



## ***Linux Ubuntu 26.04 Manual Pages on command 'lseek64.3'***

### ***\$ man lseek64.3***

lseek64(3)                      Library Functions Manual                      lseek64(3)

#### NAME

lseek64 - reposition 64-bit read/write file offset

#### LIBRARY

Standard C library (libc, -lc)

#### SYNOPSIS

```
#define _LARGEFILE64_SOURCE    /* See feature_test_macros(7) */

#include <sys/types.h>

#include <unistd.h>

off64_t lseek64(int fd, off64_t offset, int whence);
```

#### DESCRIPTION

The `lseek()` family of functions reposition the offset of the open file associated with the file descriptor `fd` to offset bytes relative to the start, current position, or end of the file, when `whence` has the value `SEEK_SET`, `SEEK_CUR`, or `SEEK_END`, respectively.

For more details, return value, and errors, see `lseek(2)`.

Four interfaces are available: `lseek()`, `lseek64()`, `llseek()`, and `_llseek()`.

#### `lseek()`

Prototype:

```
off_t lseek(int fd, off_t offset, int whence);
```

The C library's `lseek()` wrapper function uses the type `off_t`. This is a 32-bit signed type on 32-bit architectures, unless one compiles with

```
#define _FILE_OFFSET_BITS 64
```

in which case it is a 64-bit signed type.

## `lseek64()`

Prototype:

```
off64_t lseek64(int fd, off64_t offset, int whence);
```

The `lseek64()` library function uses a 64-bit type even when `off_t` is a 32-bit type. Its prototype (and the type `off64_t`) is available only when one compiles with

```
#define _LARGEFILE64_SOURCE
```

The function `lseek64()` is available since glibc 2.1.

## `llseek()`

Prototype:

```
loff_t llseek(int fd, loff_t offset, int whence);
```

The type `loff_t` is a 64-bit signed type. The `llseek()` library function is available in glibc and works without special defines. However, the glibc headers do not provide a prototype. Users should add the above prototype, or something equivalent, to their own source. When users complained about data loss caused by a miscompilation of `e2fsck(8)`, glibc 2.1.3 added the link-time warning

```
"the `llseek' function may be dangerous; use `lseek64' instead."
```

This makes this function unusable if one desires a warning-free compilation.

Since glibc 2.28, this function symbol is no longer available to newly linked applications.

## `_llseek()`

On 32-bit architectures, this is the system call that is used (by the C library wrapper functions) to implement all of the above functions. The prototype is:

```
int _llseek(int fd, off_t offset_hi, off_t offset_lo,
            loff_t *result, int whence);
```

For more details, see `llseek(2)`.

64-bit systems don't need an `_llseek()` system call. Instead, they have an `lseek(2)` system call that supports 64-bit file offsets.

## 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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|                          |                 |           |   |
|--------------------------|-----------------|-----------|---|
| ? <code>lseek64()</code> | ? Thread safety | ? MT-Safe | ? |
|--------------------------|-----------------|-----------|---|

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## NOTES

lseek64() is one of the functions that was specified in the Large File Summit (LFS) specification that was completed in 1996. The purpose of the specification was to provide transitional support that allowed applications on 32-bit systems to access files whose size exceeds that which can be represented with a 32-bit off\_t type. As noted above, this symbol is exposed by header files if the \_LARGEFILE64\_SOURCE feature test macro is defined. Alternatively, on a 32-bit system, the symbol lseek is aliased to lseek64 if the macro \_FILE\_OFFSET\_BITS is defined with the value 64.

## SEE ALSO

llseek(2), lseek(2)

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