



Linux Ubuntu 26.04 Manual Pages on command 'sigwait.3'

\$ man sigwait.3

sigwait(3) Library Functions Manual sigwait(3)

NAME

sigwait - wait for a signal

LIBRARY

Standard C library (libc, -lc)

SYNOPSIS

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

```
int sigwait(const sigset_t *restrict set, int *restrict 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. For a signal to become pending, it must first be blocked with `sigprocmask(2)`. 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)`.

[illegible]

?	Interface	?	Attribute	?	Value	?
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[illegible]

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

[illegible]

VERSIONS

sigwait() is implemented using sigtimedwait(2); consult its NOTES.

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.

STANDARDS

POSIX.1-2008.

HISTORY

POSIX.1-2001.

EXAMPLES

See `pthread_sigmask(3)`.

SEE ALSO

```
sigaction(2), signalfd(2), sigpending(2), sigsuspend(2), sigwaitinfo(2), sigsetops(3), sig?
nal(7)
```