Rocky Enterprise Linux 9.2 Manual Pages on command 'mlocate.db.5'

$ man mlocate.db.5

mlocate.db(5)   File Formats Manual   mlocate.db(5)

NAME

    mlocate.db - a mlocate database

DESCRIPTION

    A mlocate database starts with a file header: 8 bytes for a magic num?

    ber ("\0mlocate" like a C literal), 4 bytes for the configuration block

    size in big endian, 1 byte for file format version (0), 1 byte for the

    ?require visibility? flag (0 or 1), 2 bytes padding, and a NUL-termi?

    nated path name of the root of the database.

    The header is followed by a configuration block, included to ensure

    databases are not reused if some configuration changes could affect

    their contents. The size of the configuration block in bytes is stored

    in the file header. The configuration block is a sequence of variable

    assignments, ordered by variable name. Each variable assignment con?

    sists of a NUL-terminated variable name and an ordered list of NUL-ter?

minated values. The value list is terminated by one more NUL charac?
ter. The ordering used is defined by the strcmp () function.

Currently defined variables are:

prune_bind_mounts

A single entry, the value of PRUNE_BIND_MOUNTS; one of the
strings 0 or 1.

prunefs

The value of PRUNEFS, each entry is converted to uppercase.

prunepaths

The value of PRUNEPATHS.

The rest of the file until EOF describes directories and their con?
tents. Each directory starts with a header: 8 bytes for directory time
(seconds) in big endian, 4 bytes for directory time (nanoseconds) in
big endian (0 if unknown, less than 1,000,000,000), 4 bytes padding,
and a NUL-terminated path name of the the directory. Directory con?
tents, a sequence of file entries sorted by name, follow.

Directory time is the maximum of st_ctime and st_mtime of the direc?
tory. updatedb(8) uses the original data if the directory time in the
database and in the file system match exactly. Directory time equal to
0 always causes rescanning of the directory: this is necessary to han?
dle directories which were being updated while building the database.

Each file entry starts with a single byte, marking its type:

0   A non-directory file. Followed by a NUL-terminated file (not
    path) name.

1   A subdirectory.   Followed by a NUL-terminated file (not path)
    name.

2   Marks the end of the current directory.

locate(1) only reports file entries, directory names are not reported
because they are reported as an entry in their parent directory. The
only exception is the root directory of the database, which is stored
in the file header.

AUTHOR

Miloslav Trmac <mitr@redhat.com>

SEE ALSO

locate(1), updatedb.conf(5), updatedb(8)

mlocate   Jan 2007   mlocate.db(5)