



**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 'tempnam.3'***

**\$ man tempnam.3**

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

NAME

tempnam - create a name for a temporary file

SYNOPSIS

```
#include <stdio.h>
```

```
char *tempnam(const char *dir, const char *pfx);
```

Feature Test Macro Requirements for glibc (see feature\_test\_macros(7)):

```
tempnam():
```

Since glibc 2.19:

```
  _DEFAULT_SOURCE
```

Glibc 2.19 and earlier:

```
  _BSD_SOURCE || _SVID_SOURCE
```

DESCRIPTION

Never use this function. Use `mkstemp(3)` or `tmpfile(3)` instead.

The `tempnam()` function returns a pointer to a string that is a valid filename, and such that a file with this name did not exist when `tempnam()` checked. The filename suffix of the pathname generated will start with `pfx` in case `pfx` is a non-NULL string of at most five bytes. The directory prefix part of the pathname generated is required to be "appropriate" (often that at least implies writable).

Attempts to find an appropriate directory go through the following steps:

- a) In case the environment variable `TMPDIR` exists and contains the name of an appropriate directory, that is used.
- b) Otherwise, if the `dir` argument is non-NULL and appropriate, it is used.

c) Otherwise, P\_tmpdir (as defined in <stdio.h>) is used when appropriate.

d) Finally an implementation-defined directory may be used.

The string returned by tmpnam() is allocated using malloc(3) and hence should be freed by free(3).

#### RETURN VALUE

On success, the tmpnam() function returns a pointer to a unique temporary filename. It returns NULL if a unique name cannot be generated, with errno set to indicate the cause of the error.

#### ERRORS

ENOMEM Allocation of storage failed.

#### ATTRIBUTES

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

??

?Interface ? Attribute ? Value ?

??

?tmpnam() ? Thread safety ? MT-Safe env ?

??

#### CONFORMING TO

SVr4, 4.3BSD, POSIX.1-2001. POSIX.1-2008 marks tmpnam() as obsolete.

#### NOTES

Although tmpnam() generates names that are difficult to guess, it is nevertheless possible that between the time that tmpnam() returns a pathname, and the time that the program opens it, another program might create that pathname using open(2), or create it as a symbolic link. This can lead to security holes. To avoid such possibilities, use the open(2) O\_EXCL flag to open the pathname. Or better yet, use mkstemp(3) or tmpfile(3).

SUSv2 does not mention the use of TMPDIR; glibc will use it only when the program is not set-user-ID. On SVr4, the directory used under d) is /tmp (and this is what glibc does).

Because it dynamically allocates memory used to return the pathname, tmpnam() is transient, and thus thread safe, unlike tmpnam(3).

The tmpnam() function generates a different string each time it is called, up to TMP\_MAX (defined in <stdio.h>) times. If it is called more than TMP\_MAX times, the behavior is implementation defined.

tmpnam() uses at most the first five bytes from pfx.

The glibc implementation of tempnam() fails with the error EEXIST upon failure to find a unique name.

## BUGS

The precise meaning of "appropriate" is undefined; it is unspecified how accessibility of a directory is determined.

## SEE ALSO

mkstemp(3), mktemp(3), tmpfile(3), tmpnam(3)

## 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/>.

2017-09-15

TEMPNAM(3)