

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()** first unblocks the **SIGABRT** signal, and then raises that signal for the calling process. 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 **abort()** function causes process termination, all open streams are closed and flushed.

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.

CONFORMING TO

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

SEE ALSO

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

COLOPHON

This page is part of release 3.54 of the Linux `man-pages` project. A description of the project, and information about reporting bugs, can be found at <http://www.kernel.org/doc/man-pages/>.

2007-12-15 GNU
