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***Rocky Enterprise Linux 9.2 Manual Pages on command 'abort.3'***

**\$ man abort.3**

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

NAME

abort - cause abnormal process termination

SYNOPSIS

```
#include <stdlib.h>

void abort(void);
```

DESCRIPTION

The abort() function first unblocks the SIGABRT signal, and then raises that signal for the calling process (as though raise(3) was called). This results in the abnormal termination of the process unless the SIGABRT signal is caught and the signal handler does not return (see longjmp(3)).

If the SIGABRT signal is ignored, or caught by a handler that returns, the abort() function will still terminate the process. It does this by restoring the default disposition for SIGABRT and then raising the signal for a second time.

RETURN VALUE

The abort() function never returns.

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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?abort() ? Thread safety ? MT-Safe ?

??

## CONFORMING TO

SVr4, POSIX.1-2001, POSIX.1-2008, 4.3BSD, C89, C99.

## NOTES

Up until glibc 2.26, if the `abort()` function caused process termination, all open streams were closed and flushed (as with `fclose(3)`). However, in some cases this could result in deadlocks and data corruption. Therefore, starting with glibc 2.27, `abort()` terminates the process without flushing streams. POSIX.1 permits either possible behavior, saying that `abort()` "may include an attempt to effect `fclose()` on all open streams".

## SEE ALSO

`gdb(1)`, `sigaction(2)`, `assert(3)`, `exit(3)`, `longjmp(3)`, `raise(3)`

## COLOPHON

This page is part of release 5.10 of the Linux man-pages project. A description of the project, information about reporting bugs, and the latest version of this page, can be found at <https://www.kernel.org/doc/man-pages/>.

GNU

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