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Red Hat Enterprise Linux Release 9.2 Manual Pages on 'full.4' command

\$ man full.4

FULL(4) Linux Programmer's Manual FULL(4)

NAME

full - always full device

CONFIGURATION

If your system does not have /dev/full created already, it can be cre?

ated with the following commands:

```
mknod -m 666 /dev/full c 1 7
```

```
chown root:root /dev/full
```

DESCRIPTION

The file /dev/full has major device number 1 and minor device number 7.

Writes to the /dev/full device fail with an ENOSPC error. This can be used to test how a program handles disk-full errors.

Reads from the /dev/full device will return \0 characters.

Seeks on /dev/full will always succeed.

FILES

/dev/full

SEE ALSO

mknod(1), null(4), zero(4)

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/>.

