



Red Hat Enterprise Linux Release 9.2 Manual Pages on 'llseek.2' command

\$ man llseek.2

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

NAME

_llseek - reposition read/write file offset

SYNOPSIS

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

#include <unistd.h>

int _llseek(unsigned int fd, unsigned long offset_high,
            unsigned long offset_low, loff_t *result,
            unsigned int whence);
```

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

DESCRIPTION

Note: for information about the llseek(3) library function, see llseek64(3).

The _llseek() system call repositions the offset of the open file description associated with the file descriptor fd to the value

(offset_high << 32) | offset_low

This new offset is a byte offset relative to the beginning of the file, the current file offset, or the end of the file, depending on whether whence is SEEK_SET, SEEK_CUR, or SEEK_END, respectively.

The new file offset is returned in the argument result. The type loff_t is a 64-bit signed type.

This system call exists on various 32-bit platforms to support seeking to large file offsets.

RETURN VALUE

Upon successful completion, `_llseek()` returns 0. Otherwise, a value of -1 is returned and `errno` is set to indicate the error.

ERRORS

`EBADF` `fd` is not an open file descriptor.

`EFAULT` Problem with copying results to user space.

`EINVAL` whence is invalid.

CONFORMING TO

This function is Linux-specific, and should not be used in programs intended to be portable.

NOTES

Glibc does not provide a wrapper for this system call. To invoke it directly, use `syscall(2)`. However, you probably want to use the `lseek(2)` wrapper function instead.

SEE ALSO

`lseek(2)`, `open(2)`, `lseek64(3)`

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/>.