

NAME

ualarm – schedule signal after given number of microseconds

SYNOPSIS

```
#include <unistd.h>
```

```
useconds_t ualarm(useconds_t usecs, useconds_t interval);
```

Feature Test Macro Requirements for glibc (see [feature_test_macros\(7\)](#)):

```
ualarm():
```

Since glibc 2.12:

```
(_XOPEN_SOURCE >= 500) && !(_POSIX_C_SOURCE >= 200809L)
|| /* Glibc since 2.19: */ _DEFAULT_SOURCE
|| /* Glibc versions <= 2.19: */ _BSD_SOURCE
```

Before glibc 2.12:

```
_BSD_SOURCE || _XOPEN_SOURCE >= 500
```

DESCRIPTION

The **ualarm()** function causes the signal **SIGALRM** to be sent to the invoking process after (not less than) *usecs* microseconds. The delay may be lengthened slightly by any system activity or by the time spent processing the call or by the granularity of system timers.

Unless caught or ignored, the **SIGALRM** signal will terminate the process.

If the *interval* argument is nonzero, further **SIGALRM** signals will be sent every *interval* microseconds after the first.

RETURN VALUE

This function returns the number of microseconds remaining for any alarm that was previously set, or 0 if no alarm was pending.

ERRORS**EINTR**

Interrupted by a signal; see [signal\(7\)](#).

EINVAL

usecs or *interval* is not smaller than 1000000. (On systems where that is considered an error.)

ATTRIBUTES

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

Interface	Attribute	Value
ualarm()	Thread safety	MT-Safe

CONFORMING TO

4.3BSD, POSIX.1-2001. POSIX.1-2001 marks **ualarm()** as obsolete. POSIX.1-2008 removes the specification of **ualarm()**. 4.3BSD, SUSv2, and POSIX do not define any errors.

NOTES

POSIX.1-2001 does not specify what happens if the *usecs* argument is 0. On Linux (and probably most other systems), the effect is to cancel any pending alarm.

The type *useconds_t* is an unsigned integer type capable of holding integers in the range [0,1000000]. On the original BSD implementation, and in glibc before version 2.1, the arguments to **ualarm()** were instead typed as *unsigned int*. Programs will be more portable if they never mention *useconds_t* explicitly.

The interaction of this function with other timer functions such as [alarm\(2\)](#), [sleep\(3\)](#), [nanosleep\(2\)](#), [setitimer\(2\)](#), [timer_create\(2\)](#), [timer_delete\(2\)](#), [timer_getoverrun\(2\)](#), [timer_gettime\(2\)](#), [timer_settime\(2\)](#), [usleep\(3\)](#) is unspecified.

This function is obsolete. Use [setitimer\(2\)](#) or POSIX interval timers ([timer_create\(2\)](#), etc.) instead.

SEE ALSO

[alarm\(2\)](#), [getitimer\(2\)](#), [nanosleep\(2\)](#), [select\(2\)](#), [setitimer\(2\)](#), [usleep\(3\)](#), [time\(7\)](#)

COLOPHON

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