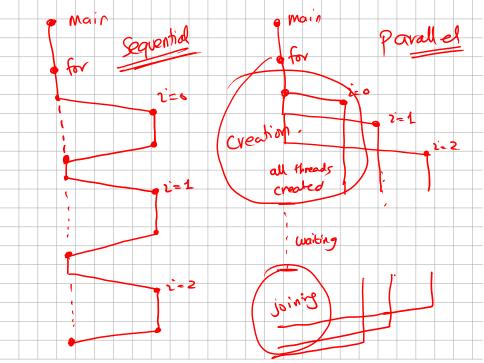
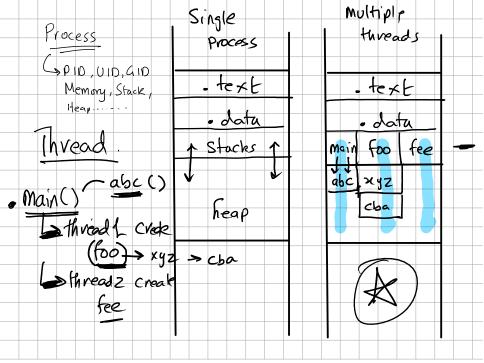
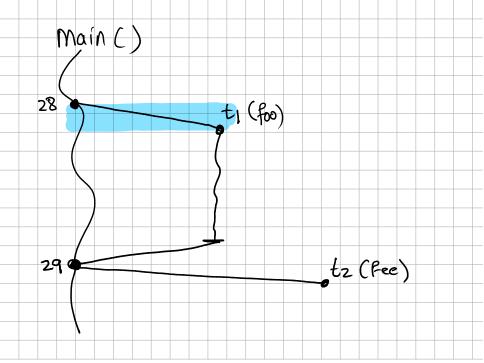
## Posix Threads pthreads

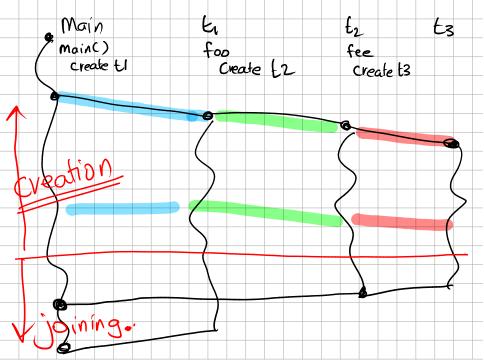
- Before there was OpenMP, common approach to support parallel programming > Standard/API was(is) pthreads
- Portable Operating System Interface for UNIX
- Originally for UNIX and Linux, but meant for all operating systems that are POSIX standard compliant (Windows did not fall down this way)

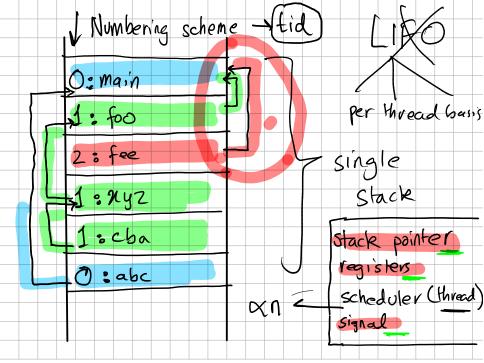
```
#include <pthread.h>
#define NUM THREADS 5
void *PrintHello(void *threadid) {
   printf("\n%d: Hello World!\n", threadid):
   pthread exit(NULL);
}
int main() {
   pthread_t threads[NUM_THREADS];
   int rc. t:
   for(t=0;t < NUM THREADS;t++) {
        printf("Creating thread %d\n", t):
       rc = pthread_create(&threads[t], NULL, PrintHello, (void *)t);
        if (rc) printf("ERROR; return code from pthread create() is %d\n", rc);
    pthread exit(NULL);
```











## Posix Threads **pthreads** (cont.)

- Compiled as gcc filename.c -lpthread
- Joining a Thread: Making one thread wait for another (e.g., calling thread waiting for called thread)

```
void *foo() {
    printf("Hello Thread\n");
}

int main() {
    pthread_t tid;
    pthread_create(tid, NULL, foo, NULL);
    pthread_join(tid, NULL);
    wait
    printf("Hello Process\n");
    exit(0);
}

Many programmers find posix to be hard, cumbersome
    Function pointers
    Crypted functions calls such as:
    pthread_create(), pthread_exit(), pthread_join()
```

- Low chances that a compiler may optimize automatically for the above code
- Code is dependent on Posix compatible platforms (operating systems) only.
- Not designed for data-parallelism (scientific computing)

