NAME

  restor – incremental file system restore

SYNOPSIS

  restor key [arguments]

DESCRIPTION

  Restor is used to read magtapes dumped with the *dump* command. The *key* argument specifies
  what is to be done. *Key* is a character from the set **trxw.**

  t The date that the tape was made and the date that was specified in the *dump* command are
       printed. A list of all of the i-numbers on the tape is also given.

  r The tape is read and loaded into the file system specified in *arguments.* This should not be
       done lightly (see below).

  x Each file on the tape is individually extracted into a file whose name is the file's i-number.
       If there are *arguments,* they are interpreted as i-numbers and only they are extracted.

  c If the tape overflows, increment the last character of its name and continue on that drive.
       (Normally it asks you to change tapes.)

  f Read the dump from the next argument file instead of the tape.

  i All read and checksum errors are reported, but will not cause termination.

  w In conjunction with the **x** option, before each file is extracted, its i-number is typed out.
       To extract this file, you must respond with **y.**

  The **x** option is used to retrieve individual files. If the i-number of the desired file is not known,
  it can be discovered by following the file system directory search algorithm. First retrieve the
  root directory whose i-number is 1. List this file with *ls –fi 1.* This will give names and i-
  numbers of sub-directories. Iterating, any file may be retrieved.

  The **r** option should only be used to restore a complete dump tape onto a clear file system or to
  restore an incremental dump tape onto this. Thus

      /etc/mkfs /dev/rp0 40600
      restor r /dev/rp0

  is a typical sequence to restore a complete dump. Another *restor* can be done to get an incre-
  mental dump in on top of this.

  A *dump* followed by a *mkfs* and a *restor* is used to change the size of a file system.

FILES

  /dev/mt0

SEE ALSO

  ls (I), dump (VIII), mkfs (VIII), clri (VIII)

DIAGNOSTICS

  There are various diagnostics involved with reading the tape and writing the disk. There are also
  diagnostics if the i-list or the free list of the file system is not large enough to hold the dump.

  If the dump extends over more than one tape, it may ask you to change tapes. Reply with a
  new-line when the next tape has been mounted.

BUGS

  There is redundant information on the tape that could be used in case of tape reading problems.
  Unfortunately, *restor's* approach is to exit if anything is wrong.