



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

C:~>man nice.2

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

NAME

nice - change process priority

SYNOPSIS

```
#include <unistd.h>
```

```
int nice(int inc);
```

Feature Test Macro Requirements for glibc (see `feature_test_macros(7)`):

```
nice(): _XOPEN_SOURCE
```

```
    || /* Since glibc 2.19: */ _DEFAULT_SOURCE
```

```
    || /* Glibc versions <= 2.19: */ _BSD_SOURCE || _SVID_SOURCE
```

DESCRIPTION

`nice()` adds `inc` to the nice value for the calling thread. (A higher nice value means a low priority.)

The range of the nice value is +19 (low priority) to -20 (high priority). Attempts to set a nice value outside the range are clamped to the range.

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, the new nice value is returned (but see NOTES below). On error, -1 is returned, and `errno` is set appropriately.

A successful call can legitimately return -1. To detect an error, set `errno` to 0 before the call, and check whether it is nonzero after `nice()` returns -1.

ERRORS

`EPERM` The calling process attempted to increase its priority by supplying a negative increment but has insufficient privileges. Under Linux, the `CAP_SYS_NICE` capability is required. (But see the discussion of the `RLIMIT_NICE` resource limit in `setrlimit(2)`.)

CONFORMING TO

POSIX.1-2001, POSIX.1-2008, SVr4, 4.3BSD. However, the raw system call and (g)libc (earlier than glibc 2.2.4) return value is nonstandard, see below.

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)`.

C library/kernel differences

POSIX.1 specifies that `nice()` should return the new nice value. However, the raw Linux system call returns 0 on success. Likewise, the `nice()` wrapper function provided in glibc 2.2.3 and earlier returns 0 on success.

Since glibc 2.2.4, the `nice()` wrapper function provided by glibc provides conformance to POSIX.1 by calling `getpriority(2)` to obtain the new nice value, which is then returned to the caller.

SEE ALSO

`nice(1)`, `renice(1)`, `fork(2)`, `getpriority(2)`, `getrlimit(2)`, `setpriority(2)`, `capabilities(7)`, `sched(7)`

COLOPHON

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