Rocky Enterprise Linux 9.2 Manual Pages on command '_llseek.2'

$ man _llseek.2

LLSEEK(2)   Linux Programmer's Manual   LLSEEK(2)

NAME

   _llseek - reposition read/write file offset

SYNOPSIS

   #include <sys/types.h>

   #include <unistd.h>

   int _llseek(unsigned int fd, unsigned long offset_high,

        unsigned long offset_low, loff_t *result,

        unsigned int whence);

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

DESCRIPTION

   Note: for information about the llseek(3) library function, see lseek64(3).

   The _llseek() system call repositions the offset of the open file description associated

   with the file descriptor fd to the value

        (offset_high << 32) | offset_low

   This new offset is a byte offset relative to the beginning of the file, the current file

   offset, or the end of the file, depending on whether whence is SEEK_SET, SEEK_CUR, or

   SEEK_END, respectively.

   The new file offset is returned in the argument result. The   type loff_t is a 64-bit

   signed type.

   This system call exists on various 32-bit platforms to support seeking to large file off?

   sets.

RETURN VALUE

Upon successful completion, _llseek() returns 0. Otherwise, a value of -1 is returned and errno is set to indicate the error.

ERRORS

EBADF fd is not an open file descriptor.

EFAULT Problem with copying results to user space.

EINVAL whence is invalid.

CONFORMING TO

This function is Linux-specific, and should not be used in programs intended to be porta‐ble.

NOTES

Glibc does not provide a wrapper for this system call.   To invoke it directly, use syscall(2). However, you probably want to use the lseek(2) wrapper function instead.

SEE ALSO

lseek(2), open(2), lseek64(3)

COLOPHON

This page is part of release 5.10 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/.

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