

## 8:raidstart

raidstart, raidstop, - command set to manage md devices.

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### SYNOPSIS

```
raidstart [options] <raiddevice>*
```

```
raidstop [options] <raiddevice>*
```

### DESCRIPTION

RAID devices are virtual devices created from two or more real block devices. This allows multiple disks to be combined into a single filesystem, possibly with automated backup and recovery. Linux RAID devices are implemented through the md device driver.

If you're using the `/proc` filesystem, `/proc/mdstat` gives you information about md devices status.

Currently, Linux supports linear md devices, RAID0 (striping), RAID1 (mirroring), and RAID4 and RAID5. For information on the various levels of RAID, check out:

<http://ostenfeld.dk/~jakob/Software-RAID.HOWTO/>

for new releases of the RAID driver check out:

<ftp://ftp.fi.kernel.org/pub/linux/daemons/raid/alpha>

Available commands are :

**mkraid** : configures (creates) md (RAID) devices in the kernel, banding multiple devices into one.

**raidstart** : activates (starts) an existing 'persistent' md device

**raid0run** : activates old nonpersistent RAID0/LINEAR md devices

**raidstop** : turns off an md device, and unconfigures (stops) it

By default, a systems RAID configuration is kept in `/etc/raidtab`, which

can configure multiple RAID devices.

All of these tools work similiarly. If **-a** (or **--all**) is specified, the specified operation is performed on all of the RAID devices mentioned in the configuration file. Otherwise, one or more RAID devices must be specified on the command line. For example:

**raid0run -a**

Starts all of the 'old' RAID0 RAID devices specified in **/etc/raidtab**. If only **/dev/md1** should be started, the following command should be used instead:

**raidstart /dev/md1**