



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/>>

COPYRIGHT

Copyright ? 2020 Free Software Foundation, Inc. License GPLv3+: GNU

GPL version 3 or later <<https://gnu.org/licenses/gpl.html>>.

This is free software: you are free to change and redistribute it.

There is NO WARRANTY, to the extent permitted by law.

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)