NAME

getutent, getutid, getutline, pututline, setutent, endutent, utmpname − access utmp file entries

SYNOPSIS

#include <utmp.h>

struct utmp *getutent(void);
struct utmp *getutid(const struct utmp *_ut_);**
struct utmp *getutline(const struct utmp *_ut_);**

struct utmp *pututline(const struct utmp *_ut_);**

void setutent(void);
void endutent(void);

int utmpname(const char *_file_);**

DESCRIPTION

New applications should use the POSIX.1-specified "utmpx" versions of these functions; see CONFORMING TO.

utmpname() sets the name of the utmp-format file for the other utmp functions to access. If **utmpname**() is not used to set the filename before the other functions are used, they assume **_PATH_UTMP**, as defined in *<paths.h>*.

setutent() rewinds the file pointer to the beginning of the utmp file. It is generally a good idea to call it before any of the other functions.

endutent() closes the utmp file. It should be called when the user code is done accessing the file with the other functions.

getutent() reads a line from the current file position in the utmp file. It returns a pointer to a structure containing the fields of the line. The definition of this structure is shown in utmp(5).

getutid() searches forward from the current file position in the utmp file based upon *ut*. If *ut->ut_type* is one of **RUN_LVL**, **BOOT_TIME**, **NEW_TIME**, or **OLD_TIME**, **getutid**() will find the first entry whose *ut_type* field matches *ut->ut_type*. If *ut->ut_type* is one of **INIT_PROCESS**, **LOGIN_PROCESS**, **USER_PROCESS**, or **DEAD_PROCESS**, **getutid**() will find the first entry whose *ut_id* field matches *ut->ut_id*.

getutline() searches forward from the current file position in the utmp file. It scans entries whose *ut_type* is **USER_PROCESS** or **LOGIN_PROCESS** and returns the first one whose *ut_line* field matches *ut->ut_line*.

pututline() writes the *utmp* structure *ut* into the utmp file. It uses **getutid**() to search for the proper place in the file to insert the new entry. If it cannot find an appropriate slot for *ut*, **pututline**() will append the new entry to the end of the file.

RETURN VALUE

getutent(), **getutid**(), and **getutline**() return a pointer to a *struct utmp* on success, and NULL on failure (which includes the "record not found" case). This *struct utmp* is allocated in static storage, and may be overwritten by subsequent calls.

On success **pututline**() returns *ut*; on failure, it returns NULL.

utmpname() returns 0 if the new name was successfully stored, or −1 on failure.

In the event of an error, these functions *errno* set to indicate the cause.

ERRORS

ENOMEM
Out of memory.

ESRCH
Record not found.

setutent(), **pututline**(), and the **getut***() functions can also fail for the reasons described in open(2).

FILES

/var/run/utmp
database of currently logged-in users

/var/log/wtmp
database of past user logins

ATTRIBUTES

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

Interface	Attribute	Value
getutent()	Thread safety	MT-Unsafe init race:utent race:utentbuf sig:ALRM timer
getutid(), **getutline**()	Thread safety	MT-Unsafe init race:utent sig:ALRM timer
pututline()	Thread safety	MT-Unsafe race:utent sig:ALRM timer
setutent(), **endutent**(), **utmpname**()	Thread safety	MT-Unsafe race:utent

In the above table, *utent* in *race:utent* signifies that if any of the functions **setutent**(), **getutent**(), **getutid**(), **getutline**(), **pututline**(), **utmpname**(), or **endutent**() are used in parallel in different threads of a program, then data races could occur.

CONFORMING TO

XPG2, SVr4.

In XPG2 and SVID 2 the function **pututline**() is documented to return void, and that is what it does on many systems (AIX, HP-UX). HP-UX introduces a new function **_pututline**() with the prototype given above for **pututline**().

All these functions are obsolete now on non-Linux systems. POSIX.1-2001 and POSIX.1-2008, following SUSv1, does not have any of these functions, but instead uses

```
#include <utmpx.h>

struct utmpx *getutxent(void);
struct utmpx *getutxid(const struct utmpx *);
struct utmpx *getutxline(const struct utmpx *);
struct utmpx *pututxline(const struct utmpx *);
void setutxent(void);
void endutxent(void);
```

These functions are provided by glibc, and perform the same task as their equivalents without the "x", but use *struct utmpx*, defined on Linux to be the same as *struct utmp*. For completeness, glibc also provides **utmpxname**(), although this function is not specified by POSIX.1.

On some other systems, the *utmpx* structure is a superset of the *utmp* structure, with additional fields, and larger versions of the existing fields, and parallel files are maintained, often */var/*/utmpx* and */var/*/wtmpx*.

Linux glibc on the other hand does not use a parallel *utmpx* file since its *utmp* structure is already large enough. The "x" functions listed above are just aliases for their counterparts without the "x" (e.g., **getutxent**() is an alias for **getutent**()).

NOTES

Glibc notes

The above functions are not thread-safe. Glibc adds reentrant versions

```
#include <utmp.h>

int getutent_r(struct utmp *ubuf, struct utmp **ubufp);

int getutid_r(struct utmp *ut,
              struct utmp *ubuf, struct utmp **ubufp);

int getutline_r(struct utmp *ut,
                struct utmp *ubuf, struct utmp **ubufp);
```

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

getutent_r(), **getutid_r**(), **getutline_r**():
_GNU_SOURCE
|| /* since glibc 2.19: */ _DEFAULT_SOURCE
|| /* glibc <= 2.19: */ _SVID_SOURCE || _BSD_SOURCE

These functions are GNU extensions, analogs of the functions of the same name without the _r suffix. The *ubuf* argument gives these functions a place to store their result. On success, they return 0, and a pointer to the result is written in **ubufp*. On error, these functions return −1. There are no utmpx equivalents of the above functions. (POSIX.1 does not specify such functions.)

EXAMPLE

The following example adds and removes a utmp record, assuming it is run from within a pseudo terminal. For usage in a real application, you should check the return values of getpwuid(3) and ttyname(3).

```
#include <string.h>
#include <stdlib.h>
#include <pwd.h>
#include <unistd.h>
#include <utmp.h>

int
main(int argc, char *argv[])
{
struct utmp entry;

system("echo before adding entry:;who");

entry.ut_type = USER_PROCESS;
entry.ut_pid = getpid();
strcpy(entry.ut_line, ttyname(STDIN_FILENO) + strlen("/dev/"));
/* only correct for ptys named /dev/tty[pqr][0-9a-z] */
strcpy(entry.ut_id, ttyname(STDIN_FILENO) + strlen("/dev/tty"));
time(&entry.ut_time);
strcpy(entry.ut_user, getpwuid(getuid())->pw_name);
memset(entry.ut_host, 0, UT_HOSTSIZE);
entry.ut_addr = 0;
setutent();
pututline(&entry);

system("echo after adding entry:;who");

entry.ut_type = DEAD_PROCESS;
memset(entry.ut_line, 0, UT_LINESIZE);
entry.ut_time = 0;
memset(entry.ut_user, 0, UT_NAMESIZE);
setutent();
```

```
    pututline(&entry);

    system("echo after removing entry:;who");

    endutent();
    exit(EXIT_SUCCESS);
    }
```

SEE ALSO

getutmp(3), utmp(5)

COLOPHON

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