NAME
> io_submit − submit asynchronous I/O blocks for processing

SYNOPSIS
> **#include <libaio.h>**
>
> **int io_submit(aio_context_t** *ctx_id***, long** *nr***, struct iocb *****iocbpp***);**
>
> Link with −*laio*.

DESCRIPTION
> **io_submit**() queues *nr* I/O request blocks for processing in the AIO context *ctx_id*. *iocbpp* should be an array of *nr* AIO control blocks, which will be submitted to context *ctx_id*.

RETURN VALUE
> On success, **io_submit**() returns the number of *iocb*s submitted (which may be 0 if *nr* is zero). For the failure return, see NOTES.

ERRORS
> **EAGAIN**
>> Insufficient resources are available to queue any *iocb*s.
>
> **EBADF**
>> The file descriptor specified in the first *iocb* is invalid.
>
> **EFAULT**
>> One of the data structures points to invalid data.
>
> **EINVAL**
>> The *aio_context* specified by *ctx_id* is invalid. *nr* is less than 0. The *iocb* at *iocbpp[0] is not properly initialized, or the operation specified is invalid for the file descriptor in the *iocb*.
>
> **ENOSYS**
>> **io_submit**() is not implemented on this architecture.

VERSIONS
> The asynchronous I/O system calls first appeared in Linux 2.5, August 2002.

CONFORMING TO
> **io_submit**() is Linux-specific and should not be used in programs that are intended to be portable.

NOTES
> Glibc does not provide a wrapper function for this system call.
>
> The wrapper provided in *libaio* for **io_submit**() does not follow the usual C library conventions for indicating error: on error it returns a negated error number (the negative of one of the values listed in ERRORS). If the system call is invoked via **syscall**(2), then the return value follows the usual conventions for indicating an error: −1, with *errno* set to a (positive) value that indicates the error.

SEE ALSO
> **io_cancel**(2), **io_destroy**(2), **io_getevents**(2), **io_setup**(2)

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/.