



Red Hat Enterprise Linux Release 9.2 Manual Pages on 'repquota.8' command

\$ man repquota.8

REPQUOTA(8) System Manager's Manual REPQUOTA(8)

NAME

repquota - summarize quotas for a filesystem

SYNOPSIS

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/usr/sbin/repquota [ -vspiugP ] [ -c | -C ] [ -t | -n ] [ -F format-  
name ] filesystem...
```

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/usr/sbin/repquota [ -avtpsiugP ] [ -c | -C ] [ -t | -n ] [ -F format-  
name ]
```

DESCRIPTION

repquota prints a summary of the disc usage and quotas for the specified file systems. For each user the current number of files and amount of space (in kilobytes) is printed, along with any quota limits set with edquota(8) or setquota(8). In the second column repquota prints two characters marking which limits are exceeded. If user is over his space softlimit or reaches his space hardlimit in case soft? limit is unset, the first character is '+'. Otherwise the character printed is '-'. The second character denotes the state of inode usage analogously.

repquota has to translate ids of all users/groups/projects to names (unless option -n was specified) so it may take a while to print all the information. To make translating as fast as possible repquota tries to detect (by reading /etc/nsswitch.conf) whether entries are stored in standard plain text file or in a database and either translates chunks

of 1024 names or each name individually. You can override this autode-
tection by -c or -C options.

OPTIONS

-a, --all

Report on all filesystems indicated in /etc/mtab to be read-
write with quotas.

-v, --verbose

Report all quotas, even if there is no usage. Be also more ver-
bose about quotafile information.

-c, --cache

Cache entries to report and translate uids/gids to names in big
chunks by scanning all users (default). This is good (fast) be-
haviour when using /etc/passwd file.

-C, --no-cache

Translate individual entries. This is faster when you have users
stored in database.

-t, --truncate-names

Truncate user/group names longer than 9 characters. This results
in nicer output when there are such names.

-n, --no-names

Don't resolve UIDs/GIDs to names. This can speedup printing a
lot.

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

Try to report used space, number of used inodes and limits in
more appropriate units than the default ones. 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.

-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.

-F, --format=format-name

Report 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, xfs (quota on XFS filesystem)

-g, --group

Report quotas for groups.

-P, --project

Report quotas for projects.

-u, --user

Report quotas for users. This is the default.

-O, --output=format-name

Output quota report in the specified format. Possible format names are: default The default format, optimized for console viewing csv Comma-separated values, a text file with the columns delimited by commas xml Output is XML encoded, useful for processing with XSLT

Only the super-user may view quotas which are not their own.

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

/etc/passwd default set of users

/etc/group default set of groups

SEE ALSO

quota(1), quotactl(2), edquota(8), quotacheck(8), quotaon(8),
quota_nld(8), setquota(8), warnquota(8)

4th Berkeley Distribution

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