



Red Hat Enterprise Linux Release 9.2 Manual Pages on 'findmnt.8' command

\$ 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 path|--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-line option --target accepts any file or directory and then findmnt displays the filesystem for the given path.

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

Produce output in the form of key="value" pairs. All potentially unsafe value characters are hex-escaped (\x<code>). The key (variable name) will be modified to contain only characters allowed for a shell variable identifiers, for example, FS_OPTIONS and USE_PCT instead of FS-OPTIONS and USE%.

-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. The poll mode allows using 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.

--shadow

Print only filesystems over-mounted by another filesystem.

-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).

--shadowed

Print only filesystems over-mounted by another filesystem.

-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).

--vfs-all

When used with VFS-OPTIONS column, print all VFS (fs-independent)
flags. This option is designed for auditing purposes to list also
default VFS kernel mount options which are normally not listed.

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.

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.

AUTHORS

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SEE ALSO

`fstab(5)`, `mount(8)`

REPORTING BUGS

For bug reports, use the issue tracker at

<https://github.com/karelzak/util-linux/issues>.

AVAILABILITY

The findmnt command is part of the util-linux package which can be downloaded from Linux Kernel Archive

<<https://www.kernel.org/pub/linux/utils/util-linux/>>.

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FINDMNT(8)