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Red Hat Enterprise Linux Release 9.2 Manual Pages on 'ulimit.3' command

\$ man ulimit.3

ULIMIT(3) Linux Programmer's Manual ULIMIT(3)

NAME

ulimit - get and set user limits

SYNOPSIS

```
#include <ulimit.h>
```

```
long ulimit(int cmd, long newlimit);
```

DESCRIPTION

Warning: this routine is obsolete. Use `getrlimit(2)`, `setrlimit(2)`, and `sysconf(3)` instead. For the shell command `ulimit()`, see `bash(1)`.

The `ulimit()` call will get or set some limit for the calling process.

The `cmd` argument can have one of the following values.

UL_GETFSIZE

Return the limit on the size of a file, in units of 512 bytes.

UL_SETFSIZE

Set the limit on the size of a file.

3 (Not implemented for Linux.) Return the maximum possible address of the data segment.

4 (Implemented but no symbolic constant provided.) Return the maximum number of files that the calling process can open.

RETURN VALUE

On success, `ulimit()` returns a nonnegative value. On error, `-1` is returned, and `errno` is set appropriately.

ERRORS

EPERM An unprivileged process tried to increase a limit.

ATTRIBUTES

For an explanation of the terms used in this section, see at?

tributes(7).

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?Interface ? Attribute ? Value ?

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?ulimit() ? Thread safety ? MT-Safe ?

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CONFORMING TO

SVr4, POSIX.1-2001. POSIX.1-2008 marks ulimit() as obsolete.

SEE ALSO

bash(1), getrlimit(2), setrlimit(2), sysconf(3)

COLOPHON

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