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

$ man ssetmask.2

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

NAME

    sgetmask, ssetmask - manipulation of signal mask (obsolete)

SYNOPSIS

    long sgetmask(void);

    long ssetmask(long newmask);

    Note: There are no glibc wrappers for these system calls; see NOTES.

DESCRIPTION

    These system calls are obsolete. Do not use them; use sigprocmask(2) instead.

    sgetmask() returns the signal mask of the calling process.

    ssetmask() sets the signal mask of the calling process to the value given in newmask. The

    previous signal mask is returned.

    The signal masks dealt with by these two system calls are plain bit masks (unlike the

    sigset_t used by sigprocmask(2)); use sigmask(3) to create and inspect these masks.

RETURN VALUE

    sgetmask() always successfully returns the signal mask. ssetmask() always succeeds, and

    returns the previous signal mask.

ERRORS

    These system calls always succeed.

VERSIONS

    Since Linux 3.16, support for these system calls is optional, depending on whether the

    kernel was built with the CONFIG_SGETMASK_SYSCALL option.

CONFORMING TO

These system calls are Linux-specific.

NOTES

Glibc does not provide wrappers for these obsolete system calls; in the unlikely event that you want to call them, use syscall(2).

These system calls are unaware of signal numbers greater than 31 (i.e., real-time sig?nals).

These system calls do not exist on x86-64.

It is not possible to block SIGSTOP or SIGKILL.

SEE ALSO

sigprocmask(2), signal(7)

COLOPHON

This page is part of release 5.10 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/.

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