



## ***Rocky Enterprise Linux 9.2 Manual Pages on command 'exit.3'***

**C:\>man exit.3**

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

### NAME

exit - cause normal process termination

### SYNOPSIS

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

```
void exit(int status);
```

### DESCRIPTION

The `exit()` function causes normal process termination and the value of `status & 0xFF` is returned to the parent (see `wait(2)`).

All functions registered with `atexit(3)` and `on_exit(3)` are called, in the reverse order of their registration. (It is possible for one of these functions to use `atexit(3)` or `on_exit(3)` to register an additional function to be executed during exit processing; the new registration is added to the front of the list of functions that remain to be called.) If one of these functions does not return (e.g., it calls `_exit(2)`, or kills itself with a signal), then none of the remaining functions is called, and further exit processing (in particular, flushing of `stdio(3)` streams) is abandoned. If a function has been registered multiple times using `atexit(3)` or `on_exit(3)`, then it is called as many times as it was registered.

All open `stdio(3)` streams are flushed and closed. Files created by `tmpfile(3)` are removed.

The C standard specifies two constants, `EXIT_SUCCESS` and `EXIT_FAILURE`, that may be passed to `exit()` to indicate successful or unsuccessful termination, respectively.

## RETURN VALUE

The `exit()` function does not return.

## ATTRIBUTES

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

??

?Interface ? Attribute ? Value ?

??

?`exit()` ? Thread safety ? MT-Unsafe race:`exit` ?

??

The `exit()` function uses a global variable that is not protected, so it is not thread-safe.

## CONFORMING TO

POSIX.1-2001, POSIX.1-2008, C89, C99, SVr4, 4.3BSD.

## NOTES

The behavior is undefined if one of the functions registered using `atexit(3)` and `on_exit(3)` calls either `exit()` or `longjmp(3)`. Note that a call to `execve(2)` re-moves registrations created using `atexit(3)` and `on_exit(3)`.

The use of `EXIT_SUCCESS` and `EXIT_FAILURE` is slightly more portable (to non-UNIX environments) than the use of 0 and some nonzero value like 1 or -1. In particular, VMS uses a different convention.

BSD has attempted to standardize exit codes (which some C libraries such as the GNU C library have also adopted); see the file `<syssexits.h>`.

After `exit()`, the exit status must be transmitted to the parent process. There are three cases:

? If the parent has set `SA_NOCLDWAIT`, or has set the `SIGCHLD` handler to `SIG_IGN`, the status is discarded and the child dies immediately.

? If the parent was waiting on the child, it is notified of the exit status and the child dies immediately.

? Otherwise, the child becomes a "zombie" process: most of the process resources are recycled, but a slot containing minimal information about the child process (termination status, resource usage statistics) is retained in process table.

This allows the parent to subsequently use `waitpid(2)` (or similar) to learn the termination status of the child; at that point the zombie process slot is re-

leased.

If the implementation supports the SIGCHLD signal, this signal is sent to the parent. If the parent has set SA\_NOCLDWAIT, it is undefined whether a SIGCHLD signal is sent.

### Signals sent to other processes

If the exiting process is a session leader and its controlling terminal is the controlling terminal of the session, then each process in the foreground process group of this controlling terminal is sent a SIGHUP signal, and the terminal is dissociated from this session, allowing it to be acquired by a new controlling process. If the exit of the process causes a process group to become orphaned, and if any member of the newly orphaned process group is stopped, then a SIGHUP signal followed by a SIGCONT signal will be sent to each process in this process group. See `setpgid(2)` for an explanation of orphaned process groups.

Except in the above cases, where the signalled processes may be children of the terminating process, termination of a process does not in general cause a signal to be sent to children of that process. However, a process can use the `prctl(2)` `PR_SET_PDEATHSIG` operation to arrange that it receives a signal if its parent terminates.

### SEE ALSO

`_exit(2)`, `get_robust_list(2)`, `setpgid(2)`, `wait(2)`, `atexit(3)`, `on_exit(3)`, `tmpfile(3)`

### COLOPHON

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