

NAME

`findmnt` – find a filesystem

SYNOPSIS

`findmnt` [options]

`findmnt` [options] *device*|*mountpoint*

`findmnt` [options] [--source] *device* [--target|--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 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**
Use key="value" output format. All potentially unsafe characters are hex-escaped (`\x<code>`).
- 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(8)**. The poll mode allows to use 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.

-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*).**-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).

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.

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. Requires enabled LIBSMARTCOLS_DEBUG.

AUTHORS

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SEE ALSO

fstab(5), **mount(8)**

AVAILABILITY

The findmnt command is part of the util-linux package and is available from <https://www.kernel.org/pub/linux/utils/util-linux/>.