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

$ man restorecon.8

restorecon(8)   SELinux User Command   restorecon(8)

NAME

    restorecon - restore file(s) default SELinux security contexts.

SYNOPSIS

    restorecon [-r|-R] [-m] [-n] [-p] [-v] [-i] [-F] [-W] [-l|-D] [-x] [-e

    directory] pathname ...

    restorecon [-f infilename] [-e directory] [-r|-R] [-m] [-n] [-p] [-v]

    [-i] [-F] [-W] [-l|-D] [-x] [-T nthreads]

DESCRIPTION

    This manual page describes the restorecon program.

    This program is primarily used to set the security context (extended

    attributes) on one or more files.

    It can also be run at any other time to correct inconsistent labels, to

    add support for newly-installed policy or, by using the -n option, to

    passively check whether the file contexts are all set as specified by

    the active policy (default behavior).

    If a file object does not have a context, restorecon will write the de?

    fault context to the file object's extended attributes. If a file ob?

    ject has a context, restorecon will only modify the type portion of the

    security context. The -F option will force a replacement of the entire

    context.

    If a file is labeled with customizable SELinux type (for list of cus?

    tomizable types see /etc/selinux/{SELINUXTYPE}/contexts/customiza?

ble_types), restorecon won't reset the label unless the -F option is
used.

It is the same executable as setfiles but operates in a slightly dif?
ferent manner depending on its argv[0].

OPTIONS

   -e directory

      exclude a directory (repeat the option to exclude more than one

      directory, Requires full path).

   -f infilename

      infilename contains a list of files to be processed. Use ?-? for

      stdin.

   -F   Force reset of context to match file_context for customizable

      files, and the default file context, changing the user, role,

      range portion as well as the type.

   -h, -? display usage information and exit.

   -i   ignore files that do not exist.

   -I   ignore digest to force checking of labels even if the stored

      SHA256 digest matches the specfiles SHA256 digest. The digest

      will then be updated provided there are no errors. See the NOTES

      section for further details.

   -D   Set or update any directory SHA256 digests. Use this option to

      enable usage of the security.sehash extended attribute.

   -m   do not read /proc/mounts to obtain a list of non-seclabel mounts

      to be excluded from relabeling checks. Setting this option is

      useful where there is a non-seclabel fs mounted with a seclabel

      fs mounted on a directory below this.

   -n   don't change any file labels (passive check). To display the

      files whose labels would be changed, add -v.

   -o outfilename

      Deprecated - This option is no longer supported.

   -p   show progress by printing the number of files in 1k blocks un?

      less relabeling the entire OS, that will then show the approxi?

      mate percentage complete. Note that the -p and -v options are

mutually exclusive.

-R, -r change files and directories file labels recursively (descend
     directories).

-v   show changes in file labels. Multiple -v options increase the
     verbosity. Note that the -v and -p options are mutually exclu?
     sive.

-W   display warnings about entries that had no matching files by
     outputting the selabel_stats(3) results.

-0   the separator for the input items is assumed to be the null
     character (instead of the white space). The quotes and the
     backslash characters are also treated as normal characters that
     can form valid input. This option finally also disables the end
     of file string, which is treated like any other argument.   Use?
     ful when input items might contain white space, quote marks or
     backslashes. The -print0 option of GNU find produces input
     suitable for this mode.

-x   prevent restorecon from crossing file system boundaries.

-T nthreads
     use up to nthreads threads. Specify 0 to create as many threads
     as there are available CPU cores; 1 to use only a single thread
     (default); or any positive number to use the given number of
     threads (if possible).

ARGUMENTS
     pathname ... The pathname for the file(s) to be relabeled.

NOTES
   1. restorecon by default does not operate recursively on directories.
      Paths leading up the final component of the file(s) are canonical?
      ized using realpath(3) before labeling.

   2. If the pathname specifies the root directory and the -vR or -vr op?
      tions are set and the audit system is running, then an audit event
      is automatically logged stating that a "mass relabel" took place
      using the message label FS_RELABEL.

   3. To improve performance when relabeling file systems recursively

(i.e. the -R or -r option is set), the -D option to restorecon will cause it to store a SHA256 digest of the default specfiles set in an extended attribute named security.sehash on each directory spec‐ified in pathname ... once the relabeling has been completed suc‐cessfully. These digests will be checked should restorecon -D be rerun with the same pathname parameters. See selinux_restorecon(3) for further details.

The -I option will ignore the SHA256 digest from each directory specified in pathname ... and provided the -n option is NOT set and recursive mode is set, files will be relabeled as required with the digests then being updated provided there are no errors.

AUTHOR

This man page was written by Dan Walsh <dwalsh@redhat.com>. Some of the content of this man page was taken from the setfiles man page writ‐ten by Russell Coker <russell@coker.com.au>. The program was written by Dan Walsh <dwalsh@redhat.com>.

SEE ALSO

setfiles(8), fixfiles(8), load_policy(8), checkpolicy(8), customiza‐ble_types(5)