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

$ man getdelim.3

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

NAME

getline, getdelim - delimited string input

SYNOPSIS

#include <stdio.h>

ssize_t getline(char **lineptr, size_t *n, FILE *stream);

ssize_t getdelim(char **lineptr, size_t *n, int delim, FILE *stream);

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

getline(), getdelim():

Since glibc 2.10:

_POSIX_C_SOURCE >= 200809L

Before glibc 2.10:

_GNU_SOURCE

DESCRIPTION

getline() reads an entire line from stream, storing the address of the

buffer containing the text into *lineptr. The buffer is null-termi?

nated and includes the newline character, if one was found.

If *lineptr is set to NULL and *n is set 0 before the call, then get?

line() will allocate a buffer for storing the line. This buffer should be freed by the user program even if getline() failed.

Alternatively, before calling getline(), *lineptr can contain a pointer to a malloc(3)-allocated buffer *n bytes in size. If the buffer is not large enough to hold the line, getline() resizes it with realloc(3), updating *lineptr and *n as necessary.

In either case, on a successful call, *lineptr and *n will be updated to reflect the buffer address and allocated size respectively.

getdelim() works like getline(), except that a line delimiter other than newline can be specified as the delimiter argument. As with get? line(), a delimiter character is not added if one was not present in the input before end of file was reached.

RETURN VALUE

On success, getline() and getdelim() return the number of characters read, including the delimiter character, but not including the termi? nating null byte ('\0'). This value can be used to handle embedded null bytes in the line read.

Both functions return -1 on failure to read a line (including end-of-file condition). In the event of an error, errno is set to indicate the cause.

ERRORS

EINVAL Bad arguments (n or lineptr is NULL, or stream is not valid).

ENOMEM Allocation or reallocation of the line buffer failed.

ATTRIBUTES

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

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?Interface ? Attribute ? Value ?

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?getline(), getdelim() ? Thread safety ? MT-Safe ?

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CONFORMING TO

Both getline() and getdelim() were originally GNU extensions. They

were standardized in POSIX.1-2008.

EXAMPLES

```
#define _GNU_SOURCE
#include <stdio.h>
#include <stdlib.h>
int
main(int argc, char *argv[])
{
    FILE *stream;
    char *line = NULL;
    size_t len = 0;
    ssize_t nread;
    if (argc != 2) {
        fprintf(stderr, "Usage: %s <file>\n", argv[0]);
        exit(EXIT_FAILURE);
    }
    stream = fopen(argv[1], "r");
    if (stream == NULL) {
        perror("fopen");
        exit(EXIT_FAILURE);
    }
    while ((nread = getline(&line, &len, stream)) != -1) {
        printf("Retrieved line of length %zd:\n", nread);
        fwrite(line, nread, 1, stdout);
    }
    free(line);
    fclose(stream);
    exit(EXIT_SUCCESS);
}
```

SEE ALSO

read(2), fgets(3), fopen(3), fread(3), scanf(3)

COLOPHON

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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/.