)[March 11, 2013 at 4:52 PM](http://aix4admins.blogspot.com/2011/05/superblock-in-jfs-superblock-is-first.html?showComment=1363017130944#c3506676604435057105)

Hi, in AIX 5L Differences Guide Redbook there is a whole section which will describe it in details.  
(some improvements, file system size is bigger, you can shrink a filesystem ...)

[**Reply**](javascript:;)

[**Rajesh Mohan**](https://www.blogger.com/profile/08463729384771151961)[April 1, 2013 at 7:07 AM](http://aix4admins.blogspot.com/2011/05/superblock-in-jfs-superblock-is-first.html?showComment=1364792823273#c4687466664465790031)

Hi aix.. i love your blog.. wish you continue this forever! below are few questions from me..  
  
1.How to remove or destroy rootvg??  
2.I saw that compression is possible on JFS but not JFS2.. what is the reason??  
  
Thanks,  
Rajesh

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[Replies](javascript:;)

[**aix**](https://www.blogger.com/profile/11198511213080760662)[April 2, 2013 at 10:41 PM](http://aix4admins.blogspot.com/2011/05/superblock-in-jfs-superblock-is-first.html?showComment=1364935281855#c1339154299695119609)

Hi, thanks.  
  
1. Usually you shouldn't do that, but if you want to erase a disk, you can do that if you boot into maintenance mode (via network boot or DVD) and choose erase disks.  
  
2. The real reason I don't know, but my assumption, IBM removed compression from JFS2 becasue it causes performance degradation, for example: "It can require a great deal of time to compress and decompress data so that the usability of a compressed file system might be limited for some user environments." The other reason I guess, that storage increased a lot and it is much cheaper now, so there is no real value of compressing a filesystem. (More info: http://pic.dhe.ibm.com/infocenter/aix/v6r1/index.jsp?topic=%2Fcom.ibm.aix.baseadmn%2Fdoc%2Fbaseadmndita%2Ffs\_jfs2.htm)  
  
Hope this helps,  
Balazs

* 1. http://img1.blogblog.com/img/blank.gif

**Anonymous**[July 7, 2015 at 3:41 PM](http://aix4admins.blogspot.com/2011/05/superblock-in-jfs-superblock-is-first.html?showComment=1436276487464#c7294151986751427074)

hi balaz in jfs file system hierarchy is linear which can be compressed in order comparative to jfs2 which is not linear and where compression creates disturbances

[**Reply**](javascript:;)

[**Rajesh Mohan**](https://www.blogger.com/profile/08463729384771151961)[April 4, 2013 at 5:13 PM](http://aix4admins.blogspot.com/2011/05/superblock-in-jfs-superblock-is-first.html?showComment=1365088420573#c4023197265260238900)

Thanks Aix!  
  
Rajesh

[Reply](javascript:;)

[**deven**](https://www.blogger.com/profile/06221643847012205941)[April 13, 2013 at 5:44 PM](http://aix4admins.blogspot.com/2011/05/superblock-in-jfs-superblock-is-first.html?showComment=1365867870692#c1246265750636865716)

Thanks for sharing information  
  
Regards,  
Devendra Koli

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[**aix**](https://www.blogger.com/profile/11198511213080760662)[April 13, 2013 at 8:49 PM](http://aix4admins.blogspot.com/2011/05/superblock-in-jfs-superblock-is-first.html?showComment=1365878959737#c7434296015887655658)

welcome :-)

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1. http://img1.blogblog.com/img/blank.gif

**Anonymous**[April 18, 2013 at 6:44 AM](http://aix4admins.blogspot.com/2011/05/superblock-in-jfs-superblock-is-first.html?showComment=1366260246247#c3584225649924692292)

Hi Balazs  
  
You have a very informative site.I have been bookmarked your Blogspot in my browser.It really helps me a lot.Thank you!!!  
  
I have a Question for u.What is the procedure for Decommissioning AIX 5.2 and 5.3?Please tell me the step by step procedure.How to do disk scrubing?  
  
Thanks in Advance!!!!!!!

[Reply](javascript:;)

[Replies](javascript:;)

[**aix**](https://www.blogger.com/profile/11198511213080760662)[April 18, 2013 at 2:17 PM](http://aix4admins.blogspot.com/2011/05/superblock-in-jfs-superblock-is-first.html?showComment=1366287458157#c2624247738687263736)

I can help you with disk scubbing only as decomissioning is dependedin on your environment.  
Disk scrubbing can be done, if you boot into maintenance mode (via DVVD or network boot from NIM master). Then there will be a menu point: "Erase Disks"...

[**Reply**](javascript:;)

[**Satish Ch**](https://www.blogger.com/profile/08127521981588361891)[May 8, 2013 at 2:03 PM](http://aix4admins.blogspot.com/2011/05/superblock-in-jfs-superblock-is-first.html?showComment=1368014594641#c8915390746178099847)

Hi,  
  
I want to increase the filesystem size to 2GB, SAN team has assigned LUN.In the environment we are using DUAL VIO with NPIV and the nodes are in Two Node Cluster.  
  
My Question is if any new disk came to the server, Do I need to change new disk properties according to the old disk available in the VG before extending the VG, or not required. Means all the disks available in the VG should have same properties or not required.  
Please suggest.  
  
Thanks.

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[Replies](javascript:;)

[**aix**](https://www.blogger.com/profile/11198511213080760662)[May 8, 2013 at 9:48 PM](http://aix4admins.blogspot.com/2011/05/superblock-in-jfs-superblock-is-first.html?showComment=1368042519770#c3040010202157320915)

Hi,  
all disks properties should be same. If in the ODM, in the Predefined Object Classes, these properties are set, then when you configure a new disk, you don't have to set these properties, because they are automatically set. If these are missing on the ODM, you have to set it manually each time.

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1. http://img1.blogblog.com/img/blank.gif

**Anonymous**[May 18, 2013 at 11:23 AM](http://aix4admins.blogspot.com/2011/05/superblock-in-jfs-superblock-is-first.html?showComment=1368868983910#c7500863111387237268)

how to do house keeping for / and /home file systems

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[**aix**](https://www.blogger.com/profile/11198511213080760662)[May 18, 2013 at 1:06 PM](http://aix4admins.blogspot.com/2011/05/superblock-in-jfs-superblock-is-first.html?showComment=1368875179243#c28717942549803005)

I'm not aware of any generic rules.

[**Reply**](javascript:;)

1. http://img1.blogblog.com/img/blank.gif

**Anonymous**[June 2, 2013 at 12:26 PM](http://aix4admins.blogspot.com/2011/05/superblock-in-jfs-superblock-is-first.html?showComment=1370168788371#c8751621241274407025)

Hi,  
I am not an sysadmin, but i have one question difference between jfs2 and nfs file system  
I am using sap in cluster env. which is more suitable jfs2 or nfs  
Regards,

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[Replies](javascript:;)

[**aix**](https://www.blogger.com/profile/11198511213080760662)[June 2, 2013 at 5:07 PM](http://aix4admins.blogspot.com/2011/05/superblock-in-jfs-superblock-is-first.html?showComment=1370185636643#c8971240912239569508)

Hi, I cannot give you a definite answer without an analysis of your environment...but with nfs you have an additional network layer above the filesystems, which is an extra risk and can cause performance issues as well. So, without any specifics I would choose jfs2...but some of your sysadmins should check your environment and decide.

[**Reply**](javascript:;)

1. http://img1.blogblog.com/img/blank.gif

**Anonymous**[June 24, 2013 at 11:21 AM](http://aix4admins.blogspot.com/2011/05/superblock-in-jfs-superblock-is-first.html?showComment=1372065696740#c1752127748502517453)

Hi,  
  
Is there any chance to convert jfs to jfs2 & jfs2 to jfs  
  
regards,  
sathish

[Reply](javascript:;)

[Replies](javascript:;)

[**aix**](https://www.blogger.com/profile/11198511213080760662)[June 24, 2013 at 9:27 PM](http://aix4admins.blogspot.com/2011/05/superblock-in-jfs-superblock-is-first.html?showComment=1372102035581#c7458711897463465615)

Hi, since 6.1 TL4 you can do it with alt\_disk\_copy:  
alt\_disk\_copy -T -d <--it will convert jfs to jfs2 on the new target disk (from 6.1 TL4 only)  
  
If this is not an option, you can do it with an mksysb restore, but prior that run 'mkszfile', which will create image.data file. If you edit this file (change jfs to jfs2) and then use this file with mksysb restore you can convert rootvg to jfs or jfs2.

[**Reply**](javascript:;)

1. http://img1.blogblog.com/img/blank.gif

**Anonymous**[June 25, 2013 at 11:00 PM](http://aix4admins.blogspot.com/2011/05/superblock-in-jfs-superblock-is-first.html?showComment=1372194032939#c5220618238928724791)

HI,  
  
I want do Filesystem cleanup for /,/usr ,/opt   
Plz give me the solutions ASAP.

[Reply](javascript:;)

1. http://img1.blogblog.com/img/blank.gif

**Anonymous**[June 25, 2013 at 11:08 PM](http://aix4admins.blogspot.com/2011/05/superblock-in-jfs-superblock-is-first.html?showComment=1372194485033#c6092943697637223215)

HI,  
how to do the VIO lun mapping from VIO server to VIO clients.the VIO Clients are Cluster Server.

[Reply](javascript:;)

1. http://img1.blogblog.com/img/blank.gif

**Anonymous**[June 27, 2013 at 12:56 AM](http://aix4admins.blogspot.com/2011/05/superblock-in-jfs-superblock-is-first.html?showComment=1372287388373#c7116619481440042812)

Hi,  
I have a problem in /var. For /var we allocated 2gb of space and the du command shows 1GB is used and 460MB of free space. We have no idea about 5ooMB. Can somebody help

[Reply](javascript:;)

[Replies](javascript:;)

[**aix**](https://www.blogger.com/profile/11198511213080760662)[June 27, 2013 at 10:53 AM](http://aix4admins.blogspot.com/2011/05/superblock-in-jfs-superblock-is-first.html?showComment=1372323239550#c694622735556429148)

Hi, there could be deleted, but still opene files. You can check it with: fuser -V -d /filesystem1

[**Reply**](javascript:;)

[**Prasath Raj**](https://www.blogger.com/profile/04927442097600985013)[June 28, 2013 at 8:50 AM](http://aix4admins.blogspot.com/2011/05/superblock-in-jfs-superblock-is-first.html?showComment=1372402244752#c726741390543006700)

Dear sir, Which file system are remain not changed during migration operation.

[Reply](javascript:;)

[Replies](javascript:;)

[**aix**](https://www.blogger.com/profile/11198511213080760662)[June 28, 2013 at 9:18 AM](http://aix4admins.blogspot.com/2011/05/superblock-in-jfs-superblock-is-first.html?showComment=1372403882569#c2197655834236355170)

Hi, please check here: http://aix4admins.blogspot.hu/2013/03/aix-migration-upgrade-with-nimadm-aix.html

[**Reply**](javascript:;)

1. http://img1.blogblog.com/img/blank.gif

**Anonymous**[July 18, 2013 at 12:08 AM](http://aix4admins.blogspot.com/2011/05/superblock-in-jfs-superblock-is-first.html?showComment=1374098914888#c37052280235144867)

Hi , my system is using 99.2% of memory what needs to be done how do i figure whats the problem which is causing memory to use 99%.  
  
if it is file system cache how do i check it and resolve it, please help.

[Reply](javascript:;)

[Replies](javascript:;)

[**aix**](https://www.blogger.com/profile/11198511213080760662)[July 18, 2013 at 8:13 AM](http://aix4admins.blogspot.com/2011/05/superblock-in-jfs-superblock-is-first.html?showComment=1374128004065#c7744817729660442248)

Hi, some description about performance issues in memory can be found here: http://aix4admins.blogspot.hu/2011/09/memory-leak-caused-by-program-that.html.  
About filesystem cache, you can read here: http://aix4admins.blogspot.hu/2011/09/vmm-concepts-virtual-memory-segments.html

[**Reply**](javascript:;)

[**Satish Ch**](https://www.blogger.com/profile/08127521981588361891)[August 25, 2013 at 4:07 AM](http://aix4admins.blogspot.com/2011/05/superblock-in-jfs-superblock-is-first.html?showComment=1377396477972#c8539934972059764735)

Hi Admins,  
  
We have a probelm with Cluster filesystems, we have two storages DC-A and DC-B, if any external LUN is needed to the cluster node, storage team will assign LUNs from the two storages.  
  
The problem is storage claimed that they have mistakenly assigned LUNs from same storage, but after assigning LUN with out checking we have increased VG and also increased the filesystem, now How can we check that filesystem resides on which disks.   
  
Please help here its a very critical server in the enviroment.  
How to check Filesystem resides which disks..  
  
Thanks in advance.

[Reply](javascript:;)

[Replies](javascript:;)

* 1. http://img1.blogblog.com/img/blank.gif

**Anonymous**[September 6, 2013 at 9:15 PM](http://aix4admins.blogspot.com/2011/05/superblock-in-jfs-superblock-is-first.html?showComment=1378494951973#c8865429235258143923)

lspv -l hdisk# tells which f/s is on disk. Also gives lv name and size in lp and pp's.

[**Reply**](javascript:;)

[**Prathap reddy**](https://www.blogger.com/profile/16188810130542364643)[September 20, 2013 at 11:15 AM](http://aix4admins.blogspot.com/2011/05/superblock-in-jfs-superblock-is-first.html?showComment=1379668537479#c4640157627732262330)

my root file system got 94 %, can u please help me how to increase ?

[Reply](javascript:;)

1. http://img1.blogblog.com/img/blank.gif

**Anonymous**[November 9, 2013 at 5:43 AM](http://aix4admins.blogspot.com/2011/05/superblock-in-jfs-superblock-is-first.html?showComment=1383972182670#c5587417753474966263)

hii sir wht ever you explained tht is good but explain me in a sigle line what is file system because iam new to aix

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[Replies](javascript:;)

[**aix**](https://www.blogger.com/profile/11198511213080760662)[November 9, 2013 at 1:43 PM](http://aix4admins.blogspot.com/2011/05/superblock-in-jfs-superblock-is-first.html?showComment=1384001014743#c8930305602360800539)

hi, it is the same thing as a directory (you can create files and directories in it), but you can set how much space should it use

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1. http://img1.blogblog.com/img/blank.gif

**Anonymous**[January 3, 2014 at 3:46 PM](http://aix4admins.blogspot.com/2011/05/superblock-in-jfs-superblock-is-first.html?showComment=1388760410776#c5028549246234612480)

Hi,  
When ever we reboot the server ..by default file systems are mounted in this manner.  
  
1) /U01\_ora  
2) /U03\_ora  
3) /U02\_ora  
  
Now DBA wants to mount in this manner ..  
  
1) /U01\_ora  
2) /U02\_ora  
3) /U03\_ora  
  
  
In /etc/filesystmes I have changed manually but it didn't work...I took my seniors helps & suggeted to recreate the file systems but its not possible at the moment,  
  
so is there any way, to change the file system order.  
  
Thanks in advance :-)

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[Replies](javascript:;)

[**aix**](https://www.blogger.com/profile/11198511213080760662)[January 3, 2014 at 8:32 PM](http://aix4admins.blogspot.com/2011/05/superblock-in-jfs-superblock-is-first.html?showComment=1388777557205#c5303078686196378205)

Hi,  
probably this link can help you: https://www.ibm.com/developerworks/community/wikis/home?lang=en#!/wiki/Power%20Systems/page/How%20to%20change%20order%20of%20fs%20mounts%20on%20AIX%20V5.3

[**Reply**](javascript:;)

[**Manoj Suyal**](https://www.blogger.com/profile/12026118620924679597)[January 16, 2014 at 11:03 AM](http://aix4admins.blogspot.com/2011/05/superblock-in-jfs-superblock-is-first.html?showComment=1389866629038#c8803971938512423095)

Hi Balazs,  
  
Dose I node contains information of file creation, I don't think it contains... Please clarify ...  
  
below is the inode statics for a directory .  
  
Inode 4 on device 10/8 Directory  
Protection: rwxr-xr-x  
Owner: 204(noci) Group: 1(staff)  
Link count: 3 Length 256 bytes  
  
Last updated: Mon Nov 18 15:24:42 CST 2013  
Last modified: Mon Nov 18 15:24:42 CST 2013  
Last accessed: Mon Nov 18 13:20:12 CST 2013  
  
  
  
Regards   
Manoj Suyal

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[Replies](javascript:;)

[**aix**](https://www.blogger.com/profile/11198511213080760662)[January 16, 2014 at 1:22 PM](http://aix4admins.blogspot.com/2011/05/superblock-in-jfs-superblock-is-first.html?showComment=1389874942370#c7547221620775920764)

Hi, no it is not there.  
- Balazs

[**Reply**](javascript:;)

[**Ahmed Amer**](https://www.blogger.com/profile/16641738761949456889)[January 19, 2014 at 1:23 PM](http://aix4admins.blogspot.com/2011/05/superblock-in-jfs-superblock-is-first.html?showComment=1390134181974#c8080887073120467935)

Would you please clarify how "dumpfs /usr shows the superblock, i-node map, and disk map information"?

[Reply](javascript:;)

1. http://img1.blogblog.com/img/blank.gif

**derikogay**[January 28, 2014 at 3:04 PM](http://aix4admins.blogspot.com/2011/05/superblock-in-jfs-superblock-is-first.html?showComment=1390917865808" \l "c542105104983347500)

You can use Long Path Tool for such issues, it works good.

[Reply](javascript:;)

1. http://img1.blogblog.com/img/blank.gif

**Anonymous**[February 10, 2014 at 12:14 PM](http://aix4admins.blogspot.com/2011/05/superblock-in-jfs-superblock-is-first.html?showComment=1392030864499#c6598214297701227180)

Hi !!  
I have received following error while creating new directory :  
Error : There are too many links to a file.  
  
Current directory count in that location is : 32766 directories  
  
Could u suggest on this ..???

[Reply](javascript:;)

1. http://img1.blogblog.com/img/blank.gif

**Anonymous**[February 10, 2014 at 1:14 PM](http://aix4admins.blogspot.com/2011/05/superblock-in-jfs-superblock-is-first.html?showComment=1392034465307#c3798748393964872026)

/usr/include/sys/limits.h file doesn't show any hard coded entry like 32767 ..!!  
But just need confirmation whether this is Limitation of AIX ....??

[Reply](javascript:;)

[**oyao**](https://www.blogger.com/profile/05613216564959264372)[March 1, 2014 at 9:57 AM](http://aix4admins.blogspot.com/2011/05/superblock-in-jfs-superblock-is-first.html?showComment=1393664273111#c8532433771206973556)

how to know FS belongs to which VG

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[Replies](javascript:;)

[**oyao**](https://www.blogger.com/profile/05613216564959264372)[March 4, 2014 at 9:32 AM](http://aix4admins.blogspot.com/2011/05/superblock-in-jfs-superblock-is-first.html?showComment=1393921958440#c4859472621878939082)

give me reply whether it is possible or not

[**Abdul**](https://www.blogger.com/profile/03620684796655671528)[March 15, 2014 at 8:28 AM](http://aix4admins.blogspot.com/2011/05/superblock-in-jfs-superblock-is-first.html?showComment=1394868532571#c3956021901146830175)

Hi oyao,  
you can find by using lsvgfs -- chk the link  
http://publib.boulder.ibm.com/infocenter/aix/v6r1/index.jsp?topic=%2Fcom.ibm.aix.cmds%2Fdoc%2Faixcmds3%2Flsvgfs.htm

[**oyao**](https://www.blogger.com/profile/05613216564959264372)[March 17, 2014 at 11:17 AM](http://aix4admins.blogspot.com/2011/05/superblock-in-jfs-superblock-is-first.html?showComment=1395051449128#c5797861862884532100)

thanx bos

* 1. http://img1.blogblog.com/img/blank.gif

**Anonymous**[June 23, 2015 at 5:17 PM](http://aix4admins.blogspot.com/2011/05/superblock-in-jfs-superblock-is-first.html?showComment=1435072670857#c8368943975519944632)

1.check df -gt and get lvname   
2.use lslv lvname   
thats all you can find the particular vg dear

[**Reply**](javascript:;)

[**oyao**](https://www.blogger.com/profile/05613216564959264372)[March 1, 2014 at 9:58 AM](http://aix4admins.blogspot.com/2011/05/superblock-in-jfs-superblock-is-first.html?showComment=1393664327227#c3345430245056418644)

how to remove label name for LV

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[**oyao**](https://www.blogger.com/profile/05613216564959264372)[March 19, 2014 at 4:58 AM](http://aix4admins.blogspot.com/2011/05/superblock-in-jfs-superblock-is-first.html?showComment=1395201494215#c556667092509354324)

what is difference between hard mount and soft mount

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[**oyao**](https://www.blogger.com/profile/05613216564959264372)[March 21, 2014 at 5:13 AM](http://aix4admins.blogspot.com/2011/05/superblock-in-jfs-superblock-is-first.html?showComment=1395375206403#c3622740939749768979)

how to kill one perticular user in a filesystem,if my filesystem is used by showmany users

[Reply](javascript:;)

[**Ganesh Babu**](https://www.blogger.com/profile/09057033025297189193)[March 26, 2014 at 7:23 PM](http://aix4admins.blogspot.com/2011/05/superblock-in-jfs-superblock-is-first.html?showComment=1395858204445#c8427618141935162743)

HI Admin,  
  
Could you please give me the steps to change the block size of a jfs2 filesystem. it's having 4096 currently, i need to change it to 512 for enabling CIO for that filesystem( This is a request from Oracle DB admins)

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[**aix**](https://www.blogger.com/profile/11198511213080760662)[March 27, 2014 at 8:11 AM](http://aix4admins.blogspot.com/2011/05/superblock-in-jfs-superblock-is-first.html?showComment=1395904291314#c1091809048191083024)

Hi,  
  
man chfs writes this:  
"Some file system attributes are set at the time the file system is created and cannot be changed. For the Journaled File System (JFS), such attributes include the fragment size, block size, number of bytes per i-node, compression, and the minimum file system size. For the Enhanced Journaled File System (JFS2), the block size cannot be changed. "  
  
So I think new filesystem has to be created with requested block size and copy the content...

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[**oyao**](https://www.blogger.com/profile/05613216564959264372)[April 10, 2014 at 10:28 AM](http://aix4admins.blogspot.com/2011/05/superblock-in-jfs-superblock-is-first.html?showComment=1397118505266#c6922449276381623514)

please provide me information about freeware programs

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[**Pengertian Evaluasi**](http://www.lepank.com/2012/07/pengertian-evaluasi.html)[April 27, 2014 at 5:15 PM](http://aix4admins.blogspot.com/2011/05/superblock-in-jfs-superblock-is-first.html?showComment=1398611748200#c6821771635527868610)

This article can help .... I can read them with new knowledge ... thank you so much for what was given to me

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[**Arti Mimpi**](http://lepankdefinisi.blogspot.com/p/blog-page_234.html)[June 22, 2014 at 1:25 AM](http://aix4admins.blogspot.com/2011/05/superblock-in-jfs-superblock-is-first.html?showComment=1403393151145#c1054435794310762052)

i , my system is using 99.2% of memory what needs to be done how do i figure whats the problem which is causing memory to use 99%.  
  
if it is file system cache how do i check it and resolve it, please help.

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[**peter weller**](https://www.blogger.com/profile/17537491464251615618)[July 19, 2014 at 8:20 AM](http://aix4admins.blogspot.com/2011/05/superblock-in-jfs-superblock-is-first.html?showComment=1405750837122#c905720442478397376)

Great Post,  
  
[Web development services](http://chiptek.com.au/)

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[**B@lu**](https://www.blogger.com/profile/12430542496292581657)[March 2, 2015 at 2:46 PM](http://aix4admins.blogspot.com/2011/05/superblock-in-jfs-superblock-is-first.html?showComment=1425303961277#c6205969125917132685)

How to move file system from one server to another server???

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**Anonymous**[March 10, 2015 at 11:25 AM](http://aix4admins.blogspot.com/2011/05/superblock-in-jfs-superblock-is-first.html?showComment=1425983147582#c2108284332228812646)

Hi,   
regarding the system Created file systems in AIX , if i am not wrong the number of file systems created are different for different versions..  
could you please comment on this...

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[**aix**](https://www.blogger.com/profile/11198511213080760662)[March 11, 2015 at 8:28 AM](http://aix4admins.blogspot.com/2011/05/superblock-in-jfs-superblock-is-first.html?showComment=1426058887746#c5419654789930258200)

Hi, yes there are some small differences, for example in 7.1 /ahafs could be there as well.

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[**Unknown**](https://www.blogger.com/profile/11214373516133267336)[April 9, 2015 at 1:38 AM](http://aix4admins.blogspot.com/2011/05/superblock-in-jfs-superblock-is-first.html?showComment=1428536331624#c6526841398077148096)

Thanks for this blog.   
  
fuser -cux /var   
fuser -dV /tmp   
  
I tell you this saved my behind a lot of times. :D keep it up!

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[**aix**](https://www.blogger.com/profile/11198511213080760662)[April 9, 2015 at 12:51 PM](http://aix4admins.blogspot.com/2011/05/superblock-in-jfs-superblock-is-first.html?showComment=1428576697666#c2191892616600309807)

nice to hear :)

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[**Filme 2015**](http://filmeonlinegratis.ro/)[May 6, 2015 at 3:26 PM](http://aix4admins.blogspot.com/2011/05/superblock-in-jfs-superblock-is-first.html?showComment=1430918769761#c3363367462954026686)

Thank you sow much, this is good information, i just been assigned to do upskilling for AIX team, sow this info it is gold.

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**Anonymous**[May 13, 2015 at 3:04 AM](http://aix4admins.blogspot.com/2011/05/superblock-in-jfs-superblock-is-first.html?showComment=1431479075627#c3065178393185290910)

How do I expand /tmp (only 300mb) or move it to /opt/tmp where I have lots of free space under /opt?

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**Neo**[July 21, 2015 at 7:02 PM](http://aix4admins.blogspot.com/2011/05/superblock-in-jfs-superblock-is-first.html?showComment=1437498127395#c3911111422033950947)

Hi,  
Could you help me how do I auto mount namefs, I am using GPFS and want GPFS to be mounted again using namefs.  
But namefs mount fails as GPFS takes time to mount and /etc/filesystem is already read where namefs entry fails.

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[**aix**](https://www.blogger.com/profile/11198511213080760662)[July 22, 2015 at 9:11 AM](http://aix4admins.blogspot.com/2011/05/superblock-in-jfs-superblock-is-first.html?showComment=1437549103412#c1007241863640531447)

Hi, probably you could place a small script in inittab (or an rc script) which corrects after reboot this problem (umount/remount...)

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[**upendra raju**](https://www.blogger.com/profile/12280708363204550766)[July 22, 2015 at 6:04 PM](http://aix4admins.blogspot.com/2011/05/superblock-in-jfs-superblock-is-first.html?showComment=1437581094670#c1210787441274196683)

Hi,  
1) how data consistency is maintained in jfs file systems using logs  
2) first when we make changes in file system that is directly saved on file system or log devices or else after metadata is updated changes are going to be updated in file system

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[**Sanjay Yadav**](https://www.blogger.com/profile/02009756896049682634)[August 31, 2015 at 6:42 PM](http://aix4admins.blogspot.com/2011/05/superblock-in-jfs-superblock-is-first.html?showComment=1441039354056#c1720868302963487588)

*This comment has been removed by the author.*

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**Anonymous**[November 22, 2015 at 5:23 PM](http://aix4admins.blogspot.com/2011/05/superblock-in-jfs-superblock-is-first.html?showComment=1448209411054#c1308270901474580963)

How much space is required to create inline log device in file system?

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[**Tafsir Mimpi**](http://www.ramalanartimimpi.com/2015/10/tafsir-mimpi.html)[January 9, 2016 at 5:36 PM](http://aix4admins.blogspot.com/2011/05/superblock-in-jfs-superblock-is-first.html?showComment=1452357372460#c5548307293170058389)

Thank you sow much, this is good information, i just been assigned to do upskilling for AIX team, sow this info it is gold.....

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[**Rajasekhar Raju**](https://www.blogger.com/profile/03772084200283635509)[May 5, 2016 at 2:58 PM](http://aix4admins.blogspot.com/2011/05/superblock-in-jfs-superblock-is-first.html?showComment=1462453098288#c7835790961058702097)

great info about fs thanks, let me know inlinelog and outlinelog their usage

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[**hemant singh**](https://www.blogger.com/profile/02701670624688862068)[June 28, 2016 at 6:21 PM](http://aix4admins.blogspot.com/2011/05/superblock-in-jfs-superblock-is-first.html?showComment=1467130899483#c3795685729626781975)

I have been reading different blogs but this one is the best i ever found  
  
Hemant Singh

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[**Agen Susu Kuda Liar Medan**](http://www.oleholehkhaslombok.com/2017/02/agen-susu-kuda-liar-di-medan.html)[March 5, 2017 at 9:46 PM](http://aix4admins.blogspot.com/2011/05/superblock-in-jfs-superblock-is-first.html?showComment=1488746782920#c6616073507161899507)

I want to increase the filesystem size to 2GB, SAN team has assigned LUN.In the environment we are using DUAL VIO with NPIV and the nodes are in Two Node Cluster.  
  
My Question is if any new disk came to the server, Do I need to change new disk properties according to the old disk available in the VG before extending the VG, or not required. Means all the disks available in the VG should have same properties or not required.  
Please suggest...

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**Manoel Bezerra**[April 5, 2017 at 10:56 PM](http://aix4admins.blogspot.com/2011/05/superblock-in-jfs-superblock-is-first.html?showComment=1491425777461#c3422052251820161509)

Thanks for great documentation !!! These information's help us to understand better how to work AIX filesystems

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