

**NAME**

sigprocmask – examine and change blocked signals

**SYNOPSIS**

```
#include <signal.h>
```

```
int sigprocmask(int how, const sigset_t *set, sigset_t *oldset);
```

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

```
sigprocmask(): _POSIX_C_SOURCE >= 1 || _XOPEN_SOURCE || _POSIX_SOURCE
```

**DESCRIPTION**

**sigprocmask()** is used to fetch and/or change the signal mask of the calling thread. The signal mask is the set of signals whose delivery is currently blocked for the caller (see also **signal(7)** for more details).

The behavior of the call is dependent on the value of *how*, as follows.

**SIG\_BLOCK**

The set of blocked signals is the union of the current set and the *set* argument.

**SIG\_UNBLOCK**

The signals in *set* are removed from the current set of blocked signals. It is permissible to attempt to unblock a signal which is not blocked.

**SIG\_SETMASK**

The set of blocked signals is set to the argument *set*.

If *oldset* is non-null, the previous value of the signal mask is stored in *oldset*.

If *set* is NULL, then the signal mask is unchanged (i.e., *how* is ignored), but the current value of the signal mask is nevertheless returned in *oldset* (if it is not NULL).

The use of **sigprocmask()** is unspecified in a multithreaded process; see **pthread\_sigmask(3)**.

**RETURN VALUE**

**sigprocmask()** returns 0 on success and -1 on error.

**ERRORS**

**EINVAL** The value specified in *how* was invalid.

**CONFORMING TO**

POSIX.1-2001.

**NOTES**

It is not possible to block **SIGKILL** or **SIGSTOP**. Attempts to do so are silently ignored.

Each of the threads in a process has its own signal mask.

A child created via **fork(2)** inherits a copy of its parent's signal mask; the signal mask is preserved across **execve(2)**.

If **SIGBUS**, **SIGFPE**, **SIGILL**, or **SIGSEGV** are generated while they are blocked, the result is undefined, unless the signal was generated by the **kill(2)**, **sigqueue(2)**, or **raise(3)**.

See **sigsetops(3)** for details on manipulating signal sets.

**SEE ALSO**

**kill(2)**, **pause(2)**, **sigaction(2)**, **signal(2)**, **sigpending(2)**, **sigqueue(2)**, **sigsuspend(2)**, **pthread\_sigmask(3)**, **sigsetops(3)**, **signal(7)**

**COLOPHON**

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