



Rocky Enterprise Linux 9.2 Manual Pages on command 'kill.1'

C:\>man kill.1

KILL(1) User Commands KILL(1)

NAME

kill - send a signal to a process

SYNOPSIS

kill [options] <pid> [...]

DESCRIPTION

The default signal for kill is TERM. Use -l or -L to list available signals. Particularly useful signals include HUP, INT, KILL, STOP, CONT, and 0. Alternate signals may be specified in three ways: -9, -SIGKILL or -KILL. Negative PID values may be used to choose whole process groups; see the PGID column in ps command output. A PID of -1 is special; it indicates all processes except the kill process itself and init.

OPTIONS

<pid> [...]

Send signal to every <pid> listed.

-<signal>

-s <signal>

--signal <signal>

Specify the signal to be sent. The signal can be specified by using name or number. The behavior of signals is explained in signal(7) manual page.

-l, --list [signal]

List signal names. This option has optional argument, which will convert

signal number to signal name, or other way round.

`-L, --table`

List signal names in a nice table.

NOTES Your shell (command line interpreter) may have a built-in kill command. You

may need to run the command described here as `/bin/kill` to solve the con?

flict.

EXAMPLES

`kill -9 -1`

Kill all processes you can kill.

`kill -l 11`

Translate number 11 into a signal name.

`kill -L`

List the available signal choices in a nice table.

`kill 123 543 2341 3453`

Send the default signal, SIGTERM, to all those processes.

SEE ALSO

`kill(2)`, `killall(1)`, `nice(1)`, `pkill(1)`, `renice(1)`, `signal(7)`, `skill(1)`

STANDARDS

This command meets appropriate standards. The `-L` flag is Linux-specific.

AUTHOR

Albert Cahalan albert@users.sf.net wrote `kill` in 1999 to replace a `bsdutils` one that was not standards compliant. The `util-linux` one might also work correctly.

REPORTING BUGS

Please send bug reports to procps@freelists.org

procps-ng

2018-05-31

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