NAME

fsck.minix − check consistency of Minix filesystem

SYNOPSIS

fsck.minix [options] *device*

DESCRIPTION

fsck.minix performs a consistency check for the Linux MINIX filesystem.

The program assumes the filesystem is quiescent. **fsck.minix** should not be used on a mounted device unless you can be sure nobody is writing to it. Remember that the kernel can write to device when it searches for files.

The *device* name will usually have the following form:

/dev/hda[1–63]	IDE disk 1
/dev/hdb[1–63]	IDE disk 2
/dev/sda[1–15]	SCSI disk 1
/dev/sdb[1–15]	SCSI disk 2

If the filesystem was changed, i.e., repaired, then **fsck.minix** will print "FILE SYSTEM HAS CHANGED" and will **sync**(2) three times before exiting. There is *no* need to reboot after check.

WARNING

fsck.minix should **not** be used on a mounted filesystem. Using **fsck.minix** on a mounted filesystem is very dangerous, due to the possibility that deleted files are still in use, and can seriously damage a perfectly good filesystem! If you absolutely have to run **fsck.minix** on a mounted filesystem, such as the root filesystem, make sure nothing is writing to the disk, and that no files are "zombies" waiting for deletion.

OPTIONS

−l, **−−list**
: List all filenames.

−r, **−−repair**
: Perform interactive repairs.

−a, **−−auto**
: Perform automatic repairs. This option implies **−−repair** and serves to answer all of the questions asked with the default. Note that this can be extremely dangerous in the case of extensive filesystem damage.

−v, **−−verbose**
: Be verbose.

−s, **−−super**
: Output super-block information.

−m, **−−uncleared**
: Activate MINIX-like "mode not cleared" warnings.

−f, **−−force**
: Force a filesystem check even if the filesystem was marked as valid. Marking is done by the kernel when the filesystem is unmounted.

−V, **−−version**
: Display version information and exit.

−h, **−−help**
: Display help text and exit.

DIAGNOSTICS

There are numerous diagnostic messages. The ones mentioned here are the most commonly seen in normal usage.

If the device does not exist, **fsck.minix** will print "unable to read super block". If the device exists, but is

not a MINIX filesystem, **fsck.minix** will print "bad magic number in super-block".

EXIT CODES

The exit code returned by **fsck.minix** is the sum of the following:

0	No errors
3	Filesystem errors corrected, system should be rebooted if filesystem was mounted
4	Filesystem errors left uncorrected
7	Combination of exit codes 3 and 4
8	Operational error
16	Usage or syntax error

AUTHORS

Linus Torvalds ⟨torvalds@cs.helsinki.fi⟩
Error code values by Rik Faith ⟨faith@cs.unc.edu⟩
Added support for filesystem valid flag: Dr. Wettstein ⟨greg%wind.uucp@plains.nodak.edu⟩.
Check to prevent fsck of mounted filesystem added by Daniel Quinlan ⟨quinlan@yggdrasil.com⟩.
Minix v2 fs support by Andreas Schwab ⟨schwab@issan.informatik.uni-dortmund.de⟩, updated by Nicolai Langfeldt ⟨janl@math.uio.no⟩.
Portability patch by Russell King ⟨rmk@ecs.soton.ac.uk⟩.

SEE ALSO

fsck(8), **fsck.ext2**(8), **mkfs**(8), **mkfs.ext2**(8), **mkfs.minix**(8), **reboot**(8)

AVAILABILITY

The fsck.minix command is part of the util-linux package and is available from Linux Kernel Archive ⟨https://www.kernel.org/pub/linux/utils/util-linux/⟩.