NAME

lockfs – change or report file system locks

SYNOPSIS

/usr/sbin/lockfs [**–dehnuw**] [**–c** *string*] [**–a**] [*file-system* **. . .**]

AVAILABILITY

SUNWcsu

DESCRIPTION

lockfs is used to change and report the status of file system locks. **lockfs** reports the lock status and unlocks the file systems that were improperly left locked by an application such as **ufsdump**(1M). This could occur if **ufsdump**(1M) is killed using **kill**(1).

Using **lockfs** to lock a file system is discouraged because this requires extensive knowledge of SunOS internals to be used effectively and correctly.

file-system is a list of pathnames separated by white space. If *file-system* is not specified, and **–a** is specified, **lockfs** is run on all mounted, UFS type file systems.

When invoked with no arguments, **lockfs** lists the UFS file systems that are locked.

OPTIONS

You must be super-user to use any of the following options, with the exception of the **–a** option.

–a Apply command to all mounted, UFS type file systems. *file-system* is ignored when **–a** is specified.

–d delete-lock (dlock) the specified *file-system*. dlock suspends access that could remove directory entries.

–e error-lock (elock) the specified *file-system*. elock blocks all local access to the locked file system and returns **EWOULDBLOCK** on all remote access. File systems are elocked by UFS on detection of internal inconsistency. They may only be unlocked after succesful repair by **fsck**, which is usually done automatically (see **mount_ufs**(1M).) elocked file systems can be unmounted.

–h Hard-lock (hlock) the specified *file-system*. hlock returns an error on every access to the locked file system, and cannot be unlocked. hlocked file systems can be unmounted.

–n Name-lock (nlock) the specified *file-system*. nlock suspends accesses that could change or remove existing directories entries.

–u Unlock (ulock) the specified *file-system*. ulock awakens suspended accesses.

–w Write-lock (wlock) the specified *file-system*. wlock suspends writes that would modify the file system. Access times are not kept while a file system is write-locked.

–c *string* Accept a string that is passed as the comment field. The **–c** only takes affect when the lock is being set using either the **d**, **h**, **n**, **u**, or **w** options.

EXAMPLES

In the following examples, *filesystem* is the pathname of the mounted-on directory (mount point). **Locktype** is one of ''*write*,'' ''*name*,'' ''*delete*,'' ''*hard*,'' or ''*unlock*.'' When enclosed in parenthesis, the lock is being set. **Comment** is a string set by the process that last issued a lock command.

The following example shows the **lockfs** output when only the −**a** option is specified.

```
example#  /usr/sbin/lockfs −a
Filesystem    Locktype    Comment
/             unlock
/var          unlock
example#
```

The following example shows the **lockfs** output when the −**w** option is used to write lock the **/var** file system and the comment string is set using the −**c** option. The −**a** option is then specified on a separate command line.

```
example#  /usr/sbin/lockfs −w −c "lockfs: write lock example" /var
example#  /usr/sbin/lockfs −a
Filesystem    Locktype    Comment
/             unlock
/var          write       lockfs: write lock example
example#
```

The following example shows the **lockfs** output when the −**u** option is used to unlock the **/var** file system and the comment string is set using the −**c** option.

```
example#  /usr/sbin/lockfs −uc "lockfs: unlock example" /var
example#  /usr/sbin/lockfs /var
Filesystem    Locktype    Comment
/var          unlock      lockfs: unlock example
example#
```

SEE ALSO

kill(1), **mount_ufs**(1M), **ufsdump**(1M), **fs_ufs**(4)

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DIAGNOSTICS

file system: **Not owner**
: You must be root to use this command.

file system **:Deadlock condition detected/avoided**
: A file is enabled for accounting or swapping, on *file system*.

file system: **Device busy**
: Another process is setting the lock on *file system*.