

**NAME**

sigset, sighold, sigrelse, sigignore – System V signal API

**SYNOPSIS**

```
#include <signal.h>

typedef void (*sighandler_t)(int);

sighandler_t sigset(int sig, sighandler_t disp);
int sighold(int sig);
int sigrelse(int sig);
int sigignore(int sig);
```

Feature Test Macro Requirements for glibc (see **feature\_test\_macros(7)**):

```
sigset(), sighold(), sigrelse(), sigignore():
    _XOPEN_SOURCE >= 500
```

**DESCRIPTION**

These functions are provided in glibc as a compatibility interface for programs that make use of the historical System V signal API. This API is obsolete: new applications should use the POSIX signal API (**sigaction(2)**, **sigprocmask(2)**, etc.)

The **sigset()** function modifies the disposition of the signal *sig*. The *disp* argument can be the address of a signal handler function, or one of the following constants:

**SIG\_DFL**

Reset the disposition of *sig* to the default.

**SIG\_IGN**

Ignore *sig*.

**SIG\_HOLD**

Add *sig* to the process's signal mask, but leave the disposition of *sig* unchanged.

If *disp* specifies the address of a signal handler, then *sig* is added to the process's signal mask during execution of the handler.

If *disp* was specified as a value other than **SIG\_HOLD**, then *sig* is removed from the process's signal mask.

The dispositions for **SIGKILL** and **SIGSTOP** cannot be changed.

The **sighold()** function adds *sig* to the calling process's signal mask.

The **sigrelse()** function removes *sig* from the calling process's signal mask.

The **sigignore()** function sets the disposition of *sig* to **SIG\_IGN**.

**RETURN VALUE**

On success, **sigset()** returns **SIG\_HOLD** if *sig* was blocked before the call, or the signal's previous disposition if it was not blocked before the call. On error, **sigset()** returns  $-1$ , with *errno* set to indicate the error. (But see **BUGS** below.)

The **sighold()**, **sigrelse()**, and **sigignore()** functions return 0 on success; on error, these functions return  $-1$  and set *errno* to indicate the error.

**ERRORS**

For **sigset()** see the ERRORS under **sigaction(2)** and **sigprocmask(2)**.

For **sighold()** and **sigrelse()** see the ERRORS under **sigprocmask(2)**.

For **sigignore()**, see the errors under **sigaction(2)**.

## ATTRIBUTES

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

Interface	Attribute	Value
<b>sigset()</b> , <b>sighold()</b> , <b>sigrelse()</b> , <b>sigignore()</b>	Thread safety	MT-Safe

## CONFORMING TO

SVr4, POSIX.1-2001, POSIX.1-2008. These functions are obsolete: do not use them in new programs. POSIX.1-2008 marks **sighold()**, **sigignore()**, **sigpause(3)**, **sigrelse()**, and **sigset()** as obsolete, recommending the use of **sigaction(2)**, **sigprocmask(2)**, **pthread\_sigmask(3)**, and **sigsuspend(2)** instead.

## NOTES

These functions appeared in glibc version 2.1.

The *sighandler\_t* type is a GNU extension; it is used on this page only to make the **sigset()** prototype more easily readable.

The **sigset()** function provides reliable signal handling semantics (as when calling **sigaction(2)** with *sa\_mask* equal to 0).

On System V, the **signal()** function provides unreliable semantics (as when calling **sigaction(2)** with *sa\_mask* equal to *SA\_RESETHAND* | *SA\_NODEFER*). On BSD, **signal()** provides reliable semantics. POSIX.1-2001 leaves these aspects of **signal()** unspecified. See **signal(2)** for further details.

In order to wait for a signal, BSD and System V both provided a function named **sigpause(3)**, but this function has a different argument on the two systems. See **sigpause(3)** for details.

## BUGS

In versions of glibc before 2.2, **sigset()** did not unblock *sig* if *disp* was specified as a value other than **SIG\_HOLD**.

In versions of glibc before 2.5, **sigset()** does not correctly return the previous disposition of the signal in two cases. First, if *disp* is specified as **SIG\_HOLD**, then a successful **sigset()** always returns **SIG\_HOLD**. Instead, it should return the previous disposition of the signal (unless the signal was blocked, in which case **SIG\_HOLD** should be returned). Second, if the signal is currently blocked, then the return value of a successful **sigset()** should be **SIG\_HOLD**. Instead, the previous disposition of the signal is returned. These problems have been fixed since glibc 2.5.

## SEE ALSO

**kill(2)**, **pause(2)**, **sigaction(2)**, **signal(2)**, **sigprocmask(2)**, **raise(3)**, **sigpause(3)**, **sigvec(3)**, **signal(7)**

## COLOPHON

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