

```

# mdadm configuration file
#
# mdadm will function properly without the use of a configuration file,
# but this file is useful for keeping track of arrays and member disks.
# In general, a mdadm.conf file is created, and updated, after arrays
# are created. This is the opposite behavior of /etc/raidtab which is
# created prior to array construction.
#
#
# the config file takes two types of lines:
#
#     DEVICE lines specify a list of devices of where to look for
#     potential member disks
#
#     ARRAY lines specify information about how to identify arrays so
#     so that they can be activated
#
# You can have more than one device line and use wild cards. The first
# example includes SCSI the first partition of SCSI disks /dev/sdb,
# /dev/sdc, /dev/sdd, /dev/sdj, /dev/sdk, and /dev/sdl. The second
# line looks for array slices on IDE disks.
#
#DEVICE /dev/sd[bcdjkl]1
#DEVICE /dev/hda1 /dev/hdb1
#
# If you mount devfs on /dev, then a suitable way to list all devices is:
#DEVICE /dev/discs/**
#
#
# ARRAY lines specify an array to assemble and a method of identification.
# Arrays can currently be identified by using a UUID, superbblock minor number,
# or a listing of devices.
#
#     super-minor is usually the minor number of the metadvice
#     UUID is the Universally Unique Identifier for the array
# Each can be obtained using
#
#     mdadm -D <md>
#
#ARRAY /dev/md0 UUID=3aaa0122:29827cfa:5331ad66:ca767371
#ARRAY /dev/md1 super-minor=1
#ARRAY /dev/md2 devices=/dev/hda1,/dev/hdb1
#
# ARRAY lines can also specify a "spare-group" for each array. mdadm --monitor
# will then move a spare between arrays in a spare-group if one array has a failed
# drive but no spare
#ARRAY /dev/md4 uuid=b23f3c6d:aec43a9f:fd65db85:369432df spare-group=group1
#ARRAY /dev/md5 uuid=19464854:03f71b1b:e0df2edd:246cc977 spare-group=group1
#
# When used in --follow (aka --monitor) mode, mdadm needs a
# mail address and/or a program. This can be given with "mailaddr"
# and "program" lines to that monitoring can be started using
#     mdadm --follow --scan & echo $! > /var/run/mdadm
# If the lines are not found, mdadm will exit quietly
MAILADDR root
#PROGRAM /usr/sbin/handle-mdadm-events

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