NAME

xfs_ncheck – generate pathnames from i-numbers for XFS

SYNOPSIS

xfs_ncheck [**–i** *ino*] ... [**–f**] [**–s**] [**–l** *logdev*] *device*
xfs_ncheck –V

DESCRIPTION

xfs_ncheck with no **–i** arguments generates an inode number and pathname list of all files on the given filesystem. Names of directory files are followed by **/.**. The output is not sorted in any particular order. The filesystem to be examined is specified by the *device* argument, which should be the disk or volume device for the filesystem. Filesystems stored in files can also be checked, using the **–f** flag.

OPTIONS

–f Specifies that the filesystem image to be processed is stored in a regular file at *device* (see the **mkfs.xfs –d** *file* option). This might happen if an image copy of a filesystem has been made into an ordinary file.

–l *logdev* Specifies the device where the filesystem's external log resides. Only for those filesystems which use an external log. See the **mkfs.xfs –l** option, and refer to **xfs**(5) for a detailed description of the XFS log.

–s Limits the report to special files and files with setuserid mode. This option may be used to detect violations of security policy.

–i *ino* Limits the report to only those files whose inode numbers follow. May be given multiple times to select multiple inode numbers.

–V Prints the version number and exits.

If the filesystem is seriously corrupted, or very busy and looks like it is corrupt, a message of the form that would be generated by the **xfs_db**(8) "check" command may appear.

xfs_ncheck is only useful with XFS filesystems.

SEE ALSO

mkfs.xfs(8), **xfs**(5).