NAME

msync - synchronize a file with a memory map

SYNOPSIS

#include <sys/mman.h>

int msync(void *addr, size_t length, int flags);

DESCRIPTION

msync() flushes changes made to the in-core copy of a file that was mapped into memory using **mmap(2)** back to disk. Without use of this call there is no guarantee that changes are written back before **munmap(2)** is called. To be more precise, the part of the file that corresponds to the memory area starting at *addr* and having length *length* is updated.

The *flags* argument may have the bits MS_ASYNC, MS_SYNC, and MS_INVALIDATE set, but not both MS_ASYNC and MS_SYNC. MS_ASYNC specifies that an update be scheduled, but the call returns immediately. MS_SYNC asks for an update and waits for it to complete. MS_INVALIDATE asks to invalidate other mappings of the same file (so that they can be updated with the fresh values just written).

RETURN VALUE

On success, zero is returned. On error, -1 is returned, and *errno* is set appropriately.

ERRORS

EBUSY

MS_INVALIDATE was specified in *flags*, and a memory lock exists for the specified address range.

EINVAL

addr is not a multiple of PAGESIZE; or any bit other than MS_ASYNC | MS_INVALIDATE | MS_SYNC is set in flags; or both MS_SYNC and MS_ASYNC are set in flags.

ENOMEM

The indicated memory (or part of it) was not mapped.

CONFORMING TO

POSIX.1-2001.

This call was introduced in Linux 1.3.21, and then used **EFAULT** instead of **ENOMEM**. In Linux 2.4.19 this was changed to the POSIX value **ENOMEM**.

AVAILABILITY

On POSIX systems on which **msync**() is available, both **_POSIX_MAPPED_FILES** and **_POSIX_SYN-CHRONIZED_IO** are defined in *<unistd.h>* to a value greater than 0. (See also **sysconf**(3).)

SEE ALSO

mmap(2)

B.O. Gallmeister, POSIX.4, O'Reilly, pp. 128-129 and 389-391.

COLOPHON

This page is part of release 3.22 of the Linux *man-pages* project. A description of the project, and information about reporting bugs, can be found at http://www.kernel.org/doc/man-pages/.

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