### **NAME**

telldir - return current location in directory stream

#### **LIBRARY**

```
Standard C library (libc, -lc)
```

#### **SYNOPSIS**

```
#include <dirent.h>
```

```
long telldir(DIR *dirp);
```

Feature Test Macro Requirements for glibc (see **feature\_test\_macros**(7)):

#### telldir():

```
_XOPEN_SOURCE
```

```
|| /* glibc >= 2.19: */_DEFAULT_SOURCE
|| /* glibc <= 2.19: */_BSD_SOURCE || _SVID_SOURCE
```

### **DESCRIPTION**

The **telldir**() function returns the current location associated with the directory stream *dirp*.

#### **RETURN VALUE**

On success, the **telldir**() function returns the current location in the directory stream. On error, -1 is returned, and *errno* is set to indicate the error.

#### **ERRORS**

#### **EBADF**

Invalid directory stream descriptor dirp.

# **ATTRIBUTES**

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

Interface	Attribute	Value
telldir()	Thread safety	MT-Safe

### **STANDARDS**

POSIX.1-2001, POSIX.1-2008, 4.3BSD.

## **NOTES**

Up to glibc 2.1.1, the return type of **telldir**() was *off\_t*. POSIX.1-2001 specifies*long*, and this is the type used since glibc 2.1.2.

In early filesystems, the value returned by  $\mathbf{telldir}()$  was a simple file offset within a directory. Modern filesystems use tree or hash structures, rather than flat tables, to represent directories. On such filesystems, the value returned by  $\mathbf{telldir}()$  (and used internally by  $\mathbf{readdir}(3)$ ) is a "cookie" that is used by the implementation to derive a position within a directory. Application programs should treat this strictly as an opaque value, making no assumptions about its contents.

# **SEE ALSO**

closedir(3), opendir(3), readdir(3), rewinddir(3), scandir(3), seekdir(3)