Proposal for C2x
WG14 N2764

Title: The noreturn attribute
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Date: 2021-06-21
Proposal category: New features
Target audience: General developers, compiler/tooling developers

Abstract: C11 added support for the _Noreturn function type specifier whereas C++11 added support for the [[noreturn]] attribute. This proposal attempts to bring the two features into cross-language alignment.

Prior art: C++
The noreturn attribute

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Document No: N2764
Date: 2021-06-21

Summary of Changes

N2764
- Added a value for __has_c_attribute.
- Support [__Noreturn] in code including <stdnoreturn.h>.

N2700
- Proposes deprecating _Noreturn and noreturn when adding [[noreturn]].

N2410
- Original proposal.

Introduction

Some functions are defined to never return back to the caller. For instance, functions that terminate the program by calling abort() or _Exit(), or functions that call longjmp() to resume execution elsewhere. There are advantages to program readability and performance when the user is able to mark these functions as not returning. To support this case, C++11 adopted an attribute spelled [[noreturn]] in 2008 [WG21 N2761], while C11 adopted a function specifier spelled _Noreturn to do the same in 2010 [N1478].

Rationale

Now that C2x has support for attributes using the same syntax as C++ [N2269], the _Noreturn function specifier may be a point of confusion for users, especially ones who write function declarations in a header file included in both a C and C++ translation unit. The _Noreturn keyword will not be known to a C++ implementation and the [[noreturn]] attribute will not be known to a C implementation, despite the semantics of the concept being the same between languages.

Proposal

This paper proposes adding a new attribute, spelled [[noreturn]] and deprecates use of _Noreturn. N2410 attempted to specify _Noreturn to be a predefined macro that expands to [[noreturn]] and change the definition of the noreturn macro <stdnoreturn.h> to do the same. However, because _Noreturn is a function specifier, we cannot migrate user code in this way because the potential exists to break code. Consider the following conforming C17 declaration:

    void _Noreturn func(void);

If _Noreturn (or the noreturn macro from <stdnoreturn.h>) were to expand to [[noreturn]] when written in this position, the declaration would become invalid because [[noreturn]] applies to function declarations but is written as applying to the void return type instead.
This paper proposes adding a new attribute spelled `[[noreturn]]`. The `[[noreturn]]` attribute is used to specify that a function does not return execution to its caller. It has the same semantics as the current `_Noreturn` function specifier in that it is undefined behavior to return from a function marked `[[noreturn]]`, with the recommendation that implementations diagnose such a situation.

The `_Noreturn` function specifier keyword is being deprecated by this proposal.

The `noreturn` macro and `<stdnoreturn.h>` headers are being deprecated by this proposal. The `noreturn` macro continues to expand to `_Noreturn`. To ease transition to newer language standards, `[[_Noreturn]]` is supported as an alias for `[[noreturn]]` so that a program using `[[noreturn]]` while including `<stdnoreturn.h>` will have the expected semantics. However, this is an obsolescent feature as it is only intended to be used for transition purposes. Once `<stdnoreturn.h>` is removed from the standard, the need for supporting `[[_Noreturn]]` vanishes.

The standard library interfaces that currently use the `_Noreturn` keyword will instead use the `[[noreturn]]` attribute.

Proposed Wording

The wording proposed is a diff from N2596. Green text is new text, while red text is deleted text.

_Drafting note: I did not add wording for the Future Language Directions or Future Library Directions clauses about the new obsolescent features as I am under the impression those words are typically added editorially from the existing standards text._

Modify 6.7.4p8: _Drafting note: the cross reference is to let the reader know there’s a replacement already available._

A function declared with a `_Noreturn` function specifier shall not return to its caller. The `_Noreturn` function specifier is an obsolescent feature (6.7.11.6).

Delete 6.7.4p12:

EXAMPLE 2

```
_Noreturn void f () {
    abort(); // ok
}
_Noreturn void g (int i) { // causes undefined behavior if i < 0
    if (i > 0) abort();
}
```

Modify 6.7.11.1p2:

The identifier in a standard attribute shall be one of:

`deprecated` `fallthrough` `maybe_unused` `nodiscard` `noreturn` `_Noreturn`
Add a new subclause after 6.7.11:

Drafting note: I would like the UB in paragraph 4 to be the C equivalent of C++’s “ill-formed, no diagnostic required” so that it’s clear that this isn’t just your garden variety UB. The example was extended from the previous example to clarify that “appears to be capable” also applies to non-void return types. Also, this drafting takes N2557 into account and does not add a restriction on appearing multiple times in an attribute list.

Drafting note: The value used for __has_c_attribute is a placeholder that is to be replaced by the editors with the year and month the proposal is accepted into the working draft.

6.7.11.6 The noreturn and _Noreturn attributes

Description

1 When _Noreturn is used as an attribute token (instead of a function specifier), the constraints and semantics are identical to that of the noreturn attribute token. Use of _Noreturn as an attribute token is an obsolescent feature. x)

x) [_Noreturn] and [noreturn] are equivalent attributes to support code that includes <stdnoreturn.h>, because that header defines noreturn as a macro that expands to _Noreturn.

Constraints

2 The noreturn attribute shall be applied to the identifier in a function declaration. No attribute argument clause shall be present.

Semantics

3 The first declaration of a function shall specify the noreturn attribute if any declaration of that function specifies the noreturn attribute. If a function is declared with the noreturn attribute in one translation unit and the same function is declared without the noreturn attribute in another translation unit, the behavior is undefined.

4 If a function f is called where f was previously declared with the noreturn attribute and f eventually returns, the behavior is undefined.

5 The __has_c_attribute conditional inclusion expression (6.10.1) shall return the value YYYYMM when given noreturn as the pp-tokens operand.

Recommended Practice

6 The implementation should produce a diagnostic message for a function declared with a noreturn attribute that appears to be capable of returning to its caller.

7 EXAMPLE 1

   [[noreturn]] void f(void) {
     abort(); // ok
   }
   [[noreturn]] void g(int i) { // causes undefined behavior if i <= 0
     if (i > 0) abort();
}  
[[noreturn]] int h(void);

Implementations are encouraged to diagnose the definition of g() because it is capable of returning to its caller. Implementations are similarly encouraged to diagnose the declaration of h() because it appears capable of returning to its caller due to the non-void return type.

Modify 7.13.2.1p1:

```c
#include <setjmp.h>
_Noreturn[[noreturn]] void longjmp(jmp_buf env, int val);
```

Modify 7.22.4.1p1:

```c
#include <stdlib.h>
_Noreturn[[noreturn]] void abort(void);
```

Modify 7.22.4.4p1:

```c
#include <stdlib.h>
_Noreturn[[noreturn]] void exit(int status);
```

Modify 7.22.4.5p1:

```c
#include <stdlib.h>
_Noreturn[[noreturn]] void _Exit(int status);
```

Modify 7.22.4.7p1:

```c
#include <stdlib.h>
_Noreturn[[noreturn]] void quick_exit(int status);
```

Modify 7.26.5.5p1:

```c
#include <threads.h>
_Noreturn[[noreturn]] void thrd_exit(int res);
```

Add a new paragraph 7.23p2:

> The **noreturn** macro and the **<stdnoreturn.h>** header are obsolescent features.

References

[N1478]

[N2269]

[WG21 N2761]