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Red Hat Enterprise Linux Release 9.2 Manual Pages on 'e2image.8' command

\$ man e2image.8

E2IMAGE(8) System Manager's Manual E2IMAGE(8)

NAME

e2image - Save critical ext2/ext3/ext4 file system metadata to a file

SYNOPSIS

e2image [-r|-Q [-af]] [-b superblock] [-B blocksize] [-cnps] [-o

src_offset] [-O dest_offset] device image-file

e2image -l device image-file

DESCRIPTION

The e2image program will save critical ext2, ext3, or ext4 file system metadata located on device to a file specified by image-file. The image file may be examined by dumpe2fs and debugfs, by using the -i option to those programs. This can assist an expert in recovering catastrophically corrupted file systems.

It is a very good idea to create image files for all file systems on a system and save the partition layout (which can be generated using the fdisk -l command) at regular intervals --- at boot time, and/or every week or so. The image file should be stored on some file system other than the file system whose data it contains, to ensure that this data is accessible in the case where the file system has been badly damaged. To save disk space, e2image creates the image file as a sparse file, or in QCOW2 format. Hence, if the sparse image file needs to be copied to another location, it should either be compressed first or copied using the --sparse=always option to the GNU version of cp(1). This does not

apply to the QCOW2 image, which is not sparse.

The size of an ext2 image file depends primarily on the size of the file systems and how many inodes are in use. For a typical 10 Gigabyte file system, with 200,000 inodes in use out of 1.2 million inodes, the image file will be approximately 35 Megabytes; a 4 Gigabyte file system with 15,000 inodes in use out of 550,000 inodes will result in a 3 Megabyte image file. Image files tend to be quite compressible; an image file taking up 32 Megabytes of space on disk will generally compress down to 3 or 4 Megabytes.

If image-file is -, then the output of e2image will be sent to standard output, so that the output can be piped to another program, such as gzip(1). (Note that this is currently only supported when creating a raw image file using the -r option, since the process of creating a normal image file, or QCOW2 image currently requires random access to the file, which cannot be done using a pipe.

OPTIONS

-a Include file data in the image file. Normally e2image only includes fs metadata, not regular file data. This option will produce an image that is suitable to use to clone the entire FS or for backup purposes. Note that this option only works with the raw (-r) or QCOW2 (-Q) formats. In conjunction with the -r option it is possible to clone all and only the used blocks of one file system to another device/image file.

-b superblock

Get image from partition with broken primary superblock by using the superblock located at file system block number superblock.

The partition is copied as-is including broken primary superblock.

-B blocksize

Set the file system blocksize in bytes. Normally, e2image will search for the superblock at various different block sizes in an attempt to find the appropriate blocksize. This search can be fooled in some cases. This option forces e2fsck to only try lo?

cating the superblock with a particular blocksize. If the superblock is not found, e2image will terminate with a fatal error.

- c Compare each block to be copied from the source device to the corresponding block in the target image-file. If both are already the same, the write will be skipped. This is useful if the file system is being cloned to a flash-based storage device (where reads are very fast and where it is desirable to avoid unnecessary writes to reduce write wear on the device).
- f Override the read-only requirement for the source file system when saving the image file using the -r and -Q options. Normally, if the source file system is in use, the resulting image file is very likely not going to be useful. In some cases where the source file system is in constant use this may be better than no image at all.
- I install the metadata stored in the image file back to the device. It can be used to restore the file system metadata back to the device in emergency situations.

WARNING!!!! The -I option should only be used as a desperation measure when other alternatives have failed. If the file system has changed since the image file was created, data will be lost. In general, you should make another full image backup of the file system first, in case you wish to try other recovery strategies afterward.

- n Cause all image writes to be skipped, and instead only print the block numbers that would have been written.

-o src_offset

Specify offset of the image to be read from the start of the source device in bytes. See OFFSETS for more details.

-O tgt_offset

Specify offset of the image to be written from the start of the target image-file in bytes. See OFFSETS for more details.

- p Show progress of image-file creation.

- Q Create a QCOW2-format image file instead of a normal image file,

suitable for use by virtual machine images, and other tools that can use the .qcow image format. See QCOW2 IMAGE FILES below for details.

- r Create a raw image file instead of a normal image file. See RAW IMAGE FILES below for details.
- s Scramble directory entries and zero out unused portions of the directory blocks in the written image file to avoid revealing information about the contents of the file system. However, this will prevent analysis of problems related to hash-tree indexed directories.

RAW IMAGE FILES

The -r option will create a raw image file, which differs from a normal image file in two ways. First, the file system metadata is placed in the same relative offset within image-file as it is in the device so that debugfs(8), dumpe2fs(8), e2fsck(8), losetup(8), etc. and can be run directly on the raw image file. In order to minimize the amount of disk space consumed by the raw image file, it is created as a sparse file. (Beware of copying or compressing/decompressing this file with utilities that don't understand how to create sparse files; the file will become as large as the file system itself!) Secondly, the raw image file also includes indirect blocks and directory blocks, which the standard image file does not have.

Raw image files are sometimes used when sending file systems to the maintainer as part of bug reports to e2fsprogs. When used in this capacity, the recommended command is as follows (replace hda1 with the appropriate device for your system):

```
e2image -r /dev/hda1 - | bzip2 > hda1.e2i.bz2
```

This will only send the metadata information, without any data blocks. However, the filenames in the directory blocks can still reveal information about the contents of the file system that the bug reporter may wish to keep confidential. To address this concern, the -s option can be specified to scramble the filenames in the image.

Note that this will work even if you substitute /dev/hda1 for another

raw disk image, or QCOW2 image previously created by e2image.

QCOW2 IMAGE FILES

The `-Q` option will create a QCOW2 image file instead of a normal, or raw image file. A QCOW2 image contains all the information the raw image does, however unlike the raw image it is not sparse. The QCOW2 image minimize the amount of space used by the image by storing it in special format which packs data closely together, hence avoiding holes while still minimizing size.

In order to send file system to the maintainer as a part of bug report to e2fsprogs, use following commands (replace `hda1` with the appropriate device for your system):

```
e2image -Q /dev/hda1 hda1.qcow2
```

```
bzip2 -z hda1.qcow2
```

This will only send the metadata information, without any data blocks.

As described for RAW IMAGE FILES the `-s` option can be specified to scramble the file system names in the image.

Note that the QCOW2 image created by e2image is a regular QCOW2 image and can be processed by tools aware of QCOW2 format such as for example `qemu-img`.

You can convert a `.qcow2` image into a raw image with:

```
e2image -r hda1.qcow2 hda1.raw
```

This can be useful to write a QCOW2 image containing all data to a sparse image file where it can be loop mounted, or to a disk partition.

Note that this may not work with QCOW2 images not generated by e2image.

OFFSETS

Normally a file system starts at the beginning of a partition, and e2image is run on the partition. When working with image files, you don't have the option of using the partition device, so you can specify the offset where the file system starts directly with the `-o` option.

Similarly the `-O` option specifies the offset that should be sought to in the destination before writing the file system.

For example, if you have a `dd` image of a whole hard drive that contains an ext2 fs in a partition starting at 1 MiB, you can clone that image

to a block device with:

```
e2image -aro 1048576 img /dev/sda1
```

Or you can clone a file system from a block device into an image file, leaving room in the first MiB for a partition table with:

```
e2image -arO 1048576 /dev/sda1 img
```

If you specify at least one offset, and only one file, an in-place move will be performed, allowing you to safely move the file system from one offset to another.

AUTHOR

e2image was written by Theodore Ts'o (tytso@mit.edu).

AVAILABILITY

e2image is part of the e2fsprogs package and is available from <http://e2fsprogs.sourceforge.net>.

SEE ALSO

`dumpe2fs(8)`, `debugfs(8)` `e2fsck(8)`

E2fsprogs version 1.46.5

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