NAME

blkcat − Display the contents of file system data unit in a disk image.

SYNOPSIS

blkcat [-ahswvV] [-f fstype] [-u unit_size] [-i imgtype] [-o imgoffset] [-b dev_sector_size] *image [images] unit_addr [num]*

DESCRIPTION

blkcat displays **num** data units (default is one) starting at the unit address **unit_addr** from **image** to stdout in different formats (default is raw). **blkcat** was called **dcat** in TSK versions prior to 3.0.0.

ARGUMENTS

-a Display the contents in ASCII

-f fstype
: Specify image as a specific file type. If 'swap' is given here, the image will be displayed in pages of size 4096 bytes. If 'raw' is given, then 512-bytes is used as the default size. The '−u' flag can change the default size. Use '−f list' to list the supported file system types. If not given, autodetection methods are used.

-h Display the contents in hexdump

-s Display statistics on the image (unit size, file block size, and number of fragments).

-u unit_size
: Specify the size of the default data unit for raw, blkls, and swap images.

-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.

-w Display the contents in an HTML table format.

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.

unit_addr
: Address of the disk unit to display. The size of a unit on this file system can be determined using the −s option.

num Number of data units to display.

The basic functionality of **blkcat** can also be achieved using **dd.** To determine which inode has allocated a given unit, the **ifind(1)** command can be used.

EXAMPLES

blkcat −hw image 264 4

or

blkcat −hw image 264

SEE ALSO

ifind(1)

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