



## ***Linux Ubuntu 26.04 Manual Pages on command 'setbuf.3'***

### ***\$ man setbuf.3***

setbuf(3) Library Functions Manual setbuf(3)

#### NAME

setbuf, setbuffer, setlinebuf, setvbuf - stream buffering operations

#### LIBRARY

Standard C library (libc, -lc)

#### SYNOPSIS

```
#include <stdio.h>
```

```
int setvbuf(size_t size;
```

```
FILE *restrict stream, char buf[restrict size],
```

```
int mode, size_t size);
```

```
void setbuf(FILE *restrict stream, char *restrict buf);
```

```
void setbuffer(size_t size;
```

```
FILE *restrict stream, char buf[restrict size],
```

```
size_t size);
```

```
void setlinebuf(FILE *stream);
```

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

setbuffer(), setlinebuf():

Since glibc 2.19:

```
_DEFAULT_SOURCE
```

glibc 2.19 and earlier:

```
_BSD_SOURCE
```

#### DESCRIPTION

The three types of buffering available are unbuffered, block buffered, and line buffered.

Normally, all files are block buffered. If a stream refers to a terminal (as `stdout` normally does), it is line buffered. The standard error stream `stderr` is always unbuffered by default.

- \_IONBF unbuffered
- \_IOLBF line buffered
- \_IOFBF fully buffered

The other three calls are, in effect, simply aliases for calls to `setvbuf()`. The `setbuf()` function is exactly equivalent to the call

The `setbuffer()` function is the same, except that the size of the buffer is up to the caller, rather than being determined by the default `BUFSIZ`. The `setlinebuf()` function is exactly equivalent to the call:

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