**Unmounting Filesystems**

The unmounting command name is **umount**, and it works similarly to the **mount** command, acting on the label, mount point, or device listed in the **/etc/fstab** entry.

For example, to unmount the **/mnt/cdrom**, use either of the following:

umount /mnt/cdrom  
umount /dev/cdrom

The most important fact about the **umount** command is that it doesn’t let you unmount any device currently in use, including a device that has a user accessing it via a file manager, a shell session, or a file in use on that device. If you don’t know who is using the filesystem, the **fuser** command is there to help:

# fuser -m /mnt/data/  
/mnt/data:          1929c

Fuser – identify processes using files or sockets

The **-m** option denotes a mounted filesystem and returns a list of all processes with an open file on that device. In this case /mnt/data is being used by process 1929 and the c denotes that the process is using it as its current directory. The process needs to be killed, or the user needs to get out of the directory, before the device can be unmounted.