8.3 Logical Volume Manager

As you study this section, answer the following questions:

- After you create your logical volume, what should you do?
- What should you do before running **vgreduce**?
- Which command extends the size of a logical volume?
- What is the difference between **pvcreate** and **lvcreate**?

In this section, you will learn to:

- Use LVM.
- Create physical volumes.
- Define volume groups.
- Define logical groups.

Key terms for this section include the following:

Term	Definition
Logical Volume Manager (LVM)	A system of managing logical volumes or file systems made up of physical volumes mapped through a volume group.
Physical volume	Physical block devices or other disk-like devices that LVM uses as the building blocks for volume groups.
Volume group	An abstract container that combines physical volumes into the storage pools from which logical volumes are created.
Logical volume	A portion of the volume group that can be formatted to accommodate a file system.

This section helps you prepare for the following certification exam objectives:

Exam	Objective

CompTIA Linux+	- 1.4 Given a scenario, manage storage in a Linux environment.
	  - Device mapper
	    - LVM
	  - Tools
	    - LVM tools
	  - Location
	    - /dev/mapper
	    - /dev/disk/by-id
	    - /dev/disk/by-uuid
	    - /dev/disk/by-path
	    - /dev/disk/by-multipath

TestOut Linux Pro	2.1 Manage storage devices • Configure Logical Volume management