



Linux Ubuntu 26.04 Manual Pages on command 'ssignal.3'

\$ man ssignal.3

gsignal(3) Library Functions Manual gsignal(3)

NAME

gsignal, ssignal - software signal facility

LIBRARY

Standard C library (libc, -lc)

SYNOPSIS

```
#include <signal.h>

typedef typedef(void (int)) *sighandler_t;

[[deprecated]] int gsignal(int signum);

[[deprecated]] sighandler_t ssignal(int signum, sighandler_t action);
```

Feature Test Macro Requirements for glibc (see feature_test_macros(7)):

gsignal(), ssignal():

Since glibc 2.19:

 _DEFAULT_SOURCE

glibc 2.19 and earlier:

 _SVID_SOURCE

DESCRIPTION

Don't use these functions under Linux. Due to a historical mistake, under Linux these functions are aliases for raise(3) and signal(2), respectively.

Elsewhere, on System V-like systems, these functions implement software signaling, entirely independent of the classical signal(2) and kill(2) functions. The function ssignal() de-

fines the action to take when the software signal with number signum is raised using the function gsignal(), and returns the previous such action or SIG_DFL. The function gsignal()

does the following: if no action (or the action SIG_DFL) was specified for signum, then it does nothing and returns 0. If the action SIG_IGN was specified for signum, then it does nothing and returns 1. Otherwise, it resets the action to SIG_DFL and calls the action function with argument signum, and returns the value returned by that function. The range of possible values signum varies (often 1-15 or 1-17).

ATTRIBUTES

For an explanation of the terms used in this section, see attributes(7).

??			
? Interface	? Attribute	? Value	?
??			
? gsignal()	? Thread safety	? MT-Safe	?
??			
? ssignal()	? Thread safety	? MT-Safe	signintr ?
??			

STANDARDS

None.

HISTORY

AIX, DG/UX, HP-UX, SCO, Solaris, Tru64. They are called obsolete under most of these systems, and are broken under glibc. Some systems also have gsignal_r() and ssignal_r().

SEE ALSO

kill(2), signal(2), raise(3)