NAME

dir — format of directories

DESCRIPTION

A directory behaves exactly like an ordinary file, save that no user may write into a directory. The fact that a file is a directory is indicated by a bit in the flag word of its i-node entry (see /s(5)). The structure of a directory entry as given in the include file is:

```
/*            @(#)dir.h        3.1              */
#ifndef       DIRSIZ
#define       DIRSIZ                                    14
#endif

struct        direct
{
              ino_t          d_ino;
              char           d_name[DIRSIZ];
};
```

By convention, the first two entries in each directory are for '.' and '..'. The first is an entry for the directory itself. The second is for the parent directory. The meaning of '..' is modified for the root directory of the master file system; there is no parent, so '..' has the same meaning as '.'.

SEE ALSO

fs(5)

FILES

/usr/include/sys/dir.h