NAME

icat – Output the contents of a file based on its inode number.

SYNOPSIS

icat [-hrsvV] [-f fstype] [-i imgtype] [-o imgoffset] [-b dev_sector_size] image [images] inode

DESCRIPTION

icat opens the named image(s) and copies the file with the specified inode number to standard output.

ARGUMENTS

-f fstype

Specifies the file system type. Use '-f list' to list the supported file system types. If not given, autodetection methods are used.

- -h Skip over holes in sparse files, so that absolute address information is lost. This option saves space when copying sparse files.
- -r Use file recovery techniques if the file is deleted.
- -s Include the slack space in the output.
- -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 Enable verbose mode, 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 Inode number. icat concatenates the contents of all specified files.

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HISTORY

First appeared in The Coroners Toolkit (TCT) 1.0 and is now in The Sleuth Kit.

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