Red Hat Enterprise Linux Release 9.2 Manual Pages on 'sysctl.8' command

$ man sysctl.8

SYSCTL(8)   System Administration   SYSCTL(8)

NAME

   sysctl - configure kernel parameters at runtime

SYNOPSIS

   sysctl [options] [variable[=value]] [...]

   sysctl -p [file or regexp] [...]

DESCRIPTION

   sysctl is used to modify kernel parameters at runtime. The parameters

   available are those listed under /proc/sys/. Procfs is required for

   sysctl support in Linux.   You can use sysctl to both read and write

   sysctl data.

PARAMETERS

   variable

       The name of a key to read from. An example is kernel.ostype.

       The '/' separator is also accepted in place of a '.'.

   variable=value

       To set a key, use the form variable=value where variable is the

       key and value is the value to set it to. If the value contains

       quotes or characters which are parsed by the shell, you may need

       to enclose the value in double quotes.

   -n, --values

       Use this option to disable printing of the key name when print?

       ing values.

-e, --ignore

Use this option to ignore errors about unknown keys.

-N, --names

Use this option to only print the names. It may be useful with

shells that have programmable completion.

-q, --quiet

Use this option to not display the values set to stdout.

-w, --write

Use this option when all arguments prescribe a key to be set.

-p[FILE], --load[=FILE]

Load in sysctl settings from the file specified or

/etc/sysctl.conf if none given. Specifying - as filename means

reading data from standard input. Using this option will mean

arguments to sysctl are files, which are read in the order they

are specified. The file argument may be specified as regular

expression.

-a, --all

Display all values currently available.

--deprecated

Include deprecated parameters to --all values listing.

-b, --binary

Print value without new line.

--system

Load settings from all system configuration files. Files are

read from directories in the following list in given order from

top to bottom. Once a file of a given filename is loaded, any

file of the same name in subsequent directories is ignored.

/etc/sysctl.d/*.conf

/run/sysctl.d/*.conf

/usr/local/lib/sysctl.d/*.conf

/usr/lib/sysctl.d/*.conf

/lib/sysctl.d/*.conf

/etc/sysctl.conf

-r, --pattern pattern

    Only apply settings that match pattern. The pattern uses ex?

    tended regular expression syntax.

-A   Alias of -a

-d   Alias of -h

-f   Alias of -p

-X   Alias of -a

-o   Does nothing, exists for BSD compatibility.

-x   Does nothing, exists for BSD compatibility.

-h, --help

    Display help text and exit.

-V, --version

    Display version information and exit.

EXAMPLES

/sbin/sysctl -a

/sbin/sysctl -n kernel.hostname

/sbin/sysctl -w kernel.domainname="example.com"

/sbin/sysctl -p/etc/sysctl.conf

/sbin/sysctl -a --pattern forward

/sbin/sysctl -a --pattern forward$

/sbin/sysctl -a --pattern 'net.ipv4.conf.(eth|wlan)0.arp'

/sbin/sysctl --system --pattern '^net.ipv6'

DEPRECATED PARAMETERS

The base_reachable_time and retrans_time are deprecated. The sysctl

command does not allow changing values of these parameters. Users who

insist to use deprecated kernel interfaces should push values to /proc

file system by other means. For example:

echo 256 > /proc/sys/net/ipv6/neigh/eth0/base_reachable_time

FILES

/proc/sys

/etc/sysctl.d/*.conf

/run/sysctl.d/*.conf

/usr/local/lib/sysctl.d/*.conf

/usr/lib/sysctl.d/*.conf

/lib/sysctl.d/*.conf

/etc/sysctl.conf

SEE ALSO

sysctl.conf(5) regex(7)

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REPORTING BUGS

Please send bug reports to ?procps@freelists.org?