NAME

dump – incremental dump tape format

DESCRIPTION

The *dump* and *restor* commands are used to write and read incremental dump magnetic tapes.

The dump tape consists of blocks of 512-bytes each. The first block has the following structure.

```
struct {
        int     isize;
        int     fsize;
        int     date[2];
        int     ddate[2];
        int     tsize;
};
```

Isize, and *fsize* are the corresponding values from the super block of the dumped file system. (See file system (V).) *Date* is the date of the dump. *Ddate* is the incremental dump date. The incremental dump contains all files modified between *ddate* and *date. Tsize* is the number of blocks per reel. This block checksums to the octal value 031415.

Next there are enough whole tape blocks to contain one word per file of the dumped file system. This is *isize* divided by 16 rounded to the next higher integer. The first word corresponds to i-node 1, the second to i-node 2, and so forth. If a word is zero, then the corresponding file exists, but was not dumped. (Was not modified after *ddate)* If the word is –1, the file does not exist. Other values for the word indicate that the file was dumped and the value is one more than the number of blocks it contains.

The rest of the tape contains for each dumped file a header block and the data blocks from the file. The header contains an exact copy of the i-node (see file system (V)) and also checksums to 031415. The next-to-last word of the block contains the tape block number, to aid in (unimplemented) recovery after tape errors. The number of data blocks per file is directly specified by the control word for the file and indirectly specified by the size in the i-node. If these numbers differ, the file was dumped with a ‘phase error’.

SEE ALSO

dump (VIII), restor (VIII), file system(V)