Rocky Enterprise Linux 9.2 Manual Pages on command 'port.4'

$ man port.4

MEM(4) Linux Programmer's Manual MEM(4)

NAME

mem, kmem, port - system memory, kernel memory and system ports

DESCRIPTION

/dev/mem is a character device file that is an image of the main memory of the computer. It may be used, for example, to examine (and even patch) the system.

Byte addresses in /dev/mem are interpreted as physical memory ad? dresses. References to nonexistent locations cause errors to be re? turned.

Examining and patching is likely to lead to unexpected results when read-only or write-only bits are present.

Since Linux 2.6.26, and depending on the architecture, the CON? FIG_STRICT_DEVMEM kernel configuration option limits the areas which can be accessed through this file. For example: on x86, RAM access is not allowed but accessing memory-mapped PCI regions is.

It is typically created by:

mknod -m 660 /dev/mem c 1 1

chown root:kmem /dev/mem

The file /dev/kmem is the same as /dev/mem, except that the kernel vir? tual memory rather than physical memory is accessed. Since Linux 2.6.26, this file is available only if the CONFIG_DEVKMEM kernel con? figuration option is enabled.

It is typically created by:

mknod -m 640 /dev/kmem c 1 2

chown root:kmem /dev/kmem

/dev/port is similar to /dev/mem, but the I/O ports are accessed.

It is typically created by:

mknod -m 660 /dev/port c 1 4

chown root:kmem /dev/port

FILES

/dev/mem

/dev/kmem

/dev/port

SEE ALSO

chown(1), mknod(1), ioperm(2)

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/.