



**Full credit is given to the above companies including the Operating System (OS) that this PDF file was generated!**

### ***Rocky Enterprise Linux 9.2 Manual Pages on command 'pthread\_join.3'***

#### ***\$ man pthread\_join.3***

PTHREAD\_JOIN(3)                      Linux Programmer's Manual                      PTHREAD\_JOIN(3)

#### NAME

pthread\_join - join with a terminated thread

#### SYNOPSIS

```
#include <pthread.h>

int pthread_join(pthread_t thread, void **retval);

Compile and link with -pthread.
```

#### DESCRIPTION

The pthread\_join() function waits for the thread specified by thread to terminate. If that thread has already terminated, then pthread\_join() returns immediately. The thread specified by thread must be joinable.

If retval is not NULL, then pthread\_join() copies the exit status of the target thread (i.e., the value that the target thread supplied to pthread\_exit(3)) into the location pointed to by retval. If the target thread was canceled, then PTHREAD\_CANCELED is placed in the location pointed to by retval.

If multiple threads simultaneously try to join with the same thread, the results are undefined. If the thread calling pthread\_join() is canceled, then the target thread will remain joinable (i.e., it will not be detached).

#### RETURN VALUE

On success, pthread\_join() returns 0; on error, it returns an error number.

#### ERRORS

##### EDEADLK

A deadlock was detected (e.g., two threads tried to join with each other); or

thread specifies the calling thread.

EINVAL thread is not a joinable thread.

EINVAL Another thread is already waiting to join with this thread.

ESRCH No thread with the ID thread could be found.

### ATTRIBUTES

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

??

?Interface ? Attribute ? Value ?

??

?pthread\_join() ? Thread safety ? MT-Safe ?

??

### CONFORMING TO

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

### NOTES

After a successful call to pthread\_join(), the caller is guaranteed that the target thread has terminated. The caller may then choose to do any clean-up that is required after termination of the thread (e.g., freeing memory or other resources that were allocated to the target thread).

Joining with a thread that has previously been joined results in undefined behavior.

Failure to join with a thread that is joinable (i.e., one that is not detached), produces a "zombie thread". Avoid doing this, since each zombie thread consumes some system resources, and when enough zombie threads have accumulated, it will no longer be possible to create new threads (or processes).

There is no pthreads analog of waitpid(-1, &status, 0), that is, "join with any terminated thread". If you believe you need this functionality, you probably need to rethink your application design.

All of the threads in a process are peers: any thread can join with any other thread in the process.

### EXAMPLES

See pthread\_create(3).

### SEE ALSO

pthread\_cancel(3), pthread\_create(3), pthread\_detach(3), pthread\_exit(3), pthread\_tryjoin\_np(3), pthreads(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

2020-06-09

PTHREAD\_JOIN(3)