



Linux Ubuntu 26.04 Manual Pages on command 'mpool.3'

\$ man mpool.3

mpool(3) Library Functions Manual mpool(3)

NAME

mpool - shared memory buffer pool

LIBRARY

Standard C library (libc, -lc)

SYNOPSIS

```
#include <db.h>

#include <mpool.h>

MPOOL *mpool_open(DBT *key, int fd, pgno_t pagesize, pgno_t maxcache);

void mpool_filter(MPOOL *mp,
                 typeof(void (void *, pgno_t, void *)) *pgin,
                 typeof(void (void *, pgno_t, void *)) *pgout,
                 void *pgcookie);

void *mpool_new(MPOOL *mp, pgno_t *pgnoaddr);

void *mpool_get(MPOOL *mp, pgno_t pgno, unsigned int flags);

int mpool_put(MPOOL *mp, void *pgaddr, unsigned int flags);

int mpool_sync(MPOOL *mp);

int mpool_close(MPOOL *mp);
```

DESCRIPTION

Note well: This page documents interfaces provided up until glibc 2.1. Since glibc 2.2, glibc no longer provides these interfaces. Probably, you are looking for the APIs provided by the libdb library instead.

Mpool is the library interface intended to provide page oriented buffer management of files.

The buffers may be shared between processes.

The function `mpool_open()` initializes a memory pool. The key argument is the byte string used to negotiate between multiple processes wishing to share buffers. If the file buffers are mapped in shared memory, all processes using the same key will share the buffers. If key is NULL, the buffers are mapped into private memory. The fd argument is a file descriptor for the underlying file, which must be seekable. If key is non-NULL and matches a file already being mapped, the fd argument is ignored.

The `pagesize` argument is the size, in bytes, of the pages into which the file is broken up.

The `maxcache` argument is the maximum number of pages from the underlying file to cache at any one time. This value is not relative to the number of processes which share a file's buffers, but will be the largest value specified by any of the processes sharing the file.

The `mpool_filter()` function is intended to make transparent input and output processing of the pages possible. If the `pgin` function is specified, it is called each time a buffer is read into the memory pool from the backing file. If the `pgout` function is specified, it is called each time a buffer is written into the backing file. Both functions are called with the `pgcookie` pointer, the page number and a pointer to the page to be read or written.

The function `mpool_new()` takes an MPOOL pointer and an address as arguments. If a new page can be allocated, a pointer to the page is returned and the page number is stored into the `pgnoaddr` address. Otherwise, NULL is returned and `errno` is set.

The function `mpool_get()` takes an MPOOL pointer and a page number as arguments. If the page exists, a pointer to the page is returned. Otherwise, NULL is returned and `errno` is set.

The `flags` argument is not currently used.

The function `mpool_put()` unpins the page referenced by `pgaddr`. `pgaddr` must be an address previously returned by `mpool_get()` or `mpool_new()`. The flag value is specified by ORing any of the following values:

`MPOOL_DIRTY`

The page has been modified and needs to be written to the backing file.

`mpool_put()` returns 0 on success and -1 if an error occurs.

The function `mpool_sync()` writes all modified pages associated with the MPOOL pointer to the backing file. `mpool_sync()` returns 0 on success and -1 if an error occurs.

The `mpool_close()` function free's up any allocated memory associated with the memory pool cookie. Modified pages are not written to the backing file. `mpool_close()` returns 0 on success and -1 if an error occurs.

ERRORS

The `mpool_open()` function may fail and set `errno` for any of the errors specified for the library routine `malloc(3)`.

The `mpool_get()` function may fail and set `errno` for the following:

`EINVAL` The requested record doesn't exist.

The `mpool_new()` and `mpool_get()` functions may fail and set `errno` for any of the errors specified for the library routines `read(2)`, `write(2)`, and `malloc(3)`.

The `mpool_sync()` function may fail and set `errno` for any of the errors specified for the library routine `write(2)`.

The `mpool_close()` function may fail and set `errno` for any of the errors specified for the library routine `free(3)`.

STANDARDS

BSD.

SEE ALSO

`btree(3)`, `dbopen(3)`, `hash(3)`, `recno(3)`

4.4 Berkeley Distribution

2025-05-17

`mpool(3)`