NAME

btrfs-receive − receive subvolumes from send stream

SYNOPSIS

btrfs receive [options] *<path>*

or

btrfs receive −−dump [options]

DESCRIPTION

Receive a stream of changes and replicate one or more subvolumes that were previously generated by **btrfs send**. The received subvolumes are stored to *path*, unless −−*dump* option is given.

If −−*dump* option is specified, **btrfs receive** will only do the validation of the stream, and print the stream metadata, one operation per line.

btrfs receive will fail in the following cases:

1. receiving subvolume already exists
2. previously received subvolume has been changed after it was received
3. default subvolume has changed or you didn't mount the filesystem at the toplevel subvolume

A subvolume is made read−only after the receiving process finishes successfully (see BUGS below).

Options

−v
: increase verbosity about performed actions, print details about each operation

−q|−−quiet
: suppress all messages except errors

−f *<FILE>*
: read the stream from *<FILE>* instead of stdin,

−C|−−chroot
: confine the process to *path* using **chroot**(1)

−e
: terminate after receiving an *end cmd* marker in the stream.

  Without this option the receiver side terminates only in case of an error on end of file.

−E|−−max−errors *<NERR>*
: terminate as soon as NERR errors occur while stream processing commands from the stream

  Default value is 1. A value of 0 means no limit.

−m *<ROOTMOUNT>*
: the root mount point of the destination filesystem

  By default the mountpoint is searched in */proc/self/mounts*. If */proc* is not accessible, eg. in a chroot environment, use this option to tell us where this filesystem is mounted.

−−dump
: dump the stream metadata, one line per operation

  Does not require the *path* parameter. The filesystem remains unchanged.

BUGS

btrfs receive sets the subvolume read−only after it completes successfully. However, while the receive is in progress, users who have write access to files or directories in the receiving *path* can add, remove, or modify files, in which case the resulting read−only subvolume will not be an exact copy of the sent subvolume.

If the intention is to create an exact copy, the receiving *path* should be protected from access by users until the receive operation has completed and the subvolume is set to read−only.

Additionally, receive does not currently do a very good job of validating that an incremental send stream actually makes sense, and it is thus possible for a specially crafted send stream to create a subvolume with reflinks to arbitrary files in the same filesystem. Because of this, users are advised to not use **btrfs receive** on send streams from untrusted sources, and to protect trusted streams when sending them across untrusted networks.

EXIT STATUS

btrfs receive returns a zero exit status if it succeeds. Non zero is returned in case of failure.

AVAILABILITY

btrfs is part of btrfs−progs. Please refer to the btrfs wiki **http://btrfs.wiki.kernel.org** for further details.

SEE ALSO

mkfs.btrfs(8), **btrfs−send**(8)