



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/>.

Linux

2020-08-13

PROCESS-KEYRING(7)