

NAME

findmnt - find a filesystem

SYNOPSIS

findmnt [options]

findmnt [options] *device*|*mountpoint*

findmnt [options] [--source] *device* [--target] *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, maj:min, filesystem LABEL or UUID, or partition PARTUUID or PARTLABEL. Note that a device name may be interpreted as a mountpoint (and vice versa) if the **--target** 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 column 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 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.

- k, --kernel**
Search in `/proc/self/mountinfo`. The output is in the tree-like format. This is the default.
- 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, --mtab**
Search in `/etc/mtab`. The output is in the list format (see **--list**).
- 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**).
- 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
- 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>).

-S, --source spec

Explicitly define the mount source. Supported are *device*, *maj:min*, *LABEL=*, *UUID=*, *PARTLABEL=* or *PARTUUID=*.

-s, --fstab

Search in */etc/fstab*. The output is in the list format (see**--list**).

-T, --target path

Explicitly define the mount target (mountpoint directory). If the *path* is not a mountpoint file or directory than **findmnt** checks *path* elements in reverse order for get the mountpoint (this feature is supported only if search in kernel files and unsupported for **--fstab**).

-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\(8\)](#).

-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.

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 --target /mnt/foo

Monitors mount, unmount, remount and move on */mnt/foo*.

findmnt --poll=umount --first-only --target /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

AUTHORS

Karel Zak <kzak@redhat.com>

SEE ALSO

[mount\(8\)](#), [fstab\(5\)](#)

AVAILABILITY

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