

NAME

lslocks - list local system locks

SYNOPSIS

lslocks [**options**]

DESCRIPTION

lslocks lists information about all the currently held file locks in a Linux system.

OPTIONS

-h, --help

Display help text and exit.

-n, --noheadings

Do not print a header line.

-o, --output *list*

Specify which output columns to print. Use **--help** to get a list of all supported columns.

The default list of columns may be extended if *list* is specified in the format *+list* (e.g. **lslocks -o +BLOCKER**).

-p, --pid *pid*

Display only the locks held by the process with this *pid*.

-r, --raw

Use the raw output format.

-u, --nottruncate

Do not truncate text in columns.

OUTPUT**COMMAND**

The command name of the process holding the lock.

PID

The process ID of the process which holds the lock.

TYPE

The type of lock; can be FLOCK (created with [flock\(2\)](#)) or POSIX (created with [fcntl\(2\)](#)) and [lockf\(3\)](#)

SIZE

Size of the locked file.

MODE

The lock's access permissions (read, write). If the process is blocked and waiting for the lock, then the mode is postfixed with an '*' (asterisk).

M

Whether the lock is mandatory; 0 means no (meaning the lock is only advisory), 1 means yes. (See [fcntl\(2\)](#))

START

Relative byte offset of the lock.

END

Ending offset of the lock.

PATH

Full path of the lock. If none is found, or there are no permissions to read the path, it will fall back to the device's mountpoint. The path might be truncated; use **--nottruncate** to get the full path.

BLOCKER

The PID of the process which blocks the lock.

NOTES

The lslocks command is meant to replace the lslk(8) command, originally written by Victor A. Abell <abe@purdue.edu> and unmaintained since 2001.

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SEE ALSO

[flock\(1\)](#), [fcntl\(2\)](#), [lockf\(2\)](#)

AVAILABILITY

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