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

**\$ man stat.1**

STAT(1) User Commands STAT(1)

#### NAME

stat - display file or file system status

#### SYNOPSIS

stat [OPTION]... FILE...

#### DESCRIPTION

Display file or file system status.

Mandatory arguments to long options are mandatory for short options

too.

-L, --dereference

follow links

-f, --file-system

display file system status instead of file status

--cached=MODE

specify how to use cached attributes; useful on remote file sys?

tems. See MODE below

-c --format=FORMAT

use the specified FORMAT instead of the default; output a new?

line after each use of FORMAT

--printf=FORMAT

like --format, but interpret backslash escapes, and do not out?

put a mandatory trailing newline; if you want a newline, include

\n in FORMAT

-t, --terse

print the information in terse form

--help display this help and exit

--version

output version information and exit

The --cached MODE argument can be; always, never, or default. `always` will use cached attributes if available, while `never` will try to synchronize with the latest attributes, and `default` will leave it up to the underlying file system.

The valid format sequences for files (without --file-system):

%a permission bits in octal (note '#' and '0' printf flags)

%A permission bits and file type in human readable form

%b number of blocks allocated (see %B)

%B the size in bytes of each block reported by %b

%C SELinux security context string

%d device number in decimal

%D device number in hex

%f raw mode in hex

%F file type

%g group ID of owner

%G group name of owner

%h number of hard links

%i inode number

%m mount point

%n file name

%N quoted file name with dereference if symbolic link

%o optimal I/O transfer size hint

%s total size, in bytes

%t major device type in hex, for character/block device special

files

%T minor device type in hex, for character/block device special

files

%u user ID of owner

%U user name of owner  
%w time of file birth, human-readable; - if unknown  
%W time of file birth, seconds since Epoch; 0 if unknown  
%x time of last access, human-readable  
%X time of last access, seconds since Epoch  
%y time of last data modification, human-readable  
%Y time of last data modification, seconds since Epoch  
%z time of last status change, human-readable  
%Z time of last status change, seconds since Epoch

Valid format sequences for file systems:

%a free blocks available to non-superuser  
%b total data blocks in file system  
%c total file nodes in file system  
%d free file nodes in file system  
%f free blocks in file system  
%i file system ID in hex  
%l maximum length of filenames  
%n file name  
%s block size (for faster transfers)  
%S fundamental block size (for block counts)  
%t file system type in hex  
%T file system type in human readable form

--terse is equivalent to the following FORMAT:

%n %s %b %f %u %g %D %i %h %t %T %X %Y %Z %W %o %C

--terse --file-system is equivalent to the following FORMAT:

%n %i %l %t %s %S %b %f %a %c %d

NOTE: your shell may have its own version of stat, which usually supercedes the version described here. Please refer to your shell's documentation for details about the options it supports.

## AUTHOR

Written by Michael Meskes.

## REPORTING BUGS

GNU coreutils online help: <<https://www.gnu.org/software/coreutils/>>

Report any translation bugs to <<https://translationproject.org/team/>>

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## SEE ALSO

[stat\(2\)](#), [statfs\(2\)](#), [statx\(2\)](#)

Full documentation <<https://www.gnu.org/software/coreutils/stat>>

or available locally via: `info '(coreutils) stat invocation'`

GNU coreutils 8.32

January 2023

[STAT\(1\)](#)