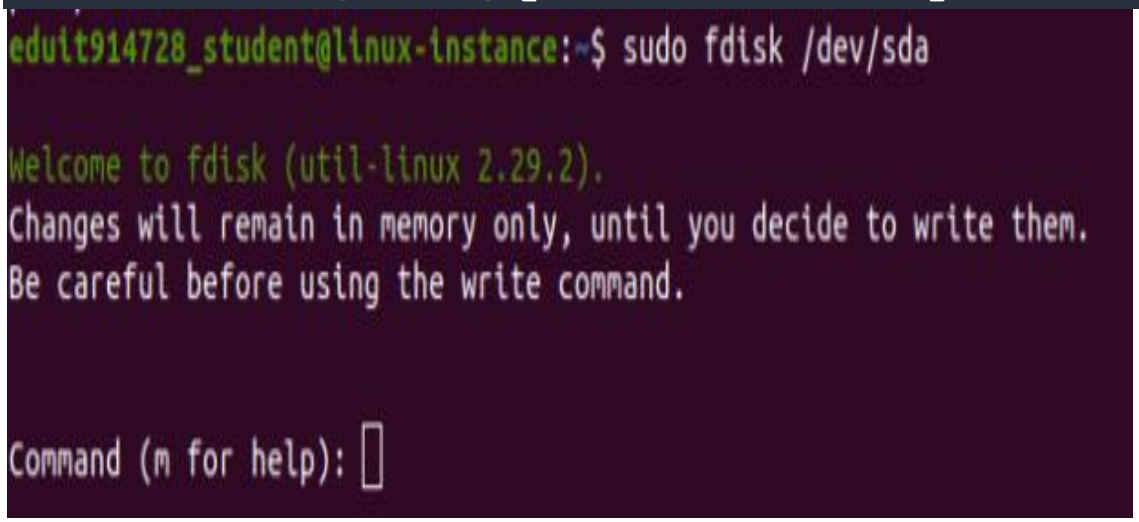
MOUNT AND UMOUNT

Mounting and unmounting mean making devices available or unavailable on a Linux file system. This is accomplished by the commands *mount* and *umount.* Before modifying a disk, you should first **unmount** it from the system, using the umount command. When modifications on the disk are done, you should **mount** it back onto the system. For this exercise, since the device we're partitioning isn't initially mounted, you can proceed with partitioning.
Go ahead and start *fdisk* in interactive mode by passing the name of the disk you want to partition. In this lab, we'll partition **/dev/sda**
Start fdisk by passing the disk you want to partition as the parameter.

```
sudo fdisk /dev/[YOUR DRIVE]
```



***fdisk* will start in interactive mode. You can use m to use help provided by the command.**

```
Welcome to fdisk (util-linux 2.29.2).
Changes will remain in memory only, until you decide to write them.
Be careful before using the write command.


Command (m for help): m

Help:

  DOS (MBR)
   a   toggle a bootable flag
   b   edit nested BSD disklabel
   c   toggle the dos compatibility flag

  Generic
   d   delete a partition
   F   list free unpartitioned space
   l   list known partition types
   n   add a new partition
   p   print the partition table
   t   change a partition type
   v   verify the partition table
   i   print information about a partition

  Misc
   m   print this menu
   u   change display/entry units
   x   extra functionality (experts only)

  Script
   I   load disk layout from sfdisk script file
   O   dump disk layout to sfdisk script file

  Save & Exit
   w   write table to disk and exit
   q   quit without saving changes

  Create a new label
   g   create a new empty GPT partition table
   G   create a new empty SGI (IRIX) partition table
   o   create a new empty DOS partition table
   s   create a new empty Sun partition table


Command (m for help):
```

You can use **p** to show details about partitions on the disk.

```
Command (m for help): p
Disk /dev/sda: 10 GiB, 10737418240 bytes, 20971520 sectors
Units: sectors of 1 * 512 = 512 bytes
Sector size (logical/physical): 512 bytes / 4096 bytes
I/O size (minimum/optimal): 4096 bytes / 4096 bytes
Disklabel type: dos
Disk identifier: 0xc2b76e68

Device     Boot Start      End  Sectors Size Id Type
/dev/sda1  *     4096 20971519 20967424  10G 83 Linux

Command (m for help):
```

Enter **q** to exit interactive mode when you are finished exploring.