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Rocky Enterprise Linux 9.2 Manual Pages on command 'gettid.2'

\$ man gettid.2

GETTID(2) Linux Programmer's Manual

GETTID(2)

NAME

gettid - get thread identification

SYNOPSIS

```
#define _GNU_SOURCE

#include <unistd.h>

#include <sys/types.h>

pid_t gettid(void);
```

DESCRIPTION

`gettid()` returns the caller's thread ID (TID). In a single-threaded process, the thread ID is equal to the process ID (PID, as returned by `getpid(2)`). In a multithreaded process, all threads have the same PID, but each one has a unique TID. For further details, see the discussion of `CLONE_THREAD` in `clone(2)`.

RETURN VALUE

On success, returns the thread ID of the calling thread.

ERRORS

This call is always successful

VERSIONS

The `gettid()` system call first appeared on Linux in kernel 2.4.11. Library support was added in glibc 2.30. (Earlier glibc versions did not provide a wrapper for this system call, necessitating the use of `syscall(2)`.)

CONFORMING TO

`gettid()` is Linux-specific and should not be used in programs that are intended to be portable.

table.

NOTES

The thread ID returned by this call is not the same thing as a POSIX thread ID (i.e., the opaque value returned by `pthread_self(3)`).

In a new thread group created by a `clone(2)` call that does not specify the `CLONE_THREAD` flag (or, equivalently, a new process created by `fork(2)`), the new process is a thread group leader, and its thread group ID (the value returned by `getpid(2)`) is the same as its thread ID (the value returned by `gettid()`).

SEE ALSO

`capget(2)`, `clone(2)`, `fcntl(2)`, `fork(2)`, `get_robust_list(2)`, `getpid(2)`, `ioprio_set(2)`, `perf_event_open(2)`, `sched_setaffinity(2)`, `sched_setparam(2)`, `sched_setscheduler(2)`, `tkill(2)`, `timer_create(2)`

COLOPHON

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