# Article information:

Как узнать GPT или MBR диск на компьютере | remontka.pro  
<https://remontka.pro/gpt-or-mbr-disk/>

# Article summary:

1. There are two ways to find out if a disk has GPT or MBR partition tables: using the operating system's disk management utility or through command lines in Windows PowerShell.

2. To check using the disk management utility, right-click on the disk name and select "Properties," then look for the "Partition style" item. If it says "Table with GUID partitions," it is a GPT disk; if it says "Master Boot Record (MBR)," it is an MBR disk.

3. To check using command lines, either run the command prompt as an administrator or press Shift+F10 while installing Windows and enter the commands "diskpart," "list disk," and "exit." Look for an asterisk in the last column of the output of the list disk command to determine if it is a GPT partition style.

# Article rating:

Appears strongly imbalanced: The article is written in a biased or one-sided way, and the information it provides is not trustworthy enough to be considered a reliable source. You should consult other sources to find reliable information on the presented issues.

# Article analysis:

The article titled "Как узнать GPT или MBR диск на компьютере | remontka.pro" provides instructions on how to determine whether a disk is using the GPT or MBR partition table. While the article does provide some useful information, there are several issues with its content that need to be addressed.

Firstly, the article seems to be biased towards Windows operating systems. While it does mention that the methods can be used in Windows 10, 8, and 7, it does not provide any information on how to determine the partition table on other operating systems such as macOS or Linux. This bias towards Windows may limit the usefulness of the article for readers who use other operating systems.

Secondly, the article only provides one-sided reporting on the topic of partition tables. It focuses solely on how to determine whether a disk is using GPT or MBR and does not provide any information on the advantages or disadvantages of each partition table type. This lack of context may lead readers to believe that one partition table type is inherently better than the other without understanding their respective strengths and weaknesses.

Thirdly, while the article mentions that there are guides available for converting a disk from one partition table type to another without data loss, it does not provide any evidence for this claim. It would have been helpful if the article had linked to some reputable sources that explain how this conversion process works and what risks are involved.

Fourthly, there are missing points of consideration in the article. For example, it does not mention that some older computers may not support GPT partition tables and may require an MBR partition table instead. This could lead readers with older hardware to mistakenly convert their disks to GPT when they should be using MBR.

Finally, there is promotional content in the article in the form of links to other articles on remontka.pro. While these links may be useful for readers who want to learn more about partition tables, they also serve as a form of self-promotion for the website.

In conclusion, while the article provides some useful information on how to determine whether a disk is using GPT or MBR, it has several issues with its content that need to be addressed. These include bias towards Windows operating systems, one-sided reporting, unsupported claims, missing points of consideration, missing evidence for claims made, unexplored counterarguments, promotional content, and partiality. Readers should approach this article with caution and seek out additional sources of information before making any decisions regarding their disk partition tables.

# Topics for further research:

* How to determine partition table type on macOS or Linux
* Pros and cons of GPT and MBR partition tables
* Risks and considerations when converting partition table types
* Compatibility of GPT partition tables with older hardware
* Alternative methods for managing disk partition tables
* Impartial sources for information on disk partition tables

# Report location:

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