



Rocky Enterprise Linux 9.2 Manual Pages on command 'udisksctl.1'

C:\>man udisksctl.1

UDISKSCTL(1) User Commands UDISKSCTL(1)

NAME

udisksctl - The udisks command line tool

SYNOPSIS

udisksctl status

udisksctl info {--object-path OBJECT | --block-device DEVICE | --drive DRIVE}

udisksctl mount {--object-path OBJECT | --block-device DEVICE}

 [--filesystem-type TYPE] [--options OPTIONS...] [--no-user-interaction]

udisksctl unmount {--object-path OBJECT | --block-device DEVICE} [--force]

 [--no-user-interaction]

udisksctl unlock {--object-path OBJECT | --block-device DEVICE}

 [--no-user-interaction] [--key-file PATH]

udisksctl lock {--object-path OBJECT | --block-device DEVICE}

 [--no-user-interaction]

udisksctl loop-setup --file PATH [--read-only] [--offset OFFSET] [--size SIZE]

 [--no-user-interaction]

udisksctl loop-delete {--object-path OBJECT | --block-device DEVICE}

 [--no-user-interaction]

udisksctl power-off {--object-path OBJECT | --block-device DEVICE}

 [--no-user-interaction]

udisksctl smart-simulate --file PATH {--object-path OBJECT | --block-device DEVICE}

 [--no-user-interaction]

udisksctl monitor

udisksctl dump

udisksctl help

DESCRIPTION

udisksctl is a command-line program used to interact with the udisksd(8) daemon process.

COMMANDS

status

Shows high-level information about disk drives and block devices.

info

Shows detailed information about OBJECT, DEVICE or DRIVE.

mount

Mounts a device. The device will be mounted in a subdirectory in the /run/media hierarchy - upon successful completion, the mount point will be printed to standard output.

-t, --filesystem-type

Filesystem type to use. If not specified, autodetected filesystem type will be used.

-o, --options

The device will be mounted with a safe set of default options. You can influence the options passed to the mount(8) command using this option. Note that only safe options are allowed - requests with inherently unsafe options such as suid or dev that would allow the caller to gain additional privileges, are rejected.

unmount

Unmounts a device. This only works if the device is mounted. The option --force can be used to request that the device is unmounted even if active references exists.

-f, --force

Lazy unmount. Detach the filesystem from the file hierarchy now, and clean up all references to this filesystem as soon as it is not busy anymore.

unlock

Unlocks an encrypted device. The passphrase will be requested from the

controlling terminal and upon successful completion, the cleartext device will be printed to standard output.

--key-file=PATH

Read passphrase from the given file.

lock

Locks a device. This only works if the device is a cleartext device backed by a cryptotext device.

loop-setup

Sets up a loop device backed by FILE.

-f, --file=FILE

File to set up a loop device for.

-r, --read-only

Set up a read-only loop device.

-o, --offset=OFFSET

The data start is moved OFFSET bytes into the specified file.

-s, --size=SIZE

The data end is set to no more than SIZE bytes after the data start.

loop-delete

Tears down a loop device.

power-off

Arranges for the drive to be safely removed and powered off. On the OS side this includes ensuring that no process is using the drive, then requesting that in-flight buffers and caches are committed to stable storage. The exact steps for powering off the drive depends on the drive itself and the interconnect used. For drives connected through USB, the effect is that the USB device will be deconfigured followed by disabling the upstream hub port it is connected to. Note that as some physical devices contain multiple drives (for example 4-in-1 flash card reader USB devices) powering off one drive may affect other drives. As such there are not a lot of guarantees associated with performing this action. Usually the effect is that the drive disappears as if it was unplugged.

smart-simulate

Sets SMART data from the libatasmart blob given by FILE - see

/usr/share/doc/libatasmart-devel-VERSION/ for blobs shipped with libatasmart.

This is a debugging feature used to check that applications act correctly when a disk is failing.

`-f, --file=FILE`

File with the libatasmart blob.

`monitor`

Monitors the daemon for events.

`dump`

Prints the current state of the daemon.

`help`

Prints help and exit.

DEVICE SPECIFICATION

For commands that require a device as an argument following options can be used to specify it.

`-b, --block-device=DEVICE`

Specify a device by its device file path. For example `/dev/sda`.

`-p, --object-path=OBJECT`

Specify a device by the UDisks internal object path without the `/org/freedesktop/UDisks2` prefix. For example `block_devices/sda` for the `/dev/sda` disk.

`-d, --drive=DRIVE`

Specify a drive by name, for example `VirtIO_Disk`. This can be currently used only together with the `info` command.

COMMON OPTIONS

The option `--no-user-interaction` can be used to request that no interaction (such as the user being presented with an authentication dialog) must occur when checking with `polkit(8)` whether the caller is authorized to perform the requested action.

AUDIENCE

This program does not assume that the caller is the super user - it is intended to be used by unprivileged users and authorizations are checked by the `udisks` daemon using `polkit(8)`. Additionally, this program is not intended to be used by scripts or other programs - options/commands may change in incompatible ways in the future even in maintenance releases. See the `?API STABILITY?` section of `udisks(8)` for more information.

BASH COMPLETION

udisksctl ships with a bash completion script to complete commands, objects, block devices and some options.

AUTHOR

This man page was originally written for UDisks2 by David Zeuthen <zeuthen@gmail.com> with a lot of help from many others.

BUGS

Please send bug reports to either the distribution bug tracker or the upstream bug tracker at <https://github.com/storaged-project/udisks/issues>.

SEE ALSO

udisks(8), udisksd(8), umount.udisks2(8), polkit(8)

udisks 2.8.4

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