



Full credit is given to the above companies including the Operating System (OS) that this PDF file was generated!

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

\$ man openpty.3

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

NAME

openpty, login_tty, forkpty - terminal utility functions

SYNOPSIS

```
#include <pty.h>

int openpty(int *amaster, int *aslave, char *name,
            const struct termios *termp,
            const struct winsize *winp);

pid_t forkpty(int *amaster, char *name,
              const struct termios *termp,
              const struct winsize *winp);

#include <utmp.h>

int login_tty(int fd);

Link with -lutil.
```

DESCRIPTION

The `openpty()` function finds an available pseudoterminal and returns file descriptors for the master and slave in `amaster` and `aslave`. If `name` is not `NULL`, the filename of the slave is returned in `name`. If `termp` is not `NULL`, the terminal parameters of the slave will be set to the values in `termp`. If `winp` is not `NULL`, the window size of the slave will be set to the values in `winp`.

The `login_tty()` function prepares for a login on the terminal referred to by the file descriptor `fd` (which may be a real terminal device, or the slave of a pseudoterminal as returned by `openpty()`) by creating a new session, making `fd` the controlling terminal for the

doterminal pair; since glibc 2.0.92, it first attempts to open a UNIX 98 pseudoterminal pair, and falls back to opening a BSD pseudoterminal pair if that fails.

BUGS

Nobody knows how much space should be reserved for name. So, calling `openpty()` or `forkpty()` with non-NULL name may not be secure.

SEE ALSO

`fork(2)`, `ttyname(3)`, `pty(7)`

COLOPHON

This page is part of release 5.10 of the Linux man-pages project. A description of the project, information about reporting bugs, and the latest version of this page, can be found at <https://www.kernel.org/doc/man-pages/>.

GNU

2017-09-15

OPENPTY(3)