

FALLOC(f)

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NAME

`falloc` – allocate space for contiguous file

SYNOPSIS

(`falloc = 77.`)

sys `falloc`; `name`; `mode`; `size[0]`; `size[1]`
(file descriptor in `r0`)

`falloc(name, mode, size[0], size[1])`
`char *name;`

DESCRIPTION

Falloc creates and allocates space for the contiguous file *name*. The file must not already exist. It is given mode *mode* and the ICONT bit is set in the inode (see `chmod(c)`). Contiguous file system space is allocated to the file corresponding to the number of bytes specified by *size[0]* (high order size word) and *size[1]* (low order size word). The file system space allocated to this file is allocated to the file permanently and is only returned to the free list when the last link to the file is removed, regardless of the actual size of the file.

The file is also opened for writing, and its file descriptor is returned in `r0`.

This system call is typically used to insure the allocation of contiguous file system space for a large file. This file will be described by one extent. Large physical or asynchronous I/O transfers may be issued to these files with the assurance of good real-time response.

SEE ALSO

`creat(II)`, `creat(c)`, `chmod(c)`.

DIAGNOSTICS

The error bit (c-bit) is set if a needed directory is not searchable, the file already exists, there is insufficient file system space or too many files are already open. From C, a `-1` value is returned on an error.