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Red Hat Enterprise Linux Release 9.2 Manual Pages on '_llseek.2' command

$ 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 de? scription 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 offsets.

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 in? tended to be portable.

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/.