

chdir(2) — Linux manual page

[NAME](#) | [SYNOPSIS](#) | [DESCRIPTION](#) | [RETURN VALUE](#) | [ERRORS](#) | [CONFORMING TO](#) | [NOTES](#) | [SEE ALSO](#) | [COLOPHON](#)

CHDIR(2)

Linux Programmer's Manual

CHDIR(2)

NAME [top](#)

chdir, fchdir - change working directory

SYNOPSIS [top](#)

```
#include <unistd.h>
```

```
int chdir(const char *path);  
int fchdir(int fd);
```

Feature Test Macro Requirements for glibc (see [feature_test_macros\(7\)](#)):

```
fchdir():  
    _XOPEN_SOURCE >= 500  
    || /* Since glibc 2.12: */ _POSIX_C_SOURCE >= 200809L  
    || /* Glibc up to and including 2.19: */ _BSD_SOURCE
```

DESCRIPTION [top](#)

chdir() changes the current working directory of the calling process to the directory specified in *path*.

fchdir() is identical to **chdir()**; the only difference is that the directory is given as an open file descriptor.

RETURN VALUE [top](#)

On success, zero is returned. On error, -1 is returned, and *errno* is set to indicate the error.

ERRORS [top](#)

Depending on the filesystem, other errors can be returned. The more general errors for **chdir()** are listed below:

EACCES Search permission is denied for one of the components of *path*. (See also [path_resolution\(7\)](#).)

EFAULT *path* points outside your accessible address space.

EIO An I/O error occurred.

ELoop Too many symbolic links were encountered in resolving *path*.

ENAMETOOLONG
path is too long.

ENOENT The directory specified in *path* does not exist.

ENOMEM Insufficient kernel memory was available.

ENOTDIR
A component of *path* is not a directory.

The general errors for **fchdir()** are listed below:

EACCES Search permission was denied on the directory open on *fd*.

EBADF *fd* is not a valid file descriptor.

ENOTDIR
fd does not refer to a directory.

CONFORMING TO [top](#)

POSIX.1-2001, POSIX.1-2008, SVr4, 4.4BSD.

NOTES [top](#)

The current working directory is the starting point for interpreting relative pathnames (those not starting with '/').

A child process created via [fork\(2\)](#) inherits its parent's current working directory. The current working directory is left unchanged by [execve\(2\)](#).

SEE ALSO [top](#)

[chroot\(2\)](#), [getcwd\(3\)](#), [path_resolution\(7\)](#)

COLOPHON [top](#)

This page is part of release 5.13 of the Linux *man-pages* project. A description of the project, information about reporting bugs, and the latest version of this page, can be found at <https://www.kernel.org/doc/man-pages/>.

Pages that refer to this page: [chroot\(2\)](#), [clone\(2\)](#), [open\(2\)](#), [pivot_root\(2\)](#), [rmdir\(2\)](#), [syscalls\(2\)](#), [unshare\(2\)](#), [dirfd\(3\)](#), [fts\(3\)](#), [ftw\(3\)](#), [getcwd\(3\)](#), [cpuset\(7\)](#), [path_resolution\(7\)](#), [pthreads\(7\)](#), [signal-safety\(7\)](#)

[Copyright and license for this manual page](#)

HTML rendering created 2021-08-27 by [Michael Kerrisk](#), author of *The Linux Programming Interface*, maintainer of the [Linux man-pages project](#).

For details of in-depth **Linux/UNIX system programming training courses** that I teach, look [here](#).

Hosting by [jambit GmbH](#).

