Managing Thread Lifetime

This lesson gives an overview of how to use the join and detach functions to properly end thread execution in C++.

```
we'll cover the following ^
• join & detach functions
• Solution
```

The parent has to take care of its children - a simple principle that has significant consequences for the lifetime of a thread. This small program starts with a thread that displays its ID:

```
// threadWithoutJoin.cpp

#include <iostream>
#include <thread>
int main(){
    std::thread t([]{std::cout << std::this_thread::get_id() << std::endl;});
}</pre>
```

But the program will not print the ID. What's the reason for this exception? Let's figure it out!

join & detach functions

The lifetime of a created thread t ends with its callable unit. Therefore, the creator has two choices:

1. It can wait until its child is done: t.join().

2. It can detach itself from its child: t.detach().

A t.join() call is useful when the subsequent code relies on the result of the calculation performed in the thread. t.detach() permits the thread to execute independently from the thread handle t; therefore, the detached thread will run for the lifetime of the executable. Typically, we use a detached thread for a long-running background service such as a server.

A thread t with a callable unit (we can create threads without a callable unit) is called joinable if neither t.join() nor a t.detach() is called. The destructor of a joinable thread throws the std::terminate exception; this was the reason the program execution of threadWithoutJoin.cpp terminated with an exception. If we invoke t.join() or t.detach() more than once on a thread t, we get an std::system_error exception.

Solution

The solution to this problem is quite simple: call t.join()

```
// threadWithJoin.cpp

#include <iostream>
#include <thread>
int main(){
   std::thread t([]{std::cout << std::this_thread::get_id() << std::endl;});
   t.join();
}</pre>
```

In the next lesson, we'll learn about the lifetime of threads in C++.