

NAME

ffind – Finds the name of the file or directory using a given inode

SYNOPSIS

ffind [-aduv] [-f fstype] [-i imgtype] [-o imgoffset] [-b dev_sector_size] *image* [*images*] *inode*

DESCRIPTION

ffind finds the names of files or directories that are allocated to *inode* on disk image *image*. By default it only will only return the first name it finds. With some file systems, this will find deleted file names.

ARGUMENTS

- a Find all occurrences of inode.
- d Find deleted entries only.
- f fstype
Identify the file system type of the image. Use '-f list' to list the supported file system types. If not given, autodetection methods are used.
- u Find undeleted entries only.
- i imgtype
Identify the type of image file, such as raw. Use '-i list' to list the supported types. If not given, autodetection methods are used.
- o imgoffset
The sector offset where the file system starts in the image.
- b dev_sector_size
The size, in bytes, of the underlying device sectors. If not given, the value in the image format is used (if it exists) or 512-bytes is assumed.
- v Verbose output to stderr.
- V Display version.
- image* [*images*]
The disk or partition image to read, whose format is given with '-i'. Multiple image file names can be given if the image is split into multiple segments. If only one image file is given, and its name is the first in a sequence (e.g., as indicated by ending in '.001'), subsequent image segments will be included automatically.
- inode* Integer of inode to find.

This program searches all directory entries looking for the given inode. This is useful when an inode has been identified from a disk unit address using **ifind(1)**.

EXAMPLE

```
# ffind -a image 212
```

SEE ALSO

ifind(1)

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