



Linux Ubuntu 26.04 Manual Pages on command 'query_module.2'

\$ man query_module.2

query_module(2) System Calls Manual query_module(2)

NAME

query_module - query the kernel for various bits pertaining to modules

SYNOPSIS

```
#include <linux/module.h>
```

```
[[deprecated]] int query_module(size_t bufsize;
                               const char *name, int which,
                               void buf[bufsize], size_t bufsize,
                               size_t *ret);
```

DESCRIPTION

Note: This system call is present only before Linux 2.6.

query_module() requests information from the kernel about loadable modules. The returned information is placed in the buffer pointed to by buf. The caller must specify the size of buf in bufsize. The precise nature and format of the returned information depend on the operation specified by which. Some operations require name to identify a currently loaded module, some allow name to be NULL, indicating the kernel proper.

The following values can be specified for which:

0 Returns success, if the kernel supports query_module(). Used to probe for availability of the system call.

QM_MODULES

Returns the names of all loaded modules. The returned buffer consists of a sequence of null-terminated strings; ret is set to the number of modules.

QM_DEPS

Returns the names of all modules used by the indicated module. The returned buffer consists of a sequence of null-terminated strings; ret is set to the number of modules.

QM_REFS

Returns the names of all modules using the indicated module. This is the inverse of QM_DEPS. The returned buffer consists of a sequence of null-terminated strings; ret is set to the number of modules.

QM_SYMBOLS

Returns the symbols and values exported by the kernel or the indicated module. The returned buffer is an array of structures of the following form

```
struct module_symbol {  
    unsigned long value;  
    unsigned long name;  
};
```

followed by null-terminated strings. The value of name is the character offset of the string relative to the start of buf; ret is set to the number of symbols.

QM_INFO

Returns miscellaneous information about the indicated module. The output buffer format is:

```
struct module_info {  
    unsigned long address;  
    unsigned long size;  
    unsigned long flags;  
};
```

where address is the kernel address at which the module resides, size is the size of the module in bytes, and flags is a mask of MOD_RUNNING, MOD_AUTOCLEAN, and so on, that indicates the current status of the module (see the Linux kernel source file include/linux/module.h). ret is set to the size of the module_info structure.

RETURN VALUE

On success, zero is returned. On error, -1 is returned and errno is set to indicate the error.

ERRORS

EFAULT At least one of name, buf, or ret was outside the program's accessible address space.

EINVAL Invalid `which`; or `name` is NULL (indicating "the kernel"), but this is not permitted with the specified value of `which`.

ENOENT No module by that name exists.

ENOSPC The buffer size provided was too small. `ret` is set to the minimum size needed.

ENOSYS `query_module()` is not supported in this version of the kernel (e.g., Linux 2.6 or later).

STANDARDS

Linux.

VERSIONS

Removed in Linux 2.6.

Some of the information that was formerly available via `query_module()` can be obtained from `/proc/modules`, `/proc/kallsyms`, and the files under the directory `/sys/module`.

The `query_module()` system call is not supported by glibc. No declaration is provided in glibc headers, but, through a quirk of history, glibc does export an ABI for this system call. Therefore, in order to employ this system call, it is sufficient to manually declare the interface in your code; alternatively, you can invoke the system call using `syscall(2)`.

SEE ALSO

`create_module(2)`, `delete_module(2)`, `get_kernel_syms(2)`, `init_module(2)`, `lsmod(8)`, `modinfo(8)`

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`query_module(2)`