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| **KOMUT** | **AÇIKLAMA** |
| lsblk | Lists information about all available or the specified block devices. The lsblk command reads the sysfs filesystem and udev db to gather information. The command prints all block devices (except RAM disks) in a tree-like format by default. |
| file -s /dev/xvdf | Determine file type. |
| mkfs -t ext4 /dev/xvdf | Formatlama |
| mount | Mount a filesystem. All files accessible in a Unix system are arranged in one big tree, the file hierarchy, rooted at /. These files can be spread out over several devices. The mount command serves to attach the filesystem found on some device to the big file tree. Conversely, the umount(8) command will detach it again. |
| df | Report file system disk space usage |
| df -h | df human readable |
| resize2fs /dev/xvdf | File system resizer The resize2fs program will resize ext2, ext3, or ext4 file systems. It can be used to enlarge or shrink an unmounted file system located on device. If the filesystem is mounted, it can be used to expand the size of the mounted filesystem, assuming the kernel supports on-line resizing. |
| Sudo reboot now | halt, poweroff, reboot may be used to halt, power-off or reboot the machine. |
| Sudo fdisk –l  sudo fdisk /dev/xvdg | manipulate disk partition table. fdisk is a dialog-driven program for creation and manipulation of partition tables. It understands GPT, MBR, Sun, SGI and BSD partition tables. |
| growpart | extend a partition in a partition table to fill available space. Rewrite partition table so that partition takes up all the space it can. |