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## **Red Hat Enterprise Linux Release 9.2 Manual Pages on 'process-keyring.7' command**

**\$ man process-keyring.7**

PROCESS-KEYRING(7)      Linux Programmer's Manual      PROCESS-KEYRING(7)

### **NAME**

process-keyring - per-process shared keyring

### **DESCRIPTION**

The process keyring is a keyring used to anchor keys on behalf of a process. It is created only when a process requests it. The process keyring has the name (description) \_pid.

A special serial number value, KEY\_SPEC\_PROCESS\_KEYRING, is defined that can be used in lieu of the actual serial number of the calling process's process keyring.

From the keyctl(1) utility, '@p' can be used instead of a numeric key ID in much the same way, but since keyctl(1) is a program run after forking, this is of no utility.

A thread created using the clone(2) CLONE\_THREAD flag has the same process keyring as the caller of clone(2). When a new process is created using fork() it initially has no process keyring. A process's process keyring is cleared on execve(2). The process keyring is destroyed when the last thread that refers to it terminates.

If a process doesn't have a process keyring when it is accessed, then the process keyring will be created if the keyring is to be modified; otherwise, the error ENOKEY results.

### **SEE ALSO**

keyctl(1), keyctl(3), keyrings(7), persistent-keyring(7),

session-keyring(7), thread-keyring(7), user-keyring(7),

user-session-keyring(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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