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Rocky Enterprise Linux 9.2 Manual Pages on command 'parted.8'

$ 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).