

**NAME**

`ibv_alloc_mw`, `ibv_dealloc_mw` – allocate or deallocate a memory window (MW)

**SYNOPSIS**

```
#include <infiniband/verbs.h>
```

```
struct ibv_mw *ibv_alloc_mw(struct ibv_pd *pd,  
                           enum ibv_mw_type type);
```

```
int ibv_dealloc_mw(struct ibv_mw *mw);
```

**DESCRIPTION**

**ibv\_alloc\_mw()** allocates a memory window (MW) associated with the protection domain *pd*. The MW's type (1 or 2A/2B) is *type*.

The MW is created not bound. For it to be useful, the MW must be bound, through either `ibv_bind_mw` (type 1) or a special WR (type 2). Once bound, the memory window allows RDMA (remote) access to a subset of the MR to which it was bound, until invalidated by: `ibv_bind_mw` verb with zero length for type 1, `IBV_WR_LOCAL_INV/IBV_WR_SEND_WITH_INV` WR opcode for type 2, deallocation.

**ibv\_dealloc\_mw()** Unbinds in case was previously bound and deallocates the MW *mw*.

**RETURN VALUE**

**ibv\_alloc\_mw()** returns a pointer to the allocated MW, or NULL if the request fails. The remote key (**R\_Key**) field **rkey** is used by remote processes to perform Atomic and RDMA operations. This key will be changed during bind operations. The remote process places this **rkey** as the rkey field of struct `ibv_send_wr` passed to the `ibv_post_send` function.

**ibv\_dealloc\_mw()** returns 0 on success, or the value of `errno` on failure (which indicates the failure reason).

**NOTES**

**ibv\_dereg\_mr()** fails if any memory window is still bound to this MR.

**SEE ALSO**

`ibv_alloc_pd(3)`, `ibv_post_send(3)`, `ibv_bind_mw(3)`, `ibv_reg_mr(3)`,

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