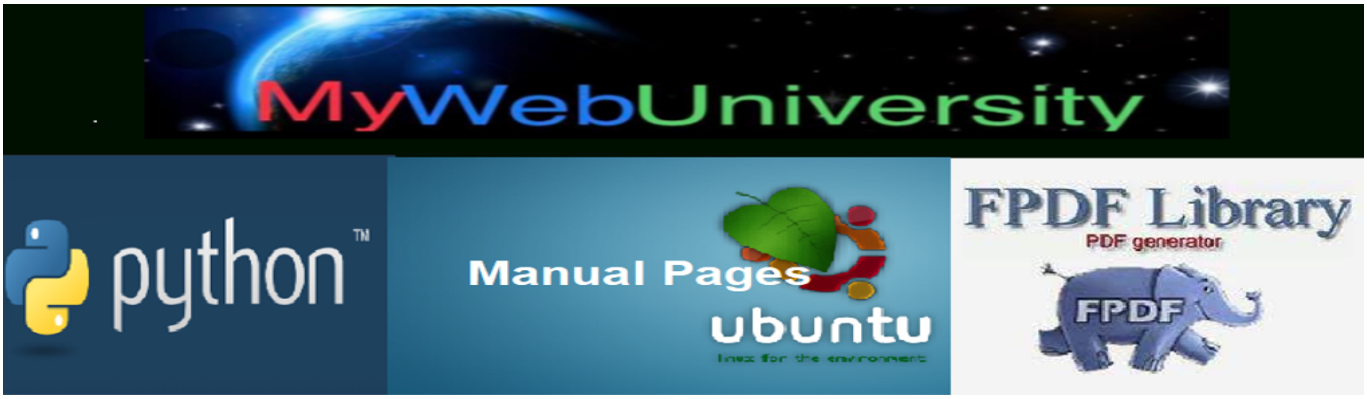

Rocky Enterprise Linux 9.2 Manual Pages on command 'getpriority.2'

$ man getpriority.2

GETPRIORITY(2) Linux Programmer's Manual GETPRIORITY(2)

NAME

getpriority, setpriority - get/set program scheduling priority

SYNOPSIS

```
#include <sys/time.h>

#include <sys/resource.h>

int getpriority(int which, id_t who);

int setpriority(int which, id_t who, int prio);
```

DESCRIPTION

The scheduling priority of the process, process group, or user, as indicated by which and who is obtained with the getpriority() call and set with the setpriority() call. The process attribute dealt with by these system calls is the same attribute (also known as the "nice" value) that is dealt with by nice(2).

The value which is one of PRIO_PROCESS, PRIO_PGRP, or PRIO_USER, and who is interpreted relative to which (a process identifier for PRIO_PROCESS, process group identifier for PRIO_PGRP, and a user ID for PRIO_USER). A zero value for who denotes (respectively) the calling process, the process group of the calling process, or the real user ID of the calling process.

The prio argument is a value in the range -20 to 19 (but see NOTES below). with -20 being the highest priority and 19 being the lowest priority. Attempts to set a priority outside this range are silently clamped to the range. The default priority is 0; lower values give a process a higher scheduling priority.

The getpriority() call returns the highest priority (lowest numerical value) enjoyed by

any of the specified processes. The setpriority() call sets the priorities of all of the specified processes to the specified value.

Traditionally, only a privileged process could lower the nice value (i.e., set a higher priority). However, since Linux 2.6.12, an unprivileged process can decrease the nice value of a target process that has a suitable RLIMIT_NICE soft limit; see getrlimit(2) for details.

RETURN VALUE

On success, getpriority() returns the calling thread's nice value, which may be a negative number. On error, it returns -1 and sets errno to indicate the cause of the error.

Since a successful call to getpriority() can legitimately return the value -1, it is nec? essary to clear the external variable errno prior to the call, then check errno afterward to determine if -1 is an error or a legitimate value.

setpriority() returns 0 on success. On error, it returns -1 and sets errno to indicate the cause of the error.

ERRORS

EINVAL which was not one of PRIO_PROCESS, PRIO_PGRP, or PRIO_USER.

ESRCH No process was located using the which and who values specified.

In addition to the errors indicated above, setpriority() may fail if:

EACCES The caller attempted to set a lower nice value (i.e., a higher process priority), but did not have the required privilege (on Linux: did not have the CAP_SYS_NICE capability).

EPERM A process was located, but its effective user ID did not match either the effective or the real user ID of the caller, and was not privileged (on Linux: did not have the CAP_SYS_NICE capability). But see NOTES below.

CONFORMING TO

POSIX.1-2001, POSIX.1-2008, SVr4, 4.4BSD (these interfaces first appeared in 4.2BSD).

NOTES

For further details on the nice value, see sched(7).

Note: the addition of the "autogroup" feature in Linux 2.6.38 means that the nice value no longer has its traditional effect in many circumstances. For details, see sched(7).

A child created by fork(2) inherits its parent's nice value. The nice value is preserved across execve(2).

The details on the condition for EPERM depend on the system. The above description is

what POSIX.1-2001 says, and seems to be followed on all System V-like systems. Linux ker? nels before 2.6.12 required the real or effective user ID of the caller to match the real user of the process who (instead of its effective user ID). Linux 2.6.12 and later re? quire the effective user ID of the caller to match the real or effective user ID of the process who. All BSD-like systems (SunOS 4.1.3, Ultrix 4.2, 4.3BSD, FreeBSD 4.3, Open? BSD-2.5, ...) behave in the same manner as Linux 2.6.12 and later.

Including <sys/time.h> is not required these days, but increases portability. (Indeed, <sys/resource.h> defines the rusage structure with fields of type struct timeval defined in <sys/time.h>.)

C library/kernel differences

Within the kernel, nice values are actually represented using the range 40..1 (since nega? tive numbers are error codes) and these are the values employed by the setpriority() and getpriority() system calls. The glibc wrapper functions for these system calls handle the translations between the user-land and kernel representations of the nice value according to the formula unice = 20 - knice. (Thus, the kernel's 40..1 range corresponds to the range -20..19 as seen by user space.)

BUGS

According to POSIX, the nice value is a per-process setting. However, under the current Linux/NPTL implementation of POSIX threads, the nice value is a per-thread attribute: dif? ferent threads in the same process can have different nice values. Portable applications should avoid relying on the Linux behavior, which may be made standards conformant in the future.

SEE ALSO

nice(1), renice(1), fork(2), capabilities(7), sched(7)

Documentation/scheduler/sched-nice-design.txt in the Linux kernel source tree (since Linux 2.6.23)

COLOPHON

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