wait3(2) - Linux man page

Name

wait3, wait4 - wait for process to change state, BSD style

Synopsis

Description

These functions are obsolete; use <u>waitpid(2)</u> or <u>waitid(2)</u> in new programs.

The **wait3**() and **wait4**() system calls are similar to **waitpid**(2), but additionally return resource usage information about the child in the structure pointed to by *rusage*.

Other than the use of the *rusage* argument, the following **wait3**() call:

```
wait3(status, options, rusage);
is equivalent to:
waitpid(-1, status, options);
Similarly, the following wait4() call:
wait4(pid, status, options, rusage);
is equivalent to:
waitpid(pid, status, options);
```

In other words, **wait3**() waits of any child, while **wait4**() can be used to select a specific children, on which to wait. See **wait**(2) for further details.

If *rusage* is not NULL, the *struct rusage* to which it points will be filled with accounting information about the child. See **getrusage**(2) for details.

Return Value

As for waitpid(2).

Errors

As for waitpid(2).

Conforming To

4.3BSD.

SUSv1 included a specification of **wait3**(); SUSv2 included **wait3**(), but marked it LEGACY; SUSv3 removed it.

Notes

Including <<u>sys/time.h</u>> is not required these days, but increases portability. (Indeed, <<u>sys/resource.h</u>> defines the *rusage* structure with fields of type *struct timeval* defined in <<u>sys/time.h</u>>.)

On Linux, wait3() is a library function implemented on top of the wait4() system call.

See Also

fork(2), getrusage(2), sigaction(2), signal(2), wait(2), signal(7)

Referenced By

explain(1), explain(3), explain wait3(3), explain wait3 or die(3), pmloop(3), time(1)