



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

C:\>man move_pages.2

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

NAME

move_pages - move individual pages of a process to another node

SYNOPSIS

```
#include <numaif.h>
```

```
long move_pages(int pid, unsigned long count, void **pages,  
                const int *nodes, int *status, int flags);
```

Link with -lnuma.

DESCRIPTION

move_pages() moves the specified pages of the process pid to the memory nodes specified by nodes. The result of the move is reflected in status. The flags indicate constraints on the pages to be moved.

pid is the ID of the process in which pages are to be moved. If pid is 0, then move_pages() moves pages of the calling process.

To move pages in another process requires the following privileges:

- * In kernels up to and including Linux 4.12: the caller must be privileged (CAP_SYS_NICE) or the real or effective user ID of the calling process must match the real or saved-set user ID of the target process.
- * The older rules allowed the caller to discover various virtual address choices made by the kernel that could lead to the defeat of address-space-layout randomization for a process owned by the same UID as the caller, the rules were changed starting with Linux 4.13. Since Linux 4.13, permission is governed by a

ptrace access mode `PTRACE_MODE_READ_REALCREDS` check with respect to the target process; see `ptrace(2)`.

`count` is the number of pages to move. It defines the size of the three arrays `pages`, `nodes`, and `status`.

`pages` is an array of pointers to the pages that should be moved. These are pointers that should be aligned to page boundaries. Addresses are specified as seen by the process specified by `pid`.

`nodes` is an array of integers that specify the desired location for each page.

Each element in the array is a node number. `nodes` can also be `NULL`, in which case `move_pages()` does not move any pages but instead will return the node where each page currently resides, in the `status` array. Obtaining the status of each page may be necessary to determine pages that need to be moved.

`status` is an array of integers that return the status of each page. The array contains valid values only if `move_pages()` did not return an error.

`flags` specify what types of pages to move. `MPOL_MF_MOVE` means that only pages that are in exclusive use by the process are to be moved. `MPOL_MF_MOVE_ALL` means that pages shared between multiple processes can also be moved. The process must be privileged (`CAP_SYS_NICE`) to use `MPOL_MF_MOVE_ALL`.

Page states in the status array

The following values can be returned in each element of the status array.

`0..MAX_NUMNODES`

Identifies the node on which the page resides.

`-EACCES`

The page is mapped by multiple processes and can be moved only if `MPOL_MF_MOVE_ALL` is specified.

`-EBUSY` The page is currently busy and cannot be moved. This occurs

if a page is undergoing I/O or another kernel subsystem is holding a reference to the page.

`-EFAULT`

This is a zero page or the memory area is not mapped by the process.

`-EIO` Unable to write back a page. The page has to be written back in order to

move it since the page is dirty and the filesystem does not provide a migration

function that would allow the move of dirty pages.

-EINVAL

A dirty page cannot be moved. The filesystem does not provide a migration function and has no ability to write back pages.

-ENOENT

The page is not present.

-ENOMEM

Unable to allocate memory on target node.

RETURN VALUE

On success `move_pages()` returns zero. On error, it returns -1, and sets `errno` to indicate the error.

ERRORS

E2BIG Too many pages to move. Since Linux 2.6.29, the kernel no longer generates this error.

EACCES One of the target nodes is not allowed by the current cpuset.

EFAULT Parameter array could not be accessed.

EINVAL Flags other than `MPOL_MF_MOVE` and `MPOL_MF_MOVE_ALL` was specified or an attempt was made to migrate pages of a kernel thread.

ENODEV One of the target nodes is not online.

EPERM The caller specified `MPOL_MF_MOVE_ALL` without sufficient privileges (`CAP_SYS_NICE`). Or, the caller attempted to move pages of a process belonging to another user but did not have privilege to do so (`CAP_SYS_NICE`).

ESRCH Process does not exist.

VERSIONS

`move_pages()` first appeared on Linux in version 2.6.18.

CONFORMING TO

This system call is Linux-specific.

NOTES

For information on library support, see `numa(7)`.

Use `get_mempolicy(2)` with the `MPOL_F_MEMS_ALLOWED` flag to obtain the set of nodes that are allowed by the current cpuset. Note that this information is subject to change at any time by manual or automatic reconfiguration of the cpuset.

Use of this function may result in pages whose location (node) violates the memory policy established for the specified addresses (See `mbind(2)`) and/or the specified

process (See `set_mempolicy(2)`). That is, memory policy does not constrain the destination nodes used by `move_pages()`.

The `<numaif.h>` header is not included with `glibc`, but requires installing `libnuma-devel` or a similar package.

SEE ALSO

`get_mempolicy(2)`, `mbind(2)`, `set_mempolicy(2)`, `numa(3)`, `numa_maps(5)`, `cpuset(7)`, `numa(7)`, `migratepages(8)`, `numastat(8)`

COLOPHON

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MOVE_PAGES(2)