

**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 (040), tab (011), newline (012) and backslash (134) 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

This page is part of release 3.74 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 <http://www.kernel.org/doc/man-pages/>.