



Linux Ubuntu 26.04 Manual Pages on command 'sysconf.3'

\$ man sysconf.3

sysconf(3) Library Functions Manual sysconf(3)

NAME

sysconf - get configuration information at run time

LIBRARY

Standard C library (libc, -lc)

SYNOPSIS

```
#include <unistd.h>

long sysconf(int name);
```

DESCRIPTION

POSIX allows an application to test at compile or run time whether certain options are supported, or what the value is of certain configurable constants or limits.

At compile time this is done by including <unistd.h> and/or <limits.h> and testing the value of certain macros.

At run time, one can ask for numerical values using the present function sysconf(). One can ask for numerical values that may depend on the filesystem in which a file resides using fpathconf(3) and pathconf(3). One can ask for string values using confstr(3).

The values obtained from these functions are system configuration constants. They do not change during the lifetime of a process.

For options, typically, there is a constant _POSIX_FOO that may be defined in <unistd.h>.

If it is undefined, one should ask at run time. If it is defined to -1, then the option is not supported. If it is defined to 0, then relevant functions and headers exist, but one has to ask at run time what degree of support is available. If it is defined to a value other than -1 or 0, then the option is supported. Usually the value (such as 200112L) indi?

cates the year and month of the POSIX revision describing the option. glibc uses the value 1 to indicate support as long as the POSIX revision has not been published yet. The `sysconf()` argument will be `_SC_FOO`. For a list of options, see `posixoptions(7)`. For variables or limits, typically, there is a constant `_FOO`, maybe defined in `<limits.h>`, or `_POSIX_FOO`, maybe defined in `<unistd.h>`. The constant will not be defined if the limit is unspecified. If the constant is defined, it gives a guaranteed value, and a greater value might actually be supported. If an application wants to take advantage of values which may change between systems, a call to `sysconf()` can be made. The `sysconf()` argument will be `_SC_FOO`.

POSIX.1 variables

We give the name of the variable, the name of the `sysconf()` argument used to inquire about its value, and a short description.

First, the POSIX.1 compatible values.

ARG_MAX - `_SC_ARG_MAX`

The maximum length of the arguments to the `exec(3)` family of functions. Must not be less than `_POSIX_ARG_MAX` (4096).

CHILD_MAX - `_SC_CHILD_MAX`

The maximum number of simultaneous processes per user ID. Must not be less than `_POSIX_CHILD_MAX` (25).

HOST_NAME_MAX - `_SC_HOST_NAME_MAX`

Maximum length of a hostname, not including the terminating null byte, as returned by `gethostname(2)`. Must not be less than `_POSIX_HOST_NAME_MAX` (255).

LOGIN_NAME_MAX - `_SC_LOGIN_NAME_MAX`

Maximum length of a login name, including the terminating null byte. Must not be less than `_POSIX_LOGIN_NAME_MAX` (9).

NGROUPS_MAX - `_SC_NGROUPS_MAX`

Maximum number of supplementary group IDs.

clock ticks - `_SC_CLK_TCK`

The number of clock ticks per second. The corresponding variable is obsolete. It was of course called `CLK_TCK`. (Note: the macro `CLOCKS_PER_SEC` does not give information: it must equal 1000000.)

OPEN_MAX - `_SC_OPEN_MAX`

The maximum number of files that a process can have open at any time. Must not be

less than `_POSIX_OPEN_MAX` (20).

`PAGESIZE` - `_SC_PAGESIZE`

Size of a page in bytes. Must not be less than 1.

`PAGE_SIZE` - `_SC_PAGE_SIZE`

A synonym for `PAGESIZE/_SC_PAGESIZE`. (Both `PAGESIZE` and `PAGE_SIZE` are specified in POSIX.)

`RE_DUP_MAX` - `_SC_RE_DUP_MAX`

The number of repeated occurrences of a BRE permitted by `regex(3)` and `regcomp(3)`.

Must not be less than `_POSIX2_RE_DUP_MAX` (255).

`STREAM_MAX` - `_SC_STREAM_MAX`

The maximum number of streams that a process can have open at any time. If defined, it has the same value as the standard C macro `FOPEN_MAX`. Must not be less than `_POSIX_STREAM_MAX` (8).

`SYMLOOP_MAX` - `_SC_SYMLOOP_MAX`

The maximum number of symbolic links seen in a pathname before resolution returns `ELOOP`. Must not be less than `_POSIX_SYMLOOP_MAX` (8).

`TTY_NAME_MAX` - `_SC_TTY_NAME_MAX`

The maximum length of terminal device name, including the terminating null byte.

Must not be less than `_POSIX_TTY_NAME_MAX` (9).

`TZNAME_MAX` - `_SC_TZNAME_MAX`

The maximum number of bytes in a timezone name. Must not be less than `_POSIX_TZNAME_MAX` (6).

`_POSIX_VERSION` - `_SC_VERSION`

indicates the year and month the POSIX.1 standard was approved in the format `YYMMML`; the value `199009L` indicates the Sept. 1990 revision.

POSIX.2 variables

Next, the POSIX.2 values, giving limits for utilities.

`BC_BASE_MAX` - `_SC_BC_BASE_MAX`

indicates the maximum obase value accepted by the `bc(1)` utility.

`BC_DIM_MAX` - `_SC_BC_DIM_MAX`

indicates the maximum value of elements permitted in an array by `bc(1)`.

`BC_SCALE_MAX` - `_SC_BC_SCALE_MAX`

indicates the maximum scale value allowed by `bc(1)`.

BC_STRING_MAX - _SC_BC_STRING_MAX

indicates the maximum length of a string accepted by bc(1).

COLL_WEIGHTS_MAX - _SC_COLL_WEIGHTS_MAX

indicates the maximum numbers of weights that can be assigned to an entry of the LC_COLLATE order keyword in the locale definition file.

EXPR_NEST_MAX - _SC_EXPR_NEST_MAX

is the maximum number of expressions which can be nested within parentheses by expr(1).

LINE_MAX - _SC_LINE_MAX

The maximum length of a utility's input line, either from standard input or from a file. This includes space for a trailing newline.

RE_DUP_MAX - _SC_RE_DUP_MAX

The maximum number of repeated occurrences of a regular expression when the interval notation $\{m,n\}$ is used.

POSIX2_VERSION - _SC_2_VERSION

indicates the version of the POSIX.2 standard in the format of YYYYMMML.

POSIX2_C_DEV - _SC_2_C_DEV

indicates whether the POSIX.2 C language development facilities are supported.

POSIX2_FORT_DEV - _SC_2_FORT_DEV

indicates whether the POSIX.2 FORTRAN development utilities are supported.

POSIX2_FORT_RUN - _SC_2_FORT_RUN

indicates whether the POSIX.2 FORTRAN run-time utilities are supported.

_POSIX2_LOCALEDEF - _SC_2_LOCALEDEF

indicates whether the POSIX.2 creation of locales via localedef(1) is supported.

POSIX2_SW_DEV - _SC_2_SW_DEV

indicates whether the POSIX.2 software development utilities option is supported.

These values also exist, but may not be standard.

- _SC_PHYS_PAGES

The number of pages of physical memory. Note that it is possible for the product of this value and the value of _SC_PAGESIZE to overflow.

- _SC_AVPHYS_PAGES

The number of currently available pages of physical memory.

- _SC_NPROCESSORS_CONF

SEE ALSO

bc(1), expr(1), getconf(1), locale(1), confstr(3), fpathconf(3), pathconf(3), posixop?
tions(7)

Linux man-pages 6.17

2026-02-08

sysconf(3)