



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

\$ man setquota.8

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

NAME

setquota - set disk quotas

SYNOPSIS

setquota [-rm] [-u | -g | -P] [-F quotaformat] name block-soft?

limit block-hardlimit inode-softlimit inode-hardlimit -a | filesystem?

tem...

setquota [-rm] [-u | -g | -P] [-F quotaformat] [-p protoname]

name -a | filesystem...

setquota -b [-rm] [-u | -g | -P] [-F quotaformat] -a | filesystem?

tem...

setquota -t [-u | -g | -P] [-F quotaformat] block-grace inode-grace

-a | filesystem...

setquota -T [-u | -g | -P] [-F quotaformat] name block-grace inode-

grace -a | filesystem...

DESCRIPTION

setquota is a command line quota editor. The filesystem, user/group/project name and new quotas for this filesystem can be spec?

ified on the command line. Note that if a number is given in the place

of a user/group/project name it is treated as an UID/GID/project ID.

-r, --remote

Edit also remote quota use rpc.rquotad on remote server to set

quota. This option is available only if quota tools were com?

piled with enabled support for setting quotas over RPC.

`-m, --no-mixed-pathnames`

Currently, pathnames of NFSv4 mountpoints are sent without leading slash in the path. `rpc.rquotad` uses this to recognize NFSv4 mounts and properly prepend pseudoroot of NFS filesystem to the path. If you specify this option, `setquota` will always send paths with a leading slash. This can be useful for legacy reasons but be aware that quota over RPC will stop working if you are using new `rpc.rquotad`.

`-F, --format=quotaformat`

Perform setting for specified format (ie. don't perform format autodetection). Possible format names are: `vfsv0` Original quota format with 16-bit UIDs / GIDs, `vfsv1` Quota format with 32-bit UIDs / GIDs, 64-bit space usage, 32-bit inode usage and limits, `rpc` (quota over NFS), `xfs` (quota on XFS filesystem)

`-u, --user`

Set user quotas for named user. This is the default.

`-g, --group`

Set group quotas for named group.

`-P, --project`

Set project quotas for named project.

`-p, --prototype=protoname`

Use quota settings of user, group or project `protoname` to set the quota for the named user, group or project.

`--always-resolve`

Always try to translate user / group / project name to uid / gid / project ID even if the name is composed of digits only.

`-b, --batch`

Read information to set from stdin (input format is `name block-softlimit block-hardlimit inode-softlimit inode-hardlimit`).

Empty lines and lines starting with `#` are ignored.

`-c, --continue-batch`

If parsing of an input line in batch mode fails, continue with processing the next line.

-t, --edit-period

Set grace times for users/groups/projects. Times block-grace and inode-grace are specified in seconds.

-T, --edit-times

Alter times for individual user/group/project when softlimit is enforced. Times block-grace and inode-grace are specified in seconds or can be string 'unset'.

-a, --all

Go through all filesystems with quota in /etc/mtab and perform setting.

block-softlimit and block-hardlimit are interpreted as multiples of kibibyte (1024 bytes) blocks by default. Symbols K, M, G, and T can be appended to numeric value to express kibibytes, mebibytes, gibibytes, and tebibytes.

inode-softlimit and inode-hardlimit are interpreted literally. Symbols k, m, g, and t can be appended to numeric value to express multiples of 10^3 , 10^6 , 10^9 , and 10^{12} inodes.

To disable a quota, set the corresponding parameter to 0. To change quotas for several filesystems, invoke once for each filesystem.

Only the super-user may edit quotas.

FILES

aquota.user or aquota.group

quota file at the filesystem root (version 2 quota,
non-XFS filesystems)

quota.user or quota.group

quota file at the filesystem root (version 1 quota,
non-XFS filesystems)

/etc/mtab mounted filesystem table

SEE ALSO

edquota(8), quota(1), quotactl(2), quotacheck(8), quotaon(8),
repquota(8)

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