

NAME

fcat - Output the contents of a file based on its name.

SYNOPSIS

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fcat [-hRsvV] [-f fstype] [-i imgtype] [-o imgoffset] [-b dev_sector_size] path_of_file
```

DESCRIPTION

fcat opens the named **image**(s) and copies the file at the path *path_of_file* 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

Suppress errors if a deleted file is being recovered.

-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.

path_of_file

Path of file to extract the contents of. Surround the path in quotes if there is a space in a file or directory name. Use forward slashes.

AUTHOR

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