



Red Hat Enterprise Linux Release 9.2 Manual Pages on 'vdoformat.8' command

\$ man vdoformat.8

VDOFORMAT(8) System Manager's Manual VDOFORMAT(8)

NAME

vdoformat - format a VDO device

SYNOPSIS

vdoformat [options...] filename

DESCRIPTION

vdoformat formats the file named by filename as a VDO device. This is analogous to low-level device formatting. The device will not be formatted if it already contains a VDO, unless the --force flag is used. vdoformat can also modify some of the formatting parameters.

OPTIONS

--format

Format the block device, even if there is already a VDO format? ted thereupon.

--help Print this help message and exit.

--logical-size=size

Set the logical (provisioned) size of the VDO device to size. A size suffix of K for kilobytes, M for megabytes, G for gigabytes, T for terabytes, or P for petabytes is optional. The default unit is megabytes.

--slab-bits=bits

Set the free space allocator's slab size to 2^{bits} 4 KB blocks. bits must be a value between 4 and 23 (inclusive), corresponding

to a slab size between 128 KB and 32 GB. The default value is 19 which results in a slab size of 2 GB. This allocator manages the space VDO uses to store user data.

The maximum number of slabs in the system is 8192, so this value determines the maximum physical size of a VDO volume. One slab is the minimum amount by which a VDO volume can be grown.

Smaller slabs also increase the potential for parallelism if the device has multiple physical threads. Therefore, this value should be set as small as possible, given the eventual maximal size of the volume.

`--uds-memory-size=gigabytes`

Specify the amount of memory, in gigabytes, to devote to the index. Accepted options are .25, .5, .75, and all positive integers.

`--uds-sparse`

Specify whether or not to use a sparse index.

`--verbose`

Describe what is being formatted and with what parameters.

`--version`

Show the version of vdoformat.

SEE ALSO

`vdo(8)`.

Red Hat

2017-09-12

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