NAME

ioctl - control device

SYNOPSIS

#include <sys/ioctl.h>

int ioctl(int d, int request, ...);

DESCRIPTION

The **ioctl**() function 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 d 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 non-negative value on success. On error, –1 is returned, and *errno* is set appropriately.

ERRORS

EBADF *d* is not a valid descriptor.

EFAULT argp references an inaccessible memory area.

EINVAL Request or argp is not valid.

ENOTTY d is not associated with a character special device.

ENOTTY The specified request does not apply to the kind of object that the descriptor d 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**() function 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 list(2), open(2), sd(4), tty(4)

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/.

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