



Rocky Enterprise Linux 9.2 Manual Pages on command 'systemd-mount.1'

\$ man systemd-mount.1

SYSTEMD-MOUNT(1) systemd-mount SYSTEMD-MOUNT(1)

NAME

systemd-mount, systemd-umount - Establish and destroy transient mount
or auto-mount points

SYNOPSIS

systemd-mount [OPTIONS...] WHAT [WHERE]
systemd-mount [OPTIONS...] --list
systemd-mount [OPTIONS...] --umount WHAT|WHERE...

DESCRIPTION

systemd-mount may be used to create and start a transient .mount or
.automount unit of the file system WHAT on the mount point WHERE.
In many ways, systemd-mount is similar to the lower-level mount(8)
command, however instead of executing the mount operation directly and
immediately, systemd-mount schedules it through the service manager job
queue, so that it may pull in further dependencies (such as parent
mounts, or a file system checker to execute a priori), and may make use
of the auto-mounting logic.

The command takes either one or two arguments. If only one argument is

specified it should refer to a block device or regular file containing a file system (e.g. `"/dev/sdb1"` or `"/path/to/disk.img"`). The block device or image file is then probed for a file system label and other metadata, and is mounted to a directory below `/run/media/system/` whose name is generated from the file system label. In this mode the block device or image file must exist at the time of invocation of the command, so that it may be probed. If the device is found to be a removable block device (e.g. a USB stick), an automount point is created instead of a regular mount point (i.e. the `--automount=` option is implied, see below).

If two arguments are specified, the first indicates the mount source (the WHAT) and the second indicates the path to mount it on (the WHERE). In this mode no probing of the source is attempted, and a backing device node doesn't have to exist. However, if this mode is combined with `--discover`, device node probing for additional metadata is enabled, and ? much like in the single-argument case discussed above ? the specified device has to exist at the time of invocation of the command.

Use the `--list` command to show a terse table of all local, known block devices with file systems that may be mounted with this command.

`systemd-umount` can be used to unmount a mount or automount point. It is the same as `systemd-mount --umount`.

OPTIONS

The following options are understood:

`--no-block`

Do not synchronously wait for the requested operation to finish. If this is not specified, the job will be verified, enqueued and `systemd-mount` will wait until the mount or automount unit's start-up is completed. By passing this argument, it is only verified and enqueued.

`-l`, `--full`

Do not ellipsize the output when `--list` is specified.

`--no-pager`

Do not pipe output into a pager.

`--no-legend`

Do not print the legend, i.e. column headers and the footer with hints.

`--no-ask-password`

Do not query the user for authentication for privileged operations.

`--quiet, -q`

Suppresses additional informational output while running.

`--discover`

Enable probing of the mount source. This switch is implied if a single argument is specified on the command line. If passed, additional metadata is read from the device to enhance the unit to create. For example, a descriptive string for the transient units is generated from the file system label and device model. Moreover if a removable block device (e.g. USB stick) is detected an automount unit instead of a regular mount unit is created, with a short idle timeout, in order to ensure the file-system is placed in a clean state quickly after each access.

`--type=, -t`

Specifies the file system type to mount (e.g. "vfat" or "ext4").

If omitted or set to "auto", the file system type is determined automatically.

`--options=, -o`

Additional mount options for the mount point.

`--owner=USER`

Let the specified user USER own the mounted file system. This is done by appending uid= and gid= options to the list of mount options. Only certain file systems support this option.

`--fsck=`

Takes a boolean argument, defaults to on. Controls whether to run a file system check immediately before the mount operation. In the automount case (see `--automount=` below) the check will be run the moment the first access to the device is made, which might slightly

delay the access.

--description=

Provide a description for the mount or automount unit. See
Description= in systemd.unit(5).

--property=, -p

Sets a unit property for the mount unit that is created. This takes
an assignment in the same format as systemctl(1)'s set-property
command.

--automount=

Takes a boolean argument. Controls whether to create an automount
point or a regular mount point. If true an automount point is
created that is backed by the actual file system at the time of
first access. If false a plain mount point is created that is
backed by the actual file system immediately. Automount points have
the benefit that the file system stays unmounted and hence in clean
state until it is first accessed. In automount mode the
--timeout-idle-sec= switch (see below) may be used to ensure the
mount point is unmounted automatically after the last access and an
idle period passed.

If this switch is not specified it defaults to false. If not
specified and --discover is used (or only a single argument passed,
which implies --discover, see above), and the file system block
device is detected to be removable, it is set to true, in order to
increase the chance that the file system is in a fully clean state
if the device is unplugged abruptly.

-A

Equivalent to --automount=yes.

--timeout-idle-sec=

Takes a time value that controls the idle timeout in automount
mode. If set to "infinity" (the default) no automatic unmounts are
done. Otherwise the file system backing the automount point is
detached after the last access and the idle timeout passed. See
systemd.time(7) for details on the time syntax supported. This

option has no effect if only a regular mount is established, and automounting is not used.

Note that if `--discover` is used (or only a single argument passed, which implies `--discover`, see above), and the file system block device is detected to be removable, `--timeout-idle-sec=1s` is implied.

`--automount-property=`

Similar to `--property=`, but applies additional properties to the automount unit created, instead of the mount unit.

`--bind-device`

This option only has an effect in automount mode, and controls whether the automount unit shall be bound to the backing device's lifetime. If set, the automount point will be removed automatically when the backing device vanishes. By default the automount point stays around, and subsequent accesses will block until backing device is replugged. This option has no effect in case of non-device mounts, such as network or virtual file system mounts. Note that if `--discover` is used (or only a single argument passed, which implies `--discover`, see above), and the file system block device is detected to be removable, this option is implied.

`--list`

Instead of establishing a mount or automount point, print a terse list of block devices containing file systems that may be mounted with "systemd-mount", along with useful metadata such as labels, etc.

`-u, --umount`

Stop the mount and automount units corresponding to the specified mount points *WHERE* or the devices *WHAT*. `systemd-mount` with this option or `systemd-umount` can take multiple arguments which can be mount points, devices, `/etc/fstab` style node names, or backing files corresponding to loop devices, like `systemd-mount --umount /path/to/umount /dev/sda1 UUID=xxxxxx-xxxx LABEL=xxxxx /path/to/disk.img`. Note that when `-H` or `-M` is specified, only

absolute paths to mount points are supported.

-G, --collect

Unload the transient unit after it completed, even if it failed.

Normally, without this option, all mount units that mount and failed are kept in memory until the user explicitly resets their failure state with `systemctl reset-failed` or an equivalent command.

On the other hand, units that stopped successfully are unloaded immediately. If this option is turned on the "garbage collection" of units is more aggressive, and unloads units regardless if they exited successfully or failed. This option is a shortcut for `--property=CollectMode=inactive-or-failed`, see the explanation for `CollectMode=` in `systemd.unit(5)` for further information.

--user

Talk to the service manager of the calling user, rather than the service manager of the system.

--system

Talk to the service manager of the system. This is the implied default.

-H, --host=

Execute the operation remotely. Specify a hostname, or a username and hostname separated by "@", to connect to. The hostname may optionally be suffixed by a port ssh is listening on, separated by ":", and then a container name, separated by "/", which connects directly to a specific container on the specified host. This will use SSH to talk to the remote machine manager instance. Container names may be enumerated with `machinectl -H HOST`. Put IPv6 addresses in brackets.

-M, --machine=

Execute operation on a local container. Specify a container name to connect to, optionally prefixed by a user name to connect as and a separating "@" character. If the special string ".host" is used in place of the container name, a connection to the local system is made (which is useful to connect to a specific user's user bus:

"--user --machine=lennart@.host"). If the "@" syntax is not used, the connection is made as root user. If the "@" syntax is used either the left hand side or the right hand side may be omitted (but not both) in which case the local user name and ".host" are implied.

-h, --help

Print a short help text and exit.

--version

Print a short version string and exit.

EXIT STATUS

On success, 0 is returned, a non-zero failure code otherwise.

THE UDEV DATABASE

If --discover is used, systemd-mount honors a couple of additional udev properties of block devices:

SYSTEMD_MOUNT_OPTIONS=

The mount options to use, if --options= is not used.

SYSTEMD_MOUNT_WHERE=

The file system path to place the mount point at, instead of the automatically generated one.

EXAMPLE

Use a udev rule like the following to automatically mount all USB storage plugged in:

```
ACTION=="add", SUBSYSTEMS=="usb", SUBSYSTEM=="block", ENV{ID_FS_USAGE}=="filesystem", \
    RUN{program}+="/usr/bin/systemd-mount --no-block --automount=yes --collect $devnode"
```

SEE ALSO

systemd(1), mount(8), systemctl(1), systemd.unit(5), systemd.mount(5),
systemd.automount(5), systemd-run(1)

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