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

\$ man srandom.3

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

NAME

random, srandom, initstate, setstate - random number generator

SYNOPSIS

```
#include <stdlib.h>

long random(void);

void srandom(unsigned seed);

char *initstate(unsigned seed, char *state, size_t n);

char *setstate(char *state);
```

Feature Test Macro Requirements for glibc (see feature_test_macros(7)):

```
random(), srandom(), initstate(), setstate():

_XOPEN_SOURCE >= 500

/* Glibc since 2.19: */ _DEFAULT_SOURCE

/* Glibc versions <= 2.19: */ _SVID_SOURCE || _BSD_SOURCE
```

DESCRIPTION

The `random()` function uses a nonlinear additive feedback random number generator employing a default table of size 31 long integers to return successive pseudo-random numbers in the range from 0 to $2^{31} - 1$. The

period of this random number generator is very large, approximately $16 * ((2^{31}) - 1)$.

The `srandom()` function sets its argument as the seed for a new sequence of pseudo-random integers to be returned by `random()`. These sequences are repeatable by calling `srandom()` with the same seed value. If no seed value is provided, the `random()` function is automatically seeded with a value of 1.

The `initstate()` function allows a state array `state` to be initialized for use by `random()`. The size of the state array `n` is used by `initstate()` to decide how sophisticated a random number generator it should use?the larger the state array, the better the random numbers will be. Current "optimal" values for the size of the state array `n` are 8, 32, 64, 128, and 256 bytes; other amounts will be rounded down to the nearest known amount. Using less than 8 bytes results in an error. `seed` is the seed for the initialization, which specifies a starting point for the random number sequence, and provides for restarting at the same point.

The `setstate()` function changes the state array used by the `random()` function. The state array `state` is used for random number generation until the next call to `initstate()` or `setstate()`. `state` must first have been initialized using `initstate()` or be the result of a previous call of `setstate()`.

RETURN VALUE

The `random()` function returns a value between 0 and $(2^{31}) - 1$. The `srandom()` function returns no value.

The `initstate()` function returns a pointer to the previous state array.

On error, `errno` is set to indicate the cause.

On success, `setstate()` returns a pointer to the previous state array.

On error, it returns `NULL`, with `errno` set to indicate the cause of the error.

ERRORS

`EINVAL` The state argument given to `setstate()` was `NULL`.

`EINVAL` A state array of less than 8 bytes was specified to `initstate()`.

ATTRIBUTES

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

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?Interface ? Attribute ? Value ?

??

?random(), srandom(), ? Thread safety ? MT-Safe ?

?initstate(), setstate() ? ? ?

??

CONFORMING TO

POSIX.1-2001, POSIX.1-2008, 4.3BSD.

NOTES

The `random()` function should not be used in multithreaded programs where reproducible behavior is required. Use `random_r(3)` for that purpose.

Random-number generation is a complex topic. *Numerical Recipes in C: The Art of Scientific Computing* (William H. Press, Brian P. Flannery, Saul A. Teukolsky, William T. Vetterling; New York: Cambridge University Press, 2007, 3rd ed.) provides an excellent discussion of practical random-number generation issues in Chapter 7 (Random Numbers). For a more theoretical discussion which also covers many practical issues in depth, see Chapter 3 (Random Numbers) in Donald E. Knuth's *The Art of Computer Programming, volume 2 (Seminumerical Algorithms)*, 2nd ed.; Reading, Massachusetts: Addison-Wesley Publishing Company, 1981.

BUGS

According to POSIX, `initstate()` should return NULL on error. In the `glibc` implementation, `errno` is (as specified) set on error, but the function does not return NULL.

SEE ALSO

`getrandom(2)`, `drand48(3)`, `rand(3)`, `random_r(3)`, `srand(3)`

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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