linux udisks

- `lsblk`: dispositivos conectados
  - **-a**: más información (incluido major:minor)
  - **-d**: no muestra información de los «esclavos» o *holder devices* (particiones)
  - **-i**: usa caracteres ASCII para las representaciones de árbol (mejor copy&paste)
  - **-m**: información del owner, grupo y modo
  - **-o**: seleccionar las columnas que queremos mostrar → `lsblk --help` muestra columnas disponibles
    - `lsblk -So NAME,MODEL,SERIAL`
  - ≡ **/sys/dev/block**
- `ls -la /sys/dev/block`: identificación dispositivos de bloque
- `ls -la /sys/dev/block/7:0/`: información del dispositivo, como filesystem
  - **/sys/block/<dev>/**: idem anterior
- `sudo blkid`: identificadores

```
UUID is a filesystem-level UUID, which is retrieved from the filesystem
metadata inside the partition. It can only be read if the filesystem type
is known and readable.

PARTUUID is a partition-table-level UUID for the partition, a standard
feature for all partitions on GPT-partitioned disks. Since it is
retrieved from the partition table, it is accessible without making any
assumptions at all about the actual contents of the partition. If the
partition is encrypted using some unknown encryption method, this might
be the only accessible unique identifier for that particular partition.

PTUUID is the UUID of the partition table itself, a unique identifier for
the entire disk assigned at the time the disk was partitioned. It is the
equivalent of the disk signature on MBR-partitioned disks but with more
bits and a standardized procedure for its generation.

On MBR-partitioned disks, there are no UUIDs in the partition table. The
32-bit disk signature is used in place of a PTUUID, and PARTUUIDs are
created by adding a dash and a two-digit partition number to the end of
the disk signature.
```

/via: https://www.howtoforge.com/linux-lsblk-command/
/via: https://unix.stackexchange.com/questions/375548/what-is-uuid-partuuid-and-ptuuid

udisksctl

- `udisksctl unmount -b /dev/sda1`
  - **-b**: block device
- `udisksctl mount -b /dev/sda1`
- `udisksctl info -b /dev/sda1`
- `udisksctl info --help`

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