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## **Red Hat Enterprise Linux Release 9.2 Manual Pages on 'assert\_perror.3' command**

**\$ man assert\_perror.3**

ASSERT\_PERROR(3)      Linux Programmer's Manual      ASSERT\_PERROR(3)

### NAME

assert\_perror - test errnum and abort

### SYNOPSIS

```
#define _GNU_SOURCE      /* See feature_test_macros(7) */  
  
#include <assert.h>  
  
void assert_perror(int errnum);
```

### DESCRIPTION

If the macro NDEBUG was defined at the moment <assert.h> was last included, the macro assert\_perror() generates no code, and hence does nothing at all. Otherwise, the macro assert\_perror() prints an error message to standard error and terminates the program by calling abort(3) if errnum is nonzero. The message contains the filename, function name and line number of the macro call, and the output of strerror(errnum).

### RETURN VALUE

No value is returned.

### ATTRIBUTES

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

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?Interface    ? Attribute    ? Value    ?

??

?assert\_perror() ? Thread safety ? MT-Safe ?

??

## CONFORMING TO

This is a GNU extension.

## BUGS

The purpose of the assert macros is to help programmers find bugs in their programs, things that cannot happen unless there was a coding mistake. However, with system or library calls the situation is rather different, and error returns can happen, and will happen, and should be tested for. Not by an assert, where the test goes away when NDEBUG is defined, but by proper error handling code. Never use this macro.

## SEE ALSO

abort(3), assert(3), exit(3), strerror(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/>.

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