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 printing 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.

```
/run/sysctl.d/*.conf
/etc/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 extended 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.conf
```

SEE ALSO

```
sysctl.conf(5) regex(7)
```

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REPORTING BUGS

Please send bug reports to \(\rho\cops@\) freelists.org\\