

NAME

getpagesize - get memory page size

SYNOPSIS

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

```
int getpagesize(void);
```

Feature Test Macro Requirements for glibc (see [feature_test_macros\(7\)](#)):

getpagesize():

Since glibc 2.12:

```
    _BSD_SOURCE ||  
    !(_POSIX_C_SOURCE >= 200112L || _XOPEN_SOURCE >= 600)
```

Before glibc 2.12:

```
    _BSD_SOURCE || _XOPEN_SOURCE >= 500 ||  
    _XOPEN_SOURCE && _XOPEN_SOURCE_EXTENDED
```

DESCRIPTION

The function **getpagesize()** returns the number of bytes in a memory page, where page is a fixed-length block, the unit for memory allocation and file mapping performed by [mmap\(2\)](#).

CONFORMING TO

SVr4, 4.4BSD, SUSv2. In SUSv2 the **getpagesize()** call is labeled LEGACY, and in POSIX.1-2001 it has been dropped; HP-UX does not have this call.

NOTES

Portable applications should employ *sysconf(_SC_PAGESIZE)* instead of **getpagesize()**:

```
#include <unistd.h>  
long sz = sysconf(_SC_PAGESIZE);
```

(Most systems allow the synonym **_SC_PAGE_SIZE** for **_SC_PAGESIZE**.)

Whether **getpagesize()** is present as a Linux system call depends on the architecture. If it is, it returns the kernel symbol **PAGE_SIZE**, whose value depends on the architecture and machine model. Generally, one uses binaries that are dependent on the architecture but not on the machine model, in order to have a single binary distribution per architecture. This means that a user program should not find **PAGE_SIZE** at compile time from a header file, but use an actual system call, at least for those architectures (like sun4) where this dependency exists. Here glibc 2.0 fails because its **getpagesize()** returns a statically derived value, and does not use a system call. Things are OK in glibc 2.1.

SEE ALSO

[mmap\(2\)](#), [sysconf\(3\)](#)

COLOPHON

This page is part of release 3.74 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 <http://www.kernel.org/doc/man-pages/>.