Returns

The free function returns no value.

7.10.3.3 The malloc function

Synopsis

```
#include <stdlib.h>
void *malloc(size_t size);
```

Description

The malloc function allocates space for an object whose size is specified by size and whose value is indeterminate.

Returns

The malloc function returns either a null pointer or a pointer to the allocated space.

7.10.3.4 The realloc function

Synopsis

```
#include <stdlib.h>
void *realloc(void *ptr, size_t size);
```

Description

The realloc function changes the size of the object pointed to by ptr to the size specified by size. The contents of the object shall be unchanged up to the lesser of the new and old sizes. If the new size is larger, the value of the newly allocated portion of the object is indeterminate. If ptr is a null pointer, the realloc function behaves like the malloc function for the specified size. Otherwise, if ptr does not match a pointer earlier returned by the calloc, malloc, or realloc function, or if the space has been deallocated by a call to the free or realloc function, the behavior is undefined. If the space cannot be allocated, the object pointed to by ptr is unchanged. If size is zero and ptr is not a null pointer, the object it points to is freed.

Returns

The **realloc** function returns either a null pointer or a pointer to the possibly moved allocated space.

7.10.4 Communication with the environment

7.10.4.1 The abort function

Synopsis

```
#include <stdlib.h>
void abort(void);
```

Description

The abort function causes abnormal program termination to occur, unless the signal SIGABRT is being caught and the signal handler does not return. Whether open output streams are flushed or open streams closed or temporary files removed is implementation-defined. An implementation-defined form of the status unsuccessful termination is returned to the host environment by means of the function call raise (SIGABRT).

Returns

The abort function cannot return to its caller.