

Full credit is given to the above companies including the OS that this PDF file was generated!

# Rocky Enterprise Linux 9.2 Manual Pages on command 'xfs\_logprint.8'

## \$ man xfs\_logprint.8

xfs\_logprint(8)

System Manager's Manual xfs\_logprint(8)

## NAME

xfs\_logprint - print the log of an XFS filesystem

## SYNOPSIS

xfs\_logprint [ options ] device

## DESCRIPTION

xfs\_logprint prints the log of an XFS filesystem (see xfs(5)). The de? vice argument is the pathname of the partition or logical volume con? taining the filesystem. The device can be a regular file if the -f op? tion is used. The contents of the filesystem remain undisturbed. There are two major modes of operation in xfs\_logprint.

One mode is better for filesystem operation debugging. It is called the transactional view and is enabled through the -t option. The trans? actional view prints only the portion of the log that pertains to re? covery. In other words, it prints out complete transactions between the tail and the head. This view tries to display each transaction without regard to how they are split across log records.

The second mode starts printing out information from the beginning of the log. Some error blocks might print out in the beginning because the last log record usually overlaps the oldest log record. A message is printed when the physical end of the log is reached and when the logical end of the log is reached. A log record view is displayed one record at a time. Transactions that span log records may not be decoded fully.

#### OPTIONS

-b Extract and print buffer information. Only used in transactional view.

-c Attempt to continue when an error is detected.

#### -C filename

Copy the log from the filesystem to the file filename. The log itself is not printed.

- -d Dump the log from front to end, printing where each log record is located on disk.
- -D Do not decode anything; just print data.
- Exit when an error is found in the log. Normally, xfs\_logprint tries to continue and unwind from bad logs. However, sometimes it just dies in bad ways. Using this option prevents core dumps.
- -f Specifies that the filesystem image to be processed is stored in

a regular file at device (see the mkfs.xfs(8) -d file option).

This might happen if an image copy of a filesystem has been made

into an ordinary file with xfs\_copy(8).

-l logdev

External log device. Only for those filesystems which use an ex? ternal log.

- -i Extract and print inode information. Only used in transactional view.
- -q Extract and print quota information. Only used in transactional view.
- -n Do not try and interpret log data; just interpret log header in? formation.
- -o Also print buffer data in hex. Normally, buffer data is just decoded, so better information can be printed.

-s start-block

Override any notion of where to start printing.

- -t Print out the transactional view.
- -v Print "overwrite" data.
- -V Prints the version number and exits.

#### SEE ALSO

mkfs.xfs(8), mount(8).