

Linux UBUNTU Manual Pages

updatedb(8)

System Manager's Manual

updatedb(8)

NAME

updatedb - update a database for locate

SYNOPSIS

updatedb [OPTION]...

DESCRIPTION

updatedb creates or updates a database used by locate(1). If the database already exists, its data is reused to avoid rereading directories that have not changed.

updatedb is usually run daily from a systemd.timer(8) to update the default fault database.

EXIT STATUS

updatedb returns with exit status 0 on success, 1 on error.

OPTIONS

The PRUNE_BIND_MOUNTS, PRUNEFSS, PRUNENAMES and PRUNEPATHS variables,

which are modified by some of the options, are documented in detail in updatedb.conf(5).

-f, --add-prunefs FS

Add entries in white-space-separated list FS to PRUNEFS.

-n, --add-prunenames NAMES

Add entries in white-space-separated list NAMES to PRUNENAMES.

-e, --add-prunepaths PATHS

Add entries in white-space-separated list PATHS to PRUNEPATHS.

--add-single-prunepath PATH

Add PATH to PRUNEPATHS. Note that this is currently the only way to add a path with a space in it.

-U, --database-root PATH

Store only results of scanning the file system subtree rooted at PATH to the generated database. The whole file system is scanned by default.

locate(1) outputs entries as absolute path names which don't contain symbolic links, regardless of the form of PATH.

--debug-pruning

Write debugging information about pruning decisions to standard error output.

-h, --help

Write a summary of the available options to standard output and exit successfully.

-o, --output FILE

Write the database to FILE instead of using the default data? base.

--prune-bind-mounts FLAG

Set PRUNE_BIND_MOUNTS to FLAG, overriding the configuration file.

--prunefs FS

Set PRUNEFS to FS, overriding the configuration file.

--prunenames NAMES

Set PRUNENAMES to NAMES, overriding the configuration file.

--prunepaths PATHS

Set PRUNEPATHS to PATHS, overriding the configuration file.

-l, --require-visibility FLAG

Set the ?require file visibility before reporting it? flag in the generated database to FLAG.

If FLAG is 0 or no, or if the database file is readable by "others" or it is not owned by plocate, locate(1) outputs the database entries even if the user running locate(1) could not have read the directory necessary to find out the file described by the database entry.

If FLAG is 1 or yes (the default), locate(1) checks the permissions of parent directories of each entry before reporting it to the invoking user. To make the file existence truly hidden from other users, the database group is set to plocate and the database permissions prohibit reading the database by users using other means than locate(1), which is set-gid plocate.

Note that the visibility flag is checked only if the database is owned by plocate and it is not readable by "others".

-v, --verbose

Output path names of files to standard output, as soon as they are found.

-V, --version

Write information about the version and license of locate on standard output and exit successfully.

To create a private plocate database as a user other than root, run

```
updatedb -l 0 -o db_file -U source_directory
```

Note that all users that can read `db_file` can get the complete list of files in the subtree of `source_directory`.

FILES

`/etc/updatedb.conf`

A configuration file. See `updatedb.conf(5)`. Uses exactly the same format as the one used by `mlocate(1)`'s `updatedb`, so they can be shared.

`/var/lib/plocate/plocate.db`

The database updated by default.

SECURITY

Databases built with `--require-visibility no` allow users to find names of files and directories of other users, which they would not otherwise be able to do.

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locate(1), updatedb.conf(5)

plocate

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