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

$ man parted.8

PARTED(8)   GNU Parted Manual   PARTED(8)

NAME

    parted - a partition manipulation program

SYNOPSIS

    parted [options] [device [command [options...]...]]

DESCRIPTION

    parted is a program to manipulate disk partitions. It supports multi?

    ple partition table formats, including MS-DOS and GPT.   It is useful

    for creating space for new operating systems, reorganising disk usage,

    and copying data to new hard disks.

    This manual page documents parted briefly. Complete documentation is

    distributed with the package in GNU Info format.

OPTIONS

    -h, --help

        displays a help message

    -l, --list

        lists partition layout on all block devices

    -m, --machine

        displays machine parseable output

    -j, --json

        displays JSON output

    -s, --script

        never prompts for user intervention

-f, --fix

> automatically answer "fix" to exceptions in script mode

-v, --version

> displays the version

-a alignment-type, --align alignment-type

> Set alignment for newly created partitions, valid alignment
>
> types are:
>
> none   Use the minimum alignment allowed by the disk type.
>
> cylinder
>
>> Align partitions to cylinders.
>
> minimal
>
>> Use minimum alignment as given by the disk topology in?
>>
>> formation. This and the opt value will use layout infor?
>>
>> mation provided by the disk to align the logical parti?
>>
>> tion table addresses to actual physical blocks on the
>>
>> disks. The min value is the minimum alignment needed to
>>
>> align the partition properly to physical blocks, which
>>
>> avoids performance degradation.
>
> optimal
>
>> Use optimum alignment as given by the disk topology in?
>>
>> formation. This aligns to a multiple of the physical
>>
>> block size in a way that guarantees optimal performance.

COMMANDS

> [device]
>
>> The block device to be used. When none is given, parted will
>>
>> use the first block device it finds.
>
> [command [options]]
>
>> Specifies the command to be executed. If no command is given,
>>
>> parted will present a command prompt. Possible commands are:
>>
>> help [command]
>>
>>> Print general help, or help on command if specified.
>>
>> align-check type partition
>>
>>> Check if partition satisfies the alignment constraint of

type. type must be "minimal" or "optimal".

mklabel label-type

Create a new disklabel (partition table) of label-type.

label-type should be one of "aix", "amiga", "bsd", "dvh",

"gpt", "loop", "mac", "msdos", "pc98", or "sun".

mkpart [part-type name fs-type] start end

Create a new partition. part-type may be specified only

with msdos and dvh partition tables, it should be one of

"primary", "logical", or "extended". name is required

for GPT partition tables and fs-type is optional.   fs-

type can be one of "btrfs", "ext2", "ext3", "ext4",

"fat16", "fat32", "hfs", "hfs+", "linux-swap", "ntfs",

"reiserfs", "udf", or "xfs".

name partition name

Set the name of partition to name. This option works only

on Mac, PC98, and GPT disklabels. The name can be placed

in double quotes, if necessary. And depending on the

shell may need to also be wrapped in single quotes so

that the shell doesn't strip off the double quotes.

print print-type

Display the partition table. print-type is optional, and

can be one of devices, free, list, or all.

quit   Exit from parted.

rescue start end

Rescue a lost partition that was located somewhere be?

tween start and end.   If a partition is found, parted

will ask if you want to create an entry for it in the

partition table.

resizepart partition end

Change the end position of partition. Note that this

does not modify any filesystem present in the partition.

rm partition

Delete partition.

select device

> Choose device as the current device to edit. device should usually be a Linux hard disk device, but it can be a partition, software raid device, or an LVM logical vol‐ume if necessary.

set partition flag state

> Change the state of the flag on partition to state. Sup‐ported flags are: "boot", "root", "swap", "hidden", "raid", "lvm", "lba", "legacy_boot", "irst", "msftres", "esp", "chromeos_kernel", "bls_boot", "linux-home", "bios_grub", and "palo". state should be either "on" or "off".

unit unit

> Set unit as the unit to use when displaying locations and sizes, and for interpreting those given by the user when not suffixed with an explicit unit. unit can be one of "s" (sectors), "B" (bytes), "kB", "MB", "KiB", "MiB", "GB", "GiB", "TB", "TiB", "%" (percentage of device size), "cyl" (cylinders), "chs" (cylinders, heads, sec‐tors), or "compact" (megabytes for input, and a human-friendly form for output).

toggle partition flag

> Toggle the state of flag on partition.

type partition id or uuid

> On MS-DOS set the type aka. partition id of partition to id. The id is a value between "0x01" and "0xff". On GPT the type-uuid of partition to uuid.

disk_set flag state

> Change a flag on the disk to state. A flag can be either "on" or "off". Some or all of these flags will be avail‐able, depending on what disk label you are using. Sup‐ported flags are: "pmbr_boot" on GPT to enable the boot flag on the GPT's protective MBR partition.

disk_toggle flag

      Toggle the state of the disk flag.

version

      Display version information and a copyright message.

REPORTING BUGS

Report bugs to <bug-parted@gnu.org>

SEE ALSO

fdisk(8), mkfs(8), The parted program is fully documented in the

info(1) format GNU partitioning software manual.

AUTHOR

This manual page was written by Timshel Knoll <timshel@debian.org>, for

the Debian GNU/Linux system (but may be used by others).