NAME

readdir - read directory entry

SYNOPSIS

Note: There is no glibc wrapper for this system call; see NOTES.

DESCRIPTION

This is not the function you are interested in. Look at **readdir**(3) for the POSIX conforming C library interface. This page documents the bare kernel system call interface, which is superseded by **getdents**(2).

readdir() reads one *old_linux_dirent* structure from the directory referred to by the file descriptor *fd* into the buffer pointed to by *dirp*. The argument *count* is ignored; at most one *old_linux_dirent* structure is read.

The *old_linux_dirent* structure is declared (privately in Linux kernel file **fs/readdir.c**) as follows:

 d_ino is an inode number. d_offset is the distance from the start of the directory to this old_linux_dirent . d_reclen is the size of d_name , not counting the terminating null byte ('\0'). d_name is a null-terminated filename.

RETURN VALUE

On success, 1 is returned. On end of directory, 0 is returned. On error, -1 is returned, and *errno* is set appropriately.

ERRORS

EBADF

Invalid file descriptor fd.

EFAULT

Argument points outside the calling process's address space.

EINVAL

Result buffer is too small.

ENOENT

No such directory.

ENOTDIR

File descriptor does not refer to a directory.

CONFORMING TO

This system call is Linux-specific.

NOTES

Glibc does not provide a wrapper for this system call; call it using **syscall**(2). You will need to define the *old_linux_dirent* structure yourself. However, probably you should use **readdir**(3) instead.

This system call does not exist on x86-64.

SEE ALSO

```
{\bf getdents}(2), \, {\bf readdir}(3)
```

COLOPHON

This page is part of release 5.05 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/.