#### **NAME**

ioctl - control device

### **SYNOPSIS**

#include <sys/ioctl.h>

int ioctl(int fd, unsigned long request, ...);

# **DESCRIPTION**

The **ioctl**() system call manipulates the underlying device parameters of special files. In particular, many operating characteristics of character special files (e.g., terminals) may be controlled with **ioctl**() requests. The argument *fd* must be an open file descriptor.

The second argument is a device-dependent request code. The third argument is an untyped pointer to memory. It's traditionally **char** \*argp (from the days before **void** \* was valid C), and will be so named for this discussion.

An **ioctl**() request has encoded in it whether the argument is an *in* parameter or *out* parameter, and the size of the argument argp in bytes. Macros and defines used in specifying an **ioctl**() request are located in the file <sys/ioctl.h>.

## **RETURN VALUE**

Usually, on success zero is returned. A few **ioctl**() requests use the return value as an output parameter and return a nonnegative value on success. On error, -1 is returned, and *errno* is set appropriately.

#### **ERRORS**

**EBADF** *fd* is not a valid file descriptor.

**EFAULT** argp references an inaccessible memory area.

**EINVAL** request or argp is not valid.

**ENOTTY** *fd* is not associated with a character special device.

**ENOTTY** The specified request does not apply to the kind of object that the file descriptor fd references.

# **CONFORMING TO**

No single standard. Arguments, returns, and semantics of **ioctl**() vary according to the device driver in question (the call is used as a catch-all for operations that don't cleanly fit the UNIX stream I/O model). See ioctl\_list(2) for a list of many of the known **ioctl**() calls. The **ioctl**() system call appeared in Version 7 AT&T UNIX.

# **NOTES**

In order to use this call, one needs an open file descriptor. Often the open(2) call has unwanted side effects, that can be avoided under Linux by giving it the  $O_NONBLOCK$  flag.

## SEE ALSO

execve(2), fcntl(2), ioctl\_console(2), ioctl\_fat(2), ioctl\_ficlonerange(2), ioctl\_fideduperange(2), ioctl\_getf-smap(2), ioctl\_list(2), ioctl\_list(2), ioctl\_list(2), ioctl\_userfaultfd(2), open(2), sd(4), tty(4)

## **COLOPHON**

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