NAME mount, umount – mount or unmount file systems and remote resources

SYNOPSIS

mount [**–p** | **–v**]
mount [**–F** *FSType*] [*generic_options*] [**–o** *specific_options*] [**–O**]
special | *mount_point*
mount [**–F** *FSType*] [*generic_options*] [**–o** *specific_options*] [**–O**]
special mount_point
mount -a [**–F** *FSType*] [**–V**] [*current_options*] [**–o** *specific_options*]
[*mount_point*. . .]

umount [**–V**] [**–o** *specific_options*] *special* | *mount_point*

umount -a [**–V**] [**–o** *specific_options*] [*mount_point*. . .]

AVAILABILITY SUNWcsu

DESCRIPTION

mount attaches a file system to the file system hierarchy at the *mount_point*, which is the pathname of a directory. If *mount_point* has any contents prior to the **mount** operation, these are hidden until the file system is unmounted.

umount unmounts a currently mounted file system, which may be specified either as a *mount_point* or as *special*, the device on which the file system resides.

mount and **umount** maintain a table of mounted file systems in **/etc/mnttab**, which is described in **mnttab**(4). **mount** adds an entry to the mount table; **umount** removes an entry from the table.

When invoked with both the *special* and *mount_point* arguments and the **–F** option, **mount** validates all arguments except for *special* and invokes the appropriate *FSType*-specific **mount** module. If invoked with no arguments, **mount** lists all the mounted file systems recorded in the mount table, **/etc/mnttab**. If invoked with a partial argument list (with only one of *special* or *mount_point*, or with both *special* or *mount_point* specified but not *FSType*), **mount** will search **/etc/vfstab** for an entry that will supply the missing arguments. If no entry is found, and the special argument starts with "/", the default local file system type specified in **/etc/default/fs** will be used. Otherwise the default remote file system type will be used. The default remote file system type is determined by the first entry in the **/etc/dfs/fstypes** file. After filling in missing arguments, **mount** will invoke the *FSType*-specific **mount** module.

Only a super-user can mount or unmount file systems using **mount** and **umount**. However, any user can use **mount** to list mounted file systems and resources.

OPTIONS

–F *FSType* Used to specify the *FSType* on which to operate. The *FSType* must be specified or must be determinable from **/etc/vfstab**, or by consulting **/etc/default/fs** or **/etc/dfs/fstypes.**

-a [*mount_points*. . .]
Perform mount or umount operations in parallel, when possible.

If mount points are not specified, **mount** will mount all file systems whose **/etc/vfstab** "mount at boot" field is "yes". If mount points are specified, then **/etc/vfstab** "mount at boot" field will be ignored.

If mount points are specified, **umount** will only umount those mount points. If none is specified, then **umount** will attempt to umount all filesystems in **/etc/mnttab**, with the exception of certain system required file systems: **/**, **/usr**, **/var**, **/proc**, **/dev/fd**, and **/tmp**.

−p Print the list of mounted file systems in the **/etc/vfstab** format. Must be the only option specified.

−v Print the list of mounted file systems in verbose format. Must be the only option specified.

−V Echo the complete command line, but do not execute the command. **umount** generates a command line by using the options and arguments provided by the user and adding to them information derived from **/etc/mnttab**. This option should be used to verify and validate the command line.

generic_options Options that are commonly supported by most *FSType*-specific command modules. The following options are available:

- **−m** Mount the file system without making an entry in **/etc/mnttab**.
- **−r** Mount the file system read-only.

−o Specify *FSType*-specific options in a comma separated (without spaces) list of suboptions and keyword-attribute pairs for interpretation by the *FSType*-specific module of the command. (See **mount_ufs**(1M))

−O Overlay mount. Allow the file system to be mounted over an existing mount point, making the underlying file system inaccessible. If a mount is attempted on a pre-existing mount point without setting this flag, the mount will fail, producing the error “device busy”.

FILES

/etc/mnttab mount table

/etc/default/fs default local file system type. Default values can be set for the following flags in **/etc/default/fs**. For example: **LOCAL=ufs**

- **LOCAL:** The default partition for a command if no *FSType* is specified.

/etc/vfstab list of default parameters for each file system.

SEE ALSO

mount_cachefs(1M), **mount_hsfs**(1M), **mount_nfs**(1M), **mount_pcfs**(1M), **mount_tmpfs**(1M), **mount_ufs**(1M), **mountall**(1M), **umountall**(1M), **setmnt**(1M), **mnttab**(4), **vfstab**(4), **lofs**(7FS), **pcfs**(7FS)

NOTES

If the directory on which a file system is to be mounted is a symbolic link, the file system is mounted on the directory to which the symbolic link refers, rather than on top of the symbolic link itself.