ATEXIT(3)

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

NAME

atexit - register a function to be called at normal process termination

SYNOPSIS

```
#include <stdlib.h>

int atexit(void (*function)(void));
```

DESCRIPTION

The **atexit**() function registers the given function to be called at normal process termination, either via **exit**(3) or via return from the program's main(). Functions so registered are called in the reverse order of their registration; no arguments are passed.

The same function may be registered multiple times: it is called once for each registration.

POSIX.1-2001 requires that an implementation allow at least **ATEXIT_MAX** (32) such functions to be registered. The actual limit supported by an implementation can be obtained using **sysconf**(3).

When a child process is created via **fork**(2), it inherits copies of its parent's registrations. Upon a successful call to one of the **exec**(3) functions, all registrations are removed.

RETURN VALUE

The **atexit**() function returns the value 0 if successful; otherwise it returns a nonzero value.

CONFORMING TO

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

NOTES

Functions registered using **atexit**() (and **on_exit**(3)) are not called if a process terminates abnormally because of the delivery of a signal.

If one of the functions registered functions calls **_exit**(2), then any remaining functions are not invoked, and the other process termination steps performed by **exit**(3) are not performed.

POSIX.1-2001 says that the result of calling **exit**(3) more than once (i.e., calling **exit**(3) within a function registered using **atexit**()) is undefined. On some systems (but not Linux), this can result in an infinite recursion; portable programs should not invoke **exit**(3) inside a function registered using **atexit**().

The **atexit**() and **on_exit**(3) functions register functions on the same list: at normal process termination, the registered functions are invoked in reverse order of their registration by these two functions.

POSIX.1-2001 says that the result is undefined if **longjmp**(3) is used to terminate execution of one of the functions registered **atexit**().

Linux notes

Since glibc 2.2.3, **atexit**() (and **on_exit**(3)) can be used within a shared library to establish functions that are called when the shared library is unloaded.

EXAMPLE

```
#include <stdio.h>
#include <stdlib.h>
#include <unistd.h>

void
bye(void)
{
    printf("That was all, folks\n");
}

int
main(void)
{
    long a;
    int i;

    a = sysconf(_SC_ATEXIT_MAX);
    printf("ATEXIT_MAX = %ld\n", a);

    i = atexit(bye);
    if (i != 0) {
        fprintf(stderr, "cannot set exit function\n");
        exit(EXIT_FAILURE);
    }

    exit(EXIT_SUCCESS);
}
```

SEE ALSO

_exit(2), **exit**(3), **on_exit**(3)

COLOPHON

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