NAME

fsck – check and repair file systems

SYNOPSIS

fsck [–**F** *FSType*] [–**m**] [–**V**] [*special* ...]
fsck [–**F** *FSType*] [– **n** | **N** | **y** | **Y**] [–**V**] [–**o** *FSType-specific-options*]
[*special* ...]

AVAILABILITY

SUNWcsu

DESCRIPTION

fsck audits and interactively repairs inconsistent file system conditions. If the file system is inconsistent the default action for each correction is to wait for the user to respond **yes** or **no**. If the user does not have write permission **fsck** defaults to a **no** action. Some corrective actions will result in loss of data. The amount and severity of data loss may be determined from the diagnostic output.

FSType-specific-options are options specified in a comma-separated (with no intervening spaces) list of options or keyword-attribute pairs for interpretation by the *FSType-*specific module of the command.

special represents the block or character special device (for example, **/dev/rdsk/c1d0s7**) on which the file system resides. In general, the character special device should be used. **fsck** will not work on a block device if it is mounted.

If no *special* device is specified **fsck** checks the file systems listed in in **/etc/vfstab**. Those entries in **/etc/vfstab** which have a character special device entry in the **fsckdev** field and have a non-zero numeric entry in the **fsckpass** field will be checked. Specifying –**F** *FSType* limits the file systems to be checked to those of the type indicated.

If *special* is specified, but –**F** is not, the file system type will be determined by looking for a matching entry in **/etc/vfstab**. If no entry is found, the default local file system type specified in **/etc/default/fs** will be used.

If a file system type supports parallel checking (for example, **ufs**) some file systems eligible for checking may be checked in parallel. Consult the file system-specific man page (for example, **fsck_ufs**(1M)) for more information.

OPTIONS

–**F** *FSType* Specify the file system type on which to operate.

–**m** Check but do not repair. This option checks that the file system is suitable for mounting, returning the appropriate exit status. If the file system is ready for mounting, **fsck** displays a message such as:

ufs fsck: sanity check: /dev/rdsk/c0t3d0s1 okay

–**n** | **N** Assume a **no** response to all questions asked by **fsck**; do not open the file system for writing.

–**V** Echo the expanded command line but do not execute the command. This option may be used to verify and validate the command line.

−y | **Y** Assume a **yes** response to all questions asked by **fsck**.

−o *specific-options* These *specific-options* can be any combination of the following separated by commas (with no intervening spaces).

b=*n* Use block *n* as the super block for the file system. Block 32 is always one of the alternate super blocks. The location of other super blocks may be determined by running **newfs**(1M) with the −**Nv** options specified.

c If the file system is in the old (static table) format, convert it to the new (dynamic table) format. If the file system is in the new format, convert it to the old format provided the old format can support the file system configuration. In interactive mode, **fsck** will list the direction the conversion is to be made and ask whether the conversion should be done. If a negative answer is given, no further operations are done on the file system. In preen mode, the direction of the conversion is listed and done if possible without user interaction. Conversion in preen mode is best used when all the file systems are being converted at once. The format of a file system can be determined from the first line of output from **fstyp**(1M).
It should be noted that the **c** option is seldom used and is included only for compatibility with pre-4.1 releases. There is no guarantee that this option will be included in future releases.

f Force checking of file systems regardless of the state of their super block clean flag.

p (“preen”) Check and fix the file system non-interactively. Exit immediately if there is a problem requiring intervention. This option is required to enable parallel file system checking.

w Check writable file systems only.

EXIT CODES

0 file system is okay and does not need checking

1 erroneous parameters are specified

32 file system is unmounted and needs checking (**fsck** −**m** only)

33 file system is already mounted

34 cannot stat device

36 uncorrectable errors detected - terminate normally

37 a signal was caught during processing

39 uncorrectable errors detected - terminate immediately

40 for root, same as **0**.

FILES

/etc/default/fs default local file system type. Default values can be set for the following flags in **/etc/default/fs**. For example: LOCAL=ufs

LOCAL: The default partition for a command if no FSType is specified.

/etc/vfstab
list of default parameters for each file system

SEE ALSO

clri(1M), **crash**(1M), **fsck_ufs**(1M), **fsdb_ufs**(1M), **fsirand**(1M), **fstyp**(1M), **mkfs**(1M), **mkfs_ufs**(1M), **mountall**(1M), **newfs**(1M), **reboot**(1M), **fs_ufs**(4), **vfstab**(4)
Manual pages for the *FSType*-specific modules of **fsck**.

WARNINGS

The operating system buffers file system data. Running **fsck** on a mounted file system can cause the operating system's buffers to become out of date with respect to the disk. For this reason, the file system should be *unmounted* when **fsck** is used. If this is not possible, care should be taken that the system is quiescent and that it is rebooted immediately after **fsck** is run. Quite often, however, this will not be sufficient. A panic will probably occur if running **fsck** on a file system modifies the file system.

NOTES

This command may not be supported for all *FSTypes*.