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Rocky Enterprise Linux 9.2 Manual Pages on command 'mkostemp.3'

\$ man mkostemp.3

MKSTEMP(3) Linux Programmer's Manual MKSTEMP(3)

NAME

mkstemp, mkostemp, mkstemp, mkostemp - create a unique temporary file

SYNOPSIS

```
#include <stdlib.h>

int mkstemp(char *template);

int mkostemp(char *template, int flags);

int mkstemp(char *template, int suffixlen);

int mkostemp(char *template, int suffixlen, int flags);
```

Feature Test Macro Requirements for glibc (see feature_test_macros(7)):

```
mkstemp():
    _XOPEN_SOURCE >= 500
    || /* Since glibc 2.12: */ _POSIX_C_SOURCE >= 200809L
    || /* Glibc versions <= 2.19: */ _SVID_SOURCE || _BSD_SOURCE

mkostemp(): _GNU_SOURCE

mkstemp():
    /* Glibc since 2.19: */ _DEFAULT_SOURCE
    || /* Glibc versions <= 2.19: */ _SVID_SOURCE || _BSD_SOURCE

mkostemp(): _GNU_SOURCE
```

DESCRIPTION

The `mkstemp()` function generates a unique temporary filename from `template`, creates and opens the file, and returns an open file descriptor for the file.

The last six characters of `template` must be "XXXXXX" and these are replaced with a string

that makes the filename unique. Since it will be modified, template must not be a string constant, but should be declared as a character array.

The file is created with permissions 0600, that is, read plus write for owner only. The returned file descriptor provides both read and write access to the file. The file is opened with the `open(2)` `O_EXCL` flag, guaranteeing that the caller is the process that creates the file.

The `mkostemp()` function is like `mkstemp()`, with the difference that the following bits with the same meaning as for `open(2)` may be specified in flags: `O_APPEND`, `O_CLOEXEC`, and `O_SYNC`. Note that when creating the file, `mkostemp()` includes the values `O_RDWR`, `O_CREAT`, and `O_EXCL` in the flags argument given to `open(2)`; including these values in the flags argument given to `mkostemp()` is unnecessary, and produces errors on some systems.

The `mkstemp()` function is like `mkstemp()`, except that the string in template contains a suffix of `suffixlen` characters. Thus, template is of the form `prefixXXXXXXsuffix`, and the string `XXXXXX` is modified as for `mkstemp()`.

The `mkostemps()` function is to `mkstemp()` as `mkostemp()` is to `mkstemp()`.

RETURN VALUE

On success, these functions return the file descriptor of the temporary file. On error, `-1` is returned, and `errno` is set appropriately.

ERRORS

`EEXIST` Could not create a unique temporary filename. Now the contents of template are undefined.

`EINVAL` For `mkstemp()` and `mkostemp()`: The last six characters of template were not `XXXXXX`; now template is unchanged.

For `mkstemp()` and `mkostemp()`: template is less than $(6 + \text{suffixlen})$ characters long, or the last 6 characters before the suffix in template were not `XXXXXX`.

These functions may also fail with any of the errors described for `open(2)`.

VERSIONS

`mkostemp()` is available since glibc 2.7. `mkstemp()` and `mkostemps()` are available since glibc 2.11.

ATTRIBUTES

For an explanation of the terms used in this section, see `attributes(7)`.

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?Interface ? Attribute ? Value ?

??

?mkstemp(), mkostemp(), ? Thread safety ? MT-Safe ?

?mkstemps(), mkostemps() ? ? ?

??

CONFORMING TO

mkstemp(): 4.3BSD, POSIX.1-2001.

mkstemps(): unstandardized, but appears on several other systems.

mkostemp() and mkostemps(): are glibc extensions.

NOTES

In glibc versions 2.06 and earlier, the file is created with permissions 0666, that is, read and write for all users. This old behavior may be a security risk, especially since other UNIX flavors use 0600, and somebody might overlook this detail when porting programs. POSIX.1-2008 adds a requirement that the file be created with mode 0600. More generally, the POSIX specification of mkstemp() does not say anything about file modes, so the application should make sure its file mode creation mask (see umask(2)) is set appropriately before calling mkstemp() (and mkostemp()).

SEE ALSO

mkdtemp(3), mktemp(3), tmpnam(3), tmpfile(3), tmpnam(3)

COLOPHON

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