

Caution: VMware recommends having a complete backup of the virtual machine prior making these changes.

Power off the virtual machine.

Edit the virtual machine settings and extend the virtual disk size. For more information, see [Increasing the size of a virtual disk](#).

Power on the virtual machine. Identify the device name, which is by default `/dev/sda`, and confirm the new size by running the command:

```
# fdisk -l
```

Create a new extended partition:

```
    cfdisk /dev/sdX
    Seleccionar el espacio libre y pulsar en Nueva.
    Pulsar en Tipo y seleccionar linux LVM --> 8E
    Para terminar pulsar Escribir.
    Reiniciar la maquina virtual.
```

Run this command to verify that the changes were saved to the partition table and that the new partition has an 8e type:

```
# fdisk -l
```

Run this command to convert the new partition to a physical volume: Note: The number for the sda can change depending on system setup. Use the sda number that was created in step 5.

```
# pvcreate /dev/sdaX
```

Run this command to extend the physical volume:

```
# vgextend centos /dev/sdaX
```

¡Note: To determine which volume group to extend, use the command `vgdisplay`.

Run this command to verify how many physical extents are available to the Volume Group:

```
# vgdisplay centos | grep "Free"
```

Run the following command to extend the Logical Volume:

```
# lvextend -L+#G /dev/centos/root
```

Where `#` is the number of Free space in GB available as per the previous command. Use the full number output from Step 10 including any decimals. Note: to determine which logical volume to extend, use the command `lvdisplay`.

```
#resize2fs /dev/centos/root
```

Run the following command to verify that the / filesystem has the new space available:

```
# df -h /
```

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