

NAME

umount - unmount file systems

SYNOPSIS

umount -a [-**dflnrv**] [-**t** *fstype*] [-**O** *option...*]

umount [-**dflnrv**] {*directory|device*}...

umount -h|-V

DESCRIPTION

The **umount** command detaches the mentioned file system(s) from the file hierarchy. A file system is specified by giving the directory where it has been mounted. Giving the special device on which the file system lives may also work, but is obsolete, mainly because it will fail in case this device was mounted on more than one directory.

Note that a file system cannot be unmounted when it is 'busy' - for example, when there are open files on it, or when some process has its working directory there, or when a swap file on it is in use. The offending process could even be **umount** itself - it opens `libc`, and `libc` in its turn may open for example locale files. A lazy unmount avoids this problem.

OPTIONS

-a, --all All of the filesystems described in `/proc/self/mountinfo` (or in deprecated `/etc/mstab`) are unmounted, except the `proc`, `devfs`, `devpts`, `sysfs`, `rpc_pipefs` and `nfsd` filesystems. This list of the filesystems may be replaced by **--types** `umount` option.

-A, --all-targets

Unmount all mountpoints in the current namespace for the specified filesystem. The filesystem can be specified by one of the mountpoints or the device name (or UUID, etc.). When this option is used together with **--recursive**, then all nested mounts within the filesystem are recursively unmounted. This option is only supported on systems where `/etc/mstab` is a symlink to `/proc/mounts`.

-c, --no-canonicalize

Do not canonicalize paths. For more details about this option see the [mount\(8\)](#) man page. Note that **umount** does not pass this option to the `/sbin/umount.type` helpers.

-d, --detach-loop

When the unmounted device was a loop device, also free this loop device. This option is unnecessary for devices initialized by [mount\(8\)](#), in this case "autoclear" functionality is enabled by default.

--fake Causes everything to be done except for the actual system call or `umount` helper execution; this 'fakes' unmounting the filesystem. It can be used to remove entries from the deprecated `/etc/mstab` that were unmounted earlier with the **-n** option.

-f, --force

Force an unmount (in case of an unreachable NFS system). (Requires kernel 2.1.116 or later.)

Note that this option does not guarantee that `umount` command does not hang. It's strongly recommended to use absolute paths without symlinks to avoid unwanted `readlink` and `stat` system calls on unreachable NFS in `umount`.

-i, --internal-only

Do not call the `/sbin/umount.filesystem` helper even if it exists. By default such a helper program is called if it exists.

-l, --lazy

Lazy unmount. Detach the filesystem from the file hierarchy now, and clean up all references to this filesystem as soon as it is not busy anymore. (Requires kernel 2.4.11 or later.)

-n, --no-mtab

Unmount without writing in */etc/mtab*.

-O, --test-opts *option...*

Unmount only the filesystems that have the specified option set in */etc/fstab*. More than one option may be specified in a comma-separated list. Each option can be prefixed with **no** to indicate that no action should be taken for this option.

-R, --recursive

Recursively unmount each specified directory. Recursion for each directory will stop if any unmount operation in the chain fails for any reason. The relationship between mountpoints is determined by */proc/self/mountinfo* entries. The filesystem must be specified by mountpoint path; a recursive unmount by device name (or UUID) is unsupported.

-r, --read-only

When an unmount fails, try to remount the filesystem read-only.

-t, --types *type...*

Indicate that the actions should only be taken on filesystems of the specified *type*. More than one type may be specified in a comma-separated list. The list of filesystem types can be prefixed with **no** to indicate that no action should be taken for all of the mentioned types. Note that **umount** reads information about mounted filesystems from kernel (*/proc/mounts*) and filesystem names may be different than filesystem names used in the */etc/fstab* (e.g. "nfs4" vs. "nfs").

-v, --verbose

Verbose mode.

-V, --version

Display version information and exit.

-h, --help

Display help text and exit.

LOOP DEVICE

The **umount** command will automatically detach loop device previously initialized by [mount\(8\)](#) command independently of */etc/mtab*.

In this case the device is initialized with "autoclear" flag (see [losetup\(8\)](#) output for more details), otherwise it's necessary to use the option **--detach-loop** or call **losetup -d <device>**. The autoclear feature is supported since Linux 2.6.25.

EXTERNAL HELPERS

The syntax of external unmount helpers is:

```
umount.suffix {directory|device} [-flnrv] [-t type.subtype]
```

where *suffix* is the filesystem type (or the value from a **uhelper=** or **helper=** marker in the mtab file). The **-t** option can be used for filesystems that have subtype support. For example:

```
umount.fuse -t fuse.sshfs
```

A **uhelper=***something* marker (unprivileged helper) can appear in the */etc/mtab* file when ordinary users need to be able to unmount a mountpoint that is not defined in */etc/fstab* (for example for a device that was mounted by **udisks(1)**).

A **helper=***type* marker in the mtab file will redirect all unmount requests to the */sbin/umount.type* helper independently of UID.

Note that */etc/mtab* is currently deprecated and **helper=** and another userspace mount options are maintained by libmount.

FILES

/etc/mtab

table of mounted filesystems (deprecated and usually replaced by symlink to */proc/mounts*)

/etc/fstab

table of known filesystems

/proc/self/mountinfo

table of mounted filesystems generated by kernel.

ENVIRONMENT

LIBMOUNT_FSTAB=<path>

overrides the default location of the fstab file (ignored for suid)

LIBMOUNT_MTAB=<path>

overrides the default location of the mtab file (ignored for suid)

LIBMOUNT_DEBUG=all

enables libmount debug output

SEE ALSO

[umount\(2\)](#), [losetup\(8\)](#), [mount\(8\)](#)

HISTORY

A **umount** command appeared in Version 6 AT&T UNIX.

AVAILABILITY

The umount command is part of the util-linux package and is available from [Linux Kernel Archive](#).