

[NAME](#) | [SYNOPSIS](#) | [DESCRIPTION](#) | [RETURN VALUE](#) | [ERRORS](#) |  
[CONFORMING TO](#) | [SEE ALSO](#) | [COLOPHON](#)

  
Search online pages

## SCHED\_GET\_PRIORITY\_MAX(2) Linux Programmer's ManualSCHED\_GET\_PRIORITY\_MAX(2)

### NAME [top](#)

`sched_get_priority_max`, `sched_get_priority_min` - get static priority range

### SYNOPSIS [top](#)

```
#include <sched.h>

int sched_get_priority_max(int policy);

int sched_get_priority_min(int policy);
```

### DESCRIPTION [top](#)

`sched_get_priority_max()` returns the maximum priority value that can be used with the scheduling algorithm identified by *policy*. `sched_get_priority_min()` returns the minimum priority value that can be used with the scheduling algorithm identified by *policy*. Supported *policy* values are `SCHED_FIFO`, `SCHED_RR`, `SCHED_OTHER`, `SCHED_BATCH`, `SCHED_IDLE`, and `SCHED_DEADLINE`. Further details about these policies can be found in [sched\(7\)](#).

Processes with numerically higher priority values are scheduled before processes with numerically lower priority values. Thus, the value returned by `sched_get_priority_max()` will be greater than the value returned by `sched_get_priority_min()`.

Linux allows the static priority range 1 to 99 for the `SCHED_FIFO` and `SCHED_RR` policies, and the priority 0 for the remaining policies. Scheduling priority ranges for the various policies are not alterable.

The range of scheduling priorities may vary on other POSIX systems, thus it is a good idea for portable applications to use a virtual priority range and map it to the interval given by `sched_get_priority_max()` and `sched_get_priority_min`. POSIX.1 requires a spread of at least 32 between the maximum and the minimum values for `SCHED_FIFO` and `SCHED_RR`.

POSIX systems on which `sched_get_priority_max()` and `sched_get_priority_min()` are available define `_POSIX_PRIORITY_SCHEDULING` in `<unistd.h>`.

### RETURN VALUE [top](#)

On success, `sched_get_priority_max()` and `sched_get_priority_min()` return the maximum/minimum priority value for the named scheduling policy. On error, -1 is returned, and *errno* is set appropriately.

### ERRORS [top](#)

**EINVAL** The argument *policy* does not identify a defined scheduling policy.

**CONFORMING TO** [top](#)

POSIX.1-2001, POSIX.1-2008.

**SEE ALSO** [top](#)

[sched\\_getaffinity\(2\)](#), [sched\\_getparam\(2\)](#), [sched\\_getscheduler\(2\)](#),  
[sched\\_setaffinity\(2\)](#), [sched\\_setparam\(2\)](#), [sched\\_setscheduler\(2\)](#),  
[sched\(7\)](#)

**COLOPHON** [top](#)

This page is part of release 4.10 of the Linux *man-pages* project. A description of the project, information about reporting bugs, and the latest version of this page, can be found at <https://www.kernel.org/doc/man-pages/>.

[Copyright and license for this manual page](#)

HTML rendering created 2017-03-13 by [Michael Kerrisk](#), author of *The Linux Programming Interface*, maintainer of the [Linux man-pages project](#).

For details of in-depth Linux/UNIX system programming training courses that I teach, look [here](#).

Hosting by [jambit GmbH](#).

