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Red Hat Enterprise Linux Release 9.2 Manual Pages on 'clock_getcpuclockid.3' command

\$ man clock_getcpuclockid.3

CLOCK_GETCPULOCKID(3) Linux Programmer's Manual CLOCK_GETCPULOCKID(3)

NAME

clock_getcpuclockid - obtain ID of a process CPU-time clock

SYNOPSIS

```
#include <time.h>
```

```
int clock_getcpuclockid(pid_t pid, clockid_t *clockid);
```

Link with -lrt (only for glibc versions before 2.17).

Feature Test Macro Requirements for glibc (see feature_test_macros(7)):

```
clock_getcpuclockid():
```

```
    _POSIX_C_SOURCE >= 200112L
```

DESCRIPTION

The clock_getcpuclockid() function obtains the ID of the CPU-time clock of the process whose ID is pid, and returns it in the location pointed to by clockid. If pid is zero, then the clock ID of the CPU-time clock of the calling process is returned.

RETURN VALUE

On success, clock_getcpuclockid() returns 0; on error, it returns one of the positive error numbers listed in ERRORS.

ERRORS

ENOSYS The kernel does not support obtaining the per-process CPU-time clock of another process, and pid does not specify the calling process.

EPERM The caller does not have permission to access the CPU-time clock

of the process specified by pid. (Specified in POSIX.1-2001; does not occur on Linux unless the kernel does not support obtaining the per-process CPU-time clock of another process.)

ESRCH There is no process with the ID pid.

VERSIONS

The clock_getcpuclockid() function is available in glibc since version 2.2.

ATTRIBUTES

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

??

?Interface ? Attribute ? Value ?

??

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

??

CONFORMING TO

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

NOTES

Calling clock_gettime(2) with the clock ID obtained by a call to clock_getcpuclockid() with a pid of 0, is the same as using the clock ID CLOCK_PROCESS_CPUTIME_ID.

EXAMPLES

The example program below obtains the CPU-time clock ID of the process whose ID is given on the command line, and then uses clock_gettime(2) to obtain the time on that clock. An example run is the following:

```
$ ./a.out 1 # Show CPU clock of init process
```

```
CPU-time clock for PID 1 is 2.213466748 seconds
```

Program source

```
#define _XOPEN_SOURCE 600
#include <stdint.h>
#include <stdio.h>
#include <unistd.h>
#include <stdlib.h>
```

```

#include <time.h>

int
main(int argc, char *argv[])
{
    clockid_t clockid;
    struct timespec ts;
    if (argc != 2) {
        fprintf(stderr, "%s <process-ID>\n", argv[0]);
        exit(EXIT_FAILURE);
    }
    if (clock_getcpuclockid(atoi(argv[1]), &clockid) != 0) {
        perror("clock_getcpuclockid");
        exit(EXIT_FAILURE);
    }
    if (clock_gettime(clockid, &ts) == -1) {
        perror("clock_gettime");
        exit(EXIT_FAILURE);
    }
    printf("CPU-time clock for PID %s is %jd.%09ld seconds\n",
        argv[1], (intmax_t) ts.tv_sec, ts.tv_nsec);
    exit(EXIT_SUCCESS);
}

```

SEE ALSO

clock_getres(2), timer_create(2), pthread_getcpuclockid(3), time(7)

COLOPHON

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