#### **NAME**

bdflush – start, flush, or tune buffer-dirty-flush daemon

#### **SYNOPSIS**

#### #include <sys/kdaemon.h>

int bdflush(int func, long \*address);
int bdflush(int func, long data);

# **DESCRIPTION**

*Note*: Since Linux 2.6, this system call is deprecated and does nothing. It is likely to disappear altogether in a future kernel release. Nowadays, the task performed by **bdflush**() is handled by the kernel *pdflush* thread.

**bdflush**() starts, flushes, or tunes the buffer-dirty-flush daemon. Only a privileged process (one with the **CAP\_SYS\_ADMIN** capability) may call **bdflush**().

If *func* is negative or 0, and no daemon has been started, then **bdflush()** enters the daemon code and never returns

If *func* is 1, some dirty buffers are written to disk.

If func is 2 or more and is even (low bit is 0), then address is the address of a long word, and the tuning parameter numbered (func-2)/2 is returned to the caller in that address.

If func is 3 or more and is odd (low bit is 1), then data is a long word, and the kernel sets tuning parameter numbered (func-3)/2 to that value.

The set of parameters, their values, and their valid ranges are defined in the Linux kernel source file *fs/buf-fer.c*.

# **RETURN VALUE**

If func is negative or 0 and the daemon successfully starts, **bdflush**() never returns. Otherwise, the return value is 0 on success and -1 on failure, with errno set to indicate the error.

### **ERRORS**

# **EBUSY**

An attempt was made to enter the daemon code after another process has already entered.

# **EFAULT**

address points outside your accessible address space.

#### **EINVAL**

An attempt was made to read or write an invalid parameter number, or to write an invalid value to a parameter.

### **EPERM**

Caller does not have the **CAP\_SYS\_ADMIN** capability.

#### **VERSIONS**

Since version 2.23, glibc no longer supports this obsolete system call.

#### **CONFORMING TO**

**bdflush()** is Linux-specific and should not be used in programs intended to be portable.

### **SEE ALSO**

sync(1), fsync(2), sync(2)

# **COLOPHON**

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