

NAME

setfilecon, fsetfilecon, lsetfilecon – set SELinux security context of a file

SYNOPSIS

```
#include <selinux/selinux.h>
```

```
int setfilecon(const char *path, char *con);
```

```
int setfilecon_raw(const char *path, char *con);
```

```
int lsetfilecon(const char *path, char *con);
```

```
int lsetfilecon_raw(const char *path, char *con);
```

```
int fsetfilecon(int fd, char *con);
```

```
int fsetfilecon_raw(int fd, char *con);
```

DESCRIPTION

setfilecon() sets the security context of the file system object.

lsetfilecon() is identical to **setfilecon**, except in the case of a symbolic link, where the link itself has it's context set, not the file that it refers to.

fsetfilecon() is identical to **setfilecon**, only the open file pointed to by **filedes** (as returned by **open(2)**) has it's context set in place of **path**.

setfilecon_raw(), **lsetfilecon_raw()**, and **fsetfilecon_raw()** behave identically to their non-raw counterparts but do not perform context translation.

RETURN VALUE

On success, zero is returned. On failure, **-1** is returned and **errno** is set appropriately.

ERRORS

If there is insufficient space remaining to store the extended attribute, **errno** is set to either **ENOSPC**, or **EDQUOT** if quota enforcement was the cause.

If extended attributes are not supported by the filesystem, or are disabled, **errno** is set to **ENOTSUP**.

The errors documented for the **stat(2)** system call are also applicable here.

SEE ALSO

selinux(3), **freecon(3)**, **getfilecon(3)**, **setfscreatecon(3)**