Rocky Enterprise Linux 9.2 Manual Pages on command 'pread64.2'

$ man pread64.2

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

NAME

pread, pwrite - read from or write to a file descriptor at a given off?

set

SYNOPSIS

#include <unistd.h>

ssize_t pread(int fd, void *buf, size_t count, off_t offset);

ssize_t pwrite(int fd, const void *buf, size_t count, off_t offset);

Feature Test Macro Requirements for glibc (see feature_test_macros(7)):

pread(), pwrite():

_XOPEN_SOURCE >= 500

|| /* Since glibc 2.12: */ _POSIX_C_SOURCE >= 200809L

DESCRIPTION

pread() reads up to count bytes from file descriptor fd at offset off?

set (from the start of the file) into the buffer starting at buf. The

file offset is not changed.

pwrite() writes up to count bytes from the buffer starting at buf to

the file descriptor fd at offset offset. The file offset is not

changed.

The file referenced by fd must be capable of seeking.

RETURN VALUE

On success, pread() returns the number of bytes read (a return of zero indicates end of file) and pwrite() returns the number of bytes writ? ten.

Note that it is not an error for a successful call to transfer fewer bytes than requested (see read(2) and write(2)).

On error, -1 is returned and errno is set to indicate the cause of the error.

ERRORS

pread() can fail and set errno to any error specified for read(2) or lseek(2). pwrite() can fail and set errno to any error specified for write(2) or lseek(2).

VERSIONS

The pread() and pwrite() system calls were added to Linux in version 2.1.60; the entries in the i386 system call table were added in 2.1.69.

C library support (including emulation using lseek(2) on older kernels without the system calls) was added in glibc 2.1.

CONFORMING TO

POSIX.1-2001, POSIX.1-2008.

NOTES

The pread() and pwrite() system calls are especially useful in multi? threaded applications. They allow multiple threads to perform I/O on the same file descriptor without being affected by changes to the file offset by other threads.

C library/kernel differences

On Linux, the underlying system calls were renamed in kernel 2.6: pread() became pread64(), and pwrite() became pwrite64(). The system call numbers remained the same. The glibc pread() and pwrite() wrapper functions transparently deal with the change.

On some 32-bit architectures, the calling signature for these system calls differ, for the reasons described in syscall(2).

BUGS

POSIX requires that opening a file with the O_APPEND flag should have no effect on the location at which pwrite() writes data. However, on Linux, if a file is opened with O_APPEND, pwrite() appends data to the end of the file, regardless of the value of offset.

SEE ALSO

lseek(2), read(2), readv(2), write(2)

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/.