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Rocky Enterprise Linux 9.2 Manual Pages on command 'chrt.1'

\$ man chrt.1

CHRT(1) User Commands CHRT(1)

NAME

chrt - manipulate the real-time attributes of a process

SYNOPSIS

chrt [options] priority command argument ...

chrt [options] -p [priority] PID

DESCRIPTION

chrt sets or retrieves the real-time scheduling attributes of an existing PID, or runs command with the given attributes.

POLICIES

-o, --other

Set scheduling policy to SCHED_OTHER (time-sharing scheduling).

This is the default Linux scheduling policy.

-f, --fifo

Set scheduling policy to SCHED_FIFO (first in-first out).

-r, --rr

Set scheduling policy to SCHED_RR (round-robin scheduling). When no policy is defined, the SCHED_RR is used as the default.

-b, --batch

Set scheduling policy to SCHED_BATCH (scheduling batch processes).

Linux-specific, supported since 2.6.16. The priority argument has to be set to zero.

-i, --idle

Set scheduling policy to SCHED_IDLE (scheduling very low priority jobs). Linux-specific, supported since 2.6.23. The priority argument has to be set to zero.

-d, --deadline

Set scheduling policy to SCHED_DEADLINE (sporadic task model deadline scheduling). Linux-specific, supported since 3.14. The priority argument has to be set to zero. See also --sched-runtime, --sched-deadline and --sched-period. The relation between the options required by the kernel is $\text{runtime} \leq \text{deadline} \leq \text{period}$. `chrt` copies period to deadline if --sched-deadline is not specified and deadline to runtime if --sched-runtime is not specified. It means that at least --sched-period has to be specified. See `sched(7)` for more details.

SCHEDULING OPTIONS

-T, --sched-runtime nanoseconds

Specifies runtime parameter for SCHED_DEADLINE policy (Linux-specific).

-P, --sched-period nanoseconds

Specifies period parameter for SCHED_DEADLINE policy (Linux-specific).

-D, --sched-deadline nanoseconds

Specifies deadline parameter for SCHED_DEADLINE policy (Linux-specific).

-R, --reset-on-fork

Use SCHED_RESET_ON_FORK or SCHED_FLAG_RESET_ON_FORK flag. Linux-specific, supported since 2.6.31.

Each thread has a reset-on-fork scheduling flag. When this flag is set, children created by `fork(2)` do not inherit privileged scheduling

policies. After the reset-on-fork flag has been enabled, it can be reset only if the thread has the `CAP_SYS_NICE` capability. This flag is disabled in child processes created by `fork(2)`.

More precisely, if the reset-on-fork flag is set, the following rules apply for subsequently created children:

- ? If the calling thread has a scheduling policy of `SCHED_FIFO` or `SCHED_RR`, the policy is reset to `SCHED_OTHER` in child processes.
- ? If the calling process has a negative nice value, the nice value is reset to zero in child processes.

OPTIONS

`-a, --all-tasks`

Set or retrieve the scheduling attributes of all the tasks (threads) for a given PID.

`-m, --max`

Show minimum and maximum valid priorities, then exit.

`-p, --pid`

Operate on an existing PID and do not launch a new task.

`-v, --verbose`

Show status information.

`-V, --version`

Display version information and exit.

`-h, --help`

Display help text and exit.

USAGE

The default behavior is to run a new command:

```
chrt priority command [arguments]
```

You can also retrieve the real-time attributes of an existing task:

```
chrt -p PID
```

Or set them:

```
chrt -r -p priority PID
```

PERMISSIONS

A user must possess `CAP_SYS_NICE` to change the scheduling attributes of a process. Any user can retrieve the scheduling information.

NOTES

Only SCHED_FIFO, SCHED_OTHER and SCHED_RR are part of POSIX 1003.1b

Process Scheduling. The other scheduling attributes may be ignored on some systems.

Linux' default scheduling policy is SCHED_OTHER.

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SEE ALSO

nice(1), renice(1), taskset(1), sched(7)

See sched_setscheduler(2) for a description of the Linux scheduling scheme.

REPORTING BUGS

For bug reports, use the issue tracker at

<https://github.com/karelzak/util-linux/issues>.

AVAILABILITY

The chrt command is part of the util-linux package which can be downloaded from Linux Kernel Archive

<<https://www.kernel.org/pub/linux/utils/util-linux/>>.

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