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TIPS & TECHNIQUES

Measuring Local Disk Space

System administrators often want to find how much space is available on just the local disks, without also checking imported file systems.

There's an infrequently used argument to the UNIX **df** command that helps with this: the **-t** flag with an argument specifying the type of the file system to check. Values of the argument to **-t** can be of any valid file system type, like those used in **/etc/fstab** or as arguments to or output from the UNIX **mount** command.

Figure 1 shows three examples of how to use this option.

Figure 1: Examples of running df with the -t flag

```
sabre [~]-412% df -t 4.3
Filesystem
                                      avail capacity
                     kbvtes
                                                     Mounted on
                               used
/dev/sd0b
                     498935
                             405012
                                      44029
                                               90%
                                                     /NeXT-3.0
/dev/sd0a
                             372758
                                      77255
                     500015
                                               8.3%
/dev/fd0a
                       1231
                                905
                                        326
                                               74%
                                                     /SneakerNet
sabre [~]-413% df -i -t 4.3
Filesystem
                      iused ifree
                                     %iused Mounted on
/dev/sd0b
                      23102
                            83394
                                       22%
                                             /NeXT-3.0
/dev/sd0a
                      17075
                              89421
                                       16%
```

/dev/fd0a	16	368	4%	/SneakerNet		
rhino [~]-414% df -	t dos					
Filesystem	kbytes	used	avail	capacity	Mounted o	n
/dev/rfd0b	1424	1320	104	93%	/stuff	

The first example shows how to examine the free space on the local 4.3BSD-type file systems these are the normal UNIX file systems on NEXTSTEP computers. Note that this includes a locally mounted floppy disk, /dev/fd0a, mounted on /SneakerNet.

The second example shows the same file systems, but instead of checking the free space available, it examines the number of inodes (files) stored on the file systems. The third example shows a floppy disk with a DOS-format file system.

Thanks to Alan M. Marcum for this useful tip.

sendmail Security Patch

Two versions of **sendmail** are provided with NEXTSTEP Release 3.1 and 3.2: **sendmail** (version 5.67) and **sendmail.old** (version 5.52). Late last year, the Computer Emergency Response Team (CERT) identified a handful of security problems with NeXT's versions of **sendmail**. These problems are described in CERT Advisories CA-93: 16 and CA-93: 16A. In response, NeXT has modified **sendmail** and **sendmail.old** to close these security holes. The new versions are now available as a patch on NeXTanswers. To get them, use e-mail or **ftp** to retrieve documents 1513 and 1514.

Mending the Error of Our Ways

We'd like to correct a few inaccuracies in the NEXTSTEP In Focus Fall issue.

In ^aAdvanced Networking Tools, ^a we describe several programs that can help you manage a NEXTSTEP network. These programs are part of UNIX. None of the programs was written by NeXT.

Also, in ^aUsing SCSI in a PC World, ^a a diagram depicts a fax modem card on a SCSI chain. However, we're not aware that any such device is really available.

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