## **NAME**

partx – tell the kernel about the presence and numbering of on-disk partitions

#### **SYNOPSIS**

$$\mathbf{partx} \left[ -\mathbf{a} | -\mathbf{d} | -\mathbf{P} | -\mathbf{r} | -\mathbf{s} | -\mathbf{u} \right] \left[ -\mathbf{t} \ type \right] \left[ -\mathbf{n} \ M : _\mathbf{N} \right] \left[ -\right] \ disk$$

$$partx [-a|-d|-P|-r|-s|-u] [-t type] partition [disk]$$

## DESCRIPTION

Given a device or disk-image, **partx** tries to parse the partition table and list its contents. It can also tell the kernel to add or remove partitions from its bookkeeping.

The *disk* argument is optional when a *partition* argument is provided. To force scanning a partition as if it were a whole disk (for example to list nested subpartitions), use the argument "-" (hyphen-minus). For example:

This will see sda3 as a whole–disk rather than as a partition.

**partx is not an fdisk program** – adding and removing partitions does not change the disk, it just tells the kernel about the presence and numbering of on–disk partitions.

## **OPTIONS**

#### -a, --add

Add the specified partitions, or read the disk and add all partitions.

#### -b, --bytes

Print the sizes in bytes rather than in a human-readable format.

By default, the unit, sizes are expressed in, is byte, and unit prefixes are in power of 2^10 (1024). Abbreviations of symbols are exhibited truncated in order to reach a better readability, by exhibiting alone the first letter of them; examples: "1 KiB" and "1 MiB" are respectively exhibited as "1 K" and "1 M", then omitting on purpose the mention "iB", which is part of these abbreviations.

# -d, --delete

Delete the specified partitions or all partitions. It is not error to remove non–existing partitions, so this option is possible to use together with large —**nr** ranges without care about the current partitions set on the device.

#### -g, --noheadings

Do not print a header line with --show or --raw.

#### −l, −−list

List the partitions. Note that all numbers are in 512-byte sectors. This output format is DEPRECATED in favour of **—-show**. Do not use it in newly written scripts.

### **-n**, **-−nr** *M*:*N*

Specify the range of partitions. For backward compatibility also the format M-N is supported. The range may contain negative numbers, for example  $--\mathbf{nr} - \mathbf{1} : -\mathbf{1}$  means the last partition, and  $--\mathbf{nr} - \mathbf{2} : -\mathbf{1}$  means the last two partitions. Supported range specifications are:

M

Specifies just one partition (e.g. --nr 3).

*M*:

Specifies the lower limit only (e.g. --nr 2:).

**:**N

Specifies the upper limit only (e.g. --nr:4).

M:N

Specifies the lower and upper limits (e.g. --nr 2:4).

#### -o, --output list

Define the output columns to use for **—-show**, **—-pairs** and **—-raw** output. If no output arrangement is specified, then a default set is used. Use **—-help** to get *list* of all supported columns. This option cannot be combined with the **—-add**, **—-delete**, **—-update** or **—-list** options.

# --output-all

Output all available columns.

## -P, --pairs

List the partitions using the KEY="value" format.

#### -r, --raw

List the partitions using the raw output format.

## -s, --show

List the partitions. The output columns can be selected and rearranged with the **—output** option. All numbers (except SIZE) are in 512—byte sectors.

## **-t**, **--type** *type*

Specify the partition table type.

# --list-types

List supported partition types and exit.

## -u, --update

Update the specified partitions.

## -S, --sector-size size

Overwrite default sector size.

#### -v, --verbose

Verbose mode.

## -h, --help

Display help text and exit.

# -V, --version

Print version and exit.

# **ENVIRONMENT**

LIBBLKID\_DEBUG=all

enables libblkid debug output.

## **EXAMPLE**

partx —show /dev/sdb3, partx —show —nr 3 /dev/sdb, partx —show /dev/sdb3 /dev/sdb All three commands list partition 3 of /dev/sdb.

```
partx --show - /dev/sdb3
```

Lists all subpartitions on /dev/sdb3 (the device is used as whole–disk).

```
partx -o START -g --nr 5 /dev/sdb
```

Prints the start sector of partition 5 on /dev/sdb without header.

# partx -o SECTORS,SIZE /dev/sda5 /dev/sda

Lists the length in sectors and human–readable size of partition 5 on /dev/sda.

```
partx --add --nr 3:5 /dev/sdd
```

Adds all available partitions from 3 to 5 (inclusive) on /dev/sdd.

```
partx -d --nr:-1 /dev/sdd
```

Removes the last partition on /dev/sdd.

## **AUTHORS**

Davidlohr Bueso <dave@gnu.org>, Karel Zak <kzak@redhat.com>

The original version was written by Andries E. Brouwer <aeb@cwi.nl>

## **SEE ALSO**

 $\boldsymbol{addpart}(8),\,\boldsymbol{delpart}(8),\,\boldsymbol{fdisk}(8),\,\boldsymbol{parted}(8),\,\boldsymbol{partprobe}(8)$ 

# **REPORTING BUGS**

For bug reports, use the issue tracker at https://github.com/util-linux/util-linux/issues.

## **AVAILABILITY**

The **partx** command is part of the util–linux package which can be downloaded from Linux Kernel Archive <a href="https://www.kernel.org/pub/linux/utils/util-linux/">https://www.kernel.org/pub/linux/utils/util-linux/</a>.