

【Linux Programming】 Day9(2)

☰ Tags	
📅 Date	@May 29, 2022
☰ Summary	trap and unset

【Ch2】 Shell Programming

2.5 Commands(4)

2.5.13 trap

The `trap` command is used to specify the actions to take on receipt of signals.

The trap command is passed the action to take, followed by the signal name to trap on:

```
trap command signal
```

Signal	Description
HUP (1)	Hang up; usually sent when a terminal goes offline, or a user logs out
INT (2)	Interrupt; usually sent by pressing Ctrl+C
QUIT (3)	Quit; usually sent by pressing Ctrl+\
ABRT (6)	Abort; usually sent on some serious execution error
ALRM (14)	Alarm; usually used for handling timeouts
TERM (15)	Terminate; usually sent by the system when it's shutting down

To reset a trap condition to the default, simply specify the command as `-`. To ignore a signal, set the command to the empty string `''`. A trap command with no parameters prints out the current list of traps and actions.

2.5.14 unset

The `unset` command removes variables or functions from the environment. It cannot do

this to read-only variables defined by the shell itself, such as IFS.

```
#!/bin/sh

foo="Hello"
echo $foo

unset foo
# foo doesn't exist
echo $foo
```