



Rocky Enterprise Linux 9.2 Manual Pages on command 'findmnt.8'

C:\>man findmnt.8

FINDMNT(8) System Administration FINDMNT(8)

NAME

findmnt - find a filesystem

SYNOPSIS

findmnt [options]

findmnt [options] device|mountpoint

findmnt [options] [--source] device [--target|--mountpoint] mountpoint

DESCRIPTION

findmnt will list all mounted filesystems or search for a filesystem. The findmnt command is able to search in /etc/fstab, /etc/mtab or /proc/self/mountinfo. If device or mountpoint is not given, all filesystems are shown.

The device may be specified by device name, major:minor numbers, filesystem label or UUID, or partition label or UUID. Note that findmnt follows mount(8) behavior where a device name may be interpreted as a mountpoint (and vice versa) if the --target, --mountpoint or --source options are not specified.

The command prints all mounted filesystems in the tree-like format by default.

OPTIONS

-A, --all

Disable all built-in filters and print all filesystems.

-a, --ascii

Use ascii characters for tree formatting.

-b, --bytes

Print the SIZE, USED and AVAIL columns in bytes rather than in a human-readable format.

-C, --nocanonicalize

Do not canonicalize paths at all. This option affects the comparing of paths and the evaluation of tags (LABEL, UUID, etc.).

-c, --canonicalize

Canonicalize all printed paths.

-D, --df

Imitate the output of `df(1)`. This option is equivalent to `-o SOURCE,FSTYPE,SIZE,USED,AVAIL,USE%,TARGET` but excludes all pseudo filesystems. Use `--all` to print all filesystems.

-d, --direction word

The search direction, either forward or backward.

-e, --evaluate

Convert all tags (LABEL, UUID, PARTUUID or PARTLABEL) to the corresponding device names.

-F, --tab-file path

Search in an alternative file. If used with `--fstab`, `--mtab` or `--kernel`, then it overrides the default paths. If specified more than once, then tree-like output is disabled (see the `--list` option).

-f, --first-only

Print the first matching filesystem only.

-h, --help

Display help text and exit.

-i, --invert

Invert the sense of matching.

-J, --json

Use JSON output format.

-k, --kernel

Search in `/proc/self/mountinfo`. The output is in the tree-like format. This is the default. The output contains only mount options maintained by kernel (see also `--mtab`).

-l, --list

Use the list output format. This output format is automatically enabled if the output is restricted by the `-t`, `-O`, `-S` or `-T` option and the option `--submounts` is not used or if more than one source file (the option `-F`) is specified.

`-M, --mountpoint path`

Explicitly define the mountpoint file or directory. See also `--target`.

`-m, --mtab`

Search in `/etc/mtab`. The output is in the list format by default (see `--tree`). The output may include user space mount options.

`-N, --task tid`

Use alternative namespace `/proc/<tid>/mountinfo` rather than the default `/proc/self/mountinfo`. If the option is specified more than once, then tree-like output is disabled (see the `--list` option). See also the `unshare(1)` command.

`-n, --noheadings`

Do not print a header line.

`-O, --options list`

Limit the set of printed filesystems. More than one option may be specified in a comma-separated list. The `-t` and `-O` options are cumulative in effect. It is different from `-t` in that each option is matched exactly; a leading `no` at the beginning does not have global meaning. The "no" can be used for individual items in the list. The "no" prefix interpretation can be disabled by "+" prefix.

`-o, --output list`

Define output columns. See the `--help` output to get a list of the currently supported columns. The `TARGET` column contains tree formatting if the `--list` or `--raw` options are not specified.

The default list of columns may be extended if `list` is specified in the format `+list` (e.g. `findmnt -o +PROPAGATION`).

`--output-all`

Output almost all available columns. The columns that require `--poll` are not included.

`-P, --pairs`

Use `key="value"` output format. All potentially unsafe characters are hex-escaped (`\x<code>`).

`-p, --poll[=list]`

Monitor changes in the `/proc/self/mountinfo` file. Supported actions are: `mount`, `umount`, `remount` and `move`. More than one action may be specified in a comma-separated list. All actions are monitored by default.

The time for which `--poll` will block can be restricted with the `--timeout` or `--first-only` options.

The standard columns always use the new version of the information from the `mountinfo` file, except the `umount` action which is based on the original information cached by `findmnt(8)`. The poll mode allows to use extra columns:

`ACTION` `mount`, `umount`, `move` or `remount` action name; this column is enabled by

`default`

`OLD-TARGET`

available for `umount` and `move` actions

`OLD-OPTIONS`

available for `umount` and `remount` actions

`--pseudo`

Print only pseudo filesystems.

`-R, --submounts`

Print recursively all submounts for the selected filesystems. The restrictions defined by options `-t`, `-O`, `-S`, `-T` and `--direction` are not applied to submounts. All submounts are always printed in tree-like order. The option enables the tree-like output format by default. This option has no effect for `--mtab` or `--fstab`.

`-r, --raw`

Use raw output format. All potentially unsafe characters are hex-escaped (`\x<code>`).

`--real` Print only real filesystems.

`-S, --source spec`

Explicitly define the mount source. Supported specifications are `device`, `maj:min`, `LABEL=label`, `UUID=uuid`, `PARTLABEL=label` and `PARTUUID=uuid`.

`-s, --fstab`

Search in `/etc/fstab`. The output is in the list format (see `--list`).

`-T, --target path`

Define the mount target. If path is not a mountpoint file or directory, then `findmnt` checks the path elements in reverse order to get the mountpoint (this feature is supported only when searching in kernel files and unsupported for `--fstab`). It's recommended to use the option `--mountpoint` when checks of path elements are unwanted and path is a strictly specified mountpoint.

`-t, --types list`

Limit the set of printed filesystems. More than one type may be specified in a comma-separated list. The list of filesystem types can be prefixed with `no` to specify the filesystem types on which no action should be taken. For more details see `mount(8)`.

`--tree` Enable tree-like output if possible. The options is silently ignored for tables where is missing child-parent relation (e.g. `fstab`).

`-U, --uniq`

Ignore filesystems with duplicate mount targets, thus effectively skipping over-mounted mount points.

`-u, --nottruncate`

Do not truncate text in columns. The default is to not truncate the `TARGET`, `SOURCE`, `UUID`, `LABEL`, `PARTUUID`, `PARTLABEL` columns. This option disables text truncation also in all other columns.

`-v, --nofsroot`

Do not print a `[/dir]` in the `SOURCE` column for bind mounts or `btrfs subvolumes`.

`-w, --timeout milliseconds`

Specify an upper limit on the time for which `--poll` will block, in milliseconds.

`-x, --verify`

Check mount table content. The default is to verify `/etc/fstab` parsability and usability. It's possible to use this option also with `--tab-file`. It's possible to specify source (device) or target (mountpoint) to filter mount table. The option `--verbose` forces `findmnt` to print more details.

--verbose

Force findmnt to print more information (--verify only for now).

EXAMPLES

```
findmnt --fstab -t nfs
```

Prints all NFS filesystems defined in /etc/fstab.

```
findmnt --fstab /mnt/foo
```

Prints all /etc/fstab filesystems where the mountpoint directory is /mnt/foo. It also prints bind mounts where /mnt/foo is a source.

```
findmnt --fstab --target /mnt/foo
```

Prints all /etc/fstab filesystems where the mountpoint directory is /mnt/foo.

```
findmnt --fstab --evaluate
```

Prints all /etc/fstab filesystems and converts LABEL= and UUID= tags to the real device names.

```
findmnt -n --raw --evaluate --output=target LABEL=/boot
```

Prints only the mountpoint where the filesystem with label "/boot" is mounted.

```
findmnt --poll --mountpoint /mnt/foo
```

Monitors mount, unmount, remount and move on /mnt/foo.

```
findmnt --poll=umount --first-only --mountpoint /mnt/foo
```

Waits for /mnt/foo unmount.

```
findmnt --poll=remount -t ext3 -O ro
```

Monitors remounts to read-only mode on all ext3 filesystems.

ENVIRONMENT

LIBMOUNT_FSTAB=<path>

overrides the default location of the fstab file

LIBMOUNT_MTAB=<path>

overrides the default location of the mtab file

LIBMOUNT_DEBUG=all

enables libmount debug output

LIBSMARTCOLS_DEBUG=all

enables libsmartcols debug output

LIBSMARTCOLS_DEBUG_PADDING=on

use visible padding characters. Requires enabled LIBSMARTCOLS_DEBUG.

AUTHORS

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SEE ALSO

fstab(5), mount(8)

AVAILABILITY

The findmnt command is part of the util-linux package and is available from <https://www.kernel.org/pub/linux/utils/util-linux/>.

util-linux

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