



## ***Red Hat Enterprise Linux Release 9.2 Manual Pages on 'quota.1' command***

**\$ man quota.1**

QUOTA(1)                      General Commands Manual                      QUOTA(1)

### NAME

quota - display disk usage and limits

### SYNOPSIS

```
quota [ -F format-name ] [ -guqvswi ] [ -l | [ -QAm ] ]
quota [ -F format-name ] [ -qvswi ] [ -l | [ -QAm ] ] -u user...
quota [ -F format-name ] [ -qvswi ] [ -l | [ -QAm ] ] -g group...
quota [ -F format-name ] [ -qvswi ] [ -l | [ -QAm ] ] -P project...
quota [ -F format-name ] [ -qvswugQm ] -f filesystem...
```

### DESCRIPTION

quota displays users' disk usage and limits. By default only the user quotas are printed. By default space usage and limits are shown in kbytes (and are named blocks for historical reasons).

quota reports the quotas of all the filesystems listed in /etc/mtab.

For filesystems that are NFS-mounted a call to the rpc.rquotad on the server machine is performed to get the information.

### OPTIONS

-F, --format=format-name

Show quota for specified format (ie. don't perform format autodetection). Possible format names are: vfsold Original quota format with 16-bit UIDs / GIDs, vfst0 Quota format with 32-bit UIDs / GIDs, 64-bit space usage, 32-bit inode usage and limits, vfst1 Quota format with 64-bit quota limits and usage, rpc

(quota over NFS), xfs (quota on XFS filesystem)

-g, --group

Print group quotas for the group of which the user is a member.

The optional group argument(s) restricts the display to the specified group(s).

-u, --user

flag is equivalent to the default.

-P, --project

Print project quotas for the specified project.

-v, --verbose

will display quotas on filesystems where no storage is allocated.

-s, --human-readable[=units]

option will make quota(1) try to choose units for showing limits, used space and used inodes. Units can be also specified explicitly by an optional argument in format [ kgt ],[ kgt ] where the first character specifies space units and the second character specifies inode units.

--always-resolve

Always try to translate user / group name to uid / gid even if the name is composed of digits only.

-p, --raw-grace

When user is in grace period, report time in seconds since epoch when his grace time runs out (or has run out). Field is '0' when no grace time is in effect. This is especially useful when parsing output by a script.

-i, --no-autofs

ignore mountpoints mounted by automounter

-l, --local-only

report quotas only on local filesystems (ie. ignore NFS mounted filesystems).

-A, --all-nfs

report quotas for all NFS filesystems even if they report to be

on the same device.

**-f, --filesystem-list**

report quotas only for filesystems specified on command line.

**--filesystem=path**

report quotas only for filesystem path. This option can be specified multiple times and quota will be reported for each specified filesystem. Unlike command line option -f remaining command like arguments are still treated as user / group / project names to report.

**-m, --no-mixed-pathnames**

Currently, pathnames of NFSv4 mountpoints are sent without leading slash in the path. rpc.rquotad uses this to recognize NFSv4 mounts and properly prepend pseudoroot of NFS filesystem to the path. If you specify this option, quota will always send paths with a leading slash. This can be useful for legacy reasons but be aware that quota over RPC will stop working if you are using new rpc.rquotad.

**-q, --quiet**

Print a more terse message, containing only information on filesystems where usage is over quota.

**-Q, --quiet-refuse**

Do not print error message if connection to rpc.rquotad is refused (usually this happens when rpc.rquotad is not running on the server).

**-w, --no-wrap**

Do not wrap the line if the device name is too long. This can be useful when parsing the output of quota(1) by a script.

**--show-mntpoint**

Show also mount point as a filesystem identification.

**--hide-device**

Do not show device name in a filesystem identification.

Specifying both -g and -u displays both the user quotas and the group quotas (for the user).

Only the super-user may use the -u flag and the optional user argument to view the limits of other users. Also viewing of project quota usage and limits is limited to super-user only. Non-super-users can use the -g flag and optional group argument to view only the limits of groups of which they are members.

The -q flag takes precedence over the -v flag.

## DIAGNOSTICS

If quota exits with a non-zero status, one or more filesystems are over quota.

## FILES

aquota.user or aquota.group  
    quota file at the filesystem root (version 2 quota,  
    non-XFS filesystems)

quota.user or quota.group  
    quota file at the filesystem root (version 1 quota,  
    non-XFS filesystems)

/etc/mtab      default filesystems

## SEE ALSO

quotactl(2), fstab(5), edquota(8), quotacheck(8), quotaon(8),  
quota\_nld(8), repquota(8), warnquota(8), setquota(8)

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