NAME

```
getpwnam, getpwnam_r, getpwuid, getpwuid_r - get password file entry
```

SYNOPSIS

|| /* Glibc versions <= 2.19: */ _BSD_SOURCE || _SVID_SOURCE

DESCRIPTION

_POSIX_C_SOURCE

The **getpwnam**() function returns a pointer to a structure containing the broken-out fields of the record in the password database (e.g., the local password file /etc/passwd, NIS, and LDAP) that matches the username name.

The **getpwuid**() function returns a pointer to a structure containing the broken-out fields of the record in the password database that matches the user ID *uid*.

The *passwd* structure is defined in <*pwd.h*> as follows:

```
struct passwd {
    char *pw_name; /* username */
    char *pw_passwd; /* user password */
    uid_t pw_uid; /* user ID */
    gid_t pw_gid; /* group ID */
    char *pw_gecos; /* user information */
    char *pw_dir; /* home directory */
    char *pw_shell; /* shell program */
};
```

See **passwd**(5) for more information about these fields.

The getpwnam_r() and getpwuid_r() functions obtain the same information as getpwnam() and getpwuid(), but store the retrieved *passwd* structure in the space pointed to by *pwd*. The string fields pointed to by the members of the *passwd* structure are stored in the buffer *buf* of size *buflen*. A pointer to the result (in case of success) or NULL (in case no entry was found or an error occurred) is stored in *result.

The call

```
sysconf(_SC_GETPW_R_SIZE_MAX)
```

returns either –1, without changing *errno*, or an initial suggested size for *buf*. (If this size is too small, the call fails with **ERANGE**, in which case the caller can retry with a larger buffer.)

RETURN VALUE

The **getpwnam()** and **getpwuid()** functions return a pointer to a *passwd* structure, or NULL if the matching entry is not found or an error occurs. If an error occurs, *errno* is set appropriately. If one wants to check *errno* after the call, it should be set to zero before the call.

The return value may point to a static area, and may be overwritten by subsequent calls to **getpwent**(3), **getpwnam**(), or **getpwuid**(). (Do not pass the returned pointer to **free**(3).)

On success, **getpwnam_r**() and **getpwuid_r**() return zero, and set *result to pwd. If no matching password record was found, these functions return 0 and store NULL in *result. In case of error, an error number is returned, and NULL is stored in *result.

ERRORS

0 or ENOENT or ESRCH or EBADF or EPERM or ...

The given *name* or *uid* was not found.

EINTR

A signal was caught; see **signal**(7).

EIO I/O error.

EMFILE

The per-process limit on the number of open file descriptors has been reached.

ENFILE

The system-wide limit on the total number of open files has been reached.

ENOMEM

Insufficient memory to allocate *passwd* structure.

ERANGE

Insufficient buffer space supplied.

NOTE

The user password database mostly refers to /etc/passwd. However, with recent systems it also refers to network wide databases using NIS, LDAP and other local files as configured in /etc/nsswitch.conf.

FILES

/etc/passwd

local password database file

/etc/nsswitch.conf

System Databases and Name Service Switch configuration file

ATTRIBUTES

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

Interface	Attribute	Value
getpwnam()	Thread safety	MT-Unsafe race:pwnam locale
getpwuid()	Thread safety	MT-Unsafe race:pwuid locale
getpwnam_r(),	Thread safety	MT-Safe locale
getpwuid_r()		

CONFORMING TO

POSIX.1-2001, POSIX.1-2008, SVr4, 4.3BSD. The *pw_gecos* field is not specified in POSIX, but is present on most implementations.

NOTES

The formulation given above under "RETURN VALUE" is from POSIX.1-2001. It does not call "not found" an error, and hence does not specify what value *errno* might have in this situation. But that makes it impossible to recognize errors. One might argue that according to POSIX *errno* should be left unchanged if an entry is not found. Experiments on various UNIX-like systems show that lots of different values occur in this situation: 0, ENOENT, EBADF, ESRCH, EWOULDBLOCK, EPERM, and probably others.

The pw_dir field contains the name of the initial working directory of the user. Login programs use the value of this field to initialize the **HOME** environment variable for the login shell. An application that wants to determine its user's home directory should inspect the value of **HOME** (rather than the value $getp-wuid(getuid())->pw_dir$) since this allows the user to modify their notion of "the home directory" during a login session. To determine the (initial) home directory of another user, it is necessary to use $getpw-nam("username")->pw_dir$ or similar.

EXAMPLE

The program below demonstrates the use of **getpwnam_r**() to find the full username and user ID for the username supplied as a command-line argument.

```
#include <pwd.h>
#include <stdio.h>
#include <stdlib.h>
#include <unistd.h>
#include <errno.h>
int
main(int argc, char *argv[])
  struct passwd pwd;
  struct passwd *result;
  char *buf;
  size_t bufsize;
  int s;
  if (argc != 2) {
     fprintf(stderr, "Usage: %s username\n", argv[0]);
    exit(EXIT_FAILURE);
  }
  bufsize = sysconf(_SC_GETPW_R_SIZE_MAX);
  if (bufsize == -1)
                        /* Value was indeterminate */
    bufsize = 16384;
                         /* Should be more than enough */
  buf = malloc(bufsize);
  if (buf == NULL) {
    perror("malloc");
    exit(EXIT_FAILURE);
  }
  s = getpwnam_r(argv[1], &pwd, buf, bufsize, &result);
  if (result == NULL) {
     if (s == 0)
       printf("Not found\n");
    else {
       errno = s;
       perror("getpwnam_r");
    exit(EXIT_FAILURE);
  }
  printf("Name: %s; UID: %ld\n", pwd.pw_gecos, (long) pwd.pw_uid);
  exit(EXIT_SUCCESS);
```

SEE ALSO

endpwent(3), fgetpwent(3), getpment(3), getpwent(3), getpwent(3), getpment(3), get

COLOPHON

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