

NAME

fsirand - randomize inode generation numbers

SYNOPSIS

fsirand [-b] [-f] [-p] *special* [*special* ...]

DESCRIPTION

The **fsirand** utility installs random generation numbers on all the inodes for each file system specified on the command line by *special*. This increases the security of NFS-exported file systems by making it difficult to “guess” filehandles.

Note: newfs(8) now does the equivalent of **fsirand** itself so it is no longer necessary to run **fsirand** by hand on a new file system. It is only used to re-randomize or report on an existing file system.

The **fsirand** utility should only be used on an unmounted file system that has been checked with fsck(8) or a file system that is mounted read-only. The **fsirand** utility may be used on the root file system in single-user mode but the system should be rebooted via “reboot -n” afterwards.

OPTIONS

The available options are as follows:

- b Use the default block size (usually 512 bytes) instead of the value gleaned from the disklabel.
- f Force **fsirand** to run even if the file system on *special* is not marked as clean.
- p Print the current generation numbers for all inodes instead of generating new ones.

SEE ALSO

fs(5), fsck(8), newfs(8)

HISTORY

The **fsirand** utility appeared in SunOS 3.x.

This version of **fsirand** first appeared in OpenBSD 2.1.

A FreeBSD version first appeared in FreeBSD 2.2.5.

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CAVEATS

Since **fsirand** allocates enough memory to hold all the inodes in a given cylinder group it may use a large amount of memory for large disks with few cylinder groups.