



Rocky Enterprise Linux 9.2 Manual Pages on command 'btrfs-scrub.8'

C:\>man btrfs-scrub.8

BTRFS-SCRUB(8) Btrfs Manual BTRFS-SCRUB(8)

NAME

btrfs-scrub - scrub btrfs filesystem, verify block checksums

SYNOPSIS

btrfs scrub <subcommand> <args>

DESCRIPTION

btrfs scrub is used to scrub a btrfs filesystem, which will read all data and metadata blocks from all devices and verify checksums. Automatically repair corrupted blocks if there's a correct copy available.

Note

Scrub is not a filesystem checker (fsck) and does not verify nor repair structural damage in the filesystem. It really only checks checksums of data and tree blocks, it doesn't ensure the content of tree blocks is valid and consistent. There's some validation performed when metadata blocks are read from disk but it's not extensive and cannot substitute full btrfs check run.

The user is supposed to run it manually or via a periodic system service. The recommended period is a month but could be less. The estimated device bandwidth utilization is about 80% on an idle filesystem. The IO priority class is by default idle so background scrub should not significantly interfere with normal filesystem operation.

The scrubbing status is recorded in /var/lib/btrfs/ in textual files named scrub.status.UUID for a filesystem identified by the given UUID. (Progress state is

communicated through a named pipe in file scrub.progress.UUID in the same directory.) The status file is updated every 5 seconds. A resumed scrub will continue from the last saved position.

SUBCOMMAND

cancel <path>|<device>

If a scrub is running on the filesystem identified by path cancel it.

If a device is specified, the corresponding filesystem is found and btrfs scrub cancel behaves as if it was called on that filesystem.

resume [-BdqR] [-c <ioprio_class> -n <ioprio_classdata>] <path>|<device>

Resume a cancelled or interrupted scrub on the filesystem identified by path or on a given device.

Does not start a new scrub if the last scrub finished successfully.

Options

see scrub start.

start [-BdqRf] [-c <ioprio_class> -n <ioprio_classdata>] <path>|<device>

Start a scrub on all devices of the filesystem identified by path or on a single device. If a scrub is already running, the new one fails.

Without options, scrub is started as a background process.

The default IO priority of scrub is the idle class. The priority can be configured similar to the `ionice(1)` syntax using `-c` and `-n` options.

Options

-B

do not background and print scrub statistics when finished

-d

print separate statistics for each device of the filesystem (-B only) at the end

-q

be quiet, omit error messages and statistics

-r

run in read-only mode, do not attempt to correct anything, can be run on a read-only filesystem

-R

raw print mode, print full data instead of summary

-c <ioprio_class>

set IO priority class (see ionice(1) manpage)

-n <ioprio_classdata>

set IO priority classdata (see ionice(1) manpage)

-f

force starting new scrub even if a scrub is already running, this can be useful when scrub status file is damaged and reports a running scrub although it is not, but should not normally be necessary

status [-d] <path>|<device>

Show status of a running scrub for the filesystem identified by path or for the specified device.

If no scrub is running, show statistics of the last finished or cancelled scrub for that filesystem or device.

Options

-d

print separate statistics for each device of the filesystem

EXIT STATUS

btrfs scrub returns a zero exit status if it succeeds. Non zero is returned in case of failure:

1

scrub couldn't be performed

2

there is nothing to resume

3

scrub found uncorrectable errors

AVAILABILITY

btrfs is part of btrfs-progs. Please refer to the btrfs wiki

<http://btrfs.wiki.kernel.org> for further details.

SEE ALSO

mkfs.btrfs(8), ionice(1)