



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

C:\>man sigwait.3

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

NAME

sigwait - wait for a signal

SYNOPSIS

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

```
int sigwait(const sigset_t *set, int *sig);
```

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

sigwait():

Since glibc 2.26:

```
_POSIX_C_SOURCE >= 199506L
```

Glibc 2.25 and earlier:

```
_POSIX_C_SOURCE
```

DESCRIPTION

The `sigwait()` function suspends execution of the calling thread until one of the signals specified in the signal set `set` becomes pending. The function accepts the signal (removes it from the pending list of signals), and returns the signal number in `sig`.

The operation of `sigwait()` is the same as `sigwaitinfo(2)`, except that:

- * `sigwait()` returns only the signal number, rather than a `siginfo_t` structure describing the signal.

- * The return values of the two functions are different.

RETURN VALUE

On success, `sigwait()` returns 0. On error, it returns a positive error number (listed in `ERRORS`).

ERRORS

`EINVAL` set contains an invalid signal number.

ATTRIBUTES

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

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?Interface ? Attribute ? Value ?

??

?`sigwait()` ? Thread safety ? MT-Safe ?

??

CONFORMING TO

POSIX.1-2001, POSIX.1-2008.

NOTES

`sigwait()` is implemented using `sigtimedwait(2)`.

The glibc implementation of `sigwait()` silently ignores attempts to wait for the two real-time signals that are used internally by the NPTL threading implementation.

See `nptl(7)` for details.

EXAMPLE

See `pthread_sigmask(3)`.

SEE ALSO

`sigaction(2)`, `signalfd(2)`, `sigpending(2)`, `sigsuspend(2)`, `sigwaitinfo(2)`, `sigse?`
`tops(3)`, `signal(7)`

COLOPHON

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