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Red Hat Enterprise Linux Release 9.2 Manual Pages on 'sched_yield.2' command

\$ man sched_yield.2

SCHED_YIELD(2) Linux Programmer's Manual SCHED_YIELD(2)

NAME

 sched_yield - yield the processor

SYNOPSIS

```
#include <sched.h>

int sched_yield(void);
```

DESCRIPTION

 sched_yield() causes the calling thread to relinquish the CPU. The thread is moved to the end of the queue for its static priority and a new thread gets to run.

RETURN VALUE

 On success, sched_yield() returns 0. On error, -1 is returned, and errno is set appropriately.

ERRORS

 In the Linux implementation, sched_yield() always succeeds.

CONFORMING TO

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

NOTES

 If the calling thread is the only thread in the highest priority list at that time, it will continue to run after a call to sched_yield().

 POSIX systems on which sched_yield() is available define _POSIX_PRIORITY_SCHEDULING in <unistd.h>.

 Strategic calls to sched_yield() can improve performance by giving

other threads or processes a chance to run when (heavily) contended resources (e.g., mutexes) have been released by the caller. Avoid calling `sched_yield()` unnecessarily or inappropriately (e.g., when required resources needed by other schedulable threads are still held by the caller), since doing so will result in unnecessary context switches, which will degrade system performance.

`sched_yield()` is intended for use with real-time scheduling policies (i.e., `SCHED_FIFO` or `SCHED_RR`). Use of `sched_yield()` with nondeterministic scheduling policies such as `SCHED_OTHER` is unspecified and very likely means your application design is broken.

SEE ALSO

`sched(7)`

COLOPHON

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