

NAME

`errno` – number of last error

SYNOPSIS

```
#include <errno.h>
```

DESCRIPTION

The `<errno.h>` header file defines the integer variable `errno`, which is set by system calls and some library functions in the event of an error to indicate what went wrong.

errno

The value in `errno` is significant only when the return value of the call indicated an error (i.e., `-1` from most system calls; `-1` or `NULL` from most library functions); a function that succeeds *is* allowed to change `errno`. The value of `errno` is never set to zero by any system call or library function.

For some system calls and library functions (e.g., `getpriority(2)`), `-1` is a valid return on success. In such cases, a successful return can be distinguished from an error return by setting `errno` to zero before the call, and then, if the call returns a status that indicates that an error may have occurred, checking to see if `errno` has a nonzero value.

`errno` is defined by the ISO C standard to be a modifiable lvalue of type `int`, and must not be explicitly declared; `errno` may be a macro. `errno` is thread-local; setting it in one thread does not affect its value in any other thread.

Error numbers and names

Valid error numbers are all positive numbers. The `<errno.h>` header file defines symbolic names for each of the possible error numbers that may appear in `errno`.

All the error names specified by POSIX.1 must have distinct values, with the exception of **EAGAIN** and **EWOULDBLOCK**, which may be the same.

The error numbers that correspond to each symbolic name vary across UNIX systems, and even across different architectures on Linux. Therefore, numeric values are not included as part of the list of error names below. The `perror(3)` and `strerror(3)` functions can be used to convert these names to corresponding textual error messages.

On any particular Linux system, one can obtain a list of all symbolic error names and the corresponding error numbers using the `errno(1)` command (part of the *moreutils* package):

```
$ errno -l
EPERM 1 Operation not permitted
ENOENT 2 No such file or directory
ESRCH 3 No such process
EINTR 4 Interrupted system call
EIO 5 Input/output error
...
```

The `errno(1)` command can also be used to look up individual error numbers and names, and to search for errors using strings from the error description, as in the following examples:

```
$ errno 2
ENOENT 2 No such file or directory
$ errno ESRCH
ESRCH 3 No such process
$ errno -s permission
EACCES 13 Permission denied
```

List of error names

In the list of the symbolic error names below, various names are marked as follows:

- * *POSIX.1-2001*: The name is defined by POSIX.1-2001, and is defined in later POSIX.1 versions, unless otherwise indicated.

- * *POSIX.1-2008*: The name is defined in POSIX.1-2008, but was not present in earlier POSIX.1 standards.
- * *C99*: The name is defined by C99. Below is a list of the symbolic error names that are defined on Linux:

E2BIG	Argument list too long (POSIX.1-2001).
EACCES	Permission denied (POSIX.1-2001).
EADDRINUSE	Address already in use (POSIX.1-2001).
EADDRNOTAVAIL	Address not available (POSIX.1-2001).
EAFNOSUPPORT	Address family not supported (POSIX.1-2001).
EAGAIN	Resource temporarily unavailable (may be the same value as EWouldBlock) (POSIX.1-2001).
EALREADY	Connection already in progress (POSIX.1-2001).
EBADDE	Invalid exchange.
EBADF	Bad file descriptor (POSIX.1-2001).
EBADFD	File descriptor in bad state.
EBADMSG	Bad message (POSIX.1-2001).
EBADR	Invalid request descriptor.
EBADRQC	Invalid request code.
EBADSLT	Invalid slot.
EBUSY	Device or resource busy (POSIX.1-2001).
ECANCELED	Operation canceled (POSIX.1-2001).
ECHILD	No child processes (POSIX.1-2001).
ECHRNG	Channel number out of range.
ECOMM	Communication error on send.
ECONNABORTED	Connection aborted (POSIX.1-2001).
ECONNREFUSED	Connection refused (POSIX.1-2001).
ECONNRESET	Connection reset (POSIX.1-2001).
EDEADLK	Resource deadlock avoided (POSIX.1-2001).
EDEADLOCK	Synonym for EDEADLK .
EDESTADDRREQ	Destination address required (POSIX.1-2001).
EDOM	Mathematics argument out of domain of function (POSIX.1, C99).
EDQUOT	Disk quota exceeded (POSIX.1-2001).
EEXIST	File exists (POSIX.1-2001).
EFAULT	Bad address (POSIX.1-2001).
EFBIG	File too large (POSIX.1-2001).
EHOSTDOWN	Host is down.

EHOSTUNREACH

Host is unreachable (POSIX.1-2001).

EHWPOISON Memory page has hardware error.

EIDRM Identifier removed (POSIX.1-2001).

EILSEQ Invalid or incomplete multibyte or wide character (POSIX.1, C99).

The text shown here is the glibc error description; in POSIX.1, this error is described as "Illegal byte sequence".

EINPROGRESS Operation in progress (POSIX.1-2001).

EINTR Interrupted function call (POSIX.1-2001); see **signal(7)**.

EINVAL Invalid argument (POSIX.1-2001).

EIO Input/output error (POSIX.1-2001).

EISCONN Socket is connected (POSIX.1-2001).

EISDIR Is a directory (POSIX.1-2001).

EISNAM Is a named type file.

EKEYEXPIRED Key has expired.

EKEYREJECTED

Key was rejected by service.

EKEYREVOKED

Key has been revoked.

EL2HLT Level 2 halted.

EL2NSYNC Level 2 not synchronized.

EL3HLT Level 3 halted.

EL3RST Level 3 reset.

ELIBACC Cannot access a needed shared library.

ELIBBAD Accessing a corrupted shared library.

ELIBMAX Attempting to link in too many shared libraries.

ELIBSCN .lib section in a.out corrupted

ELIBEXEC Cannot exec a shared library directly.

ELNRANGE Link number out of range.

ELOOP Too many levels of symbolic links (POSIX.1-2001).

EMEDIUMTYPE

Wrong medium type.

EMFILE Too many open files (POSIX.1-2001). Commonly caused by exceeding the **RLIMIT_NOFILE** resource limit described in **getrlimit(2)**.

EMLINK Too many links (POSIX.1-2001).

EMSGSIZE Message too long (POSIX.1-2001).

EMULTIHOP Multihop attempted (POSIX.1-2001).

ENAMETOOLONG

Filename too long (POSIX.1-2001).

ENETDOWN Network is down (POSIX.1-2001).

ENETRESET	Connection aborted by network (POSIX.1-2001).
ENETUNREACH	Network unreachable (POSIX.1-2001).
ENFILE	Too many open files in system (POSIX.1-2001). On Linux, this is probably a result of encountering the <code>/proc/sys/fs/file-max</code> limit (see proc(5)).
ENOANO	No anode.
ENOBUFS	No buffer space available (POSIX.1 (XSI STREAMS option)).
ENODATA	No message is available on the STREAM head read queue (POSIX.1-2001).
ENODEV	No such device (POSIX.1-2001).
ENOENT	No such file or directory (POSIX.1-2001). Typically, this error results when a specified pathname does not exist, or one of the components in the directory prefix of a pathname does not exist, or the specified path-name is a dangling symbolic link.
ENOEXEC	Exec format error (POSIX.1-2001).
ENOKEY	Required key not available.
ENOLCK	No locks available (POSIX.1-2001).
ENOLINK	Link has been severed (POSIX.1-2001).
ENOMEDIUM	No medium found.
ENOMEM	Not enough space/cannot allocate memory (POSIX.1-2001).
ENMSG	No message of the desired type (POSIX.1-2001).
ENONET	Machine is not on the network.
ENOPKG	Package not installed.
ENOPROTOPT	Protocol not available (POSIX.1-2001).
ENOSPC	No space left on device (POSIX.1-2001).
ENOSR	No STREAM resources (POSIX.1 (XSI STREAMS option)).
ENOSTR	Not a STREAM (POSIX.1 (XSI STREAMS option)).
ENOSYS	Function not implemented (POSIX.1-2001).
ENOTBLK	Block device required.
ENOTCONN	The socket is not connected (POSIX.1-2001).
ENOTDIR	Not a directory (POSIX.1-2001).
ENOTEMPTY	Directory not empty (POSIX.1-2001).
ENOTRECOVERABLE	State not recoverable (POSIX.1-2008).
ENOTSOCK	Not a socket (POSIX.1-2001).
ENOTSUP	Operation not supported (POSIX.1-2001).
ENOTTY	Inappropriate I/O control operation (POSIX.1-2001).
ENOTUNIQ	Name not unique on network.
ENXIO	No such device or address (POSIX.1-2001).
EOPNOTSUPP	Operation not supported on socket (POSIX.1-2001).

	(ENOTSUP and EOPNOTSUPP have the same value on Linux, but according to POSIX.1 these error values should be distinct.)
E_OVERFLOW	Value too large to be stored in data type (POSIX.1-2001).
EOWNERDEAD	Owner died (POSIX.1-2008).
EPERM	Operation not permitted (POSIX.1-2001).
EPFNOSUPPORT	Protocol family not supported.
EPIPE	Broken pipe (POSIX.1-2001).
EPROTO	Protocol error (POSIX.1-2001).
EPROTONOSUPPORT	Protocol not supported (POSIX.1-2001).
EPROTOTYPE	Protocol wrong type for socket (POSIX.1-2001).
ERANGE	Result too large (POSIX.1, C99).
EREMCHG	Remote address changed.
EREMOTE	Object is remote.
EREMOTEIO	Remote I/O error.
ERESTART	Interrupted system call should be restarted.
ERFKILL	Operation not possible due to RF-kill.
EROFS	Read-only filesystem (POSIX.1-2001).
ESHUTDOWN	Cannot send after transport endpoint shutdown.
ESPIPE	Invalid seek (POSIX.1-2001).
ESOCKTNOSUPPORT	Socket type not supported.
ESRCH	No such process (POSIX.1-2001).
ESTALE	Stale file handle (POSIX.1-2001). This error can occur for NFS and for other filesystems.
ESTRPIPE	Streams pipe error.
ETIME	Timer expired (POSIX.1 (XSI STREAMS option)). (POSIX.1 says "STREAM ioctl (2) timeout".)
ETIMEDOUT	Connection timed out (POSIX.1-2001).
ETOOMANYREFS	Too many references: cannot splice.
ETXTBSY	Text file busy (POSIX.1-2001).
EUCLEAN	Structure needs cleaning.
EUNATCH	Protocol driver not attached.
EUSERS	Too many users.
EWOULDBLOCK	Operation would block (may be same value as EAGAIN) (POSIX.1-2001).
EXDEV	Improper link (POSIX.1-2001).
EXFULL	Exchange full.

NOTES

A common mistake is to do

```
if (somecall() == -1) {
    printf("somecall() failed\n");
    if (errno == ...) { ... }
}
```

where *errno* no longer needs to have the value it had upon return from *somecall()* (i.e., it may have been changed by the **printf**(3)). If the value of *errno* should be preserved across a library call, it must be saved:

```
if (somecall() == -1) {
    int errsv = errno;
    printf("somecall() failed\n");
    if (errsv == ...) { ... }
}
```

On some ancient systems, *<errno.h>* was not present or did not declare *errno*, so that it was necessary to declare *errno* manually (i.e., *extern int errno*). **Do not do this**. It long ago ceased to be necessary, and it will cause problems with modern versions of the C library.

SEE ALSO

errno(1), **err**(3), **error**(3), **perror**(3), **strerror**(3)

COLOPHON

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