PBFlushFile Write contents of the file buffer to disk

#include <Files.h> **File Manager (PBxxx)**

```
OSErr       PBFlushFile(pb, async);
ParmBlkPtr  pb ;        address of a 50-byte IOParam structure
Boolean     async ;     0=await completion; 1=immediate return
            returns     Error Code; 0=no error
```

PBFlushFile writes the current contents of an open file's buffer to disk. Call it occasionally to help ensure file integrity in the event of a system crash.

pb is the address of a 50-byte IOParam structure. The relevant fields are as follows:

Out-In	Name	Type	Size	Offset	Description
->	ioCompletion	ProcPtr	4	12	Completion routine address (if *async* =TRUE)
->	ioRefNum	short	2	24	File reference number of file to flush
<-	ioResult	OSErr	2	16	Error Code (0=no error, 1=not done yet)

async is a Boolean value. Use FALSE for normal (synchronous) operation or TRUE to enqueue the request and resume control immediately. See Async I/O.

Returns: an operating system Error Code. It will be one of:

noErr	(0)	No error
extFSErr	(-58)	External file system
fnfErr	(-43)	File not found
fnOpnErr	(-38)	File not open
ioErr	(-36)	I/O error
nsvErr	(-35)	No such volume
rfNumErr	(-51)	Bad ioRefNum

Notes: **PBFlushFile** can be faster than **PBFlushVol**, since it does not update all files on the volume nor does it store volume and directory descriptive information. Use **PBFlushVol** occasionally to ensure that the disk is up-to-date.

You may want to use *async* =TRUE and set ioCompletion=0 to avoid program delays. See Async I/O.