FORMATTING PARTITIONS USING MKFS

Next, you'll create different file systems in the partitions you just created. You'll do this by using the command **mkfs** in Linux. Multiple filesystem types exist, and it's important to know all of them, along with the functions they're best suited for. In this lab, you'll format the second partition into ext4, the most widely used Linux filesystem type.
To do this, use **lsblk** again to find the disk you want to create the file system type in.

lsblk

```
eduit914728_student@linux-instance:~$ lsblk
NAME   MAJ:MIN RM  SIZE RO TYPE MOUNTPOINT
sda      8:0    0   10G  0 disk
├─sda1   8:1    0 1023M  0 part
└─sda2   8:2    0    9G  0 part
sdb      8:16   0   10G  0 disk
└─sdb1   8:17   0   10G  0 part /
```

Format the second partition **in your unmounted drive** (sdb2 or sda2) to ext4 using this command:

sudo mkfs -t ext4 /dev/[DRIVE]2

```
eduit914728_student@linux-instance:~$ sudo mkfs -t ext4 /dev/sda2
mke2fs 1.43.4 (31-Jan-2017)
Discarding device blocks: done
Creating filesystem with 2359040 4k blocks and 589824 inodes
Filesystem UUID: 47578d10-9174-4450-9d7d-402b344e0cbb
Superblock backups stored on blocks:
        32768, 98304, 163840, 229376, 294912, 819200, 884736, 1605632

Allocating group tables: done
Writing inode tables: done
Creating journal (16384 blocks): done
Writing superblocks and filesystem accounting information: done
```

You can now mount **/dev/sda2** to a location on the file system to start accessing files on it. Mount it on the directory **/home/my_drive**.

sudo mount /dev/[DRIVE]2 /home/my_drive

```
:~$ sudo mount /dev/sda2 /home/my_drive
:~$
```

From now on, accessing "/home/my_drive" will be accessing files on the disk.

That's it! You've successfully partitioned and formatted a disk in Linux.