## Red Hat Enterprise Linux Release 9.2 Manual Pages on 'mmap2.2' command

### $ man mmap2.2

MMAP2(2)                    Linux Programmer's Manual                    MMAP2(2)

NAME

   mmap2 - map files or devices into memory

SYNOPSIS

   #include <sys/mman.h>

   void *mmap2(void *addr, size_t length, int prot,

         int flags, int fd, off_t pgoffset);

DESCRIPTION

   This  is  probably  not the system call that you are interested in; in?

   stead, see mmap(2), which describes the glibc wrapper function that in?

   vokes this system call.

   The  mmap2() system call provides the same interface as mmap(2), except

   that the final argument specifies the offset into the file in 4096-byte

   units (instead of bytes, as is done by mmap(2)).  This enables applica?

   tions that use a 32-bit off_t to map large files (up to $2^{44}$ bytes).

RETURN VALUE

   On success, mmap2() returns a pointer to the mapped area.  On error, -1

   is returned and errno is set appropriately.

ERRORS

   EFAULT Problem with getting the data from user space.

   EINVAL (Various platforms where the page size is not 4096 bytes.)  off?

      set * 4096 is not a multiple of the system page size.

   mmap2() can also return any of the errors described in mmap(2).

## VERSIONS

mmap2() is available since Linux 2.3.31.

## CONFORMING TO

This system call is Linux-specific.

## NOTES

On architectures where this system call is present, the glibc mmap()
wrapper function invokes this system call rather than the mmap(2) sys?
tem call.

This system call does not exist on x86-64.

On ia64, the unit for offset is actually the system page size, rather
than 4096 bytes.

## SEE ALSO

getpagesize(2), mmap(2), mremap(2), msync(2), shm_open(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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