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

\$ man getmntent_r.3

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

NAME

getmntent, setmntent, addmntent, endmntent, hasmntopt, getmntent_r -
get filesystem descriptor file entry

SYNOPSIS

```
#include <stdio.h>

#include <mntent.h>

FILE *setmntent(const char *filename, const char *type);

struct mntent *getmntent(FILE *stream);

int addmntent(FILE *stream, const struct mntent *mnt);

int endmntent(FILE *stream);

char *hasmntopt(const struct mntent *mnt, const char *opt);

/* GNU extension */

#include <mntent.h>

struct mntent *getmntent_r(FILE *stream, struct mntent *mntbuf,
                           char *buf, int buflen);
```

Feature Test Macro Requirements for glibc (see feature_test_macros(7)):

getmntent_r():

Since glibc 2.19:

```
_DEFAULT_SOURCE
```

Glibc 2.19 and earlier:

```
_BSD_SOURCE || _SVID_SOURCE
```

DESCRIPTION

These routines are used to access the filesystem description file `/etc/fstab` and the mounted filesystem description file `/etc/mntab`.

The `setmntent()` function opens the filesystem description file `filename` and returns a file pointer which can be used by `getmntent()`. The argument `type` is the type of access required and can take the same values as the mode argument of `fopen(3)`. The returned stream should be closed using `endmntent()` rather than `fclose(3)`.

The `getmntent()` function reads the next line of the filesystem description file from stream and returns a pointer to a structure containing the broken out fields from a line in the file. The pointer points to a static area of memory which is overwritten by subsequent calls to `getmntent()`.

The `addmntent()` function adds the `mntent` structure `mnt` to the end of the open stream.

The `endmntent()` function closes the stream associated with the filesystem description file.

The `hasmntopt()` function scans the `mnt_opts` field (see below) of the `mntent` structure `mnt` for a substring that matches `opt`. See `<mntent.h>` and `mount(8)` for valid mount options.

The reentrant `getmntent_r()` function is similar to `getmntent()`, but stores the struct mount in the provided `*mntbuf` and stores the strings pointed to by the entries in that struct in the provided array `buf` of size `buflen`.

The `mntent` structure is defined in `<mntent.h>` as follows:

```
struct mntent {
    char *mnt_fsname; /* name of mounted filesystem */
    char *mnt_dir; /* filesystem path prefix */
    char *mnt_type; /* mount type (see mntent.h) */
```

```

char *mnt_opts; /* mount options (see mntent.h) */
int mnt_freq; /* dump frequency in days */
int mnt_passno; /* pass number on parallel fsck */
};

```

Since fields in the mtab and fstab files are separated by whitespace, octal escapes are used to represent the characters space (\040), tab (\011), newline (\012), and backslash (\) in those files when they occur in one of the four strings in a mntent structure. The routines addmntent() and getmntent() will convert from string representation to escaped representation and back. When converting from escaped representation, the sequence \134 is also converted to a backslash.

RETURN VALUE

The getmntent() and getmntent_r() functions return a pointer to the mntent structure or NULL on failure.

The addmntent() function returns 0 on success and 1 on failure.

The endmntent() function always returns 1.

The hasmntopt() function returns the address of the substring if a match is found and NULL otherwise.

FILES

/etc/fstab

filesystem description file

/etc/mtab

mounted filesystem description file

ATTRIBUTES

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

attributes(7).

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?Interface ? Attribute ? Value ?

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?setmntent(), ? Thread safety ? MT-Safe ?

?endmntent(), ? ? ?

?hasmntopt() ? ? ?

??

