Rocky Enterprise Linux 9.2 Manual Pages on command 'sg_scan.8'

$ man sg_scan.8

SG_SCAN(8)   SG3_UTILS   SG_SCAN(8)

NAME

    sg_scan - scans sg devices (or SCSI/ATAPI/ATA devices) and prints re?

    sults

SYNOPSIS

    sg_scan [-a] [-i] [-n] [-w] [-x] [DEVICE]*

DESCRIPTION

    If no DEVICE names are given, sg_scan does a scan of the sg devices and

    outputs a line of information for each sg device that is currently

    bound to a SCSI device. If one or more DEVICEs are given only those de?

    vices are scanned. Each device is opened with the O_NONBLOCK flag so

    that the scan will not "hang" on any device that another process holds

    an O_EXCL lock on.

    Any given DEVICE name is expected to comply with (to some extent) the

    Storage Architecture Model (SAM see www.t10.org). Any device names as?

    sociated with the Linux SCSI subsystem (e.g. /dev/sda and /dev/st0m)

    are suitable. Devices names associated with ATAPI devices (e.g. most

    CD/DVD drives and ATAPI tape drives) are also suitable. If the device

does not fall into the above categories then an ATA IDENTIFY command is
tried.

In Linux 2.6 and 3 series kernels, the lsscsi utility may be helpful.
Apart from providing more information (by data-mining in the sysfs
pseudo file system), it does not need root permissions to execute, as
this utility would typically need.

OPTIONS

-a   do alphabetical scan (i.e. sga, sgb, sgc). Note that sg device
        nodes with an alphabetical index have been deprecated since the
        Linux kernel 2.2 series.

-i   do a SCSI INQUIRY, output results in a second (indented) line.
        If the device is an ATA disk then output information from an ATA
        IDENTIFY command

-n   do numeric scan (i.e. sg0, sg1...) [default]

-w   use a read/write flag when opening sg device (default is
        read-only)

-x   extra information output about queueing

NOTES

This utility was written at a time when hotplugging of SCSI devices was
not supported in Linux. It used a simple algorithm to scan sg device
nodes in ascending numeric or alphabetical order, stopping after there
were 4 consecutive errors.

In the Linux kernel 2.6 series, this utility uses sysfs to find which
sg device nodes are active and only checks those. Hence there can be
large "holes" in the numbering of sg device nodes (e.g. after an
adapter has been removed) and still all active sg device nodes will be
listed. This utility assumes that sg device nodes are named using the
normal conventions and searches from /dev/sg0 to /dev/sg4095 inclusive.

EXIT STATUS

The exit status of sg_scan is 0 when it is successful. Otherwise see
the sg3_utils(8) man page.

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lsscsi(8)