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

\$ man zero.4

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

NAME

 null, zero - data sink

DESCRIPTION

 Data written to the /dev/null and /dev/zero special files is discarded.

 Reads from /dev/null always return end of file (i.e., read(2) returns 0), whereas reads from /dev/zero always return bytes containing zero ('\0' characters).

 These devices are typically created by:

```
    mknod -m 666 /dev/null c 1 3
```

```
    mknod -m 666 /dev/zero c 1 5
```

```
    chown root:root /dev/null /dev/zero
```

FILES

 /dev/null

 /dev/zero

NOTES

 If these devices are not writable and readable for all users, many programs will act strangely.

 Since Linux 2.6.31, reads from /dev/zero are interruptible by signals.

 (This change was made to help with bad latencies for large reads from /dev/zero.)

SEE ALSO

 chown(1), mknod(1), full(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/>.

Linux

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