

# How to Make GPT Partition Table and Create Partitions with parted on Linux

By Eric Z Ma | In Linux, Tutorial | Updated on Aug 9, 2017

Like 2

Share 2

My best favorite disk partition table manipulation tools are `cgdisk` / `fdisk` on Linux. However, for large disks, `cgdisk` / `fdisk` (of the versions by this post is written) will just give up with a message suggesting GPT partition table format and using GNU `parted` like

---

WARNING: The size of this disk is 6.0 TB (6001042391040 bytes).  
DOS partition table format can not be used on drives for volumes  
larger than (2199023255040 bytes) for 512-byte sectors. Use parted(1) and GUID  
partition table format (GPT).

---

If you continue using `fdisk` / `cgdisk`, you will only create msdos partition table and use only less than 2TB space.

However, the `parted`'s interface is not that easy to use at the first try. After some struggling with `parted`, I finally make a partition on the new 6TB RAID 0 storage array. Here is the process.

---

```
pc ~ # parted /dev/sdc
GNU Parted 2.3
Using /dev/sdc
Welcome to GNU Parted! Type 'help' to view a list of commands.
(parted) mklabel GPT
Warning: The existing disk label on /dev/sdc will be destroyed and all data on
this disk will be lost. Do you want to continue?
Yes/No? Yes
(parted) mkpart primary 2048s 100%
(parted) q
Information: You may need to update /etc/fstab.
```

---

Why “2048s” is used here? Please check this [blog post](#).

For the command `mkpart primary 2048s 100%`, an alternative command is

---

```
mkpart PARTITION_LABEL ext4 primary 2048s 100%
```

---

which makes a partition with label PARTITION\_LABEL.

The partition can be easily accessed later at path `/dev/disk/by-partlabel/PARTITION_LABEL` which will be useful for writing `fstab` entry or other usages that need to directly use a partition block device.

The new partition `/dev/sdc1` is created:

---

```
pc ~ # ls /dev/sd*
/dev/sda /dev/sda1 /dev/sda2 /dev/sda3 /dev/sda4 /dev/sda5 /dev/sdb
/dev/sdb1 /dev/sdc /dev/sdc1
```

---

Check the information again:

---

```
pc ~ # parted /dev/sdc print
Model: ORICO H/ W RAID0 (scsi)
Disk /dev/sdc: 6001GB
Sector size (logical/physical): 512B/4096B
Partition Table: gpt
```

Number	Start	End	Size	File system	Name	Flags
1	1049kB	6001GB	6001GB		primary	

---

Alternative to `parted`: if you don't want to use `parted`, you may try `cgdisk` which is a curses-based GPT manipulator that feel very similar to `fdisk`.

## Related Posts:

- [Shrinking an Ext4 File System on LVM in Linux](#)
- [Making `fdisk -l` display partition sizes by GB/MB](#)
- [How to list start and end sectors of a partition by parted in Linux?](#)

- [How to enlarge root partition and filesystem size of cloud Linux VM at runtime without rebooting Linux](#)
- [Creating LVM Volume Group](#)
- [Extending a LVM Volume Group](#)

---

## Eric Z Ma

Eric is a father and systems guy. Eric is interested in building high-performance and scalable distributed systems and related technologies. The views or opinions expressed here are solely Eric's own and do not necessarily represent those of any

third parties.

[All 850 posts by Eric Z Ma](#) 

## 4 comments:

---

Pingback: [Using PartEd for GPT | Ooddn1x: tricks with \\*nix](#)

---

Eric Z Ma says:

Aug 9, 2017 at 6:34 pm

For the command

```
`mkpart primary 2048s 100%`
```

an alternative command is

```
`mkpart PARTITION_LABEL ext4 primary 2048s 100%`
```

which makes a partition with label PARTITION\_LABEL.

The partition can be easily accessed later at path

```
`/dev/disk/by-partlabel/PARTITION_LABEL`
```

which will be useful for writing `fstab` entry or other usages that need to directly use a partition block device.

---

**David** says:

May 12, 2018 at 5:14 pm

```
Number Start End Size File system Name Flags  
1 1049kB 6001GB 6001GB primary
```

There is not file system showing at the end? How do I get something like ext4 or ntfs there?

---

**Admins** says:

May 12, 2018 at 10:25 pm

It may appear after you do really make a filesystem that parted can recognize.