



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

C:\>man lio_listio.3

LIO_LISTIO(3) Linux Programmer's Manual LIO_LISTIO(3)

NAME

lio_listio - initiate a list of I/O requests

SYNOPSIS

```
#include <aio.h>
```

```
int lio_listio(int mode, struct aiocb *const aiocb_list[],
               int nitems, struct sigevent *sevp);
```

Link with -lrt.

DESCRIPTION

The lio_listio() function initiates the list of I/O operations described by the array aiocb_list.

The mode operation has one of the following values:

LIO_WAIT The call blocks until all operations are complete. The sevp argument is ignored.

LIO_NOWAIT The I/O operations are queued for processing and the call returns immediately. When all of the I/O operations complete, asynchronous notification occurs, as specified by the sevp argument; see sigevent(7) for details. If sevp is NULL, no asynchronous notification occurs.

The aiocb_list argument is an array of pointers to aiocb structures that describe I/O operations. These operations are executed in an unspecified order. The nitems argument specifies the size of the array aiocb_list. null pointers in aiocb_list are ignored.

In each control block in `aiocb_list`, the `aiio_opcode` field specifies the I/O operation to be initiated, as follows:

LIO_READ Initiate a read operation. The operation is queued as for a call to `aiio_read(3)` specifying this control block.

LIO_WRITE Initiate a write operation. The operation is queued as for a call to `aiio_write(3)` specifying this control block.

LIO_NOP Ignore this control block.

The remaining fields in each control block have the same meanings as for `aiio_read(3)` and `aiio_write(3)`. The `aiio_sigevent` fields of each control block can be used to specify notifications for the individual I/O operations (see `sigevent(7)`).

RETURN VALUE

If mode is `LIO_NOWAIT`, `lio_listio()` returns 0 if all I/O operations are successfully queued. Otherwise, -1 is returned, and `errno` is set to indicate the error.

If mode is `LIO_WAIT`, `lio_listio()` returns 0 when all of the I/O operations have completed successfully. Otherwise, -1 is returned, and `errno` is set to indicate the error.

The return status from `lio_listio()` provides information only about the call itself, not about the individual I/O operations. One or more of the I/O operations may fail, but this does not prevent other operations completing. The status of individual I/O operations in `aiocb_list` can be determined using `aiio_error(3)`. When an operation has completed, its return status can be obtained using `aiio_return(3)`. Individual I/O operations can fail for the reasons described in `aiio_read(3)` and `aiio_write(3)`.

ERRORS

The `lio_listio()` function may fail for the following reasons:

EAGAIN Out of resources.

EAGAIN The number of I/O operations specified by `nitems` would cause the limit `AIO_MAX` to be exceeded.

EINTR mode was `LIO_WAIT` and a signal was caught before all I/O operations completed; see `signal(7)`. (This may even be one of the signals used for asynchronous I/O completion notification.)

EINVAL mode is invalid, or `nitems` exceeds the limit `AIO_LISTIO_MAX`.

EIO One or more of the operations specified by `aiocb_list` failed. The applica?

tion can check the status of each operation using `aio_return(3)`.

If `lio_listio()` fails with the error `EAGAIN`, `EINTR`, or `EIO`, then some of the operations in `aiocb_list` may have been initiated. If `lio_listio()` fails for any other reason, then none of the I/O operations has been initiated.

VERSIONS

The `lio_listio()` function is available since `glibc 2.1`.

ATTRIBUTES

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

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?Interface ? Attribute ? Value ?

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?`lio_listio()` ? Thread safety ? MT-Safe ?

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CONFORMING TO

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

NOTES

It is a good idea to zero out the control blocks before use. The control blocks must not be changed while the I/O operations are in progress. The buffer areas being read into or written from must not be accessed during the operations or undefined results may occur. The memory areas involved must remain valid.

Simultaneous I/O operations specifying the same `aiocb` structure produce undefined results.

SEE ALSO

`aio_cancel(3)`, `aio_error(3)`, `aio_fsync(3)`, `aio_return(3)`, `aio_suspend(3)`, `aio_write(3)`, `aio(7)`

COLOPHON

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