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Rocky Enterprise Linux 9.2 Manual Pages on command 'atol.3'

\$ man atol.3

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

NAME

atoi, atol, atoll - convert a string to an integer

SYNOPSIS

```
#include <stdlib.h>

int atoi(const char *nptr);

long atol(const char *nptr);

long long atoll(const char *nptr);
```

Feature Test Macro Requirements for glibc (see feature_test_macros(7)):

```
atoll():

  _ISOC99_SOURCE ||

  || /* Glibc versions <= 2.19: */ _BSD_SOURCE || _SVID_SOURCE
```

DESCRIPTION

The `atoi()` function converts the initial portion of the string pointed to by `nptr` to `int`. The behavior is the same as `strtol(nptr, NULL, 10);`

except that `atoi()` does not detect errors.

The `atol()` and `atoll()` functions behave the same as `atoi()`, except that

they convert the initial portion of the string to their return type of long or long long.

RETURN VALUE

The converted value or 0 on error.

ATTRIBUTES

For an explanation of the terms used in this section, see at?

tributes(7).

??

?Interface ? Attribute ? Value ?

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?atoi(), atol(), atoll() ? Thread safety ? MT-Safe locale ?

??

CONFORMING TO

POSIX.1-2001, POSIX.1-2008, C99, SVr4, 4.3BSD. C89 and POSIX.1-1996

include the functions atoi() and atol() only.

NOTES

POSIX.1 leaves the return value of atoi() on error unspecified. On glibc, musl libc, and uClibc, 0 is returned on error.

BUGS

errno is not set on error so there is no way to distinguish between 0 as an error and as the converted value. No checks for overflow or underflow are done. Only base-10 input can be converted. It is recommended to instead use the strtol() and strtoul() family of functions in new programs.

SEE ALSO

atof(3), strtod(3), strtol(3), strtoul(3)

COLOPHON

This page is part of release 5.10 of the Linux man-pages project. A description of the project, information about reporting bugs, and the latest version of this page, can be found at <https://www.kernel.org/doc/man-pages/>.