



Rocky Enterprise Linux 9.2 Manual Pages on command 'pthread_attr_getstack.3'

C:\>man pthread_attr_getstack.3

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

NAME

pthread_attr_setstack, pthread_attr_getstack - set/get stack attributes in thread attributes object

SYNOPSIS

```
#include <pthread.h>

int pthread_attr_setstack(pthread_attr_t *attr,
                          void *stackaddr, size_t stacksize);

int pthread_attr_getstack(const pthread_attr_t *attr,
                          void **stackaddr, size_t *stacksize);
```

Compile and link with -pthread.

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

```
pthread_attr_getstack(), pthread_attr_setstack():
    _POSIX_C_SOURCE >= 200112L
```

DESCRIPTION

The pthread_attr_setstack() function sets the stack address and stack size attributes of the thread attributes object referred to by attr to the values specified in stackaddr and stacksize, respectively. These attributes specify the location and size of the stack that should be used by a thread that is created using the thread attributes object attr.

stackaddr should point to the lowest addressable byte of a buffer of stacksize bytes that was allocated by the caller. The pages of the allocated buffer should

be both readable and writable.

The `pthread_attr_getstack()` function returns the stack address and stack size attributes of the thread attributes object referred to by `attr` in the buffers pointed to by `stackaddr` and `stacksize`, respectively.

RETURN VALUE

On success, these functions return 0; on error, they return a nonzero error number.

ERRORS

`pthread_attr_setstack()` can fail with the following error:

`EINVAL` `stacksize` is less than `PTHREAD_STACK_MIN` (16384) bytes. On some systems, this error may also occur if `stackaddr` or `stackaddr + stacksize` is not suitably aligned.

POSIX.1 also documents an `EACCES` error if the stack area described by `stackaddr` and `stacksize` is not both readable and writable by the caller.

VERSIONS

These functions are provided by `glibc` since version 2.2.

ATTRIBUTES

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

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?Interface ? Attribute ? Value ?

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?`pthread_attr_setstack()`, ? Thread safety ? MT-Safe ?

?`pthread_attr_getstack()` ? ? ?

??

CONFORMING TO

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

NOTES

These functions are provided for applications that must ensure that a thread's stack is placed in a particular location. For most applications, this is not necessary, and the use of these functions should be avoided. (Use `pthread_attr_setstacksize(3)` if an application simply requires a stack size other than the default.)

When an application employs `pthread_attr_setstack()`, it takes over the responsibility of allocating the stack. Any guard size value that was set using

`pthread_attr_setguardsize(3)` is ignored. If deemed necessary, it is the applica-
tion's responsibility to allocate a guard area (one or more pages protected against
reading and writing) to handle the possibility of stack overflow.

The address specified in `stackaddr` should be suitably aligned: for full portabil-
ity, align it on a page boundary (`sysconf(_SC_PAGESIZE)`). `posix_memalign(3)` may be
useful for allocation. Probably, `stacksize` should also be a multiple of the system
page size.

If `attr` is used to create multiple threads, then the caller must change the stack
address attribute between calls to `pthread_create(3)`; otherwise, the threads will
attempt to use the same memory area for their stacks, and chaos will ensue.

EXAMPLE

See `pthread_attr_init(3)`.

SEE ALSO

`mmap(2)`, `mprotect(2)`, `posix_memalign(3)`, `pthread_attr_init(3)`,
`pthread_attr_setguardsize(3)`, `pthread_attr_setstackaddr(3)`,
`pthread_attr_setstacksize(3)`, `pthread_create(3)`, `pthreads(7)`

COLOPHON

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