

**OSEventAvail**

Low-level read event without dequeuing it

#include &lt;OSEvents.h&gt;

**Event Manager**

|                    |  |
|--------------------|--|
| <u>Boolean</u>     | <b>OSEventAvail</b> ( <i>eventMask</i> , <i>theEvent</i> );        |
| <u>short</u>       | <i>eventMask</i> ;      bit flags for events; 0xFFFF is all events |
| <u>EventRecord</u> | <i>*theEvent</i> ;      receives the 16-byte event record          |
|                    | <b>returns</b> Is <i>theEvent</i> a null event?                    |

**OSEventAvail** is identical to **GetOSEvent** except that it does not remove the event from the event queue. This lets you check for the occurrence of a specific event (or any event) but leave it in the queue for later processing.

*eventMask* is a 16-bit binary mask describing which events to include/exclude. Use *eventMask* = everyEvent (defined as -1) to include all events. See Event Mask for the layout.

Some events (e.g., keyUp events) may never make it into the event queue. See **SetEventMask**.

*theEvent* is the address of a 16-byte EventRecord. Upon return, it is filled with an event description. See **GetNextEvent**.

**Returns:** a Boolean value; it identifies whether a requested event was found.

It will be one of:

FALSE This is a null event or one you did not request. Ignore it.

TRUE This event is intended for you. Examine and respond.

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Notes: In a busy system, it is possible that an event read via this call will be discarded before it can be processed. The **Event Manager** usually keeps only 20 events, scrapping the oldest unread events to make room for new ones.