

NAME

getmntent, setmntent, addmntent, endmntent, hasmntopt, getmntent_r - get filesystem descriptor file entry

SYNOPSIS

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

FILE *setmntent(const char *filename, const char *type);

struct mntent *getmntent(FILE *fp);

int addmntent(FILE *fp, const struct mntent *mnt);

int endmntent(FILE *fp);

char *hasmntopt(const struct mntent *mnt, const char *opt);

/* GNU extension */
#include <mntent.h>

struct mntent *getmntent_r(FILE *fp, struct mntent *mntbuf,
char *buf, int buflen);
```

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

```
getmntent_r(): _BSD_SOURCE || _SVID_SOURCE
```

DESCRIPTION

These routines are used to access the filesystem description file */etc/fstab* and the mounted filesystem description file */etc/mntab*.

The **setmntent()** function opens the filesystem description file *filename* and returns a file pointer which can be used by **getmntent()**. The argument *type* is the type of access required and can take the same values as the *mode* argument of [fopen\(3\)](#).

The **getmntent()** function reads the next line from the filesystem description file *fp* and returns a pointer to a structure containing the broken out fields from a line in the file. The pointer points to a static area of memory which is overwritten by subsequent calls to **getmntent()**.

The **addmntent()** function adds the *mntent* structure *mnt* to the end of the open file *fp*.

The **endmntent()** function closes the filesystem description file *fp*.

The **hasmntopt()** function scans the *mnt_opts* field (see below) of the *mntent* structure *mnt* for a substring that matches *opt*. See [<mntent.h>](#) and [mount\(8\)](#) for valid mount options.

The reentrant **getmntent_r()** function is similar to **getmntent()**, but stores the *struct mount* in the provided **mntbuf* and stores the strings pointed to by the entries in that struct in the provided array *buf* of size *buflen*.

The *mntent* structure is defined in [<mntent.h>](#) as follows:

```
struct mntent {
char *mnt_fsname; /* name of mounted filesystem */
char *mnt_dir; /* filesystem path prefix */
char *mnt_type; /* mount type (see mntent.h) */
char *mnt_opts; /* mount options (see mntent.h) */
int mnt_freq; /* dump frequency in days */
int mnt_passno; /* pass number on parallel fsck */
};
```

Since fields in the *mntab* and *fstab* files are separated by whitespace, octal escapes are used to represent the four characters space (), tab (€), newline () and backslash (\) in those files when they occur in one of the four strings in a *mntent* structure. The routines **addmntent()** and **getmntent()** will convert from string representation to escaped representation and back.

RETURN VALUE

The **getmntent()** and **getmntent_r()** functions return a pointer to the *mntent* structure or NULL on failure.

The **addmntent()** function returns 0 on success and 1 on failure.

The **endmntent()** function always returns 1.

The **hasmntopt()** function returns the address of the substring if a match is found and NULL otherwise.

FILES

/etc/fstab filesystem description file

/etc/mntab mounted filesystem description file

CONFORMING TO

The nonreentrant functions are from SunOS 4.1.3. A routine **getmntent_r()** was introduced in HP-UX 10, but it returns an int. The prototype shown above is glibc-only.

NOTES

System V also has a **getmntent()** function but the calling sequence differs, and the returned structure is different. Under System V */etc/mnttab* is used. 4.4BSD and Digital UNIX have a routine **getmntinfo()**, a wrapper around the system call **getfsstat()**.

SEE ALSO

[fopen\(3\)](#), [fstab\(5\)](#), [mount\(8\)](#)

COLOPHON

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