

backtrace(3) — Linux manual page

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backtrace(3)

Library Functions Manual

backtrace(3)

NAME [top](#)

backtrace, backtrace_symbols, backtrace_symbols_fd - support for application self-debugging

LIBRARY [top](#)

Standard C library (`libc`, `-lc`)

SYNOPSIS [top](#)

```
#include <execinfo.h>

int backtrace(void *buffer[.size], int size);

char **backtrace_symbols(void *const buffer[.size], int size);
void backtrace_symbols_fd(void *const buffer[.size], int size, int fd);
```

DESCRIPTION [top](#)

`backtrace()` returns a backtrace for the calling program, in the array pointed to by `buffer`. A backtrace is the series of currently active function calls for the program. Each item in the array pointed to by `buffer` is of type `void *`, and is the return address from the corresponding stack frame. The `size` argument specifies the maximum number of addresses that can be stored in `buffer`. If the backtrace is larger than `size`, then the addresses corresponding to the `size` most recent function calls are returned; to obtain the complete backtrace, make sure that `buffer` and `size` are large enough.

Given the set of addresses returned by `backtrace()` in `buffer`, `backtrace_symbols()` translates the addresses into an array of strings that describe the addresses symbolically. The `size` argument specifies the number of addresses in `buffer`. The symbolic representation of each address consists of the function name (if this can be determined), a hexadecimal offset into the function, and the actual return address (in hexadecimal). The address of the array of string pointers is returned as the function result of `backtrace_symbols()`. This array is `malloc(3)`ed by `backtrace_symbols()`, and must be freed by the caller. (The strings pointed to by the array of pointers need not and should not be freed.)

`backtrace_symbols_fd()` takes the same `buffer` and `size` arguments as `backtrace_symbols()`, but instead of returning an array of strings to the caller, it writes the strings, one per line, to the file descriptor `fd`. `backtrace_symbols_fd()` does not call `malloc(3)`, and so can be employed in situations where the latter function might fail, but see NOTES.

RETURN VALUE [top](#)

`backtrace()` returns the number of addresses returned in `buffer`, which is not greater than `size`. If the return value is less than `size`, then the full backtrace was stored; if it is equal to `size`, then it may have been truncated, in which case the addresses of the oldest stack frames are not returned.

On success, `backtrace_symbols()` returns a pointer to the array `malloc(3)`ed by the call; on error, `NULL` is returned.

ATTRIBUTES [top](#)

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

Interface	Attribute	Value	
backtrace(), backtrace_symbols(), backtrace_symbols_fd()	Thread safety	MT-Safe	

STANDARDS [top](#)

GNU.

HISTORY [top](#)

glibc 2.1.