CTrac™
ISOUtil

An ISO 9660 image manipulation tool.

ICOM SIMULATIONS, INC.

Contents

Credits

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1. Introduction

ISOUtil is a tool that allows the extraction of information and the updating of files on ISO 9660 track images. Directories, descriptors and their fields can be listed. General information, including the number of files on the track image, can also be listed. To avoid having to rebuild ISO track images, ISOUtil allows the contents of files in the track image to be extracted and updated.

Using ISOUtil requires a working knowledge of the ISO 9660 volume format. For more information on the ISO 9660 volume standard, refer to the *International Standard for CD-ROM Information Processing* booklet (reference number ISO 9660 : 1988 (E)).

2. Running ISOUtil

To execute ISOUtil, use the following command format:

```
isoutil imageFile [track] options
```

If the track is not specified, the image file is assumed to be a track image. If the track is specified, the image file name is assumed to be a compact disc image. The invocation command, image file name, track name (if specified) and the command line options must be separated be at least one space.

3. Command Line Options

The ISOUtil command line options are processed in the order they are specified on the command line. If an option is specified more than one time, it is processed once for every time it is listed. All options are case sensitive. If an option is specified incorrectly, a listing of the options and a brief description of each will appear at the command prompt. At least one space must be used between a command line option and its parameters. If multiple options are specified, they must be separated by at least one space. Extra spaces are ignored.

-b <numBlocks>

Use a buffer of the number of blocks specified for reading in data during execution. Each block requires 2048 bytes of memory. If the -b command is not used, 20 blocks are used by default. Setting the number of blocks higher improves execution time but uses more memory.

-c <theChar>

Changes the path separator in directory listings to the character specified. The default path separator is the forward slash (/).

-d

All descriptors, fields and field values in the track image are listed.

-i

General information pertaining to the track image is listed. The information varies depending on the contents of the track image. The information listed may look like the following:

```
Primary volume descriptor:
Total number of directories: 3
Total number of files: 38
Maximum directory nesting level: 2
Maximum number of entries in any directory: 19
Maximum length of a directory: 2048 bytes

Total number of boot descriptor records: 0
Total number of primary volume descriptor records: 1
Total number of supplementary volume descriptor records: 0
Total number of volume partition descriptor records: 0
```

-l

A long directory listing of the track image is printed. Information in a long directory listing includes listings of all the directories and files on the track image, the length of each, block position of each and the recording date and time of each.

-s

A short directory listing of the track image is printed. In a short directory listing, only the names of the files and directories contained on the track are listed.

-e <srcPath> <destPath>

Copies the contents of the file at the source path from the track image and writes it to the file specified at the destination path on the host system (see also -u).

-u <srcPath> <destPath>

Writes the contents of the file at the source path to the file at the destination path on the track image (see also -e). If the length of the file at the source path exceeds the amount of space allocated for the file at the destination path on the track image, an error message will be generated and the file on the track image will remain unaltered.

The BuildTrack tool, which builds ISO 9660 track images, has two commands, AddLength and MinLength, that allow extra file space to be reserved to facilitate updates. For more information, see the CTrac BuildTrack documentation.

-p

Prints diagnostic messages to the standard error device. This option is used mainly as a debugging tool and is not needed for normal operation.