



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

C:\>man losetup.8

LOSETUP(8) System Administration LOSETUP(8)

NAME

losetup - set up and control loop devices

SYNOPSIS

Get info:

losetup [loopdev]

losetup -l [-a]

losetup -j file [-o offset]

Detach a loop device:

losetup -d loopdev...

Detach all associated loop devices:

losetup -D

Set up a loop device:

losetup [-o offset] [--sizelimit size] [--sector-size size]

[-Pr] [--show] -f|loopdev file

Resize a loop device:

losetup -c loopdev

DESCRIPTION

losetup is used to associate loop devices with regular files or block devices, to detach loop devices, and to query the status of a loop device. If only the loopdev argument is given, the status of the corresponding loop device is shown. If no operation is given, all loop devices are shown.

Note that the old output format (i.e., `losetup -a`) with comma-delimited strings is deprecated in favour of the `--list` output format.

It's possible to create more independent loop devices for the same backing file.

This setup may be dangerous, can cause data loss, corruption and overwrites. Use `--nooverlap` with `--find` during setup to avoid this problem.

OPTIONS

The `size` and `offset` arguments may be followed by the multiplicative suffixes KiB (=1024), MiB (=1024*1024), and so on for GiB, TiB, PiB, EiB, ZiB and YiB (the "iB" is optional, e.g., "K" has the same meaning as "KiB") or the suffixes KB (=1000), MB (=1000*1000), and so on for GB, TB, PB, EB, ZB and YB.

`-a, --all`

Show the status of all loop devices. Note that not all information is accessible for non-root users. See also `--list`. The old output format (as printed without `--list`) is deprecated.

`-d, --detach loopdev...`

Detach the file or device associated with the specified loop device(s). Note that since Linux v3.7 kernel uses "lazy device destruction". The detach operation does not return EBUSY error anymore if device is actively used by system, but it is marked by autoclear flag and destroyed later.

`-D, --detach-all`

Detach all associated loop devices.

`-f, --find [file]`

Find the first unused loop device. If a file argument is present, use the found device as loop device. Otherwise, just print its name.

`--show` Display the name of the assigned loop device if the `-f` option and a file argument are present.

`-L, --nooverlap`

Check for conflicts between loop devices to avoid situation when the same backing file is shared between more loop devices. If the file is already used by another device then re-use the device rather than a new one. The option makes sense only with `--find`.

`-j, --associated file [-o offset]`

Show the status of all loop devices associated with the given file.

`-o, --offset offset`

The data start is moved offset bytes into the specified file or device. The offset may be followed by the multiplicative suffixes; see above.

`--sizelimit size`

The data end is set to no more than size bytes after the data start. The size may be followed by the multiplicative suffixes; see above.

`-b, --sector-size size`

Set the logical sector size of the loop device in bytes (since Linux 4.14).

The option may be used when create a new loop device as well as stand-alone command to modify sector size of the already existing loop device.

`-c, --set-capacity loopdev`

Force the loop driver to reread the size of the file associated with the specified loop device.

`-P, --partscan`

Force the kernel to scan the partition table on a newly created loop device.

Note that the partition table parsing depends on sector sizes. The default is sector size is 512 bytes, otherwise you need to use the option `--sector-size` together with `--partscan`.

`-r, --read-only`

Set up a read-only loop device.

`--direct-io[=on|off]`

Enable or disable direct I/O for the backing file. The optional argument can be either on or off. If the argument is omitted, it defaults to on.

`-v, --verbose`

Verbose mode.

`-l, --list`

If a loop device or the `-a` option is specified, print the default columns for either the specified loop device or all loop devices; the default is to print info about all devices. See also `--output`, `--noheadings`, `--raw`, and `--json`.

`-O, --output column[,column]...`

Specify the columns that are to be printed for the `--list` output. Use `--help` to get a list of all supported columns.

--output-all

Output all available columns.

-n, --noheadings

Don't print headings for --list output format.

--raw Use the raw --list output format.

-J, --json

Use JSON format for --list output.

-V, --version

Display version information and exit.

-h, --help

Display help text and exit.

ENCRYPTION

Cryptoloop is no longer supported in favor of dm-crypt. For more details see `cryptsetup(8)`.

RETURN VALUE

losetup returns 0 on success, nonzero on failure. When losetup displays the status of a loop device, it returns 1 if the device is not configured and 2 if an error occurred which prevented determining the status of the device.

FILES

`/dev/loop[0..N]`

loop block devices

`/dev/loop-control`

loop control device

EXAMPLE

The following commands can be used as an example of using the loop device.

```
# dd if=/dev/zero of=~/.img bs=1024k count=10
```

```
# losetup --find --show ~/.img
```

```
/dev/loop0
```

```
# mkfs -t ext2 /dev/loop0
```

```
# mount /dev/loop0 /mnt
```

```
...
```

```
# umount /dev/loop0
```

```
# losetup --detach /dev/loop0
```

ENVIRONMENT

LOOPDEV_DEBUG=all

enables debug output.

AUTHORS

Karel Zak <kzak@redhat.com>, based on the original version from Theodore Ts'o
<tytso@athena.mit.edu>

AVAILABILITY

The losetup 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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