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### ***Rocky Enterprise Linux 9.2 Manual Pages on command 'sigsuspend.2'***

***\$ man sigsuspend.2***

SIGSUSPEND(2)      Linux Programmer's Manual      SIGSUSPEND(2)

NAME

sigsuspend, rt\_sigsuspend - wait for a signal

SYNOPSIS

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

```
int sigsuspend(const sigset_t *mask);
```

Feature Test Macro Requirements for glibc (see feature\_test\_macros(7)):

```
sigsuspend(): _POSIX_C_SOURCE
```

DESCRIPTION

sigsuspend() temporarily replaces the signal mask of the calling thread with the mask given by mask and then suspends the thread until delivery of a signal whose action is to invoke a signal handler or to terminate a process.

If the signal terminates the process, then sigsuspend() does not return. If the signal is caught, then sigsuspend() returns after the signal handler returns, and the signal mask is restored to the state before the call to sigsuspend().

It is not possible to block SIGKILL or SIGSTOP; specifying these sig?

nals in mask, has no effect on the thread's signal mask.

## RETURN VALUE

`sigsuspend()` always returns -1, with `errno` set to indicate the error (normally, `EINTR`).

## ERRORS

`EFAULT` mask points to memory which is not a valid part of the process address space.

`EINTR` The call was interrupted by a signal; `signal(7)`.

## CONFORMING TO

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

## NOTES

Normally, `sigsuspend()` is used in conjunction with `sigprocmask(2)` in order to prevent delivery of a signal during the execution of a critical code section. The caller first blocks the signals with `sigprocmask(2)`. When the critical code has completed, the caller then waits for the signals by calling `sigsuspend()` with the signal mask that was returned by `sigprocmask(2)` (in the `oldset` argument).

See `sigsetops(3)` for details on manipulating signal sets.

## C library/kernel differences

The original Linux system call was named `sigsuspend()`. However, with the addition of real-time signals in Linux 2.2, the fixed-size, 32-bit `sigset_t` type supported by that system call was no longer fit for purpose. Consequently, a new system call, `rt_sigsuspend()`, was added to support an enlarged `sigset_t` type. The new system call takes a second argument, `size_t sigsetsize`, which specifies the size in bytes of the signal set in `mask`. This argument is currently required to have the value `sizeof(sigset_t)` (or the error `EINVAL` results). The glibc `sigsuspend()` wrapper function hides these details from us, transparently calling `rt_sigsuspend()` when the kernel provides it.

## SEE ALSO

`kill(2)`, `pause(2)`, `sigaction(2)`, `signal(2)`, `sigprocmask(2)`, `sigwaitinfo(2)`, `sigsetops(3)`, `sigwait(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/>.

Linux

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