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Red Hat Enterprise Linux Release 9.2 Manual Pages on 'mbstowcs.3' command

\$ man mbstowcs.3

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

NAME

mbstowcs - convert a multibyte string to a wide-character string

SYNOPSIS

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

```
size_t mbstowcs(wchar_t *dest, const char *src, size_t n);
```

DESCRIPTION

If `dest` is not `NULL`, the `mbstowcs()` function converts the multibyte string `src` to a wide-character string starting at `dest`. At most `n` wide characters are written to `dest`. The sequence of characters in the string `src` shall begin in the initial shift state. The conversion can stop for three reasons:

1. An invalid multibyte sequence has been encountered. In this case, `(size_t) -1` is returned.
2. `n` non-`L'\0'` wide characters have been stored at `dest`. In this case, the number of wide characters written to `dest` is returned, but the shift state at this point is lost.
3. The multibyte string has been completely converted, including the terminating null character (`'\0'`). In this case, the number of wide characters written to `dest`, excluding the terminating null wide character, is returned.

The programmer must ensure that there is room for at least `n` wide characters at `dest`.

If dest is NULL, n is ignored, and the conversion proceeds as above, except that the converted wide characters are not written out to memory, and that no length limit exists.

In order to avoid the case 2 above, the programmer should make sure n is greater than or equal to mbstowcs(NULL,src,0)+1.

RETURN VALUE

The mbstowcs() function returns the number of wide characters that make up the converted part of the wide-character string, not including the terminating null wide character. If an invalid multibyte sequence was encountered, (size_t) -1 is returned.

ATTRIBUTES

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

??

?Interface ? Attribute ? Value ?

??

?mbstowcs() ? Thread safety ? MT-Safe ?

??

CONFORMING TO

POSIX.1-2001, POSIX.1-2008, C99.

NOTES

The behavior of mbstowcs() depends on the LC_CTYPE category of the current locale.

The function mbsrtowcs(3) provides a better interface to the same functionality.

EXAMPLES

The program below illustrates the use of mbstowcs(), as well as some of the wide character classification functions. An example run is the following:

```
$. /t_mbstowcs de_DE.UTF-8 Gr??e!
```

Length of source string (excluding terminator):

8 bytes

6 multibyte characters

Wide character string is: Gr??e! (6 characters)

G alpha upper

r alpha lower

? alpha lower

? alpha lower

e alpha lower

! lalpha

Program source

```
#include <wctype.h>
#include <locale.h>
#include <wchar.h>
#include <stdio.h>
#include <string.h>
#include <stdlib.h>

int
main(int argc, char *argv[])
{
    size_t mbslen;    /* Number of multibyte characters in source */
    wchar_t *wcs;    /* Pointer to converted wide character string */
    if (argc < 3) {
        fprintf(stderr, "Usage: %s <locale> <string>\n", argv[0]);
        exit(EXIT_FAILURE);
    }
    /* Apply the specified locale */
    if (setlocale(LC_ALL, argv[1]) == NULL) {
        perror("setlocale");
        exit(EXIT_FAILURE);
    }
    /* Calculate the length required to hold argv[2] converted to
       a wide character string */
    mbslen = mbstowcs(NULL, argv[2], 0);
    if (mbslen == (size_t) -1) {
        perror("mbstowcs");
```

```

    exit(EXIT_FAILURE);
}

/* Describe the source string to the user */
printf("Length of source string (excluding terminator):\n");
printf("  %zu bytes\n", strlen(argv[2]));
printf("  %zu multibyte characters\n\n", mbslen);

/* Allocate wide character string of the desired size. Add 1
   to allow for terminating null wide character (L'\0'). */
wcs = calloc(mbslen + 1, sizeof(*wcs));

if (wcs == NULL) {
    perror("calloc");
    exit(EXIT_FAILURE);
}

/* Convert the multibyte character string in argv[2] to a
   wide character string */
if (mbstowcs(wcs, argv[2], mbslen + 1) == (size_t) -1) {
    perror("mbstowcs");
    exit(EXIT_FAILURE);
}

printf("Wide character string is: %ls (%zu characters)\n",
       wcs, mbslen);

/* Now do some inspection of the classes of the characters in
   the wide character string */
for (wchar_t *wp = wcs; *wp != 0; wp++) {
    printf("  %lc ", (wint_t) *wp);
    if (!iswalpha(*wp))
        printf("!\n");
    printf("alpha ");
    if (iswalpha(*wp)) {
        if (iswupper(*wp))
            printf("upper ");
        if (iswlower(*wp))
            printf("lower ");
    }
}

```

```
    }  
    putchar('\n');  
}  
exit(EXIT_SUCCESS);  
}
```

SEE ALSO

`mblen(3)`, `mbsrtowcs(3)`, `mbtowc(3)`, `wcstombs(3)`, `wctomb(3)`

COLOPHON

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GNU

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