mdadm Linux software RAID

START HERE

`cat /proc/mdstat`
State of all arrays

`mdadm --detail /dev/md0`
Inspect one array

`mdadm --create /dev/md0 --level=1 --raid-devices=2 <dev1> <dev2>`
Create a mirror

`mdadm /dev/md0 --fail <dev>`
Mark a disk failed

`mdadm /dev/md0 --remove <dev>`
Remove failed disk

`mdadm /dev/md0 --add <dev>`
Add a replacement

`mdadm --assemble --scan`
Start known arrays

`mdadm --detail --scan`
Print config lines

Disks / partitions components → `--create` → **/dev/md0** md array → `mkfs` → **Filesystem** ext4, xfs, LVM... → `mount` → **In use** watch /proc/mdstat

CONCEPTS

RAID is not a backup: it survives a disk failure, not deletion, corruption or a dead controller.

Create, grow and add start a background resync; the array is usable meanwhile but slower and not yet redundant.

Most commands need root and many write superblocks: double-check device names with lsblk first.

INSPECT

`cat /proc/mdstat`
Show arrays, members and sync progress

`mdadm --detail <md>`
Array state, level, members, UUID

`mdadm --examine <dev>`
Read the RAID superblock of a member

`mdadm --query <dev>`
Is this device an array or a member?

`mdadm --detail --scan`
One-line summary per active array

`mdadm --examine --scan`
Find arrays on member superblocks

`mdadm --wait <md>`
Block until resync or reshape ends

`watch cat /proc/mdstat`
Follow sync progress live

CREATE

`mdadm --create <md> --level=1 --raid-devices=2 <dev1> <dev2>`
Mirror (RAID1) of two devices

Writes superblocks and starts a resync. Existing data on the members is lost.

`mdadm --create <md> --level=5 --raid-devices=3 <dev1> <dev2> <dev3>`
RAID5: striping with parity

`mdadm --create <md> --level=6 --raid-devices=4 <devs>`
RAID6: survives two failures

`mdadm --create <md> --level=0 --raid-devices=2 <dev1> <dev2>`
RAID0: striping, no redundancy

CREATE (cont.)

`mdadm --create <md> --level=10 --raid-devices=4 <devs>`
RAID10: mirrored stripes

`mdadm --create ... --spare-devices=1 <devs>`
Include a hot spare

`mdadm --create ... --chunk=<size>`
Set the stripe chunk size

`mdadm --create ... --bitmap=internal`
Write-intent bitmap, faster resync

`mdadm --create ... <dev> missing`
Create degraded, add the disk later

`mdadm --create ... --metadata=0.90`
Choose superblock format (default 1.2)

`mdadm --create ... --name=<name>`
Name the array

Prefer partitions of type Linux RAID, or whole disks, of equal size; the smallest member sets the size.

FAIL, REPLACE, REPAIR

`mdadm <md> --fail <dev>`
Mark a member as faulty

`mdadm <md> --remove <dev>`
Remove a failed member

`mdadm <md> --add <dev>`
Add a disk; rebuild starts

`mdadm <md> --re-add <dev>`
Re-add a recently removed member

`mdadm <md> --add-spare <dev>`
Add as spare only, no rebuild

`mdadm <md> --replace <dev> --with <spare>`
Swap a disk while it is still healthy

`mdadm <md> --fail detached --remove detached`
Drop members whose device vanished

`mdadm --zero-superblock <dev>`
Erase RAID metadata from a disk

Destructive for the array membership: run only on devices no longer in use.

FAIL, REPLACE, REPAIR (cont.)

`echo check > /sys/block/<md>/md/sync_action`
Scrub the array for mismatches

After a disk swap, copy the partition layout first (sfdisk -d | sfdisk), then --add the partition.

ASSEMBLE AND STOP

`mdadm --assemble --scan`
Assemble arrays from config or superblocks

`mdadm --assemble <md> <dev1> <dev2>`
Assemble one array from given members

`mdadm --stop <md>`
Deactivate an array (unmount first)

`mdadm --stop --scan`
Stop every array not in use

`mdadm --assemble --run <md> <devs>`
Start even with missing members

`mdadm --assemble --force <md> <devs>`
Force members with stale event counts

Can expose slightly out-of-date data; last resort after a multi-disk failure.

`mdadm --readonly <md>`
Mark the array read-only

GROW AND RESHAPE

`mdadm --grow <md> --raid-devices=<n>`
Change the number of active members

`mdadm --grow <md> --size=max`
Use all space after bigger members

`mdadm --grow <md> --level=<n>`
Convert RAID level (e.g. 5 to 6)

`mdadm --grow <md> --bitmap=internal`
Add a write-intent bitmap

`mdadm --grow <md> --backup-file=<file>`
Keep reshape backup outside the array

After growing, extend the filesystem (resize2fs, xfs_growfs) or the LVM layer on top.

CONFIG AND MONITORING

`mdadm --detail --scan >> /etc/mdadm/mdadm.conf`
Persist array definitions

Path is /etc/mdadm.conf on some distros. Review the file; then rebuild the initramfs so boot assembles the arrays.

`mdadm --assemble --scan --config=<file>`
Assemble using a specific config file

`mdadm --monitor --scan --daemonise`
Run the monitor in the background

`mdadm --monitor --scan --oneshot --test`
Send a test alert for each array

`systemctl status mdmonitor`
Check the monitor service

`update-initramfs -u`
Refresh initramfs (Debian/ Ubuntu)

mdadm.conf

```
DEVICE partitions
MAILADDR root
ARRAY /dev/md0 metadata=1.2
UUID=<uuid>
```

RECIPES

Mirror two disks and mount

```
sudo mdadm --create /dev/md0 --level=1 --raid-devices=2 /dev/sdb1 /dev/sdc1
sudo mkfs.ext4 /dev/md0
sudo mount /dev/md0 /mnt
sudo mdadm --detail --scan | sudo tee -a /etc/mdadm/mdadm.conf
```

Replace a dead disk

```
sudo mdadm /dev/md0 --fail /dev/sdb1
sudo mdadm /dev/md0 --remove /dev/sdb1
# swap the disk, copy partition table, then:
sudo mdadm /dev/md0 --add /dev/sdb1
watch cat /proc/mdstat
```

Grow RAID5 by one disk

```
sudo mdadm /dev/md0 --add /dev/sde1
sudo mdadm --grow /dev/md0 --raid-devices=4
sudo resize2fs /dev/md0
```

Retire an array and reuse the disks

```
sudo umount /dev/md0
sudo mdadm --stop /dev/md0
sudo mdadm --zero-superblock /dev/sdb1 /dev/sdc1
# remove the ARRAY line from mdadm.conf
```