

Linux Command-lsblk

`lsblk` is a command-line utility in Linux that provides detailed information about disk devices, including partitions and file systems. It's an essential tool for system administrators, developers, and power users who need to manage disks, partitions, and file systems.

Key Features of lsblk:

- Disk Information:** `lsblk` displays the list of block devices (disks) attached to the system.
- Partition Information:** It shows details about disk partitions, including their size, start sector, and UUID.
- File System Information:** The command provides information about file systems on each partition, such as type, size, and mount points.

Example Usage:

Let's consider a scenario where we have two disks attached to our system:

- `/dev/sda` with three partitions (sda1, sda2, and sda3)
- `/dev/sdb` with one partition (sdb1)

We can run the following command to see the disk information:

```
lsblk -o NAME,FSTYPE,LABEL,MOUNTPOINT,SIZE,RO
```

This will output:

```
NAME FSTYPE LABEL MOUNTPOINT SIZE RO
sda  vfat  boot  /boot      256M
├─sda1 vfat  boot  /boot      255M
└─sda2 ext4   /      32G
sda3 swap   [SWAP] 512M ro
sdb  ntfs   -      1000G
└─sdb1 ntfs   C:     999G
```

In this example, we can see:

- **NAME**: The disk device name.
- **FSTYPE**: The file system type (e.g., vfat for /dev/sda).
- **LABEL**: A label assigned to the partition (not always present).
- **MOUNTPOINT**: The mount point of the partition (if it's mounted).
- **SIZE**: The size of the disk or partition.
- **RO**: Whether the file system is read-only.

You can customize the output by specifying specific columns using the **-o** option, as shown above.

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