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

\$ man openpty.3

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

NAME

openpty, login_tty, forkpty - terminal utility functions

SYNOPSIS

```
#include <pty.h>

int openpty(int *amaster, int *aslave, char *name,
            const struct termios *termp,
            const struct winsize *winp);

pid_t forkpty(int *amaster, char *name,
              const struct termios *termp,
              const struct winsize *winp);

#include <utmp.h>

int login_tty(int fd);

Link with -lutil.
```

DESCRIPTION

The `openpty()` function finds an available pseudoterminal and returns file descriptors for the master and slave in `amaster` and `aslave`. If `name` is not `NULL`, the filename of the slave is returned in `name`. If

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?forkpty(), openpty() ? Thread safety ? MT-Safe locale ?

??

?login_tty() ? Thread safety ? MT-Unsafe race:ttyname ?

??

CONFORMING TO

These are BSD functions, present in glibc. They are not standardized in POSIX.

NOTES

The const modifiers were added to the structure pointer arguments of openpty() and forkpty() in glibc 2.8.

In versions of glibc before 2.0.92, openpty() returns file descriptors for a BSD pseudoterminal pair; since glibc 2.0.92, it first attempts to open a UNIX 98 pseudoterminal pair, and falls back to opening a BSD pseudoterminal pair if that fails.

BUGS

Nobody knows how much space should be reserved for name. So, calling openpty() or forkpty() with non-NULL name may not be secure.

SEE ALSO

fork(2), ttyname(3), pty(7)

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/>.