### **NAME**

bsd\_signal - signal handling with BSD semantics

### **SYNOPSIS**

### **DESCRIPTION**

The **bsd\_signal**() function takes the same arguments, and performs the same task, as **signal**(2).

The difference between the two is that **bsd\_signal**() is guaranteed to provide reliable signal semantics, that is: a) the disposition of the signal is not reset to the default when the handler is invoked; b) delivery of further instances of the signal is blocked while the signal handler is executing; and c) if the handler interrupts a blocking system call, then the system call is automatically restarted. A portable application cannot rely on **signal**(2) to provide these guarantees.

#### **RETURN VALUE**

The bsd\_signal() function returns the previous value of the signal handler, or SIG\_ERR on error.

### **ERRORS**

As for **signal**(2).

### **ATTRIBUTES**

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

Interface	Attribute	Value
bsd_signal()	Thread safety	MT-Safe

### **CONFORMING TO**

4.2BSD, POSIX.1-2001. POSIX.1-2008 removes the specification of **bsd\_signal**(), recommending the use of **sigaction**(2) instead.

# **NOTES**

Use of **bsd\_signal**() should be avoided; use **sigaction**(2) instead.

On modern Linux systems, **bsd\_signal**() and **signal**(2) are equivalent. But on older systems, **signal**(2) provided unreliable signal semantics; see **signal**(2) for details.

The use of *sighandler\_t* is a GNU extension; this type is defined only if the **\_GNU\_SOURCE** feature test macro is defined.

## **SEE ALSO**

```
sigaction(2), signal(2), sysv_signal(3), signal(7)
```

# **COLOPHON**

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