

NAME

fflush – flush a stream

SYNOPSIS

```
#include <stdio.h>
```

```
int fflush(FILE *stream);
```

DESCRIPTION

For output streams, **fflush()** forces a write of all user-space buffered data for the given output or update *stream* via the stream's underlying write function.

For input streams associated with seekable files (e.g., disk files, but not pipes or terminals), **fflush()** discards any buffered data that has been fetched from the underlying file, but has not been consumed by the application.

The open status of the stream is unaffected.

If the *stream* argument is **NULL**, **fflush()** flushes *all* open output streams.

For a nonlocking counterpart, see **unlocked_stdio(3)**.

RETURN VALUE

Upon successful completion 0 is returned. Otherwise, **EOF** is returned and *errno* is set to indicate the error.

ERRORS**EBADF**

stream is not an open stream, or is not open for writing.

The function **fflush()** may also fail and set *errno* for any of the errors specified for **write(2)**.

ATTRIBUTES

For an explanation of the terms used in this section, see **attributes(7)**.

Interface	Attribute	Value
fflush()	Thread safety	MT-Safe

CONFORMING TO

C89, C99, POSIX.1-2001, POSIX.1-2008.

POSIX.1-2001 did not specify the behavior for flushing of input streams, but the behavior is specified in POSIX.1-2008.

NOTES

Note that **fflush()** flushes only the user-space buffers provided by the C library. To ensure that the data is physically stored on disk the kernel buffers must be flushed too, for example, with **sync(2)** or **fsync(2)**.

SEE ALSO

fsync(2), **sync(2)**, **write(2)**, **fclose(3)**, **fileno(3)**, **fopen(3)**, **setbuf(3)**, **unlocked_stdio(3)**

COLOPHON

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