mount and lsblk Disks and mounts

CONCEPTS

> Mount points are just directories: mounting hides whatever was in them until you unmount.

Block device /dev/sdb1
↓ mkfs
Filesystem UUID, label
↓ mount
Mount point /mnt/data
↓ umount
Detached safe to unplug

> Use UUID= in fstab: /dev/sdX names can change between boots.

DISCOVER

lsblk
Tree of block devices

lsblk -f
Add filesystem, label, UUID, mountpoint

sudo blkid
List UUID, label and type of devices

findmnt
Tree of mounted filesystems

findmnt *<dir>*
Which filesystem backs this mount point

findmnt -T *<path>*
Mount holding any path

MOUNT AND UNMOUNT

sudo mount *<device> <dir>*
Mount, type auto-detected

sudo mount -t *<type> <device> <dir>*
Force the filesystem type

sudo mount -o *<opts> <device> <dir>*
Mount with comma-separated options

sudo mount -r *<device> <dir>*
Mount read-only

MOUNT AND UNMOUNT (cont.)

sudo mount UUID=*<uuid>* *<dir>*
Mount by UUID

sudo mount -a
Mount all fstab entries not yet mounted

sudo mount -o loop *<file.iso> <dir>*
Mount an image file

sudo umount *<dir>*
Unmount by mount point

sudo umount -l *<dir>*
Lazy: detach now, clean up later

BIND AND REMOUNT

sudo mount --bind *<dir> <other>*
Make a directory visible at a second path

sudo mount -o remount,ro *<dir>*
Switch a live mount to read-only

sudo mount -o remount,rw *<dir>*
Switch a live mount to read-write

FSTAB AND OPTIONS

fstab fields (/etc/fstab)

#	Field	Example
1	device or UUID=	UUID=1a2b-3c4d
2	mount point	/data
3	filesystem type	ext4
4	options	defaults,noatime
5	dump (legacy)	0
6	fsck order	2

A typical fstab line

```
# device        dir    type  options
dump pass
UUID=<uuid>     /data  ext4
defaults,noatime  0    2
```

findmnt --verify
Lint fstab before rebooting

> Test an fstab edit with mount -a before rebooting; a bad entry can drop boot into emergency mode.