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Rocky Enterprise Linux 9.2 Manual Pages on command 'mmap64.3'

\$ man mmap64.3

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

NAME

mmap, munmap - map or unmap files or devices into memory

SYNOPSIS

```
#include <sys/mman.h>
```

```
void *mmap(void *addr, size_t length, int prot, int flags,  
           int fd, off_t offset);
```

```
int munmap(void *addr, size_t length);
```

See NOTES for information on feature test macro requirements.

DESCRIPTION

mmap() creates a new mapping in the virtual address space of the calling process. The starting address for the new mapping is specified in addr. The length argument specifies the length of the mapping (which must be greater than 0).

If addr is NULL, then the kernel chooses the (page-aligned) address at which to create the mapping; this is the most portable method of creating a new mapping. If addr is not NULL, then the kernel takes it as a hint about where to place the mapping; on Linux, the kernel will pick a nearby page boundary (but always above or equal to the value specified by /proc/sys/vm/mmap_min_addr) and attempt to create the mapping there. If another mapping already exists there, the kernel picks a new address that may or may not depend on the hint. The address of the new mapping is returned as the result of the call.

The contents of a file mapping (as opposed to an anonymous mapping; see MAP_ANONYMOUS below), are initialized using length bytes starting at offset offset in the file (or other object) referred to by the file descriptor fd. offset must be a multiple of the page size

as returned by `sysconf(_SC_PAGE_SIZE)`.

After the `mmap()` call has returned, the file descriptor, `fd`, can be closed immediately without invalidating the mapping.

The `prot` argument describes the desired memory protection of the mapping (and must not conflict with the open mode of the file). It is either `PROT_NONE` or the bitwise OR of one or more of the following flags:

`PROT_EXEC` Pages may be executed.

`PROT_READ` Pages may be read.

`PROT_WRITE` Pages may be written.

`PROT_NONE` Pages may not be accessed.

The flags argument

The `flags` argument determines whether updates to the mapping are visible to other processes mapping the same region, and whether updates are carried through to the underlying file. This behavior is determined by including exactly one of the following values in `flags`:

`MAP_SHARED`

Share this mapping. Updates to the mapping are visible to other processes mapping the same region, and (in the case of file-backed mappings) are carried through to the underlying file. (To precisely control when updates are carried through to the underlying file requires the use of `msync(2)`.)

`MAP_SHARED_VALIDATE` (since Linux 4.15)

This flag provides the same behavior as `MAP_SHARED` except that `MAP_SHARED` mappings ignore unknown flags in `flags`. By contrast, when creating a mapping using `MAP_SHARED_VALIDATE`, the kernel verifies all passed flags are known and fails the mapping with the error `EOPNOTSUPP` for unknown flags. This mapping type is also required to be able to use some mapping flags (e.g., `MAP_SYNC`).

`MAP_PRIVATE`

Create a private copy-on-write mapping. Updates to the mapping are not visible to other processes mapping the same file, and are not carried through to the underlying file. It is unspecified whether changes made to the file after the `mmap()` call are visible in the mapped region.

Both `MAP_SHARED` and `MAP_PRIVATE` are described in POSIX.1-2001 and POSIX.1-2008.

`MAP_SHARED_VALIDATE` is a Linux extension.

In addition, zero or more of the following values can be ORed in flags:

MAP_32BIT (since Linux 2.4.20, 2.6)

Put the mapping into the first 2 Gigabytes of the process address space. This flag is supported only on x86-64, for 64-bit programs. It was added to allow thread stacks to be allocated somewhere in the first 2 GB of memory, so as to improve context-switch performance on some early 64-bit processors. Modern x86-64 processors no longer have this performance problem, so use of this flag is not required on those systems. The MAP_32BIT flag is ignored when MAP_FIXED is set.

MAP_ANON

Synonym for MAP_ANONYMOUS; provided for compatibility with other implementations.

MAP_ANONYMOUS

The mapping is not backed by any file; its contents are initialized to zero. The fd argument is ignored; however, some implementations require fd to be -1 if MAP_ANONYMOUS (or MAP_ANON) is specified, and portable applications should ensure this. The offset argument should be zero. The use of MAP_ANONYMOUS in conjunction with MAP_SHARED is supported on Linux only since kernel 2.4.

MAP_DENYWRITE

This flag is ignored. (Long ago? Linux 2.0 and earlier? it signaled that attempts to write to the underlying file should fail with ETXTBSY. But this was a source of denial-of-service attacks.)

MAP_EXECUTABLE

This flag is ignored.

MAP_FILE

Compatibility flag. Ignored.

MAP_FIXED

Don't interpret addr as a hint: place the mapping at exactly that address. addr must be suitably aligned: for most architectures a multiple of the page size is sufficient; however, some architectures may impose additional restrictions. If the memory region specified by addr and len overlaps pages of any existing mapping(s), then the overlapped part of the existing mapping(s) will be discarded. If the specified address cannot be used, mmap() will fail.

Software that aspires to be portable should use the MAP_FIXED flag with care, keeping in mind that the exact layout of a process's memory mappings is allowed to

change significantly between kernel versions, C library versions, and operating system releases. Carefully read the discussion of this flag in NOTES!

MAP_FIXED_NOREPLACE (since Linux 4.17)

This flag provides behavior that is similar to MAP_FIXED with respect to the address enforcement, but differs in that MAP_FIXED_NOREPLACE never clobbers a preexisting mapped range. If the requested range would collide with an existing mapping, then this call fails with the error EEXIST. This flag can therefore be used as a way to atomically (with respect to other threads) attempt to map an address range: one thread will succeed; all others will report failure.

Note that older kernels which do not recognize the MAP_FIXED_NOREPLACE flag will typically (upon detecting a collision with a preexisting mapping) fall back to a "non-MAP_FIXED" type of behavior: they will return an address that is different from the requested address. Therefore, backward-compatible software should check the returned address against the requested address.

MAP_GROWSDOWN

This flag is used for stacks. It indicates to the kernel virtual memory system that the mapping should extend downward in memory. The return address is one page lower than the memory area that is actually created in the process's virtual address space. Touching an address in the "guard" page below the mapping will cause the mapping to grow by a page. This growth can be repeated until the mapping grows to within a page of the high end of the next lower mapping, at which point touching the "guard" page will result in a SIGSEGV signal.

MAP_HUGETLB (since Linux 2.6.32)

Allocate the mapping using "huge pages." See the Linux kernel source file Documentation/admin-guide/mm/hugetlbpage.rst for further information, as well as NOTES, below.

MAP_HUGE_2MB, MAP_HUGE_1GB (since Linux 3.8)

Used in conjunction with MAP_HUGETLB to select alternative hugetlb page sizes (respectively, 2 MB and 1 GB) on systems that support multiple hugetlb page sizes.

More generally, the desired huge page size can be configured by encoding the base-2 logarithm of the desired page size in the six bits at the offset MAP_HUGE_SHIFT.

(A value of zero in this bit field provides the default huge page size; the default huge page size can be discovered via the Hugepagesize field exposed by /proc/meminfo)

info.) Thus, the above two constants are defined as:

```
#define MAP_HUGE_2MB (21 << MAP_HUGE_SHIFT)
```

```
#define MAP_HUGE_1GB (30 << MAP_HUGE_SHIFT)
```

The range of huge page sizes that are supported by the system can be discovered by listing the subdirectories in `/sys/kernel/mm/hugepages`.

MAP_LOCKED (since Linux 2.5.37)

Mark the mapped region to be locked in the same way as `mlock(2)`. This implementation will try to populate (prefault) the whole range but the `mmap()` call doesn't fail with `ENOMEM` if this fails. Therefore major faults might happen later on. So the semantic is not as strong as `mlock(2)`. One should use `mmap()` plus `mlock(2)` when major faults are not acceptable after the initialization of the mapping. The `MAP_LOCKED` flag is ignored in older kernels.

MAP_NONBLOCK (since Linux 2.5.46)

This flag is meaningful only in conjunction with `MAP_POPULATE`. Don't perform read-ahead: create page table entries only for pages that are already present in RAM.

Since Linux 2.6.23, this flag causes `MAP_POPULATE` to do nothing. One day, the combination of `MAP_POPULATE` and `MAP_NONBLOCK` may be reimplemented.

MAP_NORESERVE

Do not reserve swap space for this mapping. When swap space is reserved, one has the guarantee that it is possible to modify the mapping. When swap space is not reserved one might get `SIGSEGV` upon a write if no physical memory is available. See also the discussion of the file `/proc/sys/vm/overcommit_memory` in `proc(5)`. In kernels before 2.6, this flag had effect only for private writable mappings.

MAP_POPULATE (since Linux 2.5.46)

Populate (prefault) page tables for a mapping. For a file mapping, this causes read-ahead on the file. This will help to reduce blocking on page faults later.

`MAP_POPULATE` is supported for private mappings only since Linux 2.6.23.

MAP_STACK (since Linux 2.6.27)

Allocate the mapping at an address suitable for a process or thread stack.

This flag is currently a no-op on Linux. However, by employing this flag, applications can ensure that they transparently obtain support if the flag is implemented in the future. Thus, it is used in the glibc threading implementation to allow for the fact that some architectures may (later) require special treatment for stack

allocations. A further reason to employ this flag is portability: `MAP_STACK` exists (and has an effect) on some other systems (e.g., some of the BSDs).

`MAP_SYNC` (since Linux 4.15)

This flag is available only with the `MAP_SHARED_VALIDATE` mapping type; mappings of type `MAP_SHARED` will silently ignore this flag. This flag is supported only for files supporting DAX (direct mapping of persistent memory). For other files, creating a mapping with this flag results in an `EOPNOTSUPP` error.

Shared file mappings with this flag provide the guarantee that while some memory is mapped writable in the address space of the process, it will be visible in the same file at the same offset even after the system crashes or is rebooted. In conjunction with the use of appropriate CPU instructions, this provides users of such mappings with a more efficient way of making data modifications persistent.

`MAP_UNINITIALIZED` (since Linux 2.6.33)

Don't clear anonymous pages. This flag is intended to improve performance on embedded devices. This flag is honored only if the kernel was configured with the `CONFIG_MMAP_ALLOW_UNINITIALIZED` option. Because of the security implications, that option is normally enabled only on embedded devices (i.e., devices where one has complete control of the contents of user memory).

Of the above flags, only `MAP_FIXED` is specified in POSIX.1-2001 and POSIX.1-2008. However, most systems also support `MAP_ANONYMOUS` (or its synonym `MAP_ANON`).

`munmap()`

The `munmap()` system call deletes the mappings for the specified address range, and causes further references to addresses within the range to generate invalid memory references.

The region is also automatically unmapped when the process is terminated. On the other hand, closing the file descriptor does not unmap the region.

The address `addr` must be a multiple of the page size (but length need not be). All pages containing a part of the indicated range are unmapped, and subsequent references to these pages will generate `SIGSEGV`. It is not an error if the indicated range does not contain any mapped pages.

RETURN VALUE

On success, `mmap()` returns a pointer to the mapped area. On error, the value `MAP_FAILED` (that is, `(void *) -1`) is returned, and `errno` is set to indicate the cause of the error.

On success, `munmap()` returns 0. On failure, it returns -1, and `errno` is set to indicate

the cause of the error (probably to EINVAL).

ERRORS

EACCES A file descriptor refers to a non-regular file. Or a file mapping was requested, but fd is not open for reading. Or MAP_SHARED was requested and PROT_WRITE is set, but fd is not open in read/write (O_RDWR) mode. Or PROT_WRITE is set, but the file is append-only.

EAGAIN The file has been locked, or too much memory has been locked (see setrlimit(2)).

EBADF fd is not a valid file descriptor (and MAP_ANONYMOUS was not set).

EEXIST MAP_FIXED_NOREPLACE was specified in flags, and the range covered by addr and length clashes with an existing mapping.

EINVAL We don't like addr, length, or offset (e.g., they are too large, or not aligned on a page boundary).

EINVAL (since Linux 2.6.12) length was 0.

EINVAL flags contained none of MAP_PRIVATE, MAP_SHARED or MAP_SHARED_VALIDATE.

ENFILE The system-wide limit on the total number of open files has been reached.

ENODEV The underlying filesystem of the specified file does not support memory mapping.

ENOMEM No memory is available.

ENOMEM The process's maximum number of mappings would have been exceeded. This error can also occur for munmap(), when unmapping a region in the middle of an existing mapping, since this results in two smaller mappings on either side of the region being unmapped.

ENOMEM (since Linux 4.7) The process's RLIMIT_DATA limit, described in getrlimit(2), would have been exceeded.

EOVERFLOW

On 32-bit architecture together with the large file extension (i.e., using 64-bit off_t): the number of pages used for length plus number of pages used for offset would overflow unsigned long (32 bits).

EPERM The prot argument asks for PROT_EXEC but the mapped area belongs to a file on a filesystem that was mounted no-exec.

EPERM The operation was prevented by a file seal; see fcntl(2).

ETXTBSY

MAP_DENYWRITE was set but the object specified by fd is open for writing.

Use of a mapped region can result in these signals:

SIGSEGV

Attempted write into a region mapped as read-only.

SIGBUS Attempted access to a page of the buffer that lies beyond the end of the mapped file. For an explanation of the treatment of the bytes in the page that corresponds to the end of a mapped file that is not a multiple of the page size, see NOTES.

ATTRIBUTES

For an explanation of the terms used in this section, see attributes(7).

??

?Interface ? Attribute ? Value ?

??

?mmap(), munmap() ? Thread safety ? MT-Safe ?

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CONFORMING TO

POSIX.1-2001, POSIX.1-2008, SVr4, 4.4BSD.

On POSIX systems on which mmap(), msync(2), and munmap() are available, _POSIX_MAPPED_FILES is defined in <unistd.h> to a value greater than 0. (See also sysconf(3).)

NOTES

Memory mapped by mmap() is preserved across fork(2), with the same attributes.

A file is mapped in multiples of the page size. For a file that is not a multiple of the page size, the remaining bytes in the partial page at the end of the mapping are zeroed when mapped, and modifications to that region are not written out to the file. The effect of changing the size of the underlying file of a mapping on the pages that correspond to added or removed regions of the file is unspecified.

On some hardware architectures (e.g., i386), PROT_WRITE implies PROT_READ. It is architecture dependent whether PROT_READ implies PROT_EXEC or not. Portable programs should always set PROT_EXEC if they intend to execute code in the new mapping.

The portable way to create a mapping is to specify addr as 0 (NULL), and omit MAP_FIXED from flags. In this case, the system chooses the address for the mapping; the address is chosen so as not to conflict with any existing mapping, and will not be 0. If the MAP_FIXED flag is specified, and addr is 0 (NULL), then the mapped address will be 0 (NULL).

Certain flags constants are defined only if suitable feature test macros are defined (pos?

sibly by default): `_DEFAULT_SOURCE` with glibc 2.19 or later; or `_BSD_SOURCE` or

`_SVID_SOURCE` in glibc 2.19 and earlier. (Employing `_GNU_SOURCE` also suffices, and requir?

ing that macro specifically would have been more logical, since these flags are all Linux-

specific.) The relevant flags are: `MAP_32BIT`, `MAP_ANONYMOUS` (and the synonym `MAP_ANON`),

`MAP_DENYWRITE`, `MAP_EXECUTABLE`, `MAP_FILE`, `MAP_GROWSDOWN`, `MAP_HUGETLB`, `MAP_LOCKED`,
`MAP_NON?`

`BLOCK`, `MAP_NORESERVE`, `MAP_POPULATE`, and `MAP_STACK`.

An application can determine which pages of a mapping are currently resident in the buf?

fer/page cache using `mincore(2)`.

Using `MAP_FIXED` safely

The only safe use for `MAP_FIXED` is where the address range specified by `addr` and `length`

was previously reserved using another mapping; otherwise, the use of `MAP_FIXED` is haz?

ardous because it forcibly removes preexisting mappings, making it easy for a multi?

threaded process to corrupt its own address space.

For example, suppose that thread A looks through `/proc/<pid>/maps` in order to locate an

unused address range that it can map using `MAP_FIXED`, while thread B simultaneously ac?

quires part or all of that same address range. When thread A subsequently employs

`mmap(MAP_FIXED)`, it will effectively clobber the mapping that thread B created. In this

scenario, thread B need not create a mapping directly; simply making a library call that,

internally, uses `dlopen(3)` to load some other shared library, will suffice. The `dlopen(3)`

call will map the library into the process's address space. Furthermore, almost any li?

brary call may be implemented in a way that adds memory mappings to the address space, ei?

ther with this technique, or by simply allocating memory. Examples include `brk(2)`, `mal?`

`loc(3)`, `pthread_create(3)`, and the PAM libraries ?<http://www.linux-pam.org?>.

Since Linux 4.17, a multithreaded program can use the `MAP_FIXED_NOREPLACE` flag to avoid

the hazard described above when attempting to create a mapping at a fixed address that has

not been reserved by a preexisting mapping.

Timestamps changes for file-backed mappings

For file-backed mappings, the `st_atime` field for the mapped file may be updated at any

time between the `mmap()` and the corresponding unmapping; the first reference to a mapped

page will update the field if it has not been already.

The `st_ctime` and `st_mtime` field for a file mapped with `PROT_WRITE` and `MAP_SHARED` will be

updated after a write to the mapped region, and before a subsequent `msync(2)` with the `MS_SYNC` or `MS_ASYNC` flag, if one occurs.

Huge page (Huge TLB) mappings

For mappings that employ huge pages, the requirements for the arguments of `mmap()` and `munmap()` differ somewhat from the requirements for mappings that use the native system page size.

For `mmap()`, `offset` must be a multiple of the underlying huge page size. The system automatically aligns `length` to be a multiple of the underlying huge page size.

For `munmap()`, `addr`, and `length` must both be a multiple of the underlying huge page size.

C library/kernel differences

This page describes the interface provided by the glibc `mmap()` wrapper function. Originally, this function invoked a system call of the same name. Since kernel 2.4, that system call has been superseded by `mmap2(2)`, and nowadays the glibc `mmap()` wrapper function invokes `mmap2(2)` with a suitably adjusted value for `offset`.

BUGS

On Linux, there are no guarantees like those suggested above under `MAP_NORESERVE`. By default, any process can be killed at any moment when the system runs out of memory.

In kernels before 2.6.7, the `MAP_POPULATE` flag has effect only if `prot` is specified as `PROT_NONE`.

SUSv3 specifies that `mmap()` should fail if `length` is 0. However, in kernels before 2.6.12, `mmap()` succeeded in this case: no mapping was created and the call returned `addr`. Since kernel 2.6.12, `mmap()` fails with the error `EINVAL` for this case.

POSIX specifies that the system shall always zero fill any partial page at the end of the object and that system will never write any modification of the object beyond its end. On Linux, when you write data to such partial page after the end of the object, the data stays in the page cache even after the file is closed and unmapped and even though the data is never written to the file itself, subsequent mappings may see the modified content. In some cases, this could be fixed by calling `msync(2)` before the unmap takes place; however, this doesn't work on tmpfs(5) (for example, when using the POSIX shared memory interface documented in `shm_overview(7)`).

EXAMPLES

The following program prints part of the file specified in its first command-line argument to standard output. The range of bytes to be printed is specified via `offset` and `length`

values in the second and third command-line arguments. The program creates a memory map? ping of the required pages of the file and then uses write(2) to output the desired bytes.

Program source

```
#include <sys/mman.h>

#include <sys/stat.h>

#include <fcntl.h>

#include <stdio.h>

#include <stdlib.h>

#include <unistd.h>

#define handle_error(msg) \
    do { perror(msg); exit(EXIT_FAILURE); } while (0)

int
main(int argc, char *argv[])
{
    char *addr;

    int fd;

    struct stat sb;

    off_t offset, pa_offset;

    size_t length;

    ssize_t s;

    if (argc < 3 || argc > 4) {
        fprintf(stderr, "%s file offset [length]\n", argv[0]);
        exit(EXIT_FAILURE);
    }

    fd = open(argv[1], O_RDONLY);

    if (fd == -1)
        handle_error("open");

    if (fstat(fd, &sb) == -1) /* To obtain file size */
        handle_error("fstat");

    offset = atoi(argv[2]);

    pa_offset = offset & ~(sysconf(_SC_PAGE_SIZE) - 1);

    /* offset for mmap() must be page aligned */

    if (offset >= sb.st_size) {
```

```

    fprintf(stderr, "offset is past end of file\n");
    exit(EXIT_FAILURE);
}

if (argc == 4) {
    length = atoi(argv[3]);
    if (offset + length > sb.st_size)
        length = sb.st_size - offset;
        /* Can't display bytes past end of file */
} else { /* No length arg ==> display to end of file */
    length = sb.st_size - offset;
}

addr = mmap(NULL, length + offset - pa_offset, PROT_READ,
            MAP_PRIVATE, fd, pa_offset);
if (addr == MAP_FAILED)
    handle_error("mmap");
s = write(STDOUT_FILENO, addr + offset - pa_offset, length);
if (s != length) {
    if (s == -1)
        handle_error("write");
    fprintf(stderr, "partial write");
    exit(EXIT_FAILURE);
}

munmap(addr, length + offset - pa_offset);
close(fd);
exit(EXIT_SUCCESS);
}

```

SEE ALSO

[ftruncate\(2\)](#), [getpagesize\(2\)](#), [memfd_create\(2\)](#), [mincore\(2\)](#), [mlock\(2\)](#), [mmap2\(2\)](#), [mpro?tect\(2\)](#), [mremap\(2\)](#), [msync\(2\)](#), [remap_file_pages\(2\)](#), [setrlimit\(2\)](#), [shmat\(2\)](#), [userfaultfd\(2\)](#), [shm_open\(3\)](#), [shm_overview\(7\)](#)

The descriptions of the following files in [proc\(5\)](#): [/proc/\[pid\]/maps](#), [/proc/\[pid\]/map_files](#), and [/proc/\[pid\]/smaps](#).

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/>.

Linux

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MMAP(2)