NAME

mhdump − incremental file system dump

SYNOPSIS

mhdump [key [arguments] filesystem]

DESCRIPTION

Mhdump makes an incremental file system dump on magtape of all files changed after a certain date. The *key* argument specifies the date and other options about the dump. *Key* consists of characters from the set **abcfiu0hdsn**.

- **a** Normally files larger than 500 blocks are not incrementally dumped; this flag forces them to be dumped.
- **b** The next argument is taken to be the density of the dump tape (i.e., 800 or 1600).
- **c** If the tape overflows, increment the last character of its name and continue on that drive. (Normally it asks you to change tapes.)
- **f** Place the dump on the next argument file instead of the tape.
- **i** the dump date is taken from the entry in the file **/etc/dtab** corresponding to the last time this file system was dumped with the **−u** option.
- **u** the date just prior to this dump is written on **/etc/dtab** upon successful completion of this dump. This file contains a date for every file system dumped with this option.
- **0** the dump date is taken as the epoch (beginning of time). Thus this option causes an entire file system dump to be taken.
- **h** the dump date is some number of hours before the current date. The number of hours is taken from the next argument in *arguments*.
- **d** the dump date is some number of days before the current date. The number of days is taken from the next argument in *arguments*.
- **s** the size of the dump tape is specified in feet. The number of feet is taken from the next argument in *arguments*. When the specified size is reached, the dump will wait for reels to be changed. The default size is 2200 feet.
- **n** Normally, a name list generated by *ncheck*(1M) is placed on the tape so that *mhrestor*(1M) may extract files by name. This flag suppresses the generation of names.

If no arguments are given, the *key* is assumed to be **i** and the file system is assumed to be **/dev/rp0**.

Full dumps should be taken on quiet file systems as follows:

```
mhdump 0u /dev/rp0
```

Incremental dumps should then be taken when desired by:

```
mhdump
```

When the incremental dumps get cumbersome, a new complete dump should be taken. In this way, a restore requires loading of the complete dump tape and only the latest incremental tape.

DIAGNOSTICS

If the dump requires more than one tape, it will ask you to change tapes. Reply with a newline when this has been done. If the first block on the new tape is not writable, e.g., because you forgot the write ring, you get a chance to fix it. Generally, however, read or write failures are fatal.

FILES

/dev/rmt0:	magtape
/dev/rp0:	default file system
/etc/dtab:	record of last full dump
/etc/ncheck	

SEE ALSO

mhrestor(1M), ncheck(1M), dump(5)

BUGS

It's slow.

It does not work for file systems larger than 64K blocks.