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***Rocky Enterprise Linux 9.2 Manual Pages on command 'null.4'***

**\$ man null.4**

NULL(4)                      Linux Programmer's Manual                      NULL(4)

NAME

    null, zero - data sink

DESCRIPTION

    Data written to the /dev/null and /dev/zero special files is discarded.

    Reads from /dev/null always return end of file (i.e., read(2) returns 0), whereas reads from /dev/zero always return bytes containing zero ('\0' characters).

    These devices are typically created by:

```
    mknod -m 666 /dev/null c 1 3
```

```
    mknod -m 666 /dev/zero c 1 5
```

```
    chown root:root /dev/null /dev/zero
```

FILES

    /dev/null

    /dev/zero

NOTES

    If these devices are not writable and readable for all users, many programs will act strangely.

    Since Linux 2.6.31, reads from /dev/zero are interruptible by signals. (This change was made to help with bad latencies for large reads from /dev/zero.)

SEE ALSO

    chown(1), mknod(1), full(4)

COLOPHON

    This page is part of release 5.10 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/>.

Linux

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