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

$ man fgetws.3

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

NAME

fgetws - read a wide-character string from a FILE stream

SYNOPSIS

#include <wchar.h>

wchar_t *fgetws(wchar_t *ws, int n, FILE *stream);

DESCRIPTION

The fgetws() function is the wide-character equivalent of the fgets(3) function. It reads a string of at most n-1 wide characters into the wide-character array pointed to by ws, and adds a terminating null wide character (L'\0'). It stops reading wide characters after it has en? countered and stored a newline wide character. It also stops when end of stream is reached.

The programmer must ensure that there is room for at least n wide char? acters at ws.

For a nonlocking counterpart, see unlocked_stdio(3).

RETURN VALUE

The fgetws() function, if successful, returns ws. If end of stream was

already reached or if an error occurred, it returns NULL.

ATTRIBUTES

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

?	?	?
?Interface	? Attribute	? Value ?
?fgetws()	? Thread safety	? MT-Safe ?

CONFORMING TO

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

NOTES

The behavior of fgetws() depends on the LC_CTYPE category of the cur? rent locale.

In the absence of additional information passed to the fopen(3) call, it is reasonable to expect that fgetws() will actually read a multibyte string from the stream and then convert it to a wide-character string.

This function is unreliable, because it does not permit to deal prop? erly with null wide characters that may be present in the input.

SEE ALSO

fgetwc(3), unlocked_stdio(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/.