



Rocky Enterprise Linux 9.2 Manual Pages on command 'ioctl_fat.2'

\$ man ioctl_fat.2

IOCTL_FAT(2) Linux Programmer's Manual IOCTL_FAT(2)

NAME

ioctl_fat - manipulating the FAT filesystem

SYNOPSIS

```
#include <linux/msdos_fs.h>

#include <sys/ioctl.h>

int ioctl(int fd, FAT_IOCTL_GET_ATTRIBUTES, uint32_t *attr);
int ioctl(int fd, FAT_IOCTL_SET_ATTRIBUTES, uint32_t *attr);
int ioctl(int fd, FAT_IOCTL_GET_VOLUME_ID, uint32_t *id);
int ioctl(int fd, VFAT_IOCTL_READDIR_BOTH,
          struct __fat_dirent[2] entry);
int ioctl(int fd, VFAT_IOCTL_READDIR_SHORT,
          struct __fat_dirent[2] entry);
```

DESCRIPTION

The `ioctl(2)` system call can be used to read and write metadata of FAT filesystems that are not accessible using other system calls.

Reading and setting file attributes

Files and directories in the FAT filesystem possess an attribute bit

mask that can be read with `FAT_IOCTL_GET_ATTRIBUTES` and written with `FAT_IOCTL_SET_ATTRIBUTES`.

The `fd` argument contains a file descriptor for a file or directory. It is sufficient to create the file descriptor by calling `open(2)` with the `O_RDONLY` flag.

The `attr` argument contains a pointer to a bit mask. The bits of the bit mask are:

`ATTR_RO`

This bit specifies that the file or directory is read-only.

`ATTR_HIDDEN`

This bit specifies that the file or directory is hidden.

`ATTR_SYS`

This bit specifies that the file is a system file.

`ATTR_VOLUME`

This bit specifies that the file is a volume label. This attribute is read-only.

`ATTR_DIR`

This bit specifies that this is a directory. This attribute is read-only.

`ATTR_ARCH`

This bit indicates that this file or directory should be archived. It is set when a file is created or modified. It is reset by an archiving system.

The zero value `ATTR_NONE` can be used to indicate that no attribute bit is set.

Reading the volume ID

FAT filesystems are identified by a volume ID. The volume ID can be read with `FAT_IOCTL_GET_VOLUME_ID`.

The `fd` argument can be a file descriptor for any file or directory of the filesystem. It is sufficient to create the file descriptor by calling `open(2)` with the `O_RDONLY` flag.

The `id` argument is a pointer to the field that will be filled with the volume ID. Typically the volume ID is displayed to the user as a group

of two 16-bit fields:

```
printf("Volume ID %04x-%04x\n", id >> 16, id & 0xFFFF);
```

Reading short filenames of a directory

A file or directory on a FAT filesystem always has a short filename consisting of up to 8 capital letters, optionally followed by a period and up to 3 capital letters for the file extension. If the actual filename does not fit into this scheme, it is stored as a long filename of up to 255 UTF-16 characters.

The short filenames in a directory can be read with `VFAT_IOCTL_READ?DIR_SHORT`. `VFAT_IOCTL_READDIR_BOTH` reads both the short and the long filenames.

The `fd` argument must be a file descriptor for a directory. It is sufficient to create the file descriptor by calling `open(2)` with the `O_RDONLY` flag. The file descriptor can be used only once to iterate over the directory entries by calling `ioctl(2)` repeatedly.

The entry argument is a two-element array of the following structures:

```
struct __fat_dirent {
    long      d_ino;
    __kernel_off_t d_off;
    uint32_t short d_reclen;
    char      d_name[256];
};
```

The first entry in the array is for the short filename. The second entry is for the long filename.

The `d_ino` and `d_off` fields are filled only for long filenames. The `d_ino` field holds the inode number of the directory. The `d_off` field holds the offset of the file entry in the directory. As these values are not available for short filenames, the user code should simply ignore them.

The field `d_reclen` contains the length of the filename in the field `d_name`. To keep backward compatibility, a length of 0 for the short filename signals that the end of the directory has been reached. However, the preferred method for detecting the end of the directory is to

test the `ioctl(2)` return value. If no long filename exists, field `d_reclen` is set to 0 and `d_name` is a character string of length 0 for the long filename.

RETURN VALUE

On error, -1 is returned, and `errno` is set to indicate the error.

For `VFAT_IOCTL_READDIR_BOTH` and `VFAT_IOCTL_READDIR_SHORT` a return value of 1 signals that a new directory entry has been read and a return value of 0 signals that the end of the directory has been reached.

ERRORS

ENOENT This error is returned by `VFAT_IOCTL_READDIR_BOTH` and `VFAT_IOCTL_READDIR_SHORT` if the file descriptor `fd` refers to a removed, but still open directory.

ENOTDIR

This error is returned by `VFAT_IOCTL_READDIR_BOTH` and `VFAT_IOCTL_READDIR_SHORT` if the file descriptor `fd` does not refer to a directory.

ENOTTY The file descriptor `fd` does not refer to an object in a FAT filesystem.

For further error values, see `ioctl(2)`.

VERSIONS

`VFAT_IOCTL_READDIR_BOTH` and `VFAT_IOCTL_READDIR_SHORT` first appeared in Linux 2.0.

`FAT_IOCTL_GET_ATTRIBUTES` and `FAT_IOCTL_SET_ATTRIBUTES` first appeared in Linux 2.6.12.

`FAT_IOCTL_GET_VOLUME_ID` was introduced in version 3.11 of the Linux kernel.

CONFORMING TO

This API is Linux-specific.

EXAMPLES

Toggling the archive flag

The following program demonstrates the usage of `ioctl(2)` to manipulate file attributes. The program reads and displays the archive attribute of a file. After inverting the value of the attribute, the program

reads and displays the attribute again.

The following was recorded when applying the program for the file

/mnt/user/foo:

```
# ./toggle_fat_archive_flag /mnt/user/foo
```

Archive flag is set

Toggling archive flag

Archive flag is not set

Program source (toggle_fat_archive_flag.c)

```
#include <fcntl.h>

#include <linux/msdos_fs.h>

#include <stdint.h>

#include <stdio.h>

#include <stdlib.h>

#include <sys/ioctl.h>

#include <unistd.h>

/*
 * Read file attributes of a file on a FAT filesystem.
 * Output the state of the archive flag.
 */

static uint32_t
readattr(int fd)
{
    uint32_t attr;

    int ret;

    ret = ioctl(fd, FAT_IOCTL_GET_ATTRIBUTES, &attr);

    if (ret == -1) {
        perror("ioctl");
        exit(EXIT_FAILURE);
    }

    if (attr & ATTR_ARCH)
        printf("Archive flag is set\n");
    else
        printf("Archive flag is not set\n");
}
```

```

    return attr;
}

int
main(int argc, char *argv[])
{
    uint32_t attr;
    int fd;
    int ret;

    if (argc != 2) {
        printf("Usage: %s FILENAME\n", argv[0]);
        exit(EXIT_FAILURE);
    }

    fd = open(argv[1], O_RDONLY);
    if (fd == -1) {
        perror("open");
        exit(EXIT_FAILURE);
    }

    /*
     * Read and display the FAT file attributes.
     */

    attr = readattr(fd);

    /*
     * Invert archive attribute.
     */

    printf("Toggling archive flag\n");
    attr ^= ATTR_ARCH;

    /*
     * Write the changed FAT file attributes.
     */

    ret = ioctl(fd, FAT_IOCTL_SET_ATTRIBUTES, &attr);
    if (ret == -1) {
        perror("ioctl");
        exit(EXIT_FAILURE);
    }
}

```

```

}

/*
 * Read and display the FAT file attributes.
 */

readattr(fd);

close(fd);

exit(EXIT_SUCCESS);

}

```

Reading the volume ID

The following program demonstrates the use of `ioctl(2)` to display the volume ID of a FAT filesystem.

The following output was recorded when applying the program for directory `/mnt/user`:

tory `/mnt/user`:

```
$ ./display_fat_volume_id /mnt/user
```

```
Volume ID 6443-6241
```

Program source (display_fat_volume_id.c)

```

#include <fcntl.h>

#include <linux/msdos_fs.h>

#include <stdint.h>

#include <stdio.h>

#include <stdlib.h>

#include <sys/ioctl.h>

#include <unistd.h>

int

main(int argc, char *argv[])

{

    uint32_t id;

    int fd;

    int ret;

    if (argc != 2) {

        printf("Usage: %s FILENAME\n", argv[0]);

        exit(EXIT_FAILURE);

    }

```

```

fd = open(argv[1], O_RDONLY);
if (fd == -1) {
    perror("open");
    exit(EXIT_FAILURE);
}

/*
 * Read volume ID.
 */

ret = ioctl(fd, FAT_IOCTL_GET_VOLUME_ID, &id);
if (ret == -1) {
    perror("ioctl");
    exit(EXIT_FAILURE);
}

/*
 * Format the output as two groups of 16 bits each.
 */

printf("Volume ID %04x-%04x\n", id >> 16, id & 0xFFFF);
close(fd);
exit(EXIT_SUCCESS);
}

```

Listing a directory

The following program demonstrates the use of `ioctl(2)` to list a directory.

The following was recorded when applying the program to the directory `/mnt/user`:

```

$ ./fat_dir /mnt/user
. -> "
.. -> "
ALONGF~1.TXT -> 'a long filename.txt'
UPPER.TXT -> "
LOWER.TXT -> 'lower.txt'

```

Program source

```
#include <fcntl.h>
```



```

#include <linux/msdos_fs.h>

#include <stdio.h>

#include <stdlib.h>

#include <sys/ioctl.h>

#include <unistd.h>

int

main(int argc, char *argv[])

{

    struct __fat_dirent entry[2];

    int fd;

    int ret;

    if (argc != 2) {

        printf("Usage: %s DIRECTORY\n", argv[0]);

        exit(EXIT_FAILURE);

    }

    /*

    * Open file descriptor for the directory.

    */

    fd = open(argv[1], O_RDONLY | O_DIRECTORY);

    if (fd == -1) {

        perror("open");

        exit(EXIT_FAILURE);

    }

    for (;;) {

        /*

        * Read next directory entry.

        */

        ret = ioctl( fd, VFAT_IOCTL_READDIR_BOTH, entry);

        /*

        * If an error occurs, the return value is -1.

        * If the end of the directory list has been reached,

        * the return value is 0.

        * For backward compatibility the end of the directory

```

```

    * list is also signaled by d_reclen == 0.

    */

    if (ret < 1)
        break;

    /*
     * Write both the short name and the long name.
     */

    printf("%s -> '%s'\n", entry[0].d_name, entry[1].d_name);
}

if (ret == -1) {
    perror("VFAT_IOCTL_READDIR_BOTH");
    exit(EXIT_FAILURE);
}

/*
 * Close the file descriptor.
 */

close(fd);

exit(EXIT_SUCCESS);
}

```

SEE ALSO

ioctl(2)

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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IOCTL_FAT(2)