### **NAME**

io\_cancel - cancel an outstanding asynchronous I/O operation

# **SYNOPSIS**

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

# DESCRIPTION

The **io\_cancel**() system call attempts to cancel an asynchronous I/O operation previously submitted with **io\_submit**(2). The *iocb* argument describes the operation to be canceled and the *ctx\_id* argument is the AIO context to which the operation was submitted. If the operation is successfully canceled, the event will be copied into the memory pointed to by *result* without being placed into the completion queue.

# **RETURN VALUE**

On success, **io\_cancel**() returns 0. For the failure return, see NOTES.

#### **ERRORS**

#### **EAGAIN**

The *iocb* specified was not canceled.

# **EFAULT**

One of the data structures points to invalid data.

### **EINVAL**

The AIO context specified by *ctx\_id* is invalid.

### **ENOSYS**

**io\_cancel**() is not implemented on this architecture.

# **VERSIONS**

The asynchronous I/O system calls first appeared in Linux 2.5.

### **CONFORMING TO**

io\_cancel() is Linux-specific and should not be used in programs that are intended to be portable.

### **NOTES**

Glibc does not provide a wrapper function for this system call. You could invoke it using **syscall**(2). But instead, you probably want to use the **io cancel**() wrapper function provided by *libaio*.

Note that the *libaio* wrapper function uses a different type (*io\_context\_t*) for the *ctx\_id* argument. Note also that the *libaio* wrapper does not follow the usual C library conventions for indicating errors: on error it returns a negated error number (the negative of one of the values listed in ERRORS). If the system call is invoked via **syscall**(2), then the return value follows the usual conventions for indicating an error: –1, with *errno* set to a (positive) value that indicates the error.

### **SEE ALSO**

```
io_destroy(2), io_getevents(2), io_setup(2), io_submit(2), aio(7)
```

# **COLOPHON**

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