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## **Red Hat Enterprise Linux Release 9.2 Manual Pages on 'truncate.2' command**

**\$ man truncate.2**

TRUNCATE(2)           Linux Programmer's Manual           TRUNCATE(2)

NAME

truncate, ftruncate - truncate a file to a specified length

SYNOPSIS

```
#include <unistd.h>
```

```
#include <sys/types.h>
```

```
int truncate(const char *path, off_t length);
```

```
int ftruncate(int fd, off_t length);
```

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

truncate():

```
_XOPEN_SOURCE >= 500
```

```
|| /* Since glibc 2.12: */ _POSIX_C_SOURCE >= 200809L
```

```
|| /* Glibc versions <= 2.19: */ _BSD_SOURCE
```

ftruncate():

```
_XOPEN_SOURCE >= 500
```

```
|| /* Since glibc 2.3.5: */ _POSIX_C_SOURCE >= 200112L
```

```
|| /* Glibc versions <= 2.19: */ _BSD_SOURCE
```

DESCRIPTION

The `truncate()` and `ftruncate()` functions cause the regular file named by `path` or referenced by `fd` to be truncated to a size of precisely `length` bytes.

If the file previously was larger than this size, the extra data is lost. If the file previously was shorter, it is extended, and the `ex?`

tended part reads as null bytes ('\0').

The file offset is not changed.

If the size changed, then the `st_ctime` and `st_mtime` fields (respectively, time of last status change and time of last modification; see `inode(7)`) for the file are updated, and the `set-user-ID` and `set-group-ID` mode bits may be cleared.

With `ftruncate()`, the file must be open for writing; with `truncate()`, the file must be writable.

## RETURN VALUE

On success, zero is returned. On error, -1 is returned, and `errno` is set appropriately.

## ERRORS

For `truncate()`:

`EACCES` Search permission is denied for a component of the path prefix, or the named file is not writable by the user. (See also `path_resolution(7)`.)

`EFAULT` The argument `path` points outside the process's allocated address space.

`EFBIG` The argument length is larger than the maximum file size. (XSI)

`EINTR` While blocked waiting to complete, the call was interrupted by a signal handler; see `fcntl(2)` and `signal(7)`.

`EINVAL` The argument length is negative or larger than the maximum file size.

`EIO` An I/O error occurred updating the inode.

`EISDIR` The named file is a directory.

`ELOOP` Too many symbolic links were encountered in translating the pathname.

## ENAMETOOLONG

A component of a pathname exceeded 255 characters, or an entire pathname exceeded 1023 characters.

`ENOENT` The named file does not exist.

## ENOTDIR

A component of the path prefix is not a directory.

EPERM The underlying filesystem does not support extending a file beyond its current size.

EPERM The operation was prevented by a file seal; see `fcntl(2)`.

EROFS The named file resides on a read-only filesystem.

ETXTBSY

The file is an executable file that is being executed.

For `ftruncate()` the same errors apply, but instead of things that can be wrong with path, we now have things that can be wrong with the file descriptor, `fd`:

EBADF `fd` is not a valid file descriptor.

EBADF or EINVAL

`fd` is not open for writing.

EINVAL `fd` does not reference a regular file or a POSIX shared memory object.

EINVAL or EBADF

The file descriptor `fd` is not open for writing. POSIX permits, and portable applications should handle, either error for this case. (Linux produces EINVAL.)

## CONFORMING TO

POSIX.1-2001, POSIX.1-2008, 4.4BSD, SVr4 (these calls first appeared in 4.2BSD).

## NOTES

`ftruncate()` can also be used to set the size of a POSIX shared memory object; see `shm_open(3)`.

The details in DESCRIPTION are for XSI-compliant systems. For non-XSI-compliant systems, the POSIX standard allows two behaviors for `ftruncate()` when length exceeds the file length (note that `truncate()` is not specified at all in such an environment): either returning an error, or extending the file. Like most UNIX implementations, Linux follows the XSI requirement when dealing with native filesystems. However, some nonnative filesystems do not permit `truncate()` and `ftruncate()` to be used to extend a file beyond its current length: a notable example on Linux is VFAT.

The original Linux `truncate()` and `ftruncate()` system calls were not designed to handle large file offsets. Consequently, Linux 2.4 added `truncate64()` and `ftruncate64()` system calls that handle large files. However, these details can be ignored by applications using glibc, whose wrapper functions transparently employ the more recent system calls where they are available.

On some 32-bit architectures, the calling signature for these system calls differ, for the reasons described in `syscall(2)`.

## BUGS

A header file bug in glibc 2.12 meant that the minimum value of `_POSIX_C_SOURCE` required to expose the declaration of `ftruncate()` was 200809L instead of 200112L. This has been fixed in later glibc versions.

## SEE ALSO

`truncate(1)`, `open(2)`, `stat(2)`, `path_resolution(7)`

## COLOPHON

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