

NAME

dup, dup2, dup3 – duplicate a file descriptor

SYNOPSIS

```
#include <unistd.h>

int dup(int oldfd);
int dup2(int oldfd, int newfd);

#define _GNU_SOURCE      /* See feature_test_macros(7)
*/"
#include <fcntl.h>      /* Obtain O_* constant definitions */
#include <unistd.h>

int dup3(int oldfd, int newfd, int flags);
```

DESCRIPTION

The **dup()** system call creates a copy of the file descriptor *oldfd*, using the lowest-numbered unused file descriptor for the new descriptor.

After a successful return, the old and new file descriptors may be used interchangeably. They refer to the same open file description (see [open\(2\)](#)) and thus share file offset and file status flags; for example, if the file offset is modified by using [lseek\(2\)](#) on one of the file descriptors, the offset is also changed for the other.

The two file descriptors do not share file descriptor flags (the close-on-exec flag). The close-on-exec flag (**FD_CLOEXEC**; see [fcntl\(2\)](#)) for the duplicate descriptor is off.

dup2()

The **dup2()** system call performs the same task as **dup()**, but instead of using the lowest-numbered unused file descriptor, it uses the file descriptor number specified in *newfd*. If the file descriptor *newfd* was previously open, it is silently closed before being reused.

The steps of closing and reusing the file descriptor *newfd* are performed *atomically*. This is important, because trying to implement equivalent functionality using [close\(2\)](#) and **dup()** would be subject to race conditions, whereby *newfd* might be reused between the two steps. Such reuse could happen because the main program is interrupted by a signal handler that allocates a file descriptor, or because a parallel thread allocates a file descriptor.

Note the following points:

- * If *oldfd* is not a valid file descriptor, then the call fails, and *newfd* is not closed.
- * If *oldfd* is a valid file descriptor, and *newfd* has the same value as *oldfd*, then **dup2()** does nothing, and returns *newfd*.

dup3()

dup3() is the same as **dup2()**, except that:

- * The caller can force the close-on-exec flag to be set for the new file descriptor by specifying **O_CLOEXEC** in *flags*. See the description of the same flag in [open\(2\)](#) for reasons why this may be useful.
- * If *oldfd* equals *newfd*, then **dup3()** fails with the error **EINVAL**.

RETURN VALUE

On success, these system calls return the new file descriptor. On error, -1 is returned, and *errno* is set appropriately.

ERRORS**EBADF**

oldfd isn't an open file descriptor.

EBADF

newfd is out of the allowed range for file descriptors (see the discussion of **RLIMIT_NOFILE** in [getrlimit\(2\)](#)).

EBUSY

(Linux only) This may be returned by **dup2()** or **dup3()** during a race condition with [open\(2\)](#) and **dup()**.

EINTR

The **dup2()** or **dup3()** call was interrupted by a signal; see [signal\(7\)](#).

EINVAL

(**dup3()**) *flags* contain an invalid value.

EINVAL

(**dup3()**) *oldfd* was equal to *newfd*.

EMFILE

The per-process limit on the number of open file descriptors has been reached (see the discussion of **RLIMIT_NOFILE** in [getrlimit\(2\)](#)).

VERSIONS

dup3() was added to Linux in version 2.6.27; glibc support is available starting with version 2.9.

CONFORMING TO

dup(), **dup2()**: POSIX.1-2001, POSIX.1-2008, SVr4, 4.3BSD.

dup3() is Linux-specific.

NOTES

The error returned by **dup2()** is different from that returned by **fcntl(..., F_DUPFD, ...)** when *newfd* is out of range. On some systems, **dup2()** also sometimes returns **EINVAL** like **F_DUPFD**.

If *newfd* was open, any errors that would have been reported at [close\(2\)](#) time are lost. If this is of concern, then—unless the program is single-threaded and does not allocate file descriptors in signal handlers—the correct approach is *not* to close *newfd* before calling **dup2()**, because of the race condition described above. Instead, code something like the following could be used:

```
/* Obtain a duplicate of 'newfd' that can subsequently
be used to check for close() errors; an EBADF error
means that 'newfd' was not open. */

tmpfd = dup(newfd);
if (tmpfd == -1 && errno != EBADF) {
/* Handle unexpected dup() error */
}

/* Atomically duplicate 'oldfd' on 'newfd' */

if (dup2(oldfd, newfd) == -1) {
/* Handle dup2() error */
}

/* Now check for close() errors on the file originally
referred to by 'newfd' */

if (tmpfd != -1) {
if (close(tmpfd) == -1) {
/* Handle errors from close */
}
}
```

SEE ALSO

[close\(2\)](#), [fcntl\(2\)](#), [open\(2\)](#)

COLOPHON

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