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Rocky Enterprise Linux 9.2 Manual Pages on command 'raise.3'

\$ man raise.3

RAISE(3) Linux Programmer's Manual RAISE(3)

NAME

raise - send a signal to the caller

SYNOPSIS

```
#include <signal.h>

int raise(int sig);
```

DESCRIPTION

The raise() function sends a signal to the calling process or thread. In a single-threaded program it is equivalent to

```
kill(getpid(), sig);
```

In a multithreaded program it is equivalent to

```
pthread_kill(pthread_self(), sig);
```

If the signal causes a handler to be called, raise() will return only after the signal handler has returned.

RETURN VALUE

raise() returns 0 on success, and nonzero for failure.

ATTRIBUTES

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

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?Interface ? Attribute ? Value ?

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?raise() ? Thread safety ? MT-Safe ?

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CONFORMING TO

POSIX.1-2001, POSIX.1-2008, C89, C99.

NOTES

Since version 2.3.3, glibc implements `raise()` by calling `tgkill(2)`, if the kernel supports that system call. Older glibc versions implemented `raise()` using `kill(2)`.

SEE ALSO

`getpid(2)`, `kill(2)`, `sigaction(2)`, `signal(2)`, `pthread_kill(3)`, `signal(7)`

COLOPHON

This page is part of release 5.10 of the Linux man-pages project. A description of the project, information about reporting bugs, and the latest version of this page, can be found at <https://www.kernel.org/doc/man-pages/>.

GNU

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