

**NAME**

`cfree` – free allocated memory

**SYNOPSIS**

```
#include <stdlib.h>

/* In SunOS 4 */
int cfree(void *ptr);

/* In glibc or FreeBSD libcompat */
void cfree(void *ptr);

/* In SCO OpenServer */
void cfree(char *ptr, unsigned num, unsigned size);

/* In Solaris watchmalloc.so.1 */
void cfree(void *ptr, size_t nelem, size_t elsize);
```

Feature Test Macro Requirements for glibc (see `feature_test_macros(7)`):

```
cfree():
  Since glibc 2.19:
    _DEFAULT_SOURCE
  Glibc 2.19 and earlier:
    _BSD_SOURCE || _SVID_SOURCE
```

**DESCRIPTION**

This function should never be used. Use `free(3)` instead. Starting with version 2.26, it has been removed from glibc.

**1-arg cfree**

In glibc, the function `cfree()` is a synonym for `free(3)`, "added for compatibility with SunOS".

Other systems have other functions with this name. The declaration is sometimes in `<stdlib.h>` and sometimes in `<malloc.h>`.

**3-arg cfree**

Some SCO and Solaris versions have malloc libraries with a 3-argument `cfree()`, apparently as an analog to `calloc(3)`.

If you need it while porting something, add

```
#define cfree(p, n, s) free((p))
```

to your file.

A frequently asked question is "Can I use `free(3)` to free memory allocated with `calloc(3)`, or do I need `cfree()`?" Answer: use `free(3)`.

An SCO manual writes: "The `cfree` routine is provided for compliance to the iBCSe2 standard and simply calls `free`. The `num` and `size` arguments to `cfree` are not used."

**RETURN VALUE**

The SunOS version of `cfree()` (which is a synonym for `free(3)`) returns 1 on success and 0 on failure. In case of error, `errno` is set to `EINVAL`: the value of `ptr` was not a pointer to a block previously allocated by one of the routines in the `malloc(3)` family.

**VERSIONS**

The `cfree()` function was removed from glibc in version 2.26.

**ATTRIBUTES**

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

Interface	Attribute	Value
<code>cfree()</code>	Thread safety	MT-Safe /* In glibc */

**CONFORMING TO**

The 3-argument version of **cfree()** as used by SCO conforms to the iBCSe2 standard: Intel386 Binary Compatibility Specification, Edition 2.

**SEE ALSO**

**malloc(3)**

**COLOPHON**

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