## NAME

renameat − rename a file relative to directory file descriptors

## SYNOPSIS

```
#define _ATFILE_SOURCE
#include <fcntl.h> /* Definition of AT_* constants */
#include <stdio.h>

int renameat(int olddirfd, const char *oldpath,
             int newdirfd, const char *newpath);
```

## DESCRIPTION

The **renameat**() system call operates in exactly the same way as **rename**(2), except for the differences described in this manual page.

If the pathname given in *oldpath* is relative, then it is interpreted relative to the directory referred to by the file descriptor *olddirfd* (rather than relative to the current working directory of the calling process, as is done by **rename**(2) for a relative pathname).

If *oldpath* is relative and *olddirfd* is the special value **AT_FDCWD**, then *oldpath* is interpreted relative to the current working directory of the calling process (like **rename**(2)).

If *oldpath* is absolute, then *olddirfd* is ignored.

The interpretation of *newpath* is as for *oldpath*, except that a relative pathname is interpreted relative to the directory referred to by the file descriptor *newdirfd*.

## RETURN VALUE

On success, **renameat**() returns 0. On error, −1 is returned and *errno* is set to indicate the error.

## ERRORS

The same errors that occur for **rename**(2) can also occur for **renameat**(). The following additional errors can occur for **renameat**():

**EBADF**
: *olddirfd* or *newdirfd* is not a valid file descriptor.

**ENOTDIR**
: *oldpath* is relative and *olddirfd* is a file descriptor referring to a file other than a directory; or similar for *newpath* and *newdirfd*

## VERSIONS

**renameat**() was added to Linux in kernel 2.6.16.

## CONFORMING TO

POSIX.1-2008.

## NOTES

See **openat**(2) for an explanation of the need for **renameat**().

## SEE ALSO

**openat**(2), **rename**(2), **path_resolution**(7)

## COLOPHON

This page is part of release 3.22 of the Linux *man-pages* project. A description of the project, and information about reporting bugs, can be found at http://www.kernel.org/doc/man-pages/.