Rocky Enterprise Linux 9.2 Manual Pages on command 'mkzftree.1'

$ man mkzftree.1

MKZFTREE(1)   H. Peter Anvin   MKZFTREE(1)

NAME

   mkzftree - Create a zisofs/RockRidge compressed file tree

SYNOPSIS

   mkzftree [OPTIONS]... INPUT OUTPUT

DESCRIPTION

   Takes an input file tree (INPUT) and create a corresponding compressed file tree (OUTPUT)

   that can be used with an appropriately patched mkisofs(8) to create a transparent-compres?

   sion ISO 9660/Rock Ridge filesystem using the "ZF" compression records.

OPTIONS

   -f, --force

       Always compress all files, even if they get larger when compressed.

   -z level, --level level

       Select compression level (1-9, default is 9). Lower compression levels are faster,

       but typically result in larger output.

   -u, --uncompress

       Uncompress an already compressed tree. This can be used to read a compressed

       filesystem on a system which cannot read them natively.

   -p parallelism, --parallelism parallelism

       Compress in parallel. The parallelism value indicates how many compression threads

       are allowed to run.

   -x, --one-filesystem

       Do not cross filesystem boundaries, but create directory stubs at mount points.

-X, --strict-one-filesystem

    Do not cross filesystem boundaries, and do not create directory stubs at mount

    points.

-C path, --crib-path path

    Steal ("crib") files from another directory if it looks (based on name, size, type

    and modification time) like they match entries in the new filesystem.   The "crib

    tree" is usually the compressed version of an older version of the same workload;

    this thus allows for "incremental rebuilds" of a compressed filesystem tree.   The

    files are hardlinked from the crib tree to the output tree, so if it is desirable

    to keep the link count correct the crib path should be deleted before running mk?

    isofs. The crib tree must be on the same filesystem as the output tree.

-l, --local

    Do not recurse into subdirectories, but create the directories themselves.

-L, --strict-local

    Do not recurse into subdirectories, and do not create directories.

-F, --file

    Indicates that INPUT may not necessarily be a directory; this allows operation on a

    single file. Note especially that if -F is specified, and INPUT is a symlink, the

    symlink itself will be copied rather than whatever it happens to point to.

-s, --sloppy

    Treat file modes, times and ownership data as less than precious information and

    don't abort if they cannot be set. This may be useful if running mkisofs on an in?

    put tree you do not own.

-v, --verbose

    Increase the program verbosity.

-V value, --verbosity value

    Set the program verbosity to value.

-q, --quiet

    Issue no messages whatsoever, including error messages. This is the same as speci?

    fying -V 0.

-h, --help

    Display a brief help message.

-w, --version

Display the release version.

BUGS

Long options (beginning with --) may not work on all systems. See the message printed out

by mkzftree -h to see if this applies to your system.

Inode change times (ctimes) are not copied. This is a system limitation and applies to

all file copy programs.

If using the parallel option (-z) the access times (atimes) on directories may or may not

be copied.   If it is important that the atimes on directories are copied exactly, avoid

using -z.

AUTHOR

Written by H. Peter Anvin <hpa@zytor.com>.

COPYRIGHT

Copyright ? 2001-2002 H. Peter Anvin.

This is free software; see the source for copying conditions. There is NO warranty; not

even for MERCHANTABILITY or FITNESS FOR A PARTICULAR PURPOSE.

SEE ALSO

mkisofs(8)

zisofs-tools   30 July 2001   MKZFTREE(1)