NAME

fdatasync, fsync - synchronise changes to a file

LIBRARY

Standard C Library (libc, -lc)

SYNOPSIS

#include <unistd.h>

int
fdatasync(int fd);

int
fsync(int fd);

DESCRIPTION

The **fsync**() system call causes all modified data and attributes of the file referenced by the file descriptor fd to be moved to a permanent storage device. This normally results in all in-core modified copies of buffers for the associated file to be written to a disk.

The **fdatasync**() system call causes all modified data of *fd* to be moved to a permanent storage device. Unlike **fsync**(), the system call does not guarantee that file attributes or metadata necessary to access the file are committed to the permanent storage.

The **fsync**() system call should be used by programs that require a file to be in a known state, for example, in building a simple transaction facility. If the file metadata has already been committed, using **fdatasync**() can be more efficient than **fsync**().

Both **fdatasync**() and **fsync**() calls are cancellation points.

RETURN VALUES

The **fsync**() function returns the value 0 if successful; otherwise the value -1 is returned and the global variable *errno* is set to indicate the error.

ERRORS

The **fsync**() and **fdatasync**() calls fail if:

[EBADF] The *fd* argument is not a valid descriptor.

[EINVAL] The *fd* argument refers to a socket, not to a file.

[EIO] An I/O error occurred while reading from or writing to the file system.

[EINTEGRITY] Corrupted data was detected while reading from the file system.

SEE ALSO

fsync(1), sync(2), syncer(4), sync(8)

HISTORY

The fsync() system call appeared in 4.2BSD. The fdatasync() system call appeared in FreeBSD 11.1.

BUGS

The **fdatasync**() system call currently does not guarantee that enqueued aio(4) requests for the file referenced by *fd* are completed before the syscall returns.