



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

C:\>man io_destroy.2

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

NAME

io_destroy - destroy an asynchronous I/O context

SYNOPSIS

```
#include <linux/aio_abi.h>           /* Defines needed types */
```

```
int io_destroy(aio_context_t ctx_id);
```

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

DESCRIPTION

The `io_destroy()` system call will attempt to cancel all outstanding asynchronous I/O operations against `ctx_id`, will block on the completion of all operations that could not be canceled, and will destroy the `ctx_id`.

RETURN VALUE

On success, `io_destroy()` returns 0. For the failure return, see NOTES.

ERRORS

EFAULT The context pointed to is invalid.

EINVAL The AIO context specified by `ctx_id` is invalid.

ENOSYS `io_destroy()` is not implemented on this architecture.

VERSIONS

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

CONFORMING TO

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

COLOPHON

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