

NAME

gstripe - control utility for striped devices

SYNOPSIS

gstripe create [-v] [-s *stripesize*] *name prov prov ...*

gstripe destroy [-fv] *name ...*

gstripe label [-hv] [-s *stripesize*] *name prov prov ...*

gstripe stop [-fv] *name ...*

gstripe clear [-v] *prov ...*

gstripe dump *prov ...*

gstripe list

gstripe status

gstripe load

gstripe unload

DESCRIPTION

The **gstripe** utility is used for setting up a stripe on two or more disks. The striped device can be configured using two different methods: "manual" or "automatic". When using the "manual" method, no metadata are stored on the devices, so the striped device has to be configured by hand every time it is needed. The "automatic" method uses on-disk metadata to detect devices. Once devices are labeled, they will be automatically detected and configured.

The first argument to **gstripe** indicates an action to be performed:

create Set up a striped device from the given devices with specified *name*. This is the "manual" method and the stripe will not exist after a reboot (see *DESCRIPTION* above). The kernel module *geom_stripe.ko* will be loaded if it is not loaded already.

label Set up a striped device from the given devices with the specified *name*. This is the "automatic" method, where metadata are stored in every device's last sector. The kernel module *geom_stripe.ko* will be loaded if it is not loaded already.

stop Turn off an existing striped device by its *name*. This command does not touch on-disk metadata!

destroy Same as **stop**.

clear Clear metadata on the given devices.

dump Dump metadata stored on the given devices.

list See geom(8).

status See geom(8).

load See geom(8).

unload See geom(8).

Additional options:

-f Force the removal of the specified striped device.

-h Hardcode providers' names in metadata.

-s *stripesize* Specifies size of stripe block in bytes. The *stripesize* must be a multiple of the largest sector size of all the providers.

-v Be more verbose.

SYSCTL VARIABLES

The following sysctl(8) variables can be used to control the behavior of the **STRIPE** GEOM class. The default value is shown next to each variable.

kern.geom.stripe.debug: 0

Debug level of the **STRIPE** GEOM class. This can be set to a number between 0 and 3 inclusive. If set to 0 minimal debug information is printed, and if set to 3 the maximum amount of debug information is printed.

kern.geom.stripe.fast: 0

If set to a non-zero value enable "fast mode" instead of the normal "economic mode". Compared to "economic mode", "fast mode" uses more memory, but it is much faster for smaller stripe sizes. If enough memory cannot be allocated, **STRIPE** will fall back to "economic mode".

kern.geom.stripe.maxmem: 13107200

Maximum amount of memory that can be consumed by "fast mode" (in bytes). This sysctl(8) variable is read-only and can only be set as a tunable in loader.conf(5).

kern.geom.stripe.fast_failed

A count of how many times "fast mode" has failed due to an insufficient amount of memory. If this value is large, you should consider increasing the *kern.geom.stripe.maxmem* value.

EXIT STATUS

Exit status is 0 on success, and 1 if the command fails.

EXAMPLES

The following example shows how to set up a striped device from four disks with a 128KB stripe size for automatic configuration, create a file system on it, and mount it:

```
gstripe label -v -s 131072 data /dev/da0 /dev/da1 /dev/da2 /dev/da3
newfs /dev/stripe/data
mount /dev/stripe/data /mnt
[...]
umount /mnt
gstripe stop data
gstripe unload
```

COMPATIBILITY

The **gstripe** interleave is in number of bytes, unlike `ccdconfig(8)` which use the number of sectors. A `ccdconfig(8)` *ileave* of '128' is 64 KB (128 512B sectors). The same stripe interleave would be specified as '65536' for **gstripe**.

SEE ALSO

`geom(4)`, `loader.conf(5)`, `ccdconfig(8)`, `geom(8)`, `gvinum(8)`, `mount(8)`, `newfs(8)`, `sysctl(8)`, `umount(8)`

HISTORY

The **gstripe** utility appeared in FreeBSD 5.3.

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