

NAME

mtree — format of mtree dir hierarchy files

DESCRIPTION

The **mtree** format is a textual format that describes a collection of filesystem objects. Such files are typically used to create or verify directory hierarchies.

General Format

An **mtree** file consists of a series of lines, each providing information about a single filesystem object. Leading whitespace is always ignored.

When encoding file or pathnames, any backslash character or character outside of the 95 printable ASCII characters must be encoded as a backslash followed by three octal digits. When reading mtree files, any appearance of a backslash followed by three octal digits should be converted into the corresponding character.

Each line is interpreted independently as one of the following types:

Blank	Blank lines are ignored.
Comment	Lines beginning with # are ignored.
Special	Lines beginning with / are special commands that influence the interpretation of later lines.
Relative	If the first whitespace-delimited word has no / characters, it is the name of a file in the current directory. Any relative entry that describes a directory changes the current directory.
dot-dot	As a special case, a relative entry with the filename .. changes the current directory to the parent directory. Options on dot-dot entries are always ignored.
Full	If the first whitespace-delimited word has a / character after the first character, it is the pathname of a file relative to the starting directory. There can be multiple full entries describing the same file.

Some tools that process **mtree** files may require that multiple lines describing the same file occur consecutively. It is not permitted for the same file to be mentioned using both a relative and a full file specification.

Special commands

Two special commands are currently defined:

/set	This command defines default values for one or more keywords. It is followed on the same line by one or more whitespace-separated keyword definitions. These definitions apply to all following files that do not specify a value for that keyword.
/unset	This command removes any default value set by a previous /set command. It is followed on the same line by one or more keywords separated by whitespace.

Keywords

After the filename, a full or relative entry consists of zero or more whitespace-separated keyword definitions. Each such definition consists of a key from the following list immediately followed by an '=' sign and a value. Software programs reading mtree files should warn about unrecognized keywords.

Currently supported keywords are as follows:

cksum	The checksum of the file using the default algorithm specified by the <i>cksum</i> (1) utility.
device	The device number for block or char file types. The value must be one of the following forms: <div style="margin-left: 40px;"><i>format,major,minor[,subunit]</i> A device with <i>major</i>, <i>minor</i> and optional <i>subunit</i> fields. Their meaning is specified by the operating system's <i>format</i>. See below for valid formats. <i>number</i> Opaque number (as stored on the file system).</div>

The following values for *format* are recognized: **native**, **386bsd**, **4bsd**, **bsdos**, **freebsd**, **hpux**, **isc**, **linux**, **netbsd**, **osf1**, **sco**, **solaris**, **sunos**, **svr3**, **svr4**, and **ultrix**.

See *mknod*(8) for more details.

<code>contents</code>	The full pathname of a file that holds the contents of this file.
<code>flags</code>	The file flags as a symbolic name. See <i>chflags</i> (1) for information on these names. If no flags are to be set the string “none” may be used to override the current default.
<code>gid</code>	The file group as a numeric value.
<code>gname</code>	The file group as a symbolic name.
<code>ignore</code>	Ignore any file hierarchy below this file.
<code>inode</code>	The inode number.
<code>link</code>	The target of the symbolic link when type=link.
<code>md5</code>	The MD5 message digest of the file.
<code>md5digest</code>	A synonym for md5.
<code>mode</code>	The current file’s permissions as a numeric (octal) or symbolic value.
<code>nlink</code>	The number of hard links the file is expected to have.
<code>nochange</code>	Make sure this file or directory exists but otherwise ignore all attributes.
<code>optional</code>	The file is optional; do not complain about the file if it is not in the file hierarchy.
<code>resdevice</code>	The “resident” device number of the file, e.g. the ID of the device that contains the file. Its format is the same as the one for <i>device</i> .
<code>ripemd160digest</code>	The RIPEMD160 message digest of the file.
<code>rmd160</code>	A synonym for <code>ripemd160digest</code> .
<code>rmd160digest</code>	A synonym for <code>ripemd160digest</code> .
<code>sha1</code>	The FIPS 160-1 (“SHA-1”) message digest of the file.
<code>shaldigest</code>	A synonym for <code>sha1</code> .
<code>sha256</code>	The FIPS 180-2 (“SHA-256”) message digest of the file.
<code>sha256digest</code>	A synonym for <code>sha256</code> .
<code>sha384</code>	The FIPS 180-2 (“SHA-384”) message digest of the file.
<code>sha384digest</code>	A synonym for <code>sha384</code> .
<code>sha512</code>	The FIPS 180-2 (“SHA-512”) message digest of the file.
<code>sha512digest</code>	A synonym for <code>sha512</code> .
<code>size</code>	The size, in bytes, of the file.

time	The last modification time of the file.
type	The type of the file; may be set to any one of the following: block block special device char character special device dir directory fifo fifo file regular file link symbolic link socket socket
uid	The file owner as a numeric value.
uname	The file owner as a symbolic name.

SEE ALSO

cksum(1), find(1), mtree(8)

HISTORY

The **mtree** utility appeared in 4.3BSD-Reno. The MD5 digest capability was added in FreeBSD 2.1, in response to the widespread use of programs which can spoof *cksum(1)*. The SHA-1 and RIPEMD160 digests were added in FreeBSD 4.0, as new attacks have demonstrated weaknesses in MD5. The SHA-256 digest was added in FreeBSD 6.0. Support for file flags was added in FreeBSD 4.0, and mostly comes from NetBSD. The “full” entry format was added by NetBSD.