Watcom C Library Reference

for QNX

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Open Watcom

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Preface

This manual describes the Watcom C Library. It includes the Standard C Library (as defined in the ANSI C Standard) plus many additional library routines which make application development for personal computers much easier.

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Watcom C Library Reference

1 C Library Overview

The C library provides much of the power usually associated with the C language. This chapter introduces the individual functions (and macros) that comprise the Watcom C library. The chapter *Library Functions and Macros* describes each function and macro in complete detail.

Library functions are called as if they had been defined within the program. When the program is linked, the code for these routines is incorporated into the program by the linker.

Strictly speaking, it is not necessary to declare most library functions since they return `int` values for the most part. It is preferred, however, to declare all functions by including the header files found in the synopsis section with each function. Not only does this declare the return value, but also the type expected for each of the arguments as well as the number of arguments. This enables the Watcom C and C++ compilers to check the arguments coded with each function call.

1.1 Classes of Functions

The functions in the Watcom C library can be organized into a number of classes:

Character Manipulation Functions
These functions deal with single characters.

Wide Character Manipulation Functions
These functions deal with wide characters.

Multibyte Character Manipulation Functions
These functions deal with multibyte characters.

Memory Manipulation Functions
These functions manipulate blocks of memory.

String Manipulation Functions
These functions manipulate strings of characters. A character string is an array of zero or more adjacent characters followed by a null character `('\0')` which marks the end of the string.

Wide String Manipulation Functions
These functions manipulate strings of wide characters. A wide character string is an array of zero or more adjacent wide characters followed by a null wide character `(L'\0')` which marks the end of the wide string.

Multibyte String Manipulation Functions
These functions manipulate strings of multibyte characters. A multibyte character is either a single-byte or double-byte character. The Chinese, Japanese and Korean character sets are examples of character sets containing both single-byte and double-byte characters.

What determines whether a character is a single-byte or double-byte character is the value of the lead byte in the sequence. For example, in the Japanese DBCS (double-byte character set), double-byte characters are those in which the first byte falls in the range 0x81 - 0x9F or 0xE0 - 0xFC and the second byte falls in the range 0x40 - 0x7E or 0x80 - 0xFC. A string of multibyte characters must be scanned from the first byte (index 0) to the last byte (index n) in sequence in order to determine if a particular byte is part of a double-byte character. For example, suppose that a multibyte character string contains the following byte values.

```
0x31 0x40 0x41 0x81 0x41 // "1@A.." where .. is a DB char
```

Among other characters, it contains the letter "A" (the first 0x41) and a double-byte character (0x81 0x41). The second 0x41 is not the letter "A" and that could only be determined by scanning from left to right starting with the first byte (0x31).

Conversion Functions
These functions convert values from one representation to another. Numeric values, for example, can be converted to strings.

Memory Allocation Functions
These functions are concerned with allocating and deallocating memory.

Heap Functions
These functions provide the ability to shrink and grow the heap, as well as, find heap related problems.

Math Functions
The mathematical functions perform mathematical computations such as the common trigonometric calculations. These functions operate on `double` values, also known as floating-point values.

Searching Functions
These functions provide searching and sorting capabilities.

Time Functions
These functions provide facilities to obtain and manipulate times and dates.

Variable-length Argument Lists
These functions provide the capability to process a variable number of arguments to a function.

Stream I/O Functions
These functions provide the "standard" functions to read and write files. Data can be transmitted as characters, strings, blocks of memory or under format control.

Wide Character Stream I/O Functions
These functions provide the "standard" functions to read and write files of wide characters. Data can be transmitted as wide characters, wide character strings, blocks of memory or under format control.

Process Primitive Functions
These functions deal with process creation, execution and termination, signal handling, and timer operations.

Process Environment

These functions deal with process identification, user identification, process groups, system identification, system time and process time, environment variables, terminal identification, and configurable system variables.

Directory Functions

These functions provide directory services.

Operating System I/O Functions

These functions are described in the "IEEE Standard Portable Operating System Interface for Computer Environments" (POSIX 1003.1). The POSIX input/output functions provide the capability to perform I/O at a "lower level" than the C Language "stream I/O" functions (e.g., `fopen`, `fread`, `fwrite`, and `fclose`).

File Manipulation Functions

These functions operate directly on files, providing facilities such as deletion of files.

Console I/O Functions

These functions provide the capability to directly read and write characters from the console.

Default Windowing Functions

These functions provide the capability to manipulate various dialog boxes in Watcom's default windowing system.

POSIX Realtime Timer Functions

These functions provide realtime timer capabilities.

POSIX Shared Memory Functions

These functions provide memory mapping capabilities.

POSIX Terminal Control Functions

These functions deal with terminal attributes such as baud rate and terminal interface control functions.

System Database Functions

These functions allow an application to access group and user database information.

Miscellaneous QNX Functions

These functions provide access to a variety of QNX functions such as message passing.

QNX Low-level Functions

These functions provide access to low-level QNX facilities.

Intel 80x86 Architecture-Specific Functions

This set of functions allows access to Intel 80x86 processor-related functions.

Intel Pentium Multimedia Extension Functions

This set of functions allows access to Intel Architecture Multimedia Extensions (MMX).

Miscellaneous Functions

This collection consists of the remaining functions.

DOS LFN aware Functions
These functions are DOS LFN capable.

The following subsections describe these function classes in more detail. Each function in the class is noted with a brief description of its purpose. The chapter *Library Functions and Macros* provides a complete description of each function and macro.

1.1.1 Character Manipulation Functions

These functions operate upon single characters of type `char.` The functions test characters in various ways and convert them between upper and lowercase. The following functions are defined:

isalnum	test for letter or digit
isalpha	test for letter
isascii	test for ASCII character
isblank	test for blank character
iscntrl	test for control character
__iscsym	test for letter, underscore or digit
__iscsymf	test for letter or underscore
isdigit	test for digit
isgraph	test for printable character, except space
islower	test for letter in lowercase
isprint	test for printable character, including space
ispunct	test for punctuation characters
isspace	test for "white space" characters
isupper	test for letter in uppercase
isxdigit	test for hexadecimal digit
tolower	convert character to lowercase
toupper	convert character to uppercase

1.1.2 Wide Character Manipulation Functions

These functions operate upon wide characters of type `wchar_t.` The functions test wide characters in various ways and convert them between upper and lowercase. The following functions are defined:

iswalnum	test for letter or digit
iswalpha	test for letter
iswascii	test for ASCII character
iswblank	test for blank character
iswcntrl	test for control character
__iswcsym	test for letter, underscore or digit
__iswcsymf	test for letter or underscore
iswdigit	test for digit
iswgraph	test for printable character, except space
iswlower	test for letter in lowercase
iswprint	test for printable character, including space
iswpunct	test for punctuation characters
iswspace	test for "white space" characters
iswupper	test for letter in uppercase
iswxdigit	test for hexadecimal digit
wctype	construct a property value for a given "property"
iswctype	test a character for a specific property

towlower	convert character to lowercase
towupper	convert character to uppercase
wctrans	construct mapping value for a given "property"
towctrans	convert a character based on a specific property

1.1.3 Multibyte Character Manipulation Functions

These functions operate upon multibyte characters. The functions test wide characters in various ways and convert them between upper and lowercase. The following functions are defined:

_mbcjistojms	convert JIS code to shift-JIS code
_mbcjmstojis	convert shift-JIS code to JIS code
_mbctohira	convert double-byte Katakana character to Hiragana character
_mbctokata	convert double-byte Hiragana character to Katakana character
mblen	determine length of next multibyte character
mbtowc	convert multibyte character to wide character

1.1.4 Memory Manipulation Functions

These functions manipulate blocks of memory. In each case, the address of the memory block and its size is passed to the function. The functions that begin with "_f" accept `far` pointers as their arguments allowing manipulation of any memory location regardless of which memory model your program has been compiled for. The following functions are defined:

_fmemccpy	copy far memory block up to a certain character
_fmemchr	search far memory block for a character value
_fmemcmp	compare any two memory blocks (near or far)
_fmemcpy	copy far memory block, overlap not allowed
_fmemicmp	compare far memory, case insensitive
_fmemmove	copy far memory block, overlap allowed
_fmemset	set any memory block (near of far) to a character
memccpy	copy memory block up to a certain character
memchr	search memory block for a character value
memcmp	compare memory blocks
memcpy	copy memory block, overlap not allowed
memicmp	compare memory, case insensitive
memmove	copy memory block, overlap allowed
memset	set memory block to a character
movedata	copy memory block, with segment information
swab	swap bytes of a memory block
wmemchr	search memory block for a wide character value
wmemcmp	compare memory blocks
wmemcpy	copy memory block, overlap not allowed
wmemmove	copy memory block, overlap allowed
wmemset	set memory block to a wide character

See the section *"String Manipulation Functions"* for descriptions of functions that manipulate strings of data. See the section *"Wide String Manipulation Functions"* for descriptions of functions that manipulate wide strings of data.

1.1.5 String Manipulation Functions

A *string* is an array of characters (with type `char`) that is terminated with an extra null character `('\0')`. Functions are passed only the address of the string since the size can be determined by searching for the terminating character. The functions that begin with "_f" accept `far` pointers as their arguments allowing manipulation of any memory location regardless of which memory model your program has been compiled for. The following functions are defined:

bcmp	compare two byte strings
bcopy	copy a byte string
_bprintf	formatted transmission to fixed-length string
bzero	zero a byte string
_fstrcat	concatenate two far strings
_fstrchr	locate character in far string
_fstrcmp	compare two far strings
_fstrcpy	copy far string
_fstrcspn	get number of string characters not from a set of characters
_fstricmp	compare two far strings with case insensitivity
_fstrlen	length of a far string
_fstrlwr	convert far string to lowercase
_fstrncat	concatenate two far strings, up to a maximum length
_fstrncmp	compare two far strings up to maximum length
_fstrncpy	copy a far string, up to a maximum length
_fstrnicmp	compare two far strings with case insensitivity up to a maximum length
_fstrnset	fill far string with character to a maximum length
_fstrpbrk	locate occurrence of a string within a second string
_fstrrchr	locate last occurrence of character from a character set
_fstrrev	reverse a far string in place
_fstrset	fill far string with a character
_fstrspn	find number of characters at start of string which are also in a second string
_fstrstr	find first occurrence of string in second string
_fstrtok	get next token from a far string
_fstrupr	convert far string to uppercase
sprintf	formatted transmission to string
sscanf	scan from string under format control
strcat	concatenate string
strchr	locate character in string
strcmp	compare two strings
strcmpi	compare two strings with case insensitivity
strcoll	compare two strings using "locale" collating sequence
strcpy	copy a string
strcspn	get number of string characters not from a set of characters
_strdec	returns pointer to the previous character in string
_strdup	allocate and duplicate a string
strerror	get error message as string
_stricmp	compare two strings with case insensitivity
_strinc	return pointer to next character in string
strlcat	concatenate string into a bounded buffer
strlcpy	copy string into a bounded buffer
strlen	string length
_strlwr	convert string to lowercase
strncat	concatenate two strings, up to a maximum length
strncmp	compare two strings up to maximum length

_strncnt	count the number of characters in the first "n" bytes
strncpy	copy a string, up to a maximum length
_strnextc	return integer value of the next character in string
_strnicmp	compare two strings with case insensitivity up to a maximum length
_strninc	increment character pointer by "n" characters
_strnset	fill string with character to a maximum length
strpbrk	locate occurrence of a string within a second string
strrchr	locate last occurrence of character from a character set
_strrev	reverse a string in place
_strset	fill string with a character
strspn	find number of characters at start of string which are also in a second string
_strspnp	return pointer to first character of string not in set
strstr	find first occurrence of string in second string
strtok	get next token from string
_strupr	convert string to uppercase
strxfrm	transform string to locale's collating sequence
_vbprintf	same as "_bprintf" but with variable arguments
vsscanf	same as "sscanf" but with variable arguments

For related functions see the sections *Conversion Functions* (conversions to and from strings), *Time Functions* (formatting of dates and times), and *Memory Manipulation Functions* (operate on arrays without terminating null character).

1.1.6 Wide String Manipulation Functions

A *wide string* is an array of wide characters (with type `wchar_t`) that is terminated with an extra null wide character `(L'\0').` Functions are passed only the address of the string since the size can be determined by searching for the terminating character. The functions that begin with "_f" accept `far` pointers as their arguments allowing manipulation of any memory location regardless of which memory model your program has been compiled for. The following functions are defined:

_bwprintf	formatted wide character transmission to fixed-length wcsing
swprintf	formatted wide character transmission to string
swscanf	scan from wide character string under format control
_vbwprintf	same as "_bwprintf" but with variable arguments
vswscanf	same as "swscanf" but with variable arguments
wcscat	concatenate string
wcschr	locate character in string
wcscmp	compare two strings
wcscmpi	compare two strings with case insensitivity
wcscoll	compare two strings using "locale" collating sequence
wcscpy	copy a string
wcscspn	get number of string characters not from a set of characters
_wcsdec	returns pointer to the previous character in string
_wcsdup	allocate and duplicate a string
_wcsicmp	compare two strings with case insensitivity
_wcsinc	return pointer to next character in string
wcslcat	concatenate string into a bounded buffer
wcslcpy	copy string into a bounded buffer
wcslen	string length
_wcslwr	convert string to lowercase
wcsncat	concatenate two strings, up to a maximum length
wcsncmp	compare two strings up to maximum length

_wcsncnt	count the number of characters in the first "n" bytes
wcsncpy	copy a string, up to a maximum length
_wcsnextc	return integer value of the next multibyte-character in string
_wcsnicmp	compare two strings with case insensitivity up to a maximum length
_wcsninc	increment wide character pointer by "n" characters
_wcsnset	fill string with character to a maximum length
wcspbrk	locate occurrence of a string within a second string
wcsrchr	locate last occurrence of character from a character set
_wcsrev	reverse a string in place
_wcsset	fill string with a character
wcsspn	find number of characters at start of string which are also in a second string
_wcsspnp	return pointer to first character of string not in set
wcsstr	find first occurrence of string in second string
wcstok	get next token from string
_wcsupr	convert string to uppercase
wcsxfrm	transform string to locale's collating sequence

For related functions see the sections *Conversion Functions* (conversions to and from strings), *Time Functions* (formatting of dates and times), and *Memory Manipulation Functions* (operate on arrays without terminating null character).

1.1.7 Multibyte String Manipulation Functions

A *wide string* is an array of wide characters (with type `wchar_t`) that is terminated with an extra null wide character `(L'\0')`. Functions are passed only the address of the wide string since the size can be determined by searching for the terminating character. The functions that begin with "_f" accept `far` pointers as their arguments allowing manipulation of any memory location regardless of which memory model your program has been compiled for. The following functions are defined:

mbstowcs	convert multibyte character string to wide character string
wcstombs	convert wide character string to multibyte character string
wctomb	convert wide character to multibyte character

For related functions see the sections *Conversion Functions* (conversions to and from strings), *Time Functions* (formatting of dates and times), and *Memory Manipulation Functions* (operate on arrays without terminating null character).

1.1.8 Conversion Functions

These functions perform conversions between objects of various types and strings. The following functions are defined:

atof	string to "double"
atoi	string to "int"
atol	string to "long int"
atoll	string to "long long int"
ecvt	"double" to E-format string
fcvt	"double" to F-format string
gcvt	"double" to string
itoa	"int" to string
lltoa	"long long int" to string
ltoa	"long int" to string

strtod	string to "double"
strtol	string to "long int"
strtoll	string to "long long int"
strtoul	string to "unsigned long int"
strtoull	string to "unsigned long long int"
ulltoa	"unsigned long long int" to string
ultoa	"unsigned long int" to string
utoa	"unsigned int" to string

These functions perform conversions between objects of various types and wide character strings. The following functions are defined:

_itow	"int" to wide character string
_lltow	"long long int" to wide character string
_ltow	"long int" to wide character string
_ulltow	"unsigned long long int" to wide character string
_ultow	"unsigned long int" to wide character string
_utow	"unsigned int" to wide character string
wcstod	wide character string to "double"
wcstol	wide character string to "long int"
wcstoll	wide character string to "long long int"
wcstoul	wide character string to "unsigned long int"
wcstoull	wide character string to "unsigned long long int"
_wtof	wide character string to "double"
_wtoi	wide character string to "int"
_wtol	wide character string to "long int"
_wtoll	wide character string to "long long int"

See also `tolower`, `towlower`, `_mbctolower`, `toupper`, `towupper`, `_mbctoupper`, `strlwr`, `_wcslwr`, `_mbslwr`, `strupr`, `_wcsupr` and `_mbsupr` which convert the cases of characters and strings.

1.1.9 Memory Allocation Functions

These functions allocate and de-allocate blocks of memory.

The default data segment has a maximum size of 64K bytes. It may be less in a machine with insufficient memory or when other programs in the computer already occupy some of the memory. The `_nmalloc` function allocates space within this area while the `_fmalloc` function allocates space outside the area (if it is available).

In a small data model, the `malloc`, `calloc` and `realloc` functions use the `_nmalloc` function to acquire memory; in a large data model, the `_fmalloc` function is used.

It is also possible to allocate memory from a based heap using `_bmalloc`. Based heaps are similar to far heaps in that they are located outside the normal data segment. Based pointers only store the offset portion of the full address, so they behave much like near pointers. The selector portion of the full address specifies which based heap a based pointer belongs to, and must be passed to the various based heap functions.

It is important to use the appropriate memory-deallocation function to free memory blocks. The `_nfree` function should be used to free space acquired by the `_ncalloc`, `_nmalloc`, or `_nrealloc` functions. The `_ffree` function should be used to free space acquired by the `_fcalloc`, `_fmalloc`, or `_frealloc` functions. The `_bfree` function should be used to free space acquired by the `_bcalloc`, `_bmalloc`, or `_brealloc` functions.

The `free` function will use the `_nfree` function when the small data memory model is used; it will use the `_ffree` function when the large data memory model is being used.

It should be noted that the `_fmalloc` and `_nmalloc` functions can both be used in either data memory model. The following functions are defined:

alloca	allocate auto storage from stack
_bcalloc	allocate and zero memory from a based heap
_bexpand	expand a block of memory in a based heap
_bfree	free a block of memory in a based heap
_bfreeseg	free a based heap
_bheapseg	allocate a based heap
_bmalloc	allocate a memory block from a based heap
_bmsize	return the size of a memory block
_brealloc	re-allocate a memory block in a based heap
calloc	allocate and zero memory
_expand	expand a block of memory
_fcalloc	allocate and zero a memory block (outside default data segment)
_fexpand	expand a block of memory (outside default data segment)
_ffree	free a block allocated using "_fmalloc"
_fmalloc	allocate a memory block (outside default data segment)
_fmsize	return the size of a memory block
_frealloc	re-allocate a memory block (outside default data segment)
free	free a block allocated using "malloc", "calloc" or "realloc"
_freect	return number of objects that can be allocated
halloc	allocate huge array
hfree	free huge array
malloc	allocate a memory block (using current memory model)
_memavl	return amount of available memory
_memmax	return largest block of memory available
_msize	return the size of a memory block
_ncalloc	allocate and zero a memory block (inside default data segment)
_nexpand	expand a block of memory (inside default data segment)
_nfree	free a block allocated using "_nmalloc"
_nmalloc	allocate a memory block (inside default data segment)
_nmsize	return the size of a memory block
_nrealloc	re-allocate a memory block (inside default data segment)
realloc	re-allocate a block of memory
sbrk	set allocation "break" position
stackavail	determine available amount of stack space

1.1.10 Heap Functions

These functions provide the ability to shrink and grow the heap, as well as, find heap related problems. The following functions are defined:

_heapchk	perform consistency check on the heap
_bheapchk	perform consistency check on a based heap
_fheapchk	perform consistency check on the far heap
_nheapchk	perform consistency check on the near heap

_heapgrow	grow the heap
_fheapgrow	grow the far heap
_nheapgrow	grow the near heap up to its limit of 64K
_heapmin	shrink the heap as small as possible
_bheapmin	shrink a based heap as small as possible
_fheapmin	shrink the far heap as small as possible
_nheapmin	shrink the near heap as small as possible
_heapset	fill unallocated sections of heap with pattern
_bheapset	fill unallocated sections of based heap with pattern
_fheapset	fill unallocated sections of far heap with pattern
_nheapset	fill unallocated sections of near heap with pattern
_heapshrink	shrink the heap as small as possible
_fheapshrink	shrink the far heap as small as possible
_bheapshrink	shrink a based heap as small as possible
_nheapshrink	shrink the near heap as small as possible
_heapwalk	walk through each entry in the heap
_bheapwalk	walk through each entry in a based heap
_fheapwalk	walk through each entry in the far heap
_nheapwalk	walk through each entry in the near heap

1.1.11 Math Functions

These functions operate with objects of type `double,` also known as floating-point numbers. The Intel 8087 processor (and its successor chips) is commonly used to implement floating-point operations on personal computers. Functions ending in "87" pertain to this specific hardware and should be isolated in programs when portability is a consideration. The following functions are defined:

abs	absolute value of an object of type "int"
acos	arccosine
acosh	inverse hyperbolic cosine
asin	arcsine
asinh	inverse hyperbolic sine
atan	arctangent of one argument
atan2	arctangent of two arguments
atanh	inverse hyperbolic tangent
bessel	bessel functions j0, j1, jn, y0, y1, and yn
cabs	absolute value of complex number
ceil	ceiling function
_clear87	clears floating-point status
_control87	sets new floating-point control word
cos	cosine
cosh	hyperbolic cosine
div	compute quotient, remainder from division of an "int" object
exp	exponential function
fabs	absolute value of "double"
_finite	determines whether floating-point value is valid
floor	floor function
fmod	modulus function
_fpreset	initializes for floating-point operations
frexp	fractional exponent
hypot	compute hypotenuse
imaxabs	get quotient, remainder from division of object of maximum-size integer type
imaxdiv	absolute value of an object of maximum-size integer type

j0	return Bessel functions of the first kind (described under "bessel Functions")
j1	return Bessel functions of the first kind (described under "bessel Functions")
jn	return Bessel functions of the first kind (described under "bessel Functions")
labs	absolute value of an object of type "long int"
ldexp	multiply by a power of two
ldiv	get quotient, remainder from division of object of type "long int"
log	natural logarithm
log10	logarithm, base 10
log2	logarithm, base 2
matherr	handles error from math functions
max	return maximum of two arguments
min	return minimum of two arguments
modf	get integral, fractional parts of "double"
pow	raise to power
rand	random integer
sin	sine
sinh	hyperbolic sine
sqrt	square root
srand	set starting point for generation of random numbers using "rand" function
_status87	gets floating-point status
tan	tangent
tanh	hyperbolic tangent
y0	return Bessel functions of the second kind (described under "bessel")
y1	return Bessel functions of the second kind (described under "bessel")
yn	return Bessel functions of the second kind (described under "bessel")

1.1.12 Searching Functions

These functions provide searching and sorting capabilities. The following functions are defined:

bsearch	find a data item in an array using binary search
lfind	find a data item in an array using linear search
lsearch	linear search array, add item if not found
qsort	sort an array

1.1.13 Time Functions

These functions are concerned with dates and times. The following functions are defined:

asctime	makes time string from time structure
_asctime	makes time string from time structure
_wasctime	makes time string from time structure
__wasctime	makes time string from time structure
clock	gets time since program start
ctime	gets calendar time string
_ctime	gets calendar time string
_wctime	gets calendar time string
__wctime	gets calendar time string
difftime	calculate difference between two times
ftime	returns the current time in a "timeb" structure
gmtime	convert calendar time to Coordinated Universal Time (UTC)
_gmtime	convert calendar time to Coordinated Universal Time (UTC)

localtime	convert calendar time to local time
_localtime	convert calendar time to local time
mktime	make calendar time from local time
_strdate	return date in buffer
strftime	format date and time
wcsftime	format date and time
_wstrftime_ms	format date and time
_strtime	return time in buffer
_wstrtime	return time in buffer
time	get current calendar time
tzset	set global variables to reflect the local time zone
_wstrdate	return date in buffer

1.1.14 Variable-length Argument Lists

Variable-length argument lists are used when a function does not have a fixed number of arguments. These macros provide the capability to access these arguments. The following functions are defined:

va_arg	get next variable argument
va_end	complete access of variable arguments
va_start	start access of variable arguments

1.1.15 Stream I/O Functions

A *stream* is the name given to a file or device which has been opened for data transmission. When a stream is opened, a pointer to a `FILE` structure is returned. This pointer is used to reference the stream when other functions are subsequently invoked.

When a program begins execution, there are a number of streams already open for use:

stdin Standard Input: input from the console

stdout Standard Output: output to the console

stderr Standard Error: output to the console (used for error messages)

These standard streams may be re-directed by use of the `freopen` function.

See also the section *File Manipulation Functions* for other functions which operate upon files.

The functions referenced in the section *Operating System I/O Functions* may also be invoked (use the `fileno` function to obtain the file descriptor). Since the stream functions may buffer input and output, these functions should be used with caution to avoid unexpected results.

The following functions are defined:

clearerr	clear end-of-file and error indicators for stream
fclose	close stream
fcloseall	close all open streams
fdopen	open stream, given descriptor
feof	test for end of file
ferror	test for file error

fflush	flush output buffer
fgetc	get next character from file
_fgetchar	equivalent to "fgetc" with the argument "stdin"
fgetpos	get current file position
fgets	get a string
flushall	flush output buffers for all streams
fopen	open a stream
fprintf	format output
fputc	write a character
_fputchar	write a character to the "stdout" stream
fputs	write a string
fread	read a number of objects
freopen	re-opens a stream
fscanf	scan input according to format
fseek	set current file position, relative
fsetpos	set current file position, absolute
_fsopen	open a shared stream
ftell	get current file position
fwrite	write a number of objects
getc	read character
getchar	get next character from "stdin"
gets	get string from "stdin"
perror	write error message to "stderr" stream
printf	format output to "stdout"
putc	write character to file
putchar	write character to "stdout"
puts	write string to "stdout"
_putw	write int to stream file
rewind	position to start of file
scanf	scan input from "stdin" under format control
setbuf	set buffer
setvbuf	set buffering
tmpfile	create temporary file
ungetc	push character back on input stream
vfprintf	same as "fprintf" but with variable arguments
vfscanf	same as "fscanf" but with variable arguments
vprintf	same as "printf" but with variable arguments
vscanf	same as "scanf" but with variable arguments

See the section *Directory Functions* for functions which are related to directories.

1.1.16 Wide Character Stream I/O Functions

The previous section describes some general aspects of stream input/output. The following describes functions dealing with streams containing multibyte character sequences.

After a stream is associated with an external file, but before any operations are performed on it, the stream is without orientation. Once a wide character input/output function has been applied to a stream without orientation, the stream becomes *wide-oriented.* Similarly, once a byte input/output function has been applied to a stream without orientation, the stream becomes *byte-oriented.* Only a successful call to `freopen` can otherwise alter the orientation of a stream (it removes any orientation). You cannot mix byte input/output functions and wide character input/output functions on the same stream.

A file positioning function can cause the next wide character output function to overwrite a partial multibyte character. This can lead to the subsequent reading of a stream of multibyte characters containing an invalid character.

When multibyte characters are read from a stream, they are converted to wide characters. Similarly, when wide characters are written to a stream, they are converted to multibyte characters.

The following functions are defined:

fgetwc	get next wide character from file
_fgetwchar	equivalent to "fgetwc" with the argument "stdin"
fgetws	get a wide character string
fprintf	"C" and "S" extensions to the format specifier
fputwc	write a wide character
_fputwchar	write a character to the "stdout" stream
fputws	write a wide character string
fscanf	"C" and "S" extensions to the format specifier
fwprintf	formatted wide character output
fwscanf	scan wide character input according to format
getwc	read wide character
getwchar	get next wide character from "stdin"
_getws	get wide character string from "stdin"
putwc	write wide character to file
putwchar	write wide character to "stdout"
_putws	write wide character string to "stdout"
ungetwc	push wide character back on input stream
vfwprintf	same as "fwprintf" but with variable arguments
vfwscanf	same as "fwscanf" but with variable arguments
vswprintf	same as "swprintf" but with variable arguments
vwprintf	same as "wprintf" but with variable arguments
vwscanf	same as "wscanf" but with variable arguments
_wfdopen	open stream, given descriptor using a wide character "mode"
_wfopen	open a stream using wide character arguments
_wfreopen	re-opens a stream using wide character arguments
_wfsopen	open a shared stream using wide character arguments
_wperror	write error message to "stderr" stream
wprintf	format wide character output to "stdout"
wscanf	scan wide character input from "stdin" under format control

See the section *Directory Functions* for functions which are related to directories.

1.1.17 Process Primitive Functions

These functions deal with process creation, execution and termination, signal handling, and timer operations.

When a new process is started, it may replace the existing process

- `P_OVERLAY` is specified with the `spawn...` functions
- the `exec...` routines are invoked

or the existing process may be suspended while the new process executes (control continues at the point following the place where the new process was started)

- `P_WAIT` is specified with the `spawn...` functions
- `system` is used

The following functions are defined:

abort	immediate termination of process, return code 3
atexit	register exit routine
delay	delay for number of milliseconds
execl	chain to program
execle	chain to program, pass environment
execlp	chain to program
execlpe	chain to program, pass environment
execv	chain to program
execve	chain to program, pass environment
execvp	chain to program
execvpe	chain to program, pass environment
exit	exit process, set return code
_Exit	exit process, set return code
_exit	exit process, set return code
onexit	register exit routine
raise	signal an exceptional condition
signal	set handling for exceptional condition
sleep	delay for number of seconds
spawnl	create process
spawnle	create process, set environment
spawnlp	create process
spawnlpe	create process, set environment
spawnv	create process
spawnve	create process, set environment
spawnvp	create process
spawnvpe	create process, set environment
system	execute system command
wait	wait for any child process to terminate

There are eight `spawn...` and `exec...` functions each. The `"..."` is one to three letters:

- "l" or "v" (one is required) to indicate the way the process parameters are passed
- "p" (optional) to indicate whether the **PATH** environment variable is searched to locate the program for the process
- "e" (optional) to indicate that the environment variables are being passed

1.1.18 Process Environment

These functions deal with process identification, user identification, process groups, system identification, system time and process time, environment variables, terminal identification, and configurable system variables. The following functions are defined:

_bgetcmd	get command line
clearenv	delete environment variables
getcmd	get command line
getenv	get environment variable value
putenv	add, change or delete environment variable
_searchenv	search for a file in list of directories
setenv	add, change or delete environment variable
_wgetenv	get environment variable value
_wputenv	add, change or delete environment variable
_wsetenv	add, change or delete environment variable

1.1.19 Directory Functions

These functions pertain to directory manipulation. The following functions are defined:

chdir	change current working directory
closedir	close opened directory file
getcwd	get current working directory
mkdir	make a new directory
opendir	open directory file
readdir	read file name from directory
rewinddir	reset position of directory stream
rmdir	remove a directory

1.1.20 Operating System I/O Functions

These functions operate at the operating-system level and are included for compatibility with other C implementations. It is recommended that the functions used in the section *File Manipulation Functions* be used for new programs, as these functions are defined portably and are part of the ANSI standard for the C language.

The functions in this section reference opened files and devices using a *file descriptor* which is returned when the file is opened. The file descriptor is passed to the other functions.

The following functions are defined:

chsize	change the size of a file
close	close file
creat	create a file
dup	duplicate file descriptor, get unused descriptor number
dup2	duplicate file descriptor, supply new descriptor number
eof	test for end of file
filelength	get file size
fileno	get file descriptor for stream file
fstat	get file status
fsync	write queued file and filesystem data to disk
lock	lock a section of a file
locking	lock/unlock a section of a file
lseek	set current file position
open	open a file
read	read a record
setmode	set file mode

sopen	open a file for shared access
tell	get current file position
umask	set file permission mask
unlink	delete a file
unlock	unlock a section of a file
write	write a record

1.1.21 File Manipulation Functions

These functions operate directly with files. The following functions are defined:

remove	delete a file
rename	rename a file
stat	get file status
tmpnam	create name for temporary file
utime	set modification time for a file

1.1.22 Console I/O Functions

These functions provide the capability to read and write data from the console. Data is read or written without any special initialization (devices are not opened or closed), since the functions operate at the hardware level.

The following functions are defined:

cgets	get a string from the console
cprintf	print formatted string to the console
cputs	write a string to the console
cscanf	scan formatted data from the console
getch	get character from console, no echo
getche	get character from console, echo it
kbhit	test if keystroke available
putch	write a character to the console
ungetch	push back next character from console

1.1.23 POSIX Realtime Timer Functions

These functions provide realtime timer capabilities. The following functions are defined:

1.1.24 POSIX Shared Memory Functions

These functions provide memory mapping capabilities. The following functions are defined:

1.1.25 POSIX Terminal Control Functions

The following functions are defined:

1.1.26 System Database Functions

The following functions are defined:

1.1.27 Miscellaneous QNX Functions

The following functions are defined:

basename	return a pointer to the first character following the last "/" in a string

1.1.28 QNX Low-level Functions

These functions provide the capability to invoke QNX functions directly from a program. The following functions are defined:

1.1.29 Intel 80x86 Architecture-Specific Functions

These functions provide the capability to invoke Intel 80x86 processor-related functions directly from a program. Functions that apply to the Intel 8086 CPU apply to that family including the 80286, 80386, 80486 and Pentium processors. The following functions are defined:

_disable	disable interrupts
_enable	enable interrupts
FP_OFF	get offset part of far pointer
FP_SEG	get segment part of far pointer
inp	get one byte from hardware port
inpw	get two bytes (one word) from hardware port
int386	cause 386/486/Pentium CPU interrupt
int386x	cause 386/486/Pentium CPU interrupt, with segment registers
int86	cause 8086 CPU interrupt
int86x	cause 8086 CPU interrupt, with segment registers
intr	cause 8086 CPU interrupt, with segment registers
MK_FP	make a far pointer from the segment and offset values
nosound	turn off the speaker
outp	write one byte to hardware port
outpw	write two bytes (one word) to hardware port
segread	read segment registers
sound	turn on the speaker at specified frequency

1.1.30 Intel Pentium Multimedia Extension Functions

This set of functions allows access to Intel Architecture Multimedia Extensions (MMX). These functions are implemented as in-line intrinsic functions. The general format for most functions is:

```
mm_result = mm_function( mm_operand1, mm_operand2 );
```

These functions provide a simple model for use of Intel Multimedia Extension (MMX). More advanced use of MMX can be implemented in much the same way that these functions are implemented. See the `<mmintrin.h>` header file for examples. The following functions are defined:

_m_packssdw	pack and saturate 32-bit double-words from two MM elements into signed 16-bit words
_m_packsswb	pack and saturate 16-bit words from two MM elements into signed bytes
_m_packuswb	pack and saturate signed 16-bit words from two MM elements into unsigned bytes
_m_paddb	add packed bytes
_m_paddd	add packed 32-bit double-words
_m_paddsb	add packed signed bytes with saturation
_m_paddsw	add packed signed 16-bit words with saturation
_m_paddusb	add packed unsigned bytes with saturation
_m_paddusw	add packed unsigned 16-bit words with saturation
_m_paddw	add packed 16-bit words
_m_pand	AND 64 bits of two MM elements
_m_pandn	invert the 64 bits in MM element, then AND 64 bits from second MM element
_m_pcmpeqb	compare packed bytes for equality
_m_pcmpeqd	compare packed 32-bit double-words for equality
_m_pcmpeqw	compare packed 16-bit words for equality
_m_pcmpgtb	compare packed bytes for greater than relationship
_m_pcmpgtd	compare packed 32-bit double-words for greater than relationship
_m_pcmpgtw	compare packed 16-bit words for greater than relationship
_m_pmaddwd	multiply packed 16-bit words, then add 32-bit results pair-wise
_m_pmulhw	multiply the packed 16-bit words of two MM elements, then store high-order 16 bits of results
_m_pmullw	multiply the packed 16-bit words of two MM elements, then store low-order 16 bits of results
_m_por	OR 64 bits of two MM elements
_m_pslld	shift left each 32-bit double-word by amount specified in second MM element
_m_pslldi	shift left each 32-bit double-word by amount specified in constant value
_m_psllq	shift left each 64-bit quad-word by amount specified in second MM element
_m_psllqi	shift left each 64-bit quad-word by amount specified in constant value
_m_psllw	shift left each 16-bit word by amount specified in second MM element
_m_psllwi	shift left each 16-bit word by amount specified in constant value
_m_psrad	shift right (with sign propagation) each 32-bit double-word by amount specified in second MM element
_m_psradi	shift right (with sign propagation) each 32-bit double-word by amount specified in constant value
_m_psraw	shift right (with sign propagation) each 16-bit word by amount specified in second MM element
_m_psrawi	shift right (with sign propagation) each 16-bit word by amount specified in constant value
_m_psrld	shift right (with zero fill) each 32-bit double-word by an amount specified in second MM element
_m_psrldi	shift right (with zero fill) each 32-bit double-word by an amount specified in constant value
_m_psrlq	shift right (with zero fill) each 64-bit quad-word by an amount specified in second MM element
_m_psrlqi	shift right (with zero fill) each 64-bit quad-word by an amount specified in constant value
_m_psrlw	shift right (with zero fill) each 16-bit word by an amount specified in second MM element
_m_psrlwi	shift right (with zero fill) each 16-bit word by an amount specified in constant value
_m_psubb	subtract packed bytes in MM element from second MM element
_m_psubd	subtract packed 32-bit dwords in MM element from second MM element

_m_psubsb	subtract packed signed bytes in MM element from second MM element with saturation
_m_psubsw	subtract packed signed 16-bit words in MM element from second MM element with saturation
_m_psubusb	subtract packed unsigned bytes in MM element from second MM element with saturation
_m_psubusw	subtract packed unsigned 16-bit words in MM element from second MM element with saturation
_m_psubw	subtract packed 16-bit words in MM element from second MM element
_m_punpckhbw	interleave bytes from the high halves of two MM elements
_m_punpckhdq	interleave 32-bit double-words from the high halves of two MM elements
_m_punpckhwd	interleave 16-bit words from the high halves of two MM elements
_m_punpcklbw	interleave bytes from the low halves of two MM elements
_m_punpckldq	interleave 32-bit double-words from the low halves of two MM elements
_m_punpcklwd	interleave 16-bit words from the low halves of two MM elements
_m_pxor	XOR 64 bits from two MM elements
_m_to_int	retrieve low-order 32 bits from MM value

1.1.31 Miscellaneous Functions

The following functions are defined:

assert	test an assertion and output a string upon failure
_fullpath	return full path specification for file
localeconv	obtain locale specific conversion information
longjmp	return and restore environment saved by "setjmp"
_lrotl	rotate an "unsigned long" left
_lrotr	rotate an "unsigned long" right
main	the main program (user written)
offsetof	get offset of field in structure
_rotl	rotate an "unsigned int" left
_rotr	rotate an "unsigned int" right
setjmp	save environment for use with "longjmp" function
_makepath	make a full filename from specified components
setlocale	set locale category
_splitpath	split a filename into its components
_splitpath2	split a filename into its components
_wmakepath	make a full filename from specified components
_wsetlocale	set locale category
_wsplitpath	split a filename into its components
_wsplitpath2	split a filename into its components

1.1.32 DOS LFN aware Functions

These functions deal with DOS Long File Name if an application is compiled with -D__WATCOM_LFN__ option and DOS LFN support is available on host system. The following functions are defined:

chdir	change current working directory
creat	create a file
_fullpath	return full path specification for file
getcwd	get current working directory

mkdir	make a new directory
open	open a file
opendir	open directory file
remove	delete a file
rename	rename a file
rmdir	remove a directory
sopen	open a file for shared access
stat	get file status
tmpnam	create name for temporary file
unlink	delete a file
utime	set modification time for a file

1.2 Header Files

The following header files are supplied with the C library. As has been previously noted, when a library function is referenced in a source file, the related header files (shown in the synopsis for that function) should be included into that source file. The header files provide the proper declarations for the functions and for the number and types of arguments used with them. Constant values used in conjunction with the functions are also declared. The files can be included multiple times and in any order.

When the Watcom C compiler option "za" is used ("ANSI conformance"), the macro `NO_EXT_KEYS` is predefined. The "za" option is used when you are creating an application that must conform to a certain standard, whether it be ANSI or POSIX. The effect on the inclusion of ANSI- and POSIX-defined header files is that certain portions of the header files are omitted. For ANSI header files, these are the portions that go beyond the ANSI standard. For POSIX header files, these are the portions that go beyond the POSIX standard. Feature test macros may then be defined to select those portions which are omitted. Two feature test macros may be defined.

_POSIX_SOURCE Include those portions of the ANSI header files which relate to the POSIX standard *(IEEE Standard Portable Operating System Interface for Computer Environments - POSIX 1003.1)*

_QNX_SOURCE Include those portions of the ANSI and POSIX header files which relate to the POSIX standard and all extensions provided by the QNX system. In essence, the definition of `_QNX_SOURCE` before any header files are included is equivalent to omitting the specification of the "za" compiler option. Note that when `_QNX_SOURCE` is defined, it encompasses `_POSIX_SOURCE` so it is not necessary to define `_POSIX_SOURCE` also.

Feature test macros may be defined on the command line or in the source file before any header files are included. The latter is illustrated in the following example in which an ANSI and POSIX conforming application is being developed.

```
#define _POSIX_SOURCE
#include <limits.h>
#include <stdio.h>
  .
  .
  .
#if defined(_QNX_SOURCE)
  #include "non_POSIX_header1.h"
  #include "non_POSIX_header2.h"
  #include "non_POSIX_header3.h"
#endif
```

The source code is then compiled using the "za" option.

The following ANSI header files are affected by the `_POSIX_SOURCE` feature test macro.

```
limits.h
setjmp.h
signal.h
stdio.h
stdlib.h
time.h
```

The following ANSI and POSIX header files are affected by the `_QNX_SOURCE` feature test macro.

```
ctype.h         (ANSI)
env.h           (POSIX)
fcntl.h         (POSIX)
float.h         (ANSI)
limits.h        (ANSI)
math.h          (ANSI)
process.h       (extension to POSIX)
setjmp.h        (ANSI)
signal.h        (ANSI)
sys/stat.h      (POSIX)
stdio.h         (ANSI)
stdlib.h        (ANSI)
string.h        (ANSI)
termios.h       (POSIX)
time.h          (ANSI)
sys/types.h     (POSIX)
unistd.h        (POSIX)
```

1.2.1 Header Files in /usr/include

The following header files are provided with the software. The header files that are located in the `/usr/include` directory are described first.

assert.h This ISO C90 header file is required when an `assert` macro is used. These assertions will be ignored when the identifier `NDEBUG` is defined.

conio.h This header file declares console and Intel 80x86 port input/output functions.

ctype.h This ISO C90 header file declares functions that perform character classification and case conversion operations. Similar functions for wide characters are declared in <wctype.h>.

dirent.h This POSIX header file declares functions related to directories and the type `DIR` which describes an entry in a directory.

env.h This POSIX header file declares environment string functions.

errno.h This ISO C90 header file provides the `extern` declaration for error variable `errno` and provides the symbolic names for error codes that can be placed in the error variable.

fcntl.h This POSIX header file defines the flags used by the `creat` `fcntl`, `open`, and `sopen` functions.

fenv.h This ISO C99 header file defines several types and declares several functions that give access to the floating point environment. These functions can be used to control status flags and control modes in the floating point processor.

float.h This ISO C90 header file declares constants related to floating-point numbers, declarations for low-level floating-point functions, and the declaration of the floating-point exception codes.

fnmatch.h This header file declares the pattern matching function `fnmatch`

graph.h This header file contains structure definitions and function declarations for the Watcom C Graphics library functions.

grp.h This POSIX header file contains structure definitions and function declarations for group operations.

i86.h This header file is used with functions that interact with the Intel architecture. It defines the structs and unions used to handle the input and output registers for the Intel 80x86 and 80386/80486 interrupt interface routines. It includes prototypes for the interrupt functions, definitions for the `FP_OFF`, `FP_SEG` and `MK_FP` macros, and definitions for the following structures and unions:

- ***REGS*** describes the CPU registers for Intel 8086 family.
- ***SREGS*** describes the segment registers for the Intel 8086 family.
- ***REGPACK*** describes the CPU registers and segment registers for Intel 8086 family.
- ***INTPACK*** describes the input parameter to an "interrupt" function.

inttypes.h This ISO C99 header file includes <stdint.h> and expands on it by definition macros for printing and scanning specific sized integer types. This header also declares several functions for manipulating maximum sized integers.

Note that the format macros are not visible in C++ programs unless the macro `__STDC_FORMAT_MACROS` is defined.

limits.h This ISO C90 header file contains constant declarations for limits or boundary values for ranges of integers and characters.

locale.h This ISO C90 header file contains declarations for the categories `(LC...)` of locales which can be selected using the `setlocale` function which is also declared.

malloc.h This header file declares the memory allocation and deallocation functions.

math.h This ANSI header file declares the mathematical functions (which operate with floating-point numbers) and the structures:

exception describes the exception structure passed to the `matherr` function; symbolic constants for the types of exceptions are included

complex declares a complex number

mmintrin.h This header file declares functions that interact with the Intel Architecture Multimedia Extensions. It defines the datatype used to store multimedia values:

__m64 describes the 64-bit multimedia data element. Note: the underlying implementation details of this datatype are subject to change. Other compilers may implement a similar datatype in a different manner.

It also contains prototypes for multimedia functions and pragmas for the in-line generation of code that operates on multimedia registers.

process.h This header file declares the `spawn...` functions, the `exec...` functions, and the `system` function. The file also contains declarations for the constants `P_WAIT`, `P_NOWAIT`, `P_NOWAITO`, and `P_OVERLAY`.

pwd.h This POSIX header file contains structure definitions and function declarations for password operations.

regex.h This header file contains structure definitions and function declarations for regular expression handling.

search.h This header file declares the functions `lfind` and `lsearch`

setjmp.h This ISO C90 header file declares the `setjmp` and `longjmp` functions.

share.h This header file defines constants for shared access to files using the `sopen` function.

signal.h This ISO C90 header file declares the `signal` and `raise` functions.

stdarg.h This ISO C90 header file defines the macros which handle variable argument lists.

stdbool.h This ISO C99 header file defines the macro `bool` and the macros `true` and `false` for use in C programs. If this header is included in a C++ program there is no effect. The C++ reserved words will not be redefined. However the definition of `bool` , `true` , and `false` used in a C program will be compatible with their C++ counterparts. In particular, a C function declared as taking a `bool` parameter and a structure containing a `bool` member can both be shared between C and C++ without error.

stddef.h This ISO C90 header file defines a few popular constants and types including `NULL` (null pointer), `size_t` (unsigned size of an object), and `ptrdiff_t` (difference between two pointers). It also contains a declaration for the `offsetof` macro.

stdint.h This ISO C99 header file defines numerous type names for integers of various sizes. Such type names provide a reasonably portable way to refer to integers with a specific number of bits. This header file also defines macros that describe the minimum and maximum values for these types (similar to the macros in limits.h), and macros for writing integer constants with specific sized types.

Note that in C++ programs the limit macros are not visible unless the macro `__STDC_LIMIT_MACROS` is defined. Similarly the constant writing macros are not visible unless the macro `__STDC_CONSTANT_MACROS` is defined.

stdio.h This ISO C90 header file declares the standard input/output functions. Files, devices and directories are referenced using pointers to objects of the type `FILE`.

stdlib.h This ISO C90 header file declares many standard functions excluding those declared in other header files discussed in this section.

string.h This ISO C90 header file declares functions that manipulate strings or blocks of memory.

tar.h This POSIX header file contains header block information for the tar format.

term.h This header file contains terminal information definitions.

termios.h This POSIX header file contains terminal I/O system types.

time.h This ANSI header file declares functions related to times and dates and defines the structure `struct tm`.

unistd.h This POSIX header file declares functions that perform input/output operations at the operating system level. These functions use file descriptors to reference files or devices. The function `fstat` is declared in the `<sys/stat.h>` header file.

unix.h This header file contains definitions that aid in porting traditional UNIX code.

utime.h This POSIX header file declares the `utime` function and defines the structure `utimbuf` that is used by it.

varargs.h This UNIX System V header file provides an alternate way of handling variable argument lists. The equivalent ANSI header file is <stdarg.h>.

wchar.h This ISO C99 header file defines several data types including `wchar_t`, `size_t`, `mbstate_t` (an object that can hold conversion state information necessary to convert between multibyte characters and wide characters), `wctype_t` (a scalar type that can hold values which represent locale-specific character classification), and `wint_t` which is an integral type that can hold any `wchar_t` value as well as `WEOF` (a character that is not in the set of "wchar_t" characters and that is used to indicate *end-of-file* on an input stream). The functions that are declared in this header file are grouped as follows:

- Wide character classification and case conversion.
- Input and output of wide characters, or multibyte characters, or both.
- Wide string numeric conversion.
- Wide string manipulation.
- Wide string data and time conversion.

- Conversion between multibyte and wide character sequences.

wctype.h This ISO C99 header file declares functions that perform characater classification and case conversion operations on wide characters. Similar functions for ordinary characters are declared in <ctype.h>.

1.2.2 Header Files in /usr/include/sys

The following header files are present in the `sys` subdirectory. Their presence in this directory indicates that they are system-dependent header files.

sys/con_msg.h This header file contains definitions for the console driver.

sys/console.h This header file contains "public" definitions for the console driver.

sys/debug.h This header file contains debugger data structures.

sys/dev.h This header file contains "public" device administrator definitions.

sys/dev_msg.h This header file contains "public" device driver messages.

sys/disk.h This header file contains non-portable file system definitions.

sys/dumper.h This header file contains the dumper file structure.

sys/fd.h This header file contains file descriptor data structures.

sys/fsys.h This header file contains non-portable file system definitions.

sys/fsysinfo.h This header file contains declarations related to the fsysinfo() function.

sys/fsys_msg.h This header file contains non-portable file system message definitions.

sys/inline.h Contains handy pragmas that are often used when doing low-level programming.

sys/io_msg.h This header file contains non-portable low-level I/O definitions.

sys/irqinfo.h This header file contains structure definitions and prototypes for interrupt request functions.

sys/kernel.h This header file contains prototypes and pragmas for kernel function calls.

sys/lmf.h This header file contains structure definitions for load module format.

sys/locking.h This header file contains the manifest constants used by the `locking` function.

sys/magic.h This header file contains a definition for the `_magic` structure.

sys/mman.h This header file contains declarations related to the memory mapping functions.

sys/mouse.h This header file contains structure definitions and prototypes for mouse operations.

sys/mous_msg.h
This header file contains "private" definitions for the mouse driver.

sys/name.h This header file contains structure definitions and prototypes for QNX "name" functions.

sys/osinfo.h This header file contains manifests, structure definitions and prototypes for operating system information.

sys/osstat.h This header file contains manifests, structure definitions and prototypes for operating system status information.

sys/prfx.h This header file contains file prefix prototypes.

sys/proc_msg.h
This header file contains process data structures and definitions.

sys/proxy.h This header file contains proxy process prototypes.

sys/psinfo.h This header file contains manifests and structure definitions for process information.

sys/qioctl.h This header files contains manifests and structures for common qnx_ioctl messages.

sys/qnx_glob.h This header file contains a structure definition for the QNX process spawning global data area.

sys/qnxterm.h This header file contains terminal capability definitions.

sys/sched.h This header file contains manifests and prototypes for process scheduling.

sys/seginfo.h This header file contains segment information data structures.

sys/select.h This header file contains the prototype for the `select` function.

sys/sendmx.h This header file contains a definition for `_setmx` and a definition of the `_mxfer_entry` structure.

sys/ser_msg.h This header file contains "public" serial driver messages.

sys/sidinfo.h This header file contains session information data structures.

sys/stat.h This POSIX header file contains the declarations pertaining to file status, including definitions for the `fstat` and `stat` functions and for the structure:

stat describes the information obtained for a directory, file or device

sys/sys_msg.h This header file contains standard system message definitions.

sys/timeb.h This header file describes the `timeb` structure used in conjunction with the `ftime` function.

sys/timers.h This POSIX header file contains interval timer definitions from POSIX 1003.4.

sys/times.h This POSIX header file contains process timing definitions from POSIX 1003.1.

sys/trace.h This header file contains trace data structures and definitions.

sys/tracecod.h This header file contains the trace codes used by the Trace() functions.

sys/types.h This POSIX header file contains declarations for the types used by system-level calls to obtain file status or time information.

sys/uio.h This header file contains declarations related to the readv() and writev() functions.

sys/utsname.h This POSIX header file contains a definition of the `utsname` structure and a prototype for the `uname` function.

sys/vc.h This header file contains manifests and prototypes for virtual circuit functions.

sys/wait.h This POSIX header file contains manifests and prototypes for "wait" functions.

1.2.3 Header Files Provided for Compatibility

The following headers are included in order to resolve references to items found on other operating systems. They may be helpful when porting code.

/usr/include/ftw.h

/usr/include/ioctl.h

/usr/include/libc.h

/usr/include/sgtty.h

/usr/include/shadow.h

/usr/include/termcap.h

/usr/include/termio.h

/usr/include/ustat.h

/usr/include/utmp.h

/usr/include/sys/dir.h

/usr/include/sys/file.h

/usr/include/sys/ioctl.h

/usr/include/sys/statfs.h

/usr/include/sys/termio.h

/usr/include/sys/time.h

1.3 Global Data

Certain data items are used by the Watcom C/C++ run-time library and may be inspected (or changed in some cases) by a program. The defined items are:

_amblksiz Prototype in `<stdlib.h>`.
This `unsigned int` data item contains the increment by which the "break" pointer for memory allocation will be advanced when there is no freed block large enough to satisfy a request to allocate a block of memory. This value may be changed by a program at any time.

__argc Prototype in `<stdlib.h>`.
This `int` item contains the number of arguments passed to `main`.

__argv Prototype in `<stdlib.h>`.
This `char **` item contains a pointer to a vector containing the actual arguments passed to `main`.

daylight Prototype in `<time.h>`.
This `unsigned int` has a value of one when daylight saving time is supported in this locale and zero otherwise. Whenever a time function is called, the `tzset` function is called to set the value of the variable. The value will be determined from the value of the `TZ` environment variable.

environ Prototype in `<stdlib.h>`.
This `char ** __near` data item is a pointer to an array of character pointers to the environment strings.

errno Prototype in `<errno.h>`.
This `int` item contains the number of the last error that was detected. The run-time library never resets `errno` to 0. Symbolic names for these errors are found in the `<errno.h>` header file. See the descriptions for the `perror` and `strerror` functions for information about the text which describes these errors.

fltused_ The C compiler places a reference to the `fltused_` symbol into any module that uses a floating-point library routine or library routine that requires floating-point support (e.g., the use of a `float` or `double` as an argument to the `printf` function).

optarg Prototype in `<unistd.h>`.
This `char *` variable contains a pointer to an option-argument parsed by the `getopt` function.

opterr Prototype in `<unistd.h>`.

This int variable controls whether the getopt function will print error messages. The default value is non-zero and will cause the getopt function to print error messages on the console.

optind Prototype in <unistd.h>.
This int variable holds the index of the argument array element currently processed by the getopt function.

optopt Prototype in <unistd.h>.
This int variable contains the unrecognized option character in case the getopt function returns an error.

_osmajor Prototype in <stdlib.h>.
This unsigned char variable contains the major number for the version of QNX executing on the computer. If the current version is 4.10, then the value will be 4.

_osminor Prototype in <stdlib.h>.
This unsigned char variable contains the minor number for the version of QNX executing on the computer. If the current version is 4.10, then the value will be 10.

stderr Prototype in <stdio.h>.
This variable (with type FILE *) indicates the standard error stream (set to the console by default).

stdin Prototype in <stdio.h>.
This variable (with type FILE *) indicates the standard input stream (set to the console by default).

stdout Prototype in <stdio.h>.
This variable (with type FILE *) indicates the standard output stream (set to the console by default).

timezone Prototype in <time.h>.
This long int contains the number of seconds of time that the local time zone is earlier than Coordinated Universal Time (UTC) (formerly known as Greenwich Mean Time (GMT)). Whenever a time function is called, the tzset function is called to set the value of the variable. The value will be determined from the value of the TZ environment variable.

tzname Prototype in <time.h>.
This array of two pointers to character strings indicates the name of the standard abbreviation for the time zone and the name of the abbreviation for the time zone when daylight saving time is in effect. Whenever a time function is called, the tzset function is called to set the values in the array. These values will be determined from the value of the TZ environment variable.

1.4 The TZ Environment Variable

The TZ environment variable is used to establish the local time zone. The value of the variable is used by various time functions to compute times relative to Coordinated Universal Time (UTC) (formerly known as Greenwich Mean Time (GMT)).

The time on the computer should be set to UTC. Use the QNX `date` command if the time is not automatically maintained by the computer hardware.

The TZ environment variable can be set (before the program is executed) by using the QNX `export` command as follows:

```
export TZ=PST8PDT
```

or (during the program execution) by using the `setenv` or `putenv` library functions:

```
setenv( "TZ", "PST8PDT", 1 );
putenv( "TZ=PST8PDT" );
```

The value of the variable can be obtained by using the `getenv` function:

```
char *tzvalue;
 . . .
tzvalue = getenv( "TZ" );
```

The `tzset` function processes the TZ environment variable and sets the global variables `daylight` (indicates if daylight saving time is supported in the locale), `timezone` (contains the number of seconds of time difference between the local time zone and Coordinated Universal Time (UTC)), and `tzname` (a vector of two pointers to character strings containing the standard and daylight time-zone names).

The value of the TZ environment variable should be set as follows (spaces are for clarity only):

std offset dst offset , rule

On the OS/2 platform, an alternate format is also supported. Please refer to the following section for details.

The expanded format is as follows:

stdoffset[dst[offset][,start[/time],end[/time]]]

std, dst three or more letters that are the designation for the standard *(std)* or summer *(dst)* time zone. Only *std* is required. If *dst* is omitted, then summer time does not apply in this locale. Upper- and lowercase letters are allowed. Any characters except for a leading colon (:), digits, comma (,), minus (-), plus (+), and ASCII NUL (\0) are allowed.

offset indicates the value one must add to the local time to arrive at Coordinated Universal Time (UTC). The *offset* has the form:

hh[:mm[:ss]]

The minutes *(mm)* and seconds *(ss)* are optional. The hour *(hh)* is required and may be a single digit. The *offset* following *std* is required. If no *offset* follows *dst*, summer time is assumed to be one hour ahead of standard time. One or more digits may be used; the value is always interpreted as a decimal number. The hour may be between 0 and 24, and the minutes (and seconds) - if present - between 0 and 59. If preceded by a "-", the time zone will be east of the *Prime Meridian*; otherwise it will be west (which may be indicated by an optional preceding "+").

rule indicates when to change to and back from summer time. The *rule* has the form:

date/time,date/time

where the first *date* describes when the change from standard to summer time occurs and the second *date* describes when the change back happens. Each *time* field describes when, in current local time, the change to the other time is made.

The format of *date* may be one of the following:

Jn The Julian day n (1 <= n <= 365). Leap days are not counted. That is, in all years - including leap years - February 28 is day 59 and March 1 is day 60. It is impossible to explicitly refer to the occasional February 29.

n The zero-based Julian day (0 <= n <= 365). Leap years are counted, and it is possible to refer to February 29.

Mm.n.d The d'th day (0 <= d <= 6) of week n of month m of the year (1 <= n <= 5, 1 <= m <= 12, where week 5 means "the last d day in month m" which may occur in the fourth or fifth week). Week 1 is the first week in which the d'th day occurs. Day zero is Sunday.

The *time* has the same format as *offset* except that no leading sign ("+" or "-") is allowed. The default, if *time* is omitted, is `02:00:00`.

Whenever `ctime`, `_ctime`, `localtime`, `_localtime` or `mktime` is called, the time zone names contained in the external variable `tzname` will be set as if the `tzset` function had been called. The same is true if the `%Z` directive of `strftime` is used.

Some examples are:

TZ=EST5EDT Eastern Standard Time is 5 hours earlier than Coordinated Universal Time (UTC). Standard time and daylight saving time both apply to this locale. By default, Eastern Daylight Time (EDT) is one hour ahead of standard time (i.e., EDT4). Since it is not specified, daylight saving time starts on the first Sunday of April at 2:00 A.M. and ends on the last Sunday of October at 2:00 A.M. This is the default when the `TZ` variable is not set.

TZ=EST5EDT4,M4.1.0/02:00:00,M10.5.0/02:00:00

This is the full specification for the default when the `TZ` variable is not set. Eastern Standard Time is 5 hours earlier than Coordinated Universal Time (UTC). Standard time and daylight saving time both apply to this locale. Eastern Daylight Time (EDT) is one hour ahead of standard time. Daylight saving time starts on the first (1) Sunday (0) of April (4) at 2:00 A.M. and ends on the last (5) Sunday (0) of October (10) at 2:00 A.M.

TZ=PST8PDT Pacific Standard Time is 8 hours earlier than Coordinated Universal Time (UTC). Standard time and daylight saving time both apply to this locale. By default, Pacific Daylight Time is one hour ahead of standard time (i.e., PDT7). Since it is not specified, daylight saving time starts on the first Sunday of April at 2:00 A.M. and ends on the last Sunday of October at 2:00 A.M.

TZ=NST3:30NDT1:30
Newfoundland Standard Time is 3 and 1/2 hours earlier than Coordinated Universal Time (UTC). Standard time and daylight saving time both apply to this locale. Newfoundland Daylight Time is 1 and 1/2 hours earlier than Coordinated Universal Time (UTC).

TZ=Central Europe Time-2:00
Central European Time is 2 hours later than Coordinated Universal Time (UTC). Daylight saving time does not apply in this locale.

1.5 The OS/2 TZ Environment Variable

On the OS/2 platform, an alternate format of the `TZ` environment variable is supported, in addition to the standard format described in the preceding section. The value of the OS/2 `TZ` environment variable should be set as follows (spaces are for clarity only):

std offset dst, rule

This format will be used if after scanning the standard format there are additional fields or the format has not been identified as standard.

The standard format is identified if an offset follows dst; characters J, M, /, or : are found in rule; or some fields are empty.

The alternate expanded format is as follows (fields may not be empty):

stdoffsetdst,sm,sw,sd,st,em,ew,ed,et,shift

std, dst three or more letters that are the designation for the standard *(std)* and summer *(dst)* time zone. Upper- and lowercase letters are allowed. Any characters except for a leading colon (:), digits, comma (,), minus (-), plus (+), and ASCII NUL (\0) are allowed.

offset indicates the value one must add to the local time to arrive at Coordinated Universal Time (UTC). The *offset* has the form:

hh[:mm[:ss]]

The minutes *(mm)* and seconds *(ss)* are optional. The hour *(hh)* is required and may be a single digit. The value is always interpreted as a decimal number. The hour may be between 0 and 24, and the minutes (and seconds) - if present - between 0 and 59. If preceded by a "-", the time zone will be east of the *Prime Meridian* ; otherwise it will be west (which may be indicated by an optional preceding "+").

rule indicates when to change to and back from summer time and the time shift for summer time. The *rule* has the form:

sm,sw,sd,st,em,ew,ed,et,shift

where *sm,sw,sd,st* describe when the change from standard to summer time occurs and *em,ew,ed,et* describe when the change back happens.

sm and *em* specify the starting and ending month (1 - 12) of the summer time.

sw and *ew* specify the starting and ending week of the summer time. You can specify the last week of the month (-1), or week 1 to 4. Week 0 has a special meaning for the day field (*sd* or *ed*).

sd/ed Starting/ending day of dst,

0 - 6 (weekday Sun to Sat) if *sw/ew* is not zero,

1 - 31 (day of the month) if *sw/ew* is zero

st/et Starting/ending time (in seconds after midnight) of the summer time.

shift Amount of time change (in seconds).

An example of the default setting is:

TZ=EST5EDT,4,1,0,7200,10,-1,0,7200,3600

This is the full specification for the default when the `TZ` variable is not set. Eastern Standard Time is 5 hours earlier than Coordinated Universal Time (UTC). Standard time and daylight saving time both apply to this locale. Eastern Daylight Time (EDT) is one hour ahead of standard time. Daylight saving time starts on the first (1) Sunday (0) of April (4) at 2:00 A.M. and ends on the last (-1) Sunday (0) of October (10) at 2:00 A.M.

2 Graphics Library

The Watcom C Graphics Library consists of a large number of functions that provide graphical image support under DOS and QNX. This chapter provides an overview of this support. The following topics are discussed.

- Graphics Functions
- Graphics Adapters
- Classes of Graphics Functions
    1. Environment Functions
    2. Coordinate System Functions
    3. Attribute Functions
    4. Drawing Functions
    5. Text Functions
    6. Graphics Text Functions
    7. Image Manipulation Functions
    8. Font Manipulation Functions
    9. Presentation Graphics Functions

        Display Functions
        Analyze Functions
        Utility Functions
- Graphics Header Files

2.1 Graphics Functions

Graphics functions are used to display graphical images such as lines and circles upon the computer screen. Functions are also provided for displaying text along with the graphics output.

2.2 Graphics Adapters

Support is provided for both color and monochrome screens which are connected to the computer using any of the following graphics adapters:

- IBM Monochrome Display/Printer Adapter (MDPA)
- IBM Color Graphics Adapter (CGA)
- IBM Enhanced Graphics Adapter (EGA)
- IBM Multi-Color Graphics Array (MCGA)

- IBM Video Graphics Array (VGA)
- Hercules Monochrome Adapter
- SuperVGA adapters (SVGA) supplied by various manufacturers

2.3 Classes of Graphics Functions

The functions in the Watcom C Graphics Library can be organized into a number of classes:

Environment Functions
These functions deal with the hardware environment.

Coordinate System Functions
These functions deal with coordinate systems and mapping coordinates from one system to another.

Attribute Functions
These functions control the display of graphical images.

Drawing Functions
These functions display graphical images such as lines and ellipses.

Text Functions
These functions deal with displaying text in both graphics and text modes.

Graphics Text Functions
These functions deal with displaying graphics text.

Image Manipulation Functions
These functions store and retrieve screen images.

Font Manipulation Functions
These functions deal with displaying font based text.

Presentation Graphics Functions
These functions deal with displaying presentation graphics elements such as bar charts and pie charts.

The following subsections describe these function classes in more detail. Each function in the class is noted with a brief description of its purpose.

2.3.1 Environment Functions

These functions deal with the hardware environment. The `_getvideoconfig` function returns information about the current video mode and the hardware configuration. The `_setvideomode` function selects a new video mode.

Some video modes support multiple pages of screen memory. The visual page (the one displayed on the screen) may be different than the active page (the one to which objects are being written).

The following functions are defined:

_getactivepage	get the number of the current active graphics page
_getvideoconfig	get information about the graphics configuration
_getvisualpage	get the number of the current visual graphics page
_grstatus	get the status of the most recently called graphics library function
_setactivepage	set the active graphics page (the page to which graphics objects are drawn)
_settextrows	set the number of rows of text displayed on the screen
_setvideomode	select the video mode to be used
_setvideomoderows	select the video mode and the number of text rows to be used
_setvisualpage	set the visual graphics page (the page displayed on the screen)

2.3.2 Coordinate System Functions

These functions deal with coordinate systems and mapping coordinates from one system to another. The Watcom C Graphics Library supports three coordinate systems:

1. Physical coordinates
2. View coordinates
3. Window coordinates

Physical coordinates match the physical dimensions of the screen. The physical origin, denoted (0,0), is located at the top left corner of the screen. A pixel to the right of the origin has a positive x-coordinate and a pixel below the origin will have a positive y-coordinate. The x- and y-coordinates will never be negative values.

The view coordinate system can be defined upon the physical coordinate system by moving the origin from the top left corner of the screen to any physical coordinate (see the `_setvieworg` function). In the view coordinate system, negative x- and y-coordinates are allowed. The scale of the view and physical coordinate systems is identical (both are in terms of pixels).

The window coordinate system is defined in terms of a range of user-specified values (see the `_setwindow` function). These values are scaled to map onto the physical coordinates of the screen. This allows for consistent pictures regardless of the resolution (number of pixels) of the screen.

The following functions are defined:

_getcliprgn	get the boundary of the current clipping region
_getphyscoord	get the physical coordinates of a point in view coordinates
_getviewcoord	get the view coordinates of a point in physical coordinates
_getviewcoord_w	get the view coordinates of a point in window coordinates
_getviewcoord_wxy	get the view coordinates of a point in window coordinates
_getwindowcoord	get the window coordinates of a point in view coordinates
_setcliprgn	set the boundary of the clipping region
_setvieworg	set the position to be used as the origin of the view coordinate system
_setviewport	set the boundary of the clipping region and the origin of the view coordinate system
_setwindow	define the boundary of the window coordinate system

2.3.3 Attribute Functions

These functions control the display of graphical images such as lines and circles. Lines and figures are drawn using the current color (see the `_setcolor` function), the current line style (see the `_setlinestyle` function), the current fill mask (see the `_setfillmask` function), and the current plotting action (see the `_setplotaction` function).

The following functions are defined:

_getarcinfo	get the endpoints of the most recently drawn arc
_getbkcolor	get the background color
_getcolor	get the current color
_getfillmask	get the current fill mask
_getlinestyle	get the current line style
_getplotaction	get the current plotting action
_remapallpalette	assign colors for all pixel values
_remappalette	assign color for one pixel value
_selectpalette	select a palette
_setbkcolor	set the background color
_setcolor	set the current color
_setfillmask	set the current fill mask
_setlinestyle	set the current line style
_setplotaction	set the current plotting action

2.3.4 Drawing Functions

These functions display graphical images such as lines and ellipses. Functions exist to draw straight lines (see the `_lineto` functions), rectangles (see the `_rectangle` functions), polygons (see the `_polygon` functions), ellipses (see the `_ellipse` functions), elliptical arcs (see the `_arc` functions) and pie-shaped wedges from ellipses (see the `_pie` functions).

These figures are drawn using the attributes described in the previous section. The functions ending with `_w` or `_wxy` use the window coordinate system; the others use the view coordinate system.

The following functions are defined:

_arc	draw an arc
_arc_w	draw an arc using window coordinates
_arc_wxy	draw an arc using window coordinates
_clearscreen	clear the screen and fill with the background color
_ellipse	draw an ellipse
_ellipse_w	draw an ellipse using window coordinates
_ellipse_wxy	draw an ellipse using window coordinates
_floodfill	fill an area of the screen with the current color
_floodfill_w	fill an area of the screen in window coordinates with the current color
_getcurrentposition	get the coordinates of the current output position
_getcurrentposition_w	get the window coordinates of the current output position
_getpixel	get the color of the pixel at the specified position
_getpixel_w	get the color of the pixel at the specified position in window coordinates
_lineto	draw a line from the current position to a specified position

_lineto_w	draw a line from the current position to a specified position in window coordinates
_moveto	set the current output position
_moveto_w	set the current output position using window coordinates
_pie	draw a wedge of a "pie"
_pie_w	draw a wedge of a "pie" using window coordinates
_pie_wxy	draw a wedge of a "pie" using window coordinates
_polygon	draw a polygon
_polygon_w	draw a polygon using window coordinates
_polygon_wxy	draw a polygon using window coordinates
_rectangle	draw a rectangle
_rectangle_w	draw a rectangle using window coordinates
_rectangle_wxy	draw a rectangle using window coordinates
_setpixel	set the color of the pixel at the specified position
_setpixel_w	set the color of the pixel at the specified position in window coordinates

2.3.5 Text Functions

These functions deal with displaying text in both graphics and text modes. This type of text output can be displayed in only one size.

This text is displayed using the `_outtext` and `_outmem` functions. The output position for text follows the last text that was displayed or can be reset (see the `_settextposition` function). Text windows can be created (see the `_settextwindow` function) in which the text will scroll. Text is displayed with the current text color (see the `_settextcolor` function).

The following functions are defined:

_clearscreen	clear the screen and fill with the background color
_displaycursor	determine whether the cursor is to be displayed after a graphics function completes execution
_getbkcolor	get the background color
_gettextcolor	get the color used to display text
_gettextcursor	get the shape of the text cursor
_gettextposition	get the current output position for text
_gettextwindow	get the boundary of the current text window
_outmem	display a text string of a specified length
_outtext	display a text string
_scrolltextwindow	scroll the contents of the text window
_setbkcolor	set the background color
_settextcolor	set the color used to display text
_settextcursor	set the shape of the text cursor
_settextposition	set the output position for text
_settextwindow	set the boundary of the region used to display text
_wrapon	permit or disallow wrap-around of text in a text window

2.3.6 Graphics Text Functions

These functions deal with displaying graphics text. Graphics text is displayed as a sequence of line segments, and can be drawn in different sizes (see the `_setcharsize` function), with different orientations (see the `_settextorient` function) and alignments (see the `_settextalign` function).

The functions ending with `_w` use the window coordinate system; the others use the view coordinate system.

The following functions are defined:

_gettextextent	get the bounding rectangle for a graphics text string
_gettextsettings	get information about the current settings used to display graphics text
_grtext	display graphics text
_grtext_w	display graphics text using window coordinates
_setcharsize	set the character size used to display graphics text
_setcharsize_w	set the character size in window coordinates used to display graphics text
_setcharspacing	set the character spacing used to display graphics text
_setcharspacing_w	set the character spacing in window coordinates used to display graphics text
_settextalign	set the alignment used to display graphics text
_settextorient	set the orientation used to display graphics text
_settextpath	set the path used to display graphics text

2.3.7 Image Manipulation Functions

These functions are used to transfer screen images. The `_getimage` function transfers a rectangular image from the screen into memory. The `_putimage` function transfers an image from memory back onto the screen. The functions ending with `_w` or `_wxy` use the window coordinate system; the others use the view coordinate system.

The following functions are defined:

_getimage	store an image of an area of the screen into memory
_getimage_w	store an image of an area of the screen in window coordinates into memory
_getimage_wxy	store an image of an area of the screen in window coordinates into memory
_imagesize	get the size of a screen area
_imagesize_w	get the size of a screen area in window coordinates
_imagesize_wxy	get the size of a screen area in window coordinates
_putimage	display an image from memory on the screen
_putimage_w	display an image from memory on the screen using window coordinates

2.3.8 Font Manipulation Functions

These functions are for the display of fonts compatible with Microsoft Windows. Fonts are contained in files with an extension of `.FON`. Before font based text can be displayed, the fonts must be registered with the `_registerfonts` function, and a font must be selected with the `_setfont` function.

The following functions are defined:

_getfontinfo	get information about the currently selected font
_getgtextextent	get the length in pixels of a text string
_getgtextvector	get the current value of the font text orientation vector
_outgtext	display a string of text in the current font
_registerfonts	initialize the font graphics system
_setfont	select a font from among the registered fonts
_setgtextvector	set the font text orientation vector
_unregisterfonts	frees memory allocated by the font graphics system

2.3.9 Presentation Graphics Functions

These functions provide a system for displaying and manipulating presentation graphics elements such as bar charts and pie charts. The presentation graphics functions can be further divided into three classes:

Display Functions
These functions are for the initialization of the presentation graphics system and the displaying of charts.

Analyze Functions
These functions calculate default values for chart elements without actually displaying the chart.

Utility Functions
These functions provide additional support to control the appearance of presentation graphics elements.

The following subsections describe these function classes in more detail. Each function in the class is noted with a brief description of its purpose.

2.3.9.1 Display Functions

These functions are for the initialization of the presentation graphics system and the displaying of charts. The `_pg_initchart` function initializes the system and should be the first presentation graphics function called. The single-series functions display a single set of data on a chart; the multi-series functions (those ending with `ms)` display several sets of data on the same chart.

The following functions are defined:

_pg_chart	display a bar, column or line chart
_pg_chartms	display a multi-series bar, column or line chart
_pg_chartpie	display a pie chart
_pg_chartscatter	display a scatter chart
_pg_chartscatterms	display a multi-series scatter chart
_pg_defaultchart	initialize the chart environment for a specific chart type
_pg_initchart	initialize the presentation graphics system

2.3.9.2 Analyze Functions

These functions calculate default values for chart elements without actually displaying the chart. The functions ending with `ms` analyze multi-series charts; the others analyze single-series charts.

The following functions are defined:

_pg_analyzechart	analyze a bar, column or line chart
_pg_analyzechartms	analyze a multi-series bar, column or line chart
_pg_analyzepie	analyze a pie chart
_pg_analyzescatter	analyze a scatter chart
_pg_analyzescatterms	analyze a multi-series scatter chart

2.3.9.3 Utility Functions

These functions provide additional support to control the appearance of presentation graphics elements.

The following functions are defined:

_pg_getchardef	get bit-map definition for a specific character
_pg_getpalette	get presentation graphics palette (colors, line styles, fill patterns and plot characters)
_pg_getstyleset	get presentation graphics style-set (line styles for window borders and grid lines)
_pg_hlabelchart	display text horizontally on a chart
_pg_resetpalette	reset presentation graphics palette to default values
_pg_resetstyleset	reset presentation graphics style-set to default values
_pg_setchardef	set bit-map definition for a specific character
_pg_setpalette	set presentation graphics palette (colors, line styles, fill patterns and plot characters)
_pg_setstyleset	set presentation graphics style-set (line styles for window borders and grid lines)
_pg_vlabelchart	display text vertically on a chart

2.4 Graphics Header Files

All program modules which use the Graphics Library should include the header file `graph.h.` This file contains prototypes for all the functions in the library as well as the structures and constants used by them.

Modules using the presentation graphics functions should also include the header file `pgchart.h.`

3 Library Functions and Macros

Each of the functions or macros in the C Library is described in this chapter. Each description consists of a number of subsections:

Synopsis: This subsection gives the header files that should be included within a source file that references the function or macro. It also shows an appropriate declaration for the function or for a function that could be substituted for a macro. This declaration is not included in your program; only the header file(s) should be included.

When a pointer argument is passed to a function and that function does not modify the item indicated by that pointer, the argument is shown with `const` before the argument. For example,

```
const char *string
```

indicates that the array pointed at by *string* is not changed.

Constraints: This subsection describes Runtime-constraints for Safer C Library functions.

Safer C: This subsection points to the Safer C version of the described "unsafe" function.

Description: This subsection is a description of the function or macro.

Returns: This subsection describes the return value (if any) for the function or macro.

Errors: This subsection describes the possible `errno` values.

See Also: This optional subsection provides a list of related functions or macros.

Example: This optional subsection consists of one or more examples of the use of the function. The examples are often just fragments of code (not complete programs) for illustration purposes.

Classification: This subsection provides an indication of where the function or macro is commonly found. The following notation is used:

ANSI These functions or macros are defined by the ANSI/ISO C standard.

Intel These functions or macros are neither ANSI/ISO nor POSIX. It performs a function related to the Intel x86 architecture. It may be found in other implementations of C for personal computers using Intel chips. Use these functions with caution, if portability is a consideration.

POSIX 1003.1 The functions or macros are not defined by the ANSI/ISO C standard. These functions are specified in the document *IEEE Standard Portable Operating System Interface for Computer Environments* (IEEE Draft Standard 1003.1-1990).

POSIX 1003.2 These functions or macros are not defined by the ANSI/ISO C standard. These functions are specified in the document *Shell and Utility Application Interface for*

Computer Operating System Environments (IEEE Computer Society Working Group 1003.2).

POSIX 1003.4 These functions or macros are not defined by the ANSI/ISO C standard. These functions are specified in the document *Realtime Extensions for Computer Operating System Environments* (IEEE Computer Society Working Group 1003.4).

QNX These functions or macros are neither ANSI/ISO nor POSIX. They perform a function related to QNX. They may be found in other implementations of C for personal computers with QNX. Use these functions with caution, if portability is a consideration.

UNIX These functions exist on some UNIX systems but are outside of the POSIX or ANSI/ISO standards.

WATCOM These functions or macros are neither ANSI/ISO nor POSIX. They may be found in other implementations of the C language, but caution should be used if portability is a consideration.

TR 24731 These functions are "safer" versions of normal C library functions. They perform more checks on parameters and should be used in preference over their "unsafe" version.

Systems: This subsection provides an indication of where the function or macro is supported. The following notation is used:

All This function is available on all systems (we do not include Netware or DOS/PM in this category).

DOS This function is available on both 16-bit DOS and 32-bit extended DOS.

DOS/16 This function is available on 16-bit, real-mode DOS.

DOS/32 This function is available on 32-bit, protected-mode extended DOS.

DOS/PM This 16-bit DOS protected-mode function is supported under Phar Lap's 286|DOS-Extender "RUN286". The function is found in one of Watcom's 16-bit protected-mode DOS libraries (DOSPM*.LIB under the 16-bit OS2 subdirectory).

MACRO This function is implemented as a macro (#define) on all systems.

Math This function is a math function. Math functions are available on all systems.

Netware This function is available on the 32-bit Novell Netware operating system.

OS/2 1.x This function is available on IBM OS/2 1.x, a 16-bit protected-mode system for Intel 80286 and upwards compatible systems.

When "(MT)" appears after OS/2, it refers to the `CLIBMTL` library which supports multi-threaded applications.

When "(DL)" appears after OS/2, it refers to the `CLIBDLL` library which supports creation of Dynamic Link Libraries.

When "(all)" appears after "OS/2 1", it means all versions of the OS/2 1.x libraries.

If a function is missing from the OS/2 library, it may be found in Watcom's 16-bit protected-mode DOS libraries (DOSPM*.LIB) for Phar Lap's 286|DOS-Extender (RUN286).

OS/2-32 This function is available on 32-bit IBM OS/2, a protected-mode system for Intel 80386 and upwards compatible systems.

QNX This function is available on QNX Software Systems' 16 or 32-bit operating systems.

QNX/16 This function is available on QNX Software Systems' 16-bit operating system.

QNX/32 This function is available on QNX Software Systems' 32-bit operating system.

Windows This function is available on 16-bit, protected-mode Windows 3.x.

Win386 This function is available on Microsoft Windows 3.x, using Watcom's Windows Extender for 32-bit protected-mode applications running on Intel 386 or upward compatible systems.

Win32 This function is available on 32-bit Microsoft Windows platforms (Windows 95, Windows 98, Windows NT, Windows 2000, etc.). It may also be available for Windows 3.x using Win32s support.

Synopsis:

```
#include <stdlib.h>
void abort( void );
```

Description: The `abort` function raises the signal SIGABRT. The default action for SIGABRT is to terminate program execution, returning control to the process that started the calling program (usually the operating system). The status *unsuccessful termination* is returned to the invoking process by means of the function call `raise(SIGABRT).` Under QNX, the status value is 12.

Returns: The `abort` function does not return to its caller.

See Also: `atexit`, `_bgetcmd`, `close`, `exec...`, `exit`, `_Exit`, `_exit`, `getcmd`, `getenv`, `main`, `onexit`, `putenv`, `signal`, `spawn...`, `system`, `wait`

Example:

```
#include <stdlib.h>

void main()
  {
    int major_error = 1;

    if( major_error )
      abort();
  }
```

Classification: ANSI

Systems: All, Netware

Synopsis:

```
#define __STDC_WANT_LIB_EXT1__ 1
#include <stdlib.h>
void abort_handler_s(
        const char * restrict msg,
        void * restrict ptr,
        errno_t error );
```

Description: The `abort_handler_s` function may be passed as an argument to the `set_constraint_handler_s` function. It writes a message on the standard error stream in the following format:

```
Runtime-constraint violation: <msg>
```

The `abort_handler_s` function then calls the `abort` function.

Returns: The `abort_handler_s` function does not return to its caller.

See Also: `ignore_handler_s`, `set_constraint_handler_s`

Example:

```
#define __STDC_WANT_LIB_EXT1__ 1
#include <stdlib.h>
#include <stdio.h>

void main( void )
{
    constraint_handler_t    old_handler;

    old_handler = set_constraint_handler_s( abort_handler_s );
    if( getenv_s( NULL, NULL, 0, NULL ) ) {
        printf( "getenv_s failed\n" );
    }
    set_constraint_handler_s( old_handler );
}
```

produces the following:

```
Runtime-constraint violation: getenv_s, name == NULL.
ABNORMAL TERMINATION
```

Classification: TR 24731

Systems: All, Netware

Synopsis:

```
#include <stdlib.h>
int abs( int j );
```

Description: The `abs` function returns the absolute value of its integer argument *j*.

Returns: The `abs` function returns the absolute value of its argument.

See Also: `labs`, `llabs`, `imaxabs`, `fabs`

Example:

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

void main( void )
{
    printf( "%d %d %d\n", abs( -5 ), abs( 0 ), abs( 5 ) );
}
```

produces the following:

```
5 0 5
```

Classification: ISO C90

Systems: All, Netware

Synopsis:
```
#include <math.h>
double acos( double x );
```

Description: The `acos` function computes the principal value of the arccosine of *x*. A domain error occurs for arguments not in the range [-1,1].

Returns: The `acos` function returns the arccosine in the range [0,π]. When the argument is outside the permissible range, the `matherr` function is called. Unless the default `matherr` function is replaced, it will set the global variable `errno` to `EDOM`, and print a "DOMAIN error" diagnostic message using the `stderr` stream.

See Also: `asin`, `atan`, `atan2`, `matherr`

Example:
```
#include <stdio.h>
#include <math.h>

void main()
  {
    printf( "%f\n", acos(.5) );
  }
```

produces the following:

```
1.047197
```

Classification: ANSI

Systems: Math

Synopsis:
```
#include <math.h>
double acosh( double x );
```

Description: The `acosh` function computes the inverse hyperbolic cosine of *x*. A domain error occurs if the value of *x* is less than 1.0.

Returns: The `acosh` function returns the inverse hyperbolic cosine value. When the argument is outside the permissible range, the `matherr` function is called. Unless the default `matherr` function is replaced, it will set the global variable `errno` to `EDOM`, and print a "DOMAIN error" diagnostic message using the `stderr` stream.

See Also: `asinh`, `atanh`, `cosh`, `matherr`

Example:
```
#include <stdio.h>
#include <math.h>

void main()
  {
    printf( "%f\n", acosh( 1.5 ) );
  }
```

produces the following:

```
0.962424
```

Classification: WATCOM

Systems: Math

Synopsis:
```
#include <malloc.h>
void *alloca( size_t size );
```

Description: The `alloca` function allocates space for an object of *size* bytes from the stack. The allocated space is automatically discarded when the current function exits. The `alloca` function should not be used in an expression that is an argument to a function.

Returns: The `alloca` function returns a pointer to the start of the allocated memory. The return value is `NULL` if there is insufficient stack space available.

See Also: `calloc`, `malloc`, `stackavail`

Example:
```
#include <stdio.h>
#include <string.h>
#include <malloc.h>
FILE *open_err_file( char * );

void main()
  {
    FILE *fp;

    fp = open_err_file( "alloca" );
    if( fp == NULL ) {
      printf( "Unable to open error file\n" );
    } else {
      fclose( fp );
    }
  }

FILE *open_err_file( char *name )
  {
     char *buffer;
     /* allocate temp buffer for file name */
     buffer = (char *) alloca( strlen(name) + 5 );
     if( buffer ) {
       sprintf( buffer, "%s.err", name );
       return( fopen( buffer, "w" ) );
     }
     return( (FILE *) NULL );
  }
```

Classification: WATCOM

Systems: MACRO

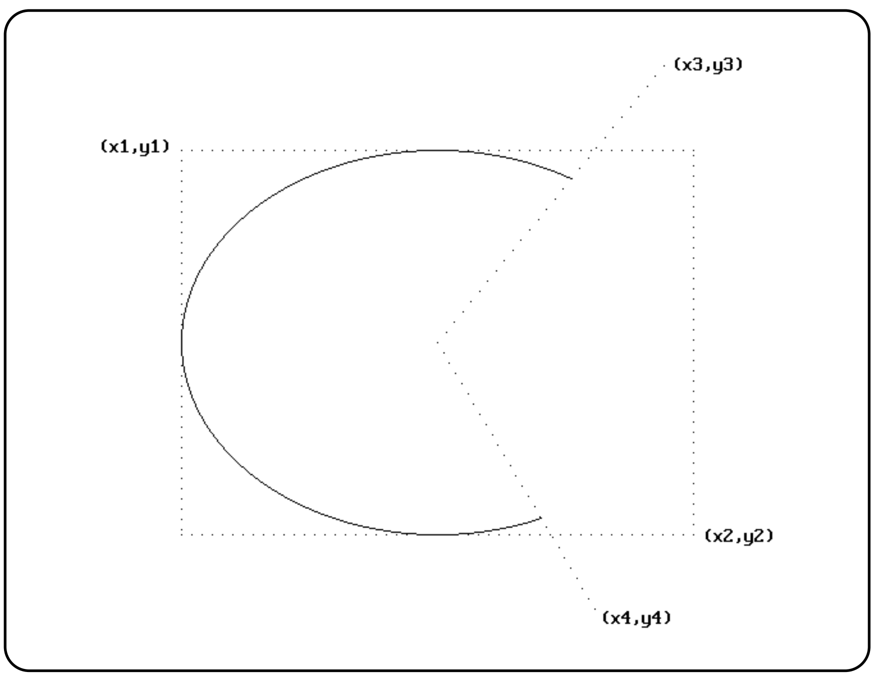
Synopsis:

```
#include <graph.h>
short _FAR _arc( short x1, short y1,
                 short x2, short y2,
                 short x3, short y3,
                 short x4, short y4 );

short _FAR _arc_w( double x1, double y1,
                   double x2, double y2,
                   double x3, double y3,
                   double x4, double y4 );

short _FAR _arc_wxy( struct _wxycoord _FAR *p1,
                     struct _wxycoord _FAR *p2,
                     struct _wxycoord _FAR *p3,
                     struct _wxycoord _FAR *p4 );
```

Description: The `_arc` functions draw elliptical arcs. The `_arc` function uses the view coordinate system. The `_arc_w` and `_arc_wxy` functions use the window coordinate system.

The center of the arc is the center of the rectangle established by the points `(x1,y1)` and `(x2,y2)`. The arc is a segment of the ellipse drawn within this bounding rectangle. The arc starts at the point on this ellipse that intersects the vector from the centre of the ellipse to the point `(x3,y3)`. The arc ends at the point on this ellipse that intersects the vector from the centre of the ellipse to the point `(x4,y4)`. The arc is drawn in a counter-clockwise direction with the current plot action using the current color and the current line style.

The following picture illustrates the way in which the bounding rectangle and the vectors specifying the start and end points are defined.



When the coordinates `(x1,y1)` and `(x2,y2)` establish a line or a point (this happens when one or more of the x-coordinates or y-coordinates are equal), nothing is drawn.

The current output position for graphics output is set to be the point at the end of the arc that was drawn.

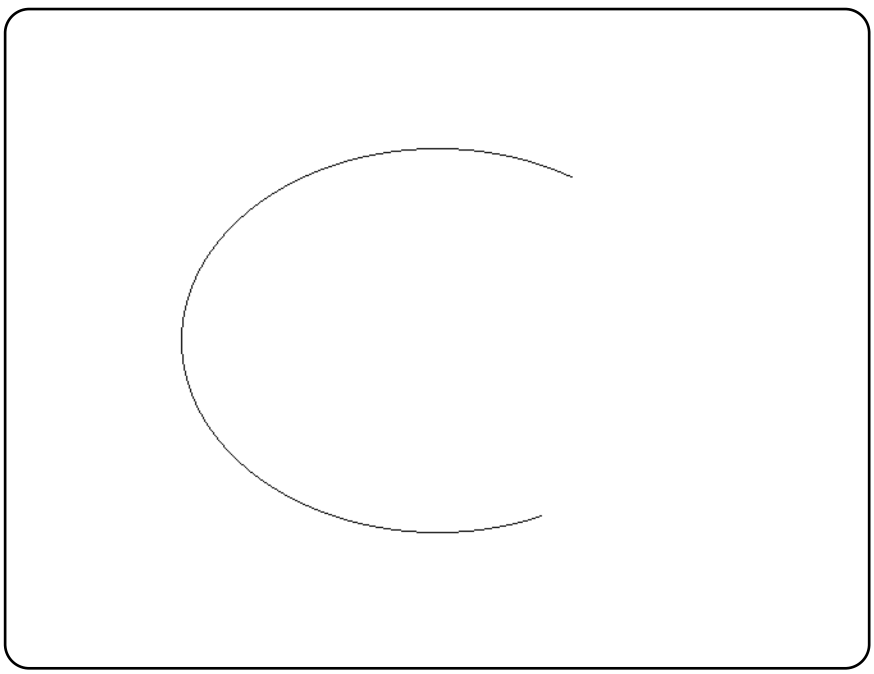
Returns: The `_arc` functions return a non-zero value when the arc was successfully drawn; otherwise, zero is returned.

See Also: `_ellipse`, `_pie`, `_rectangle`, `_getarcinfo`, `_setcolor`, `_setlinestyle`, `_setplotaction`

Example:

```
#include <conio.h>
#include <graph.h>

main()
{
    _setvideomode( _VRES16COLOR );
    _arc( 120, 90, 520, 390, 500, 20, 450, 460 );
    getch();
    _setvideomode( _DEFAULTMODE );
}
```

produces the following:



Classification: PC Graphics

Systems:

```
_arc - DOS, QNX
_arc_w - DOS, QNX
_arc_wxy - DOS, QNX
```

Synopsis:

```
#include <time.h>
char * asctime( const struct tm *timeptr );
char *_asctime( const struct tm *timeptr, char *buf );
wchar_t * _wasctime( const struct tm *timeptr );
wchar_t *__wasctime( const struct tm *timeptr, wchar_t *buf );

struct  tm {
  int tm_sec;   /* seconds after the minute -- [0,61] */
  int tm_min;   /* minutes after the hour   -- [0,59] */
  int tm_hour;  /* hours after midnight     -- [0,23] */
  int tm_mday;  /* day of the month         -- [1,31] */
  int tm_mon;   /* months since January     -- [0,11] */
  int tm_year;  /* years since 1900                   */
  int tm_wday;  /* days since Sunday        -- [0,6]  */
  int tm_yday;  /* days since January 1     -- [0,365]*/
  int tm_isdst; /* Daylight Savings Time flag */
};
```

Safer C: The Safer C Library extension provides the function which is a safer alternative to **asctime**. This newer `asctime_s` function is recommended to be used instead of the traditional "unsafe" **asctime** function.

Description: The **asctime** functions convert the time information in the structure pointed to by *timeptr* into a string containing exactly 26 characters. This string has the form shown in the following example:

```
Sat Mar 21 15:58:27 1987\n\0
```

All fields have a constant width. The new-line character `'\n'` and the null character `'\0'` occupy the last two positions of the string.

The ANSI function **asctime** places the result string in a static buffer that is re-used each time **asctime** or `ctime` is called. The non-ANSI function `_asctime` places the result string in the buffer pointed to by *buf*.

The `_wasctime` and `__wasctime` functions are identical to their `asctime` and `_asctime` counterparts except that they deal with wide-character strings.

Returns: The **asctime** functions return a pointer to the character string result.

See Also: `clock`, `ctime` Functions, `difftime`, `gmtime`, `localtime`, `mktime`, `strftime`, `time`, `tzset`

Example:

```
#include <stdio.h>
#include <time.h>

void main()
  {
    struct tm  time_of_day;
    time_t     ltime;
    auto char  buf[26];

    time( &ltime );
    _localtime( &ltime, &time_of_day );
    printf( "Date and time is: %s\n",
            _asctime( &time_of_day, buf ) );
  }
```

produces the following:

```
Date and time is: Sat Mar 21 15:58:27 1987
```

Classification: asctime is ANSI
_asctime is not ANSI
_wasctime is not ANSI
__wasctime is not ANSI

Systems:

```
asctime - All, Netware
_asctime - All, Netware
_wasctime - All
__wasctime - All
```

Synopsis:
```
#include <math.h>
double asin( double x );
```

Description: The `asin` function computes the principal value of the arcsine of *x*. A domain error occurs for arguments not in the range [-1,1].

Returns: The `asin` function returns the arcsine in the range [-π/2,π/2]. When the argument is outside the permissible range, the `matherr` function is called. Unless the default `matherr` function is replaced, it will set the global variable `errno` to `EDOM`, and print a "DOMAIN error" diagnostic message using the `stderr` stream.

See Also: `acos`, `atan`, `atan2`, `matherr`

Example:
```
#include <stdio.h>
#include <math.h>

void main()
  {
    printf( "%f\n", asin(.5) );
  }
```

produces the following:

```
0.523599
```

Classification: ANSI

Systems: Math

Synopsis:

```
#include <math.h>
double asinh( double x );
```

Description: The `asinh` function computes the inverse hyperbolic sine of *x*.

Returns: The `asinh` function returns the inverse hyperbolic sine value.

See Also: `acosh`, `atanh`, `sinh`, `matherr`

Example:

```
#include <stdio.h>
#include <math.h>

void main()
  {
    printf( "%f\n", asinh( 0.5 ) );
  }
```

produces the following:

```
0.481212
```

Classification: WATCOM

Systems: Math

Synopsis:

```
#include <assert.h>
void assert( int expression );
```

Description: The `assert` macro prints a diagnostic message upon the `stderr` stream and terminates the program if *expression* is false (0). The diagnostic message has the form

`Assertion failed:` *expression*, `file` *filename*, `line` *linenumber*

where *filename* is the name of the source file and *linenumber* is the line number of the assertion that failed in the source file. *Filename* and *linenumber* are the values of the preprocessing macros `__FILE__` and `__LINE__` respectively. No action is taken if *expression* is true (non-zero).

The `assert` macro is typically used during program development to identify program logic errors. The given *expression* should be chosen so that it is true when the program is functioning as intended. After the program has been debugged, the special "no debug" identifier `NDEBUG` can be used to remove `assert` calls from the program when it is re-compiled. If `NDEBUG` is defined (with any value) with a `-d` command line option or with a `#define` directive, the C preprocessor ignores all `assert` calls in the program source.

Returns: The `assert` macro does not return a value.

Example:

```
#include <stdio.h>
#include <assert.h>

void process_string( char *string )
  {
    /* use assert to check argument */
    assert( string != NULL );
    assert( *string != '\0' );
    /* rest of code follows here */
  }

void main()
  {
    process_string( "hello" );
    process_string( "" );
  }
```

Classification: ANSI

Systems: MACRO

Synopsis:

```
#include <math.h>
double atan( double x );
```

Description: The `atan` function computes the principal value of the arctangent of *x*.

Returns: The `atan` function returns the arctangent in the range $(-\pi/2,\pi/2)$.

See Also: `acos`, `asin`, `atan2`

Example:

```
#include <stdio.h>
#include <math.h>

void main()
  {
    printf( "%f\n", atan(.5) );
  }
```

produces the following:

```
0.463648
```

Classification: ANSI

Systems: Math

Synopsis:

```
#include <math.h>
double atan2( double y, double x );
```

Description: The `atan2` function computes the principal value of the arctangent of *y/x*, using the signs of both arguments to determine the quadrant of the return value. A domain error occurs if both arguments are zero.

Returns: The `atan2` function returns the arctangent of *y/x*, in the range $(-\pi,\pi)$. When the argument is outside the permissible range, the `matherr` function is called. Unless the default `matherr` function is replaced, it will set the global variable `errno` to `EDOM`, and print a "DOMAIN error" diagnostic message using the `stderr` stream.

See Also: `acos`, `asin`, `atan`, `matherr`

Example:

```
#include <stdio.h>
#include <math.h>

void main()
  {
    printf( "%f\n", atan2( .5, 1. ) );
  }
```

produces the following:

```
0.463648
```

Classification: ANSI

Systems: Math

Synopsis:
```
#include <math.h>
double atanh( double x );
```

Description: The atanh function computes the inverse hyperbolic tangent of *x*. A domain error occurs if the value of *x* is outside the range (-1,1).

Returns: The atanh function returns the inverse hyperbolic tangent value. When the argument is outside the permissible range, the matherr function is called. Unless the default matherr function is replaced, it will set the global variable errno to EDOM, and print a "DOMAIN error" diagnostic message using the stderr stream.

See Also: acosh, asinh, matherr, tanh

Example:
```
#include <stdio.h>
#include <math.h>

void main()
  {
    printf( "%f\n", atanh( 0.5 ) );
  }
```

produces the following:

```
0.549306
```

Classification: WATCOM

Systems: Math

Synopsis:

```
#include <stdlib.h>
int atexit( void (*func)(void) );
```

Description: The `atexit` function is passed the address of function *func* to be called when the program terminates normally. Successive calls to `atexit` create a list of functions that will be executed on a "last-in, first-out" basis. No more than 32 functions can be registered with the `atexit` function.

The functions have no parameters and do not return values.

Returns: The `atexit` function returns zero if the registration succeeds, non-zero if it fails.

See Also: `abort`, `_exit`, `exit`

Example:

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

void main()
  {
    extern void func1(void), func2(void), func3(void);

    atexit( func1 );
    atexit( func2 );
    atexit( func3 );
    printf( "Do this first.\n" );
  }

void func1(void) { printf( "last.\n" ); }

void func2(void) { printf( "this " ); }

void func3(void) { printf( "Do " ); }
```

produces the following:

```
Do this first.
Do this last.
```

Classification: ANSI

Systems: All, Netware

Synopsis:

```
#include <stdlib.h>
double atof( const char *ptr );
double _wtof( const wchar_t *ptr );
```

Description: The atof function converts the string pointed to by *ptr* to double representation. It is equivalent to

```
strtod( ptr, (char **)NULL )
```

The _wtof function is identical to atof except that it accepts a wide-character string argument. It is equivalent to

```
wcstod( ptr, (wchar_t **)NULL )
```

Returns: The atof function returns the converted value. Zero is returned when the input string cannot be converted. In this case, errno is not set. When an error has occurred, errno contains a value indicating the type of error that has been detected.

See Also: sscanf, strtod

Example:

```
#include <stdlib.h>

void main()
  {
    double x;

    x = atof( "3.1415926" );
  }
```

Classification: atof is ANSI
_wtof is not ANSI

Systems:

```
atof - Math
_wtof - Math
```

Synopsis:
```
#include <stdlib.h>
int atoi( const char *ptr );
int _wtoi( const wchar_t *ptr );
```

Description: The `atoi` function converts the string pointed to by *ptr* to `int` representation.

The `_wtoi` function is identical to `atoi` except that it accepts a wide-character string argument.

Returns: The `atoi` function returns the converted value.

See Also: `atol`, `atoll`, `itoa`, `ltoa`, `lltoa`, `sscanf`, `strtol`, `strtoll`, `strtoul`, `strtoull`, `strtoimax`, `strtoumax`, `ultoa`, `ulltoa`, `utoa`

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

void main()
{
    int x;

    x = atoi( "-289" );
}
```

Classification: atoi is ANSI
_wtoi is not ANSI

Systems:
```
atoi - All, Netware
_wtoi - All
```

Synopsis:

```
#include <stdlib.h>
long int atol( const char *ptr );
long int _wtol( const wchar_t *ptr );
```

Description: The `atol` function converts the string pointed to by *ptr* to `long int` representation.

The `_wtol` function is identical to `atol` except that it accepts a wide-character string argument.

Returns: The `atol` function returns the converted value.

See Also: `atoi`, `atoll`, `itoa`, `ltoa`, `lltoa`, `sscanf`, `strtol`, `strtoll`, `strtoul`, `strtoull`, `strtoimax`, `strtoumax`, `ultoa`, `ulltoa`, `utoa`

Example:

```
#include <stdlib.h>

void main()
{
    long int x;

    x = atol( "-289" );
}
```

Classification: atol is ANSI
_wtol is not ANSI

Systems:

```
atol - All, Netware
_wtol - All
```

Synopsis:

```
#include <stdlib.h>
long long int atoll( const char *ptr );
long long int _wtoll( const wchar_t *ptr );
```

Description: The `atoll` function converts the string pointed to by *ptr* to `long long int` representation.

The `_wtoll` function is identical to `atoll` except that it accepts a wide-character string argument.

Returns: The `atoll` function returns the converted value.

See Also: `atoi`, `atol`, `itoa`, `ltoa`, `lltoa`, `sscanf`, `strtol`, `strtoll`, `strtoul`, `strtoull`, `strtoimax`, `strtoumax`, `ultoa`, `ulltoa`, `utoa`

Example:

```
#include <stdlib.h>

void main()
{
    long int x;

    x = atoll( "-289356768201" );
}
```

Classification: atoll is ANSI
_wtoll is not ANSI

Systems:

```
atoll - All, Netware
_wtoll - All
```

Synopsis:

```
#include <stdlib.h>
wchar_t *_atouni( wchar_t *wcs, const char *sbcs );
```

Description: The `_atouni` function converts the string pointed to by *sbcs* to a wide-character string and places it in the buffer pointed to by *wcs*.

The conversion ends at the first null character.

Returns: The `_atouni` function returns the first argument as a result.

See Also: `atoi`, `atol`, `itoa`, `ltoa`, `strtod`, `strtol`, `strtoul`, `ultoa`, `utoa`

Example:

```
#include <stdlib.h>

void main()
  {
    wchar_t wcs[12];

    _atouni( wcs, "Hello world" );
  }
```

Classification: WATCOM

Systems: All, Netware

Synopsis:
```
#include <libgen.h>
char *basename( char *path );
```

Description: The `basename` function returns a pointer to the final component of a pathname pointed to by the *path* argument, deleting trailing path separators.

If the string pointed to by *path* consists entirely of path separators, a string consisting of single path separator is returned.

If *path* is a null pointer or points to an empty string, a pointer to the string "." is returned.

The `basename` function may modify the string pointed to by *path* and may return a pointer to static storage that may be overwritten by a subsequent call to `basename`.

The `basename` function is not re-entrant or thread-safe.

Returns: The `basename` function returns a pointer to the final component of *path*.

See Also: `dirname`

Example:
```
#include <stdio.h>
#include <libgen.h>

int main( void )
{

    puts( basename( "/usr/lib" ) );
    puts( basename( "//usr//lib//" ) );
    puts( basename( "///" ) );
    puts( basename( "foo" ) );
    puts( basename( NULL ) );
    return( 0 );
}
```

produces the following:

```
lib
lib
/
foo
.
```

Classification: POSIX

Systems: All, Netware

Synopsis:

```
#include <math.h>
double j0( double x );
double j1( double x );
double jn( int n, double x );
double y0( double x );
double y1( double x );
double yn( int n, double x );
```

Description: Functions `j0`, `j1`, and `jn` return Bessel functions of the first kind.

Functions `y0`, `y1`, and `yn` return Bessel functions of the second kind. The argument *x* must be positive. If *x* is negative, `_matherr` will be called to print a DOMAIN error message to `stderr`, set `errno` to `EDOM`, and return the value `-HUGE_VAL.` This error handling can be modified by using the `matherr` routine.

Returns: These functions return the result of the desired Bessel function of *x*.

See Also: `matherr`

Example:

```
#include <stdio.h>
#include <math.h>

void main()
  {
     double x, y, z;

     x = j0( 2.4 );
     y = y1( 1.58 );
     z = jn( 3, 2.4 );
     printf( "j0(2.4) = %f, y1(1.58) = %f\n", x, y );
     printf( "jn(3,2.4) = %f\n", z );
  }
```

Classification: WATCOM

Systems:

```
j0 - Math
j1 - Math
jn - Math
y0 - Math
y1 - Math
yn - Math
```

Synopsis:
```
#include <string.h>
int bcmp(const void *s1, const void *s2, size_t n);
```

Description: The `bcmp` function compares the byte string pointed to by *s1* to the string pointed to by *s2*. The number of bytes to compare is specified by *n*. Null characters may be included in the comparision.

Note that this function is similar to the ANSI `memcmp` function but just tests for equality (new code should use the ANSI function).

Returns: The `bcmp` function returns zero if the byte strings are identical otherwise it returns 1.

See Also: `bcopy`, `bzero`, `memcmp`, `strcmp`

Example:
```
#include <stdio.h>
#include <string.h>

void main()
  {
    if( bcmp( "Hello there", "Hello world", 6 ) ) {
      printf( "Not equal\n" );
    } else {
      printf( "Equal\n" );
    }
  }
```

produces the following:

```
Equal
```

Classification: WATCOM

Systems: All, Netware

Synopsis:

```
#include <string.h>
void bcopy( const void *src, void *dst, size_t n );
```

Description: The `bcopy` function copies the byte string pointed to by *src* (including any null characters) into the array pointed to by *dst*. The number of bytes to copy is specified by *n*. Copying of overlapping objects is guaranteed to work properly.

Note that this function is similar to the ANSI `memmove` function but the order of arguments is different (new code should use the ANSI function).

Returns: The `bcopy` function has no return value.

See Also: `bcmp`, `bzero`, `memmove`, `strcpy`

Example:

```
#include <stdio.h>
#include <string.h>

void main()
  {
    auto char buffer[80];

    bcopy( "Hello ", buffer,     6 );
    bcopy( "world",  &buffer[6], 6 );
    printf( "%s\n", buffer );
  }
```

produces the following:

```
Hello world
```

Classification: WATCOM

Systems: All, Netware

Synopsis:

```
#include <malloc.h>
int _bfreeseg( __segment seg );
```

Description: The `_bfreeseg` function frees a based-heap segment.

The argument *seg* indicates the segment returned by an earlier call to `_bheapseg`.

Returns: The `_bfreeseg` function returns 0 if successful and -1 if an error occurred.

See Also: `_bcalloc`, `_bexpand`, `_bfree`, `_bheapseg`, `_bmalloc`, `_brealloc`

Example:

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

struct list {
    struct list __based(__self) *next;
    int         value;
};

void main()
  {
    int         i;
    __segment   seg;
    struct list __based(seg) *head;
    struct list __based(seg) *p;

    /* allocate based heap */
    seg = _bheapseg( 1024 );
    if( seg == _NULLSEG ) {
      printf( "Unable to allocate based heap\n" );
      exit( 1 );
    }

    /* create a linked list in the based heap */
    head = 0;
    for( i = 1; i < 10; i++ ) {
      p = _bmalloc( seg, sizeof( struct list ) );
      if( p == _NULLOFF ) {
        printf( "_bmalloc failed\n" );
        break;
      }
      p->next = head;
      p->value = i;
      head = p;
    }

    /* traverse the linked list, printing out values */
    for( p = head; p != 0; p = p->next ) {
      printf( "Value = %d\n", p->value );
    }
```

```
    /* free all the elements of the linked list */
    for( ; p = head; ) {
      head = p->next;
      _bfree( seg, p );
    }
    /* free the based heap */
    _bfreeseg( seg );
  }
```

Classification: WATCOM

Systems: DOS/16, Windows, QNX/16, OS/2 1.x(all)

Synopsis:
```
#include <process.h>
int _bgetcmd( char *cmd_line, int len );
```

Description: The `_bgetcmd` function causes the command line information, with the program name removed, to be copied to *cmd_line*. The argument *len* specifies the size of *cmd_line*. The information is terminated with a `'\0'` character. This provides a method of obtaining the original parameters to a program as a single string of text.

This information can also be obtained by examining the vector of program parameters passed to the main function in the program.

Returns: The number of bytes required to store the entire command line, excluding the terminating null character, is returned.

See Also: `abort`, `atexit`, `close`, `exec...`, `exit`, `_Exit`, `_exit`, `getcmd`, `getenv`, `main`, `onexit`, `putenv`, `signal`, `spawn...`, `system`, `wait`

Example: Suppose a program were invoked with the command line

```
    myprog arg-1 ( my   stuff ) here
```

where that program contains

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

void main( void )
{
    char  *cmdline;
    int   cmdlen;

    cmdlen = _bgetcmd( NULL, 0 ) + 1;
    cmdline = malloc( cmdlen );
    if( cmdline != NULL ) {
        cmdlen = _bgetcmd( cmdline, cmdlen );
        printf( "%s\n", cmdline );
    }
}
```

produces the following:

```
arg-1 ( my stuff ) here
```

Classification: WATCOM

Systems: All, Netware

Synopsis:
```
#include <malloc.h>
__segment _bheapseg( size_t size );
```

Description: The `_bheapseg` function allocates a based-heap segment of at least *size* bytes.

The argument *size* indicates the initial size for the heap. The heap will automatically be enlarged as needed if there is not enough space available within the heap to satisfy an allocation request by `_bcalloc`, `_bexpand`, `_bmalloc`, or `_brealloc`.

The value returned by `_bheapseg` is the segment value or selector for the based heap. This value must be saved and used as an argument to other based heap functions to indicate which based heap to operate upon.

Each call to `_bheapseg` allocates a new based heap.

Returns: The value returned by `_bheapseg` is the segment value or selector for the based heap. This value must be saved and used as an argument to other based heap functions to indicate which based heap to operate upon. A special value of `_NULLSEG` is returned if the segment could not be allocated.

See Also: `_bfreeseg`, `_bcalloc`, `_bexpand`, `_bmalloc`, `_brealloc`

Example:
```
#include <stdio.h>
#include <stdlib.h>
#include <malloc.h>

struct list {
    struct list __based(__self) *next;
    int         value;
};

void main()
  {
    int         i;
    __segment   seg;
    struct list __based(seg) *head;
    struct list __based(seg) *p;

    /* allocate based heap */
    seg = _bheapseg( 1024 );
    if( seg == _NULLSEG ) {
      printf( "Unable to allocate based heap\n" );
      exit( 1 );
    }
```

```
    /* create a linked list in the based heap */
    head = 0;
    for( i = 1; i < 10; i++ ) {
      p = _bmalloc( seg, sizeof( struct list ) );
      if( p == _NULLOFF ) {
        printf( "_bmalloc failed\n" );
        break;
      }
      p->next = head;
      p->value = i;
      head = p;
    }

    /* traverse the linked list, printing out values */
    for( p = head; p != 0; p = p->next ) {
      printf( "Value = %d\n", p->value );
    }

    /* free all the elements of the linked list */
    for( ; p = head; ) {
      head = p->next;
      _bfree( seg, p );
    }
    /* free the based heap */
    _bfreeseg( seg );
  }
```

Classification: WATCOM

Systems: DOS/16, Windows, QNX/16, OS/2 1.x(all)

Synopsis:

```
#include <stdio.h>
int _bprintf( char *buf, size_t bufsize,
              const char *format, ... );
int _bwprintf( wchar_t *buf, size_t bufsize,
               const wchar_t *format, ... );
```

Description: The `_bprintf` function is equivalent to the `sprintf` function, except that the argument *bufsize* specifies the size of the character array *buf* into which the generated output is placed. A null character is placed at the end of the generated character string. The *format* string is described under the description of the `printf` function.

The `_bwprintf` function is identical to `_bprintf` except that the argument *buf* specifies an array of wide characters into which the generated output is to be written, rather than converted to multibyte characters and written to a stream. The `_bwprintf` function accepts a wide-character string argument for *format*

Returns: The `_bprintf` function returns the number of characters written into the array, not counting the terminating null character. An error can occur while converting a value for output. When an error has occurred, `errno` contains a value indicating the type of error that has been detected.

See Also: `cprintf`, `fprintf`, `printf`, `sprintf`, `_vbprintf`, `vcprintf`, `vfprintf`, `vprintf`, `vsprintf`

Example:

```
#include <stdio.h>

void main( int argc, char *argv[] )
{
    char file_name[9];
    char file_ext[4];

    _bprintf( file_name, 9, "%s", argv[1] );
    _bprintf( file_ext,  4, "%s", argv[2] );
    printf( "%s.%s\n", file_name, file_ext );
}
```

Classification: WATCOM

Systems:

```
_bprintf - All, Netware
_bwprintf - All
```

Synopsis:

```
#include <stdlib.h>
void *bsearch( const void *key,
               const void *base,
               size_t num,
               size_t width,
               int (*compar)( const void *pkey,
                              const void *pbase) );
```

Safer C: The Safer C Library extension provides the `bsearch_s` function which is a safer alternative to `bsearch`. This newer `bsearch_s` function is recommended to be used instead of the traditional "unsafe" `bsearch` function.

Description: The `bsearch` function performs a binary search of a sorted array of *num* elements, which is pointed to by *base*, for an item which matches the object pointed to by *key*. Each element in the array is *width* bytes in size. The comparison function pointed to by *compar* is called with two arguments that point to elements in the array. The first argument *pkey* points to the same object pointed to by *key*. The second argument *pbase* points to a element in the array. The comparison function shall return an integer less than, equal to, or greater than zero if the *key* object is less than, equal to, or greater than the element in the array.

Returns: The `bsearch` function returns a pointer to the matching member of the array, or `NULL` if a matching object could not be found. If there are multiple values in the array which are equal to the *key*, the return value is not necessarily the first occurrence of a matching value when the array is searched linearly.

See Also: `bsearch_s`, `lfind`, `lsearch`, `qsort`, `qsort_s`

Example:

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

static const char *keywords[] = {
        "auto",
        "break",
        "case",
        "char",
        /* . */
        /* . */
        /* . */
        "while"
  };

#define NUM_KW  sizeof(keywords) / sizeof(char *)

int kw_compare( const void *p1, const void *p2 )
{
    const char *p1c = (const char *) p1;
    const char **p2c = (const char **) p2;
    return( strcmp( p1c, *p2c ) );
}
```

```
int keyword_lookup( const char *name )
{
    const char **key;
    key = (char const **) bsearch( name, keywords, NUM_KW,
                    sizeof( char * ),  kw_compare );
    if( key == NULL ) return( -1 );
    return key - keywords;
}

void main()
{
    printf( "%d\n", keyword_lookup( "case" ) );
    printf( "%d\n", keyword_lookup( "crigger" ) );
    printf( "%d\n", keyword_lookup( "auto" ) );
}
//************ Sample program output ************
//2
//-1
//0
```

produces the following:

```
2
-1
0
```

Classification: ANSI

Systems: All, Netware

Synopsis:

```
#define __STDC_WANT_LIB_EXT1__ 1
#include <stdlib.h>
void *bsearch_s( const void *key,
                 const void *base,
                 rsize_t nmemb,
                 rsize_t size,
    int (*compar)( const void *k, const void *y, void *context ),
                 void *context );
```

Constraints: If any of the following runtime-constraints is violated, the currently active runtime-constraint handler will be invoked and `bsearch_s` will return a non-zero value to indicate an error, or the runtime-constraint handler aborts the program.

Neither *nmemb* nor *size* shall be greater than `RSIZE_MAX`. If *nmemb* is not equal to zero, then none of *key*, *base*, or *compar* shall be a null pointer. If there is a runtime-constraint violation, the `bsearch_s` function does not search the array.

Description: The `bsearch_s` function searches an array of *nmemb* objects, the initial element of which is pointed to by *base*, for an element that matches the object pointed to by *key*. The size of each element of the array is specified by *size*. The comparison function pointed to by *compar* is called with three arguments. The first two point to the key object and to an array element, in that order. The function shall return an integer less than, equal to, or greater than zero if the key object is considered, respectively, to be less than, to match, or to be greater than the array element. The array shall consist of: all the elements that compare less than, all the elements that compare equal to, and all the elements that compare greater than the key object, in that order. The third argument to the comparison function is the *context* argument passed to `bsearch_s` The sole use of context by &funcs is to pass it to the comparison function.

Returns: The `bsearch_s` function returns a pointer to a matching element of the array,or a null pointer if no match is found or there is a runtime-constraint violation. If two elements compare as equal, which element is matched is unspecified.

See Also: `bsearch`, `lfind`, `lsearch`, `qsort`, `qsort_s`

Example:

```
#define __STDC_WANT_LIB_EXT1__ 1
#include <stdio.h>
#include <stdlib.h>
#include <string.h>

static const char *keywords[] = {
        "auto",
        "break",
        "case",
        "char",
        /* . */
        /* . */
        /* . */
        "while"
};
static void * context = NULL;

#define NUM_KW  sizeof(keywords) / sizeof(char *)
```

```
int kw_compare( const void *p1, const void *p2, void *context )
{
    const char *p1c = (const char *) p1;
    const char **p2c = (const char **) p2;
    return( strcmp( p1c, *p2c ) );
}

int keyword_lookup( const char *name )
{
    const char **key;
    key = (char const **) bsearch_s( name, keywords, NUM_KW,
                    sizeof( char * ),  kw_compare, context );
    if( key == NULL ) return( -1 );
    return key - keywords;
}

int main()
{
    printf( "%d\n", keyword_lookup( "case" ) );
    printf( "%d\n", keyword_lookup( "crigger" ) );
    printf( "%d\n", keyword_lookup( "auto" ) );
    return 0;
}
//************ Sample program output ************
//2
//-1
//0
```

produces the following:

```
2
-1
0
```

Classification: TR 24731

Systems: All, Netware

Synopsis:

```
#include <string.h>
void bzero( void *dst, size_t n );
```

Description: The `bzero` function fills the first *n* bytes of the object pointed to by *dst* with zero (null) bytes.

Note that this function is similar to the ANSI `memset` function (new code should use the ANSI function).

Returns: The `bzero` function has no return value.

See Also: `bcmp`, `bcopy`, `memset`, `strset`

Example:

```
#include <string.h>

void main()
  {
    char buffer[80];

    bzero( buffer, 80 );
  }
```

Classification: WATCOM

Systems: All, Netware

Synopsis:

```
#include <math.h>
double cabs( struct complex value );

struct _complex {
    double  x;  /* real part */
    double  y;  /* imaginary part */
};
```

Description: The `cabs` function computes the absolute value of the complex number *value* by a calculation which is equivalent to

```
sqrt( (value.x*value.x) + (value.y*value.y) )
```

In certain cases, overflow errors may occur which will cause the `matherr` routine to be invoked.

Returns: The absolute value is returned.

Example:

```
#include <stdio.h>
#include <math.h>

struct _complex c = { -3.0, 4.0 };

void main()
  {
    printf( "%f\n", cabs( c ) );
  }
```

produces the following:

```
5.000000
```

Classification: WATCOM

Systems: Math

Synopsis:

```
#include <stdlib.h>  For ANSI compatibility (calloc only)
#include <malloc.h>  Required for other function prototypes
void *calloc( size_t n, size_t size );
void __based(void) *_bcalloc( __segment seg,
                              size_t n,
                              size_t size );
void __far  *_fcalloc( size_t n, size_t size );
void __near *_ncalloc( size_t n, size_t size );
```

Description: The **calloc** functions allocate space for an array of *n* objects, each of length *size* bytes. Each element is initialized to 0.

Each function allocates memory from a particular heap, as listed below:

Function	***Heap***
calloc	Depends on data model of the program
_bcalloc	Based heap specified by *seg* value
_fcalloc	Far heap (outside the default data segment)
_ncalloc	Near heap (inside the default data segment)

In a small data memory model, the **calloc** function is equivalent to the `_ncalloc` function; in a large data memory model, the **calloc** function is equivalent to the `_fcalloc` function.

A block of memory allocated should be freed using the appropriate `free` function.

Returns: The **calloc** functions return a pointer to the start of the allocated memory. The return value is `NULL` (`_NULLOFF` for `_bcalloc`) if there is insufficient memory available or if the value of the *size* argument is zero.

See Also: `_expand` Functions, `free` Functions, `halloc`, `hfree`, `malloc` Functions, `_msize` Functions, `realloc` Functions, `sbrk`

Example:

```
#include <stdlib.h>

void main()
  {
    char *buffer;

    buffer = (char *)calloc( 80, sizeof(char) );
  }
```

Classification: calloc is ANSI
_fcalloc is not ANSI
_bcalloc is not ANSI
_ncalloc is not ANSI

Systems:

```
calloc - All, Netware
_bcalloc - DOS/16, Windows, QNX/16, OS/2 1.x(all)
_fcalloc - DOS/16, Windows, QNX/16, OS/2 1.x(all)
```

```
_ncalloc - DOS, Windows, Win386, Win32, QNX, OS/2 1.x, OS/2 1.x(MT),
OS/2-32
```

Synopsis:
```
#include <math.h>
double ceil( double x );
```

Description: The `ceil` function (ceiling function) computes the smallest integer not less than *x*.

Returns: The `ceil` function returns the smallest integer not less than *x*, expressed as a `double.`

See Also: `floor`

Example:
```
#include <stdio.h>
#include <math.h>

void main()
  {
    printf( "%f %f %f %f %f\n", ceil( -2.1 ), ceil( -2. ),
        ceil( 0.0 ), ceil( 2. ), ceil( 2.1 ) );
  }
```

produces the following:

```
-2.000000 -2.000000 0.000000 2.000000 3.000000
```

Classification: ANSI

Systems: Math

Synopsis:

```
#include <conio.h>
char *cgets( char *buf );
```

Description: The `cgets` function gets a string of characters directly from the console and stores the string and its length in the array pointed to by *buf*. The first element of the array *buf[0]* must contain the maximum length in characters of the string to be read. The array must be big enough to hold the string, a terminating null character, and two additional bytes.

The `cgets` function reads characters until a newline character is read, or until the specified number of characters is read. The string is stored in the array starting at *buf[2]*. The newline character, if read, is replaced by a null character. The actual length of the string read is placed in *buf[1]*.

Returns: The `cgets` function returns a pointer to the start of the string which is at *buf[2]*.

See Also: `fgets`, `getch`, `getche`, `gets`

Example:

```
#include <conio.h>

void main()
  {
    char buffer[82];

    buffer[0] = 80;
    cgets( buffer );
    cprintf( "%s\r\n", &buffer[2] );
  }
```

Classification: WATCOM

Systems: All, Netware

Synopsis:

```
#include <sys/types.h>
#include <unistd.h>
int chdir( const char *path );
int _chdir( const char *path );
```

Description: The `chdir` function changes the current working directory to the specified *path*. The *path* can be either relative to the current working directory or it can be an absolute path name.

The `_chdir` function is identical to `chdir`. Use `_chdir` for ANSI/ISO naming conventions.

Returns: The `chdir` function returns zero if successful. Otherwise, -1 is returned, `errno` is set to indicate the error, and the current working directory remains unchanged.

Errors: When an error has occurred, `errno` contains a value indicating the type of error that has been detected.

Constant	***Meaning***
EACCES	Search permission is denied for a component of *path*.
ENAMETOOLONG	The argument *path* exceeds {PATH_MAX} in length, or a pathname component is longer than {NAME_MAX}.
ENOENT	The specified *path* does not exist or *path* is an empty string.
ENOMEM	Not enough memory to allocate a control structure.
ENOTDIR	A component of *path* is not a directory.

See Also: `getcwd`, `mkdir`, `rmdir`, `stat`, `umask`

Example:

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

void main( int argc, char *argv[] )
{
    if( argc != 2 ) {
        fprintf( stderr, "Use: cd <directory>\n" );
        exit( 1 );
    }

    if( chdir( argv[1] ) == 0 ) {
        printf( "Directory changed to %s\n", argv[1] );
        exit( 0 );
    } else {
        perror( argv[1] );
        exit( 1 );
    }
}
```

Classification: chdir is POSIX 1003.1
_chdir is not POSIX
_chdir conforms to ANSI/ISO naming conventions

Systems: chdir - All, Netware
_chdir - All, Netware

Synopsis:

```
#include <unistd.h>
int chsize( int fildes, long size );
```

Description: The `chsize` function changes the size of the file associated with *fildes* by extending or truncating the file to the length specified by *size*. If the file needs to be extended, the file is padded with NULL ('\0') characters.

Note that the `chsize` function call ignores advisory locks which may have been set by the `fcntl`, `lock`, or `locking` functions.

Returns: The `chsize` function returns zero if successful. A return value of -1 indicates an error, and `errno` is set to indicate the error.

Errors: When an error has occurred, `errno` contains a value indicating the type of error that has been detected.

Constant	***Meaning***
EACCES	The specified file is locked against access.
EBADF	Invalid file descriptor. or file not opened for write.
ENOSPC	Not enough space left on the device to extend the file.

See Also: `close`, `creat`, `open`

Example:

```
#include <stdio.h>
#include <unistd.h>
#include <fcntl.h>
#include <sys/stat.h>

void main()
  {
    int  fildes;

    fildes = open( "file", O_RDWR | O_CREAT,
                S_IRUSR | S_IWUSR | S_IRGRP | S_IWGRP );
    if( fildes != -1 ) {
      if( chsize( fildes, 32 * 1024L ) != 0 ) {
          printf( "Error extending file\n" );
      }
      close( fildes );
    }
  }
```

Classification: WATCOM

Systems: All, Netware

Synopsis:

```
#include <float.h>
unsigned int _clear87( void );
```

Description: The `_clear87` function clears the floating-point status word which is used to record the status of 8087/80287/80387/80486 floating-point operations.

Returns: The `_clear87` function returns the old floating-point status. The description of this status is found in the `<float.h>` header file.

See Also: `_control87`, `_controlfp`, `_finite`, `_fpreset`, `_status87`

Example:

```
#include <stdio.h>
#include <float.h>

void main()
  {
    unsigned int fp_status;

    fp_status = _clear87();

    printf( "80x87 status =" );
    if( fp_status & SW_INVALID )
        printf( " invalid" );
    if( fp_status & SW_DENORMAL )
        printf( " denormal" );
    if( fp_status & SW_ZERODIVIDE )
        printf( " zero_divide" );
    if( fp_status & SW_OVERFLOW )
        printf( " overflow" );
    if( fp_status & SW_UNDERFLOW )
        printf( " underflow" );
    if( fp_status & SW_INEXACT )
        printf( " inexact_result" );
    printf( "\n" );
  }
```

Classification: Intel

Systems: Math

Synopsis:

```
#include <env.h>
int clearenv( void );
```

Description: The `clearenv` function clears the process environment area. No environment variables are defined immediately after a call to the `clearenv` function. Note that this clears the `PATH`, `SHELL`, `TERM`, `TERMINFO`, `LINES`, `COLUMNS`, and `TZ` environment variables which may then affect the operation of other library functions.

The `clearenv` function may manipulate the value of the pointer `environ`.

Returns: The `clearenv` function returns zero upon successful completion. Otherwise, it will return a non-zero value and set `errno` to indicate the error.

Errors: When an error has occurred, `errno` contains a value indicating the type of error that has been detected.

Constant	***Meaning***
ENOMEM	Not enough memory to allocate a control structure.

See Also: `exec...`, `getenv`, `getenv_s`, `putenv`, `_searchenv`, `setenv`, `spawn...`, `system`

Example: The following example clears the entire environment area and sets up a new TZ environment variable.

```
#include <env.h>

void main()
  {
    clearenv();
    setenv( "TZ", "EST5EDT", 0 );
  }
```

Classification: WATCOM

Systems: All, Netware

Synopsis:

```
#include <stdio.h>
void clearerr( FILE *fp );
```

Description: The `clearerr` function clears the end-of-file and error indicators for the stream pointed to by *fp*. These indicators are cleared only when the file is opened or by an explicit call to the `clearerr` or `rewind` functions.

Returns: The `clearerr` function returns no value.

See Also: `feof`, `ferror`, `perror`, `strerror`

Example:

```
#include <stdio.h>

void main()
  {
    FILE *fp;
    int c;

    c = 'J';
    fp = fopen( "file", "w" );
    if( fp != NULL ) {
      fputc( c, fp );
      if( ferror( fp ) ) {  /* if error        */
        clearerr( fp );   /* clear the error */
        fputc( c, fp );   /* and retry it    */
      }
    }
  }
```

Classification: ANSI

Systems: All, Netware

Synopsis:
```
#include <graph.h>
void _FAR _clearscreen( short area );
```

Description: The `_clearscreen` function clears the indicated *area* and fills it with the background color. The *area* argument must be one of the following values:

_GCLEARSCREEN area is entire screen

_GVIEWPORT area is current viewport or clip region

_GWINDOW area is current text window

Returns: The `_clearscreen` function does not return a value.

See Also: `_setbkcolor`, `_setviewport`, `_setcliprgn`, `_settextwindow`

Example:
```
#include <conio.h>
#include <graph.h>

main()
{
    _setvideomode( _VRES16COLOR );
    _rectangle( _GFILLINTERIOR, 100, 100, 540, 380 );
    getch();
    _setviewport( 200, 200, 440, 280 );
    _clearscreen( _GVIEWPORT );
    getch();
    _setvideomode( _DEFAULTMODE );
}
```

Classification: PC Graphics

Systems: DOS, QNX

Synopsis:

```
#include <time.h>
clock_t clock(void);
```

Description: The `clock` function returns the number of clock ticks of processor time used by program since the program started executing. This can be converted to seconds by dividing by the value of the macro `CLOCKS_PER_SEC`.

Returns: The `clock` function returns the number of clock ticks that have occurred since the program started executing.

See Also: `asctime` Functions, `ctime` Functions, `difftime`, `gmtime`, `localtime`, `mktime`, `strftime`, `time`, `tzset`

Example:

```
#include <stdio.h>
#include <math.h>
#include <time.h>

void compute( void )
  {
    int i, j;
    double x;

    x = 0.0;
    for( i = 1; i <= 100; i++ )
      for( j = 1; j <= 100; j++ )
        x += sqrt( (double) i * j );
    printf( "%16.7f\n", x );
  }

void main()
  {
    clock_t start_time, end_time;

    start_time = clock();
    compute();
    end_time = clock();
    printf( "Execution time was %lu seconds\n",
          (end_time - start_time) / CLOCKS_PER_SEC );
  }
```

Classification: ANSI

Systems: All, Netware

Synopsis:

```
#include <unistd.h>
int close( int fildes );
```

Description: The `close` function closes a file at the operating system level. The *fildes* value is the file descriptor returned by a successful execution of one of the `creat`, `dup`, `dup2`, `fcntl`, `open` or `sopen` functions.

Returns: The `close` function returns zero if successful. Otherwise, it returns -1 and `errno` is set to indicate the error.

Errors: When an error has occurred, `errno` contains a value indicating the type of error that has been detected.

Constant	*Meaning*
EBADF	The *fildes* argument is not a valid file descriptor.
EINTR	The `close` function was interrupted by a signal.
EIO	An i/o error occurred while updating the directory information.
ENOSPC	A previous buffered write call has failed.

See Also: `creat`, `dup`, `dup2`, `open`, `sopen`

Example:

```
#include <fcntl.h>
#include <unistd.h>

void main()
  {
    int fildes;

    fildes = open( "file", O_RDONLY );
    if( fildes != -1 ) {
      /* process file */
      close( fildes );
    }
  }
```

Classification: POSIX 1003.1

Systems: All, Netware

Synopsis:

```
#include <dirent.h>
int closedir( DIR *dirp );
```

Description: The `closedir` function closes the directory specified by *dirp* and frees the memory allocated by `opendir`.

The result of using a directory stream after one of the `exec` or `spawn` family of functions is undefined. After a call to the `fork` function, either the parent or the child (but not both) may continue processing the directory stream using `readdir` or `rewinddir` or both. If both the parent and child processes use these functions, the result is undefined. Either or both processes may use the `closedir` function.

Returns: If successful, the `closedir` function returns zero. Otherwise -1 is returned and `errno` is set to indicate the error.

Errors: When an error has occurred, `errno` contains a value indicating the type of error that has been detected.

Constant	***Meaning***
EBADF	The argument *dirp* does not refer to an open directory stream.
EINTR	The `closedir` function was interrupted by a signal.

See Also: `opendir`, `readdir`, `rewinddir`

Example: To get a list of files contained in the directory `/home/fred` of your node:

```
#include <stdio.h>
#include <dirent.h>

void main()
  {
    DIR *dirp;
    struct dirent *direntp;

    dirp = opendir( "/home/fred" );
    if( dirp != NULL ) {
      for(;;) {
        direntp = readdir( dirp );
        if( direntp == NULL ) break;
        printf( "%s\n", direntp->d_name );
      }
      closedir( dirp );
    }
  }
```

Classification: POSIX 1003.1

Systems: All, Netware

Synopsis:

```
#include <process.h>
char *_cmdname( char *buffer );
```

Description: The `_cmdname` function obtains a copy of the executing program's pathname and places it in *buffer*.

Returns: If the pathname of the executing program cannot be determined then `NULL` is returned; otherwise the address of *buffer* is returned.

See Also: `getcmd`

Example:

```
#include <stdio.h>
#include <process.h>

void main()
  {
    char buffer[PATH_MAX];

    printf( "%s\n", _cmdname( buffer ) );
  }
```

Classification: WATCOM

Systems: All, Netware

Synopsis:

```
#include <float.h>
unsigned int _control87( unsigned int newcw,
                         unsigned int mask );
```

Description: The `_control87` function updates the control word of the 8087/80287/80387/80486. If *mask* is zero, then the control word is not updated. If *mask* is non-zero, then the control word is updated with bits from *newcw* corresponding to every bit that is on in *mask*.

Returns: The `_control87` function returns the new control word. The description of bits defined for the control word is found in the `<float.h>` header file.

See Also: `_clear87`, `_controlfp`, `_finite`, `_fpreset`, `_status87`

Example:

```
#include <stdio.h>
#include <float.h>

char *status[2] = { "disabled", "enabled" };

void main()
  {
    unsigned int fp_cw = 0;
    unsigned int fp_mask = 0;
    unsigned int bits;

    fp_cw = _control87( fp_cw,
                        fp_mask );

    printf( "Interrupt Exception Masks\n" );
    bits = fp_cw & MCW_EM;
    printf( "  Invalid Operation exception %s\n",
            status[ (bits & EM_INVALID) == 0 ] );
    printf( "  Denormalized exception %s\n",
            status[ (bits & EM_DENORMAL) == 0 ] );
    printf( "  Divide-By-Zero exception %s\n",
            status[ (bits & EM_ZERODIVIDE) == 0 ] );
    printf( "  Overflow exception %s\n",
            status[ (bits & EM_OVERFLOW) == 0 ] );
    printf( "  Underflow exception %s\n",
            status[ (bits & EM_UNDERFLOW) == 0 ] );
    printf( "  Precision exception %s\n",
            status[ (bits & EM_PRECISION) == 0 ] );

    printf( "Infinity Control = " );
    bits = fp_cw & MCW_IC;
    if( bits == IC_AFFINE )     printf( "affine\n" );
    if( bits == IC_PROJECTIVE ) printf( "projective\n" );

    printf( "Rounding Control = " );
    bits = fp_cw & MCW_RC;
    if( bits == RC_NEAR )       printf( "near\n" );
    if( bits == RC_DOWN )       printf( "down\n" );
    if( bits == RC_UP )         printf( "up\n" );
    if( bits == RC_CHOP )       printf( "chop\n" );
```

```
    printf( "Precision Control = " );
    bits = fp_cw & MCW_PC;
    if( bits == PC_24 )         printf( "24 bits\n" );
    if( bits == PC_53 )         printf( "53 bits\n" );
    if( bits == PC_64 )         printf( "64 bits\n" );
  }
```

Classification: Intel

Systems: All, Netware

Synopsis:

```
#include <float.h>
unsigned int _controlfp( unsigned int newcw,
                         unsigned int mask );
```

Description: The `_controlfp` function updates the control word of the 8087/80287/80387/80486. If *mask* is zero, then the control word is not updated. If *mask* is non-zero, then the control word is updated with bits from *newcw* corresponding to every bit that is on in *mask*.

Returns: The `_controlfp` function returns the new control word. The description of bits defined for the control word is found in the `<float.h>` header file.

See Also: `_clear87`, `_control87`, `_finite`, `_fpreset`, `_status87`

Example:

```
#include <stdio.h>
#include <float.h>

char *status[2] = { "disabled", "enabled" };

void main()
  {
    unsigned int fp_cw = 0;
    unsigned int fp_mask = 0;
    unsigned int bits;

    fp_cw = _controlfp( fp_cw,
                        fp_mask );

    printf( "Interrupt Exception Masks\n" );
    bits = fp_cw & MCW_EM;
    printf( "  Invalid Operation exception %s\n",
            status[ (bits & EM_INVALID) == 0 ] );
    printf( "  Denormalized exception %s\n",
            status[ (bits & EM_DENORMAL) == 0 ] );
    printf( "  Divide-By-Zero exception %s\n",
            status[ (bits & EM_ZERODIVIDE) == 0 ] );
    printf( "  Overflow exception %s\n",
            status[ (bits & EM_OVERFLOW) == 0 ] );
    printf( "  Underflow exception %s\n",
            status[ (bits & EM_UNDERFLOW) == 0 ] );
    printf( "  Precision exception %s\n",
            status[ (bits & EM_PRECISION) == 0 ] );

    printf( "Infinity Control = " );
    bits = fp_cw & MCW_IC;
    if( bits == IC_AFFINE )     printf( "affine\n" );
    if( bits == IC_PROJECTIVE ) printf( "projective\n" );

    printf( "Rounding Control = " );
    bits = fp_cw & MCW_RC;
    if( bits == RC_NEAR )       printf( "near\n" );
    if( bits == RC_DOWN )       printf( "down\n" );
    if( bits == RC_UP )         printf( "up\n" );
    if( bits == RC_CHOP )       printf( "chop\n" );
```

```
    printf( "Precision Control = " );
    bits = fp_cw & MCW_PC;
    if( bits == PC_24 )         printf( "24 bits\n" );
    if( bits == PC_53 )         printf( "53 bits\n" );
    if( bits == PC_64 )         printf( "64 bits\n" );
  }
```

Classification: Intel

Systems: All, Netware

Synopsis:

```
#include <math.h>
double cos( double x );
```

Description: The `cos` function computes the cosine of *x* (measured in radians). A large magnitude argument may yield a result with little or no significance.

Returns: The `cos` function returns the cosine value.

See Also: `acos`, `sin`, `tan`

Example:

```
#include <math.h>

void main()
  {
    double value;
    value = cos( 3.1415278 );
  }
```

Classification: ANSI

Systems: Math

Synopsis:

```
#include <math.h>
double cosh( double x );
```

Description: The `cosh` function computes the hyperbolic cosine of *x*. A range error occurs if the magnitude of *x* is too large.

Returns: The `cosh` function returns the hyperbolic cosine value. When the argument is outside the permissible range, the `matherr` function is called. Unless the default `matherr` function is replaced, it will set the global variable `errno` to `ERANGE`, and print a "RANGE error" diagnostic message using the `stderr` stream.

See Also: `sinh`, `tanh`, `matherr`

Example:

```
#include <stdio.h>
#include <math.h>

void main()
  {
    printf( "%f\n", cosh(.5) );
  }
```

produces the following:

```
1.127626
```

Classification: ANSI

Systems: Math

Synopsis:

```
#include <conio.h>
int cprintf( const char *format, ... );
```

Description: The `cprintf` function writes output directly to the console under control of the argument *format*. The `putch` function is used to output characters to the console. The *format* string is described under the description of the `printf` function.

Returns: The `cprintf` function returns the number of characters written.

See Also: `_bprintf`, `fprintf`, `printf`, `sprintf`, `_vbprintf`, `vcprintf`, `vfprintf`, `vprintf`, `vsprintf`

Example:

```
#include <conio.h>

void main()
  {
    char *weekday, *month;
    int day, year;

    weekday = "Saturday";
    month = "April";
    day = 18;
    year = 1987;
    cprintf( "%s, %s %d, %d\n",
          weekday, month, day, year );
  }
```

produces the following:

```
Saturday, April 18, 1987
```

Classification: WATCOM

Systems: All, Netware

Synopsis:
```
#include <conio.h>
int cputs( const char *buf );
```

Description: The `cputs` function writes the character string pointed to by *buf* directly to the console using the `putch` function. Unlike the `puts` function, the carriage-return and line-feed characters are not appended to the string. The terminating null character is not written.

Returns: The `cputs` function returns a non-zero value if an error occurs; otherwise, it returns zero. When an error has occurred, `errno` contains a value indicating the type of error that has been detected.

See Also: `fputs`, `putch`, `puts`

Example:
```
#include <conio.h>

void main()
  {
    char buffer[82];

    buffer[0] = 80;
    cgets( buffer );
    cputs( &buffer[2] );
    putch( '\r' );
    putch( '\n' );
  }
```

Classification: WATCOM

Systems: All, Netware

Synopsis:

```
#include <sys/types.h>
#include <sys/stat.h>
#include <fcntl.h>
int creat( const char *path, mode_t mode );
```

Description: The `creat` function creates (and opens) a file at the operating system level. It is equivalent to:

```
open( path, O_WRONLY | O_CREAT | O_TRUNC, mode );
```

The name of the file to be created is given by *path*. When the file exists (it must be writeable), it is truncated to contain no data and the preceding *mode* setting is unchanged.

When the file does not exist, it is created with access permissions given by the *mode* argument. The access permissions for the file or directory are specified as a combination of bits (defined in the `<sys/stat.h>` header file).

The following bits define permissions for the owner.

Permission	***Meaning***
S_IRWXU	Read, write, execute/search
S_IRUSR	Read permission
S_IWUSR	Write permission
S_IXUSR	Execute/search permission

The following bits define permissions for the group.

Permission	***Meaning***
S_IRWXG	Read, write, execute/search
S_IRGRP	Read permission
S_IWGRP	Write permission
S_IXGRP	Execute/search permission

The following bits define permissions for others.

Permission	***Meaning***
S_IRWXO	Read, write, execute/search
S_IROTH	Read permission
S_IWOTH	Write permission
S_IXOTH	Execute/search permission

The following bits define miscellaneous permissions used by other implementations.

Permission	***Meaning***
S_IREAD	is equivalent to S_IRUSR (read permission)
S_IWRITE	is equivalent to S_IWUSR (write permission)
S_IEXEC	is equivalent to S_IXUSR (execute/search permission)

Returns: If successful, `creat` returns a descriptor for the file. When an error occurs while opening the file, -1 is returned, and `errno` is set to indicate the error.

Errors: When an error has occurred, `errno` contains a value indicating the type of error that has been detected.

Constant	*Meaning*
EACCES	Search permission is denied on a component of the path prefix, or the file exists and the permissions specified by *mode* are denied, or the file does not exist and write permission is denied for the parent directory of the file to be created.
EBADFSYS	While attempting to open the named file, either the file itself or a component of the path prefix was found to be corrupted. A system failure -- from which no automatic recovery is possible -- occurred while the file was being written to or while the directory was being updated. It will be necessary to invoke appropriate systems administrative procedures to correct this situation before proceeding.
EBUSY	The file named by *path* is a block special device which is already open for writing, or *path* names a file which is on a file system mounted on a block special device which is already open for writing.
EINTR	The `creat` operation was interrupted by a signal.
EISDIR	The named file is a directory and the file creation flags specify write-only or read/write access.
EMFILE	Too many file descriptors are currently in use by this process.
ENAMETOOLONG	The length of the *path* string exceeds {PATH_MAX}, or a pathname component is longer than {NAME_MAX}.
ENFILE	Too many files are currently open in the system.
ENOENT	Either the path prefix does not exist or the *path* argument points to an empty string.
ENOSPC	The directory or file system which would contain the new file cannot be extended.
ENOTDIR	A component of the path prefix is not a directory.
EROFS	The named file resides on a read-only file system and either `O_WRONLY`, `O_RDWR`, `O_CREAT` (if the file does not exist), or `O_TRUNC` is set.

See Also: `chsize`, `close`, `dup`, `dup2`, `eof`, `exec...`, `fdopen`, `filelength`, `fileno`, `fstat`, `lseek`, `open`, `read`, `setmode`, `sopen`, `stat`, `tell`, `write`, `umask`

Example:

```
#include <sys/types.h>
#include <sys/stat.h>
#include <fcntl.h>

void main()
  {
    int fildes;
```

```
    fildes = creat( "file",
                S_IRUSR | S_IWUSR | S_IRGRP | S_IWGRP );
    if( fildes != -1 ) {

      /* process file */

      close( fildes );
    }
  }
```

Classification: POSIX 1003.1

Systems: All, Netware

Synopsis:

```
#include <conio.h>
int cscanf( const char *format, ... );
```

Description: The `cscanf` function scans input from the console under control of the argument *format*. Following the format string is a list of addresses to receive values. The `cscanf` function uses the function `getche` to read characters from the console. The *format* string is described under the description of the `scanf` function.

Returns: The `cscanf` function returns `EOF` when the scanning is terminated by reaching the end of the input stream. Otherwise, the number of input arguments for which values were successfully scanned and stored is returned. When a file input error occurs, the `errno` global variable may be set.

See Also: `fscanf`, `scanf`, `sscanf`, `vcscanf`, `vfscanf`, `vscanf`, `vsscanf`

Example: To scan a date in the form "Saturday April 18 1987":

```
#include <conio.h>

void main()
  {
    int day, year;
    char weekday[10], month[10];

    cscanf( "%s %s %d %d",
            weekday, month, &day, &year );
    cprintf( "\n%s, %s %d, %d\n",
            weekday, month, day, year );
  }
```

Classification: WATCOM

Systems: All, Netware

Synopsis:
```
#include <time.h>
char * ctime( const time_t *timer );
char *_ctime( const time_t *timer, char *buf );
wchar_t * _wctime( const time_t *timer );
wchar_t *__wctime( const time_t *timer, wchar_t *buf );
```

Safer C: The Safer C Library extension provides the function which is a safer alternative to `ctime`. This newer `ctime_s` function is recommended to be used instead of the traditional "unsafe" `ctime` function.

Description: The **ctime** functions convert the calendar time pointed to by *timer* to local time in the form of a string. The **ctime** function is equivalent to

```
asctime( localtime( timer ) )
```

The **ctime** functions convert the time into a string containing exactly 26 characters. This string has the form shown in the following example:

```
Sat Mar 21 15:58:27 1987\n\0
```

All fields have a constant width. The new-line character `'\n'` and the null character `'\0'` occupy the last two positions of the string.

The ANSI function **ctime** places the result string in a static buffer that is re-used each time **ctime** or `asctime` is called. The non-ANSI function `_ctime` places the result string in the buffer pointed to by *buf*.

The wide-character function `_wctime` is identical to **ctime** except that it produces a wide-character string (which is twice as long). The wide-character function `__wctime` is identical to `_ctime` except that it produces a wide-character string (which is twice as long).

Whenever the **ctime** functions are called, the `tzset` function is also called.

The calendar time is usually obtained by using the `time` function. That time is Coordinated Universal Time (UTC) (formerly known as Greenwich Mean Time (GMT)).

The time set on the computer with the QNX `date` command reflects Coordinated Universal Time (UTC). The environment variable `TZ` is used to establish the local time zone. See the section *The TZ Environment Variable* for a discussion of how to set the time zone.

Returns: The **ctime** functions return the pointer to the string containing the local time.

See Also: `asctime` Functions, `clock`, `difftime`, `gmtime`, `localtime`, `mktime`, `strftime`, `time`, `tzset`

Example:
```
#include <stdio.h>
#include <time.h>

void main()
{
    time_t time_of_day;
    auto char buf[26];
```

```
    time_of_day = time( NULL );
    printf( "It is now: %s", _ctime( &time_of_day, buf ) );
}
```

produces the following:

```
It is now: Fri Dec 25 15:58:42 1987
```

Classification: ctime is ANSI
_ctime is not ANSI
_wctime is not ANSI
__wctime is not ANSI

Systems:

```
ctime - All, Netware
_ctime - All
_wctime - All
__wctime - All
```

Synopsis:
```
#include <i86.h>
unsigned int delay( unsigned int milliseconds );
```

Description: The `delay` function suspends the calling process until the number of real time milliseconds specified by the *milliseconds* argument have elapsed, or a signal whose action is to either terminate the process or call a signal handler is received. The suspension time may be greater than the requested amount due to the scheduling of other, higher priority activity by the system.

Returns: The `delay` function returns zero if the full time specified was completed; otherwise it returns the number of milliseconds unslept if interrupted by a signal.

Errors: When an error has occurred, `errno` contains a value indicating the type of error that has been detected.

Constant	***Meaning***
EAGAIN	No timer resources available to satisfy the request.

See Also: `sleep`

Example:
```
#include <i86.h>

void main()
  {
    sound( 200 );
    delay( 500 );  /* delay for 1/2 second */
    nosound();
  }
```

Classification: WATCOM

Systems: All, Netware

Synopsis:

```
#include <math.h>
extern int _dieeetomsbin( double *src, double *dest );
```

Description: The `_dieeetomsbin` function loads the double pointed to by *src* in IEEE format and converts it to Microsoft binary format, storing the result into the double pointed to by *dest*.

For `_dieeetomsbin`, IEEE Nan's and Infinities will cause overflow. IEEE denormals will be converted if within range. Otherwise, they will be converted to 0 in the Microsoft binary format.

The range of Microsoft binary format floats is 2.938736e-39 to 1.701412e+38. The range of Microsoft binary format doubles is 2.938735877056e-39 to 1.701411834605e+38.

Microsoft Binary Format was used by early versions of Microsoft QuickBASIC before coprocessors became standard.

Returns: The `_dieeetomsbin` function returns 0 if the conversion was successful. Otherwise, it returns 1 if conversion would cause an overflow.

See Also: `_dmsbintoieee`, `_fieeetomsbin`, `_fmsbintoieee`

Example:

```
#include <stdio.h>
#include <math.h>

void main()
  {
    float fieee, fmsb;
    double dieee, dmsb;

    fieee = 0.5;
    dieee = -2.0;

    /* Convert IEEE format to Microsoft binary format */
    _fieeetomsbin( &fieee, &fmsb );
    _dieeetomsbin( &dieee, &dmsb );

    /* Convert Microsoft binary format back to IEEE format */
    _fmsbintoieee( &fmsb, &fieee );
    _dmsbintoieee( &dmsb, &dieee );

    /* Display results */
    printf( "fieee = %f, dieee = %f\n", fieee, dieee );
  }
```

produces the following:

```
fieee = 0.500000, dieee = -2.000000
```

Classification: WATCOM

Systems: All, Netware

Synopsis:

```
#include <time.h>
double difftime( time_t time1, time_t time0 );
```

Description: The `difftime` function calculates the difference between the two calendar times:

```
time1 - time0
```

Returns: The `difftime` function returns the difference between the two times in seconds as a `double`.

See Also: `asctime` Functions, `clock`, `ctime` Functions, `gmtime`, `localtime`, `mktime`, `strftime`, `time`, `tzset`

Example:

```
#include <stdio.h>
#include <time.h>

void compute( void );

void main()
  {
    time_t start_time, end_time;

    start_time = time( NULL );
    compute();
    end_time = time( NULL );
    printf( "Elapsed time: %f seconds\n",
        difftime( end_time, start_time ) );
  }

void compute( void )
  {
    int i, j;

    for( i = 1; i <= 20; i++ ) {
      for( j = 1; j <= 20; j++ )
        printf( "%3d ", i * j );
      printf( "\n" );
    }
  }
```

Classification: ANSI

Systems: Math

Synopsis:

```
#include <libgen.h>
char *dirname( char *path );
```

Description: The `dirname` function takes a pointer to a character string that contains a pathname, and returns a pointer to a string that is a pathname of the parent directory of that file. Trailing path separators are not considered as part of the path.

The `dirname` function may modify the string pointed to by *path* and may return a pointer to static storage that may be overwritten by a subsequent call to `dirname`.

The `dirname` function is not re-entrant or thread-safe.

Returns: The `dirname` function returns a pointer to a string that is the parent directory of *path*. If *path* is a null pointer or points to an empty string, a pointer to the string "." is returned.

See Also: basename

Example:

```
#include <stdio.h>
#include <libgen.h>

int main( void )
{

    puts( dirname( "/usr/lib" ) );
    puts( dirname( "/usr/" ) );
    puts( dirname( "usr" ) );
    puts( dirname( "/" ) );
    puts( dirname( ".." ) );
    return( 0 );
}
```

produces the following:

```
/usr
/
.
/
.
```

Classification: POSIX

Systems: All, Netware

Synopsis:
```
#include <i86.h>
void _disable( void );
```

Description: The `_disable` function causes interrupts to become disabled.

The `_disable` function would be used in conjunction with the `_enable` function to make sure that a sequence of instructions are executed without any intervening interrupts occurring.

When you use the `_disable` function, your program must be linked for privity level 1 and the process must be run by the superuser. See the Watcom C/C++ User's Guide discussion of privity levels and the documentation of the Watcom Linker PRIVILEGE option.

Returns: The `_disable` function returns no value.

See Also: `_enable`

Example:
```
#include <stdio.h>
#include <stdlib.h>
#include <i86.h>

struct list_entry {
    struct list_entry *next;
    int    data;
};
volatile struct list_entry *ListHead = NULL;
volatile struct list_entry *ListTail = NULL;

void insert( struct list_entry *new_entry )
  {
    /* insert new_entry at end of linked list */
    new_entry->next = NULL;
    _disable();       /* disable interrupts */
    if( ListTail == NULL ) {
      ListHead = new_entry;
    } else {
      ListTail->next = new_entry;
    }
    ListTail = new_entry;
    _enable();        /* enable interrupts now */
  }

void main()
  {
    struct list_entry *p;
    int i;

    for( i = 1; i <= 10; i++ ) {
      p = (struct list_entry *)
          malloc( sizeof( struct list_entry ) );
      if( p == NULL ) break;
      p->data = i;
      insert( p );
    }
  }
```

Classification: Intel

Systems: All, Netware

Synopsis:
```
#include <graph.h>
short _FAR _displaycursor( short mode );
```

Description: The `_displaycursor` function is used to establish whether the text cursor is to be displayed when graphics functions complete. On entry to a graphics function, the text cursor is turned off. When the function completes, the *mode* setting determines whether the cursor is turned back on. The *mode* argument can have one of the following values:

_GCURSORON the cursor will be displayed

_GCURSOROFF the cursor will not be displayed

Returns: The `_displaycursor` function returns the previous setting for *mode*.

See Also: `_gettextcursor`, `_settextcursor`

Example:
```
#include <stdio.h>
#include <graph.h>

main()
{
    char buf[ 80 ];

    _setvideomode( _TEXTC80 );
    _settextposition( 2, 1 );
    _displaycursor( _GCURSORON );
    _outtext( "Cursor ON\n\nEnter your name >" );
    gets( buf );
    _displaycursor( _GCURSOROFF );
    _settextposition( 6, 1 );
    _outtext( "Cursor OFF\n\nEnter your name >" );
    gets( buf );
    _setvideomode( _DEFAULTMODE );
}
```

Classification: _displaycursor is PC Graphics

Systems: DOS, QNX

Synopsis:

```
#include <stdlib.h>
div_t div( int numer, int denom );

typedef struct {
    int quot;     /* quotient */
    int rem;      /* remainder */
} div_t;
```

Description: The `div` function calculates the quotient and remainder of the division of the numerator *numer* by the denominator *denom*.

Returns: The `div` function returns a structure of type `div_t` which contains the fields `quot` and `rem`.

See Also: `ldiv`, `lldiv`, `imaxdiv`

Example:

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

void print_time( int seconds )
{
     div_t  min_sec;

     min_sec = div( seconds, 60 );
     printf( "It took %d minutes and %d seconds\n",
             min_sec.quot, min_sec.rem );
}

void main( void )
{
    print_time( 130 );
}
```

produces the following:

```
It took 2 minutes and 10 seconds
```

Classification: ISO C90

Systems: All, Netware

Synopsis:
```
#include <math.h>
extern int _dmsbintoieee( double *src, double *dest );
```

Description: The `_dmsbintoieee` function loads the double pointed to by *src* in Microsoft binary format and converts it to IEEE format, storing the result into the double pointed to by *dest*.

The range of Microsoft binary format floats is 2.938736e-39 to 1.701412e+38. The range of Microsoft binary format doubles is 2.938735877056e-39 to 1.701411834605e+38.

Microsoft Binary Format was used by early versions of Microsoft QuickBASIC before coprocessors became standard.

Returns: The `_dmsbintoieee` function returns 0 if the conversion was successful. Otherwise, it returns 1 if conversion would cause an overflow.

See Also: `_dieeetomsbin`, `_fieeetomsbin`, `_fmsbintoieee`

Example:
```
#include <stdio.h>
#include <math.h>

void main()
  {
    float fieee, fmsb;
    double dieee, dmsb;

    fieee = 0.5;
    dieee = -2.0;

    /* Convert IEEE format to Microsoft binary format */
    _fieeetomsbin( &fieee, &fmsb );
    _dieeetomsbin( &dieee, &dmsb );

    /* Convert Microsoft binary format back to IEEE format */
    _fmsbintoieee( &fmsb, &fieee );
    _dmsbintoieee( &dmsb, &dieee );

    /* Display results */
    printf( "fieee = %f, dieee = %f\n", fieee, dieee );
  }
```

produces the following:

```
fieee = 0.500000, dieee = -2.000000
```

Classification: WATCOM

Systems: All, Netware

Synopsis:
```
#include <unistd.h>
int dup( int fildes );
```

Description: The `dup` function duplicates the file descriptor given by the argument *fildes*. The new file descriptor refers to the same open file descriptor as the original file descriptor, and shares any locks. The new file descriptor is identical to the original in that it references the same file or device, it has the same open mode (read and/or write) and it will have file position identical to the original. Changing the position with one descriptor will result in a changed position in the other.

The call

```
dup_fildes = dup( fildes );
```

is equivalent to:

```
dup_fildes = fcntl( fildes, F_DUPFD, 0 );
```

Returns: If successful, the new file descriptor is returned to be used with the other functions which operate on the file. Otherwise, -1 is returned and `errno` is set to indicate the error.

Errors: When an error has occurred, `errno` contains a value indicating the type of error that has been detected.

Constant	***Meaning***
EBADF	The argument *fildes* is not a valid open file descriptor.
EMFILE	The number of file descriptors would exceed {OPEN_MAX}.

See Also: `chsize`, `close`, `creat`, `dup2`, `eof`, `exec...`, `fdopen`, `filelength`, `fileno`, `fstat`, `lseek`, `open`, `read`, `setmode`, `sopen`, `stat`, `tell`, `write`, `umask`

Example:
```
#include <fcntl.h>
#include <unistd.h>

void main( void )
{
    int fildes, dup_fildes;

    fildes = open( "file",
                O_WRONLY | O_CREAT | O_TRUNC,
                S_IRUSR | S_IWUSR | S_IRGRP | S_IWGRP );
    if( fildes != -1 ) {
        dup_fildes = dup( fildes );
        if( dup_fildes != -1 ) {

            /* process file */

            close( dup_fildes );
        }
        close( fildes );
    }
}
```

Classification: POSIX 1003.1

Systems: All, Netware

Synopsis:

```
#include <unistd.h>
int dup2( int fildes, int fildes2 );
```

Description: The `dup2` function duplicates the file descriptor given by the argument *fildes*. The new file descriptor is identical to the original in that it references the same file or device, it has the same open mode (read and/or write) and it will have identical file position to the original (changing the position with one descriptor will result in a changed position in the other).

The number of the new descriptor is *fildes2*. If a file already is opened with this descriptor, the file is closed before the duplication is attempted.

The call

```
dup_fildes = dup2( fildes, fildes2 );
```

is equivalent to:

```
close( fildes2 );
dup_fildes = fcntl( fildes, F_DUPFD, fildes2 );
```

Returns: The `dup2` function returns the value of *fildes2* if successful. Otherwise, -1 is returned and `errno` is set to indicate the error.

Errors: When an error has occurred, `errno` contains a value indicating the type of error that has been detected.

Constant	***Meaning***
EBADF	The argument *fildes* is not a valid open file descriptor or *fildes2* is out of range.
EMFILE	The number of file descriptors would exceed {OPEN_MAX}, or no file descriptors above *fildes2* are available.

See Also: `chsize`, `close`, `creat`, `dup`, `eof`, `exec...`, `fdopen`, `filelength`, `fileno`, `fstat`, `lseek`, `open`, `read`, `setmode`, `sopen`, `stat`, `tell`, `write`, `umask`

Example:

```
#include <fcntl.h>
#include <unistd.h>

void main()
  {
    int fildes, dup_fildes;

    fildes = open( "file",
                O_WRONLY | O_CREAT | O_TRUNC,
                S_IRUSR | S_IWUSR | S_IRGRP | S_IWGRP );
    if( fildes != -1 ) {
      dup_fildes = 4;
      if( dup2( fildes, dup_fildes ) != -1 ) {

        /* process file */
```

```
            close( dup_fildes );
          }
          close( fildes );
        }
      }
```

Classification: POSIX 1003.1

Systems: All, Netware

Synopsis:

```
#include <stdlib.h>
char *ecvt( double value,
            int ndigits,
            int *dec,
            int *sign );
char *_ecvt( double value,
             int ndigits,
             int *dec,
             int *sign );
wchar_t *_wecvt( double value,
                 int ndigits,
                 int *dec,
                 int *sign );
```

Description: The `ecvt` function converts the floating-point number *value* into a character string. The parameter *ndigits* specifies the number of significant digits desired. The converted number will be rounded to *ndigits* of precision.

The character string will contain only digits and is terminated by a null character. The integer pointed to by *dec* will be filled in with a value indicating the position of the decimal point relative to the start of the string of digits. A zero or negative value indicates that the decimal point lies to the left of the first digit. The integer pointed to by *sign* will contain 0 if the number is positive, and non-zero if the number is negative.

The `_ecvt` function is identical to `ecvt`. Use `_ecvt` for ANSI/ISO naming conventions.

The `_wecvt` function is identical to `ecvt` except that it produces a wide-character string.

Returns: The `ecvt` function returns a pointer to a static buffer containing the converted string of digits. Note: `ecvt` and `fcvt` both use the same static buffer.

See Also: `fcvt`, `gcvt`, `printf`

Example:

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

void main()
  {
    char *str;
    int  dec, sign;

    str = ecvt( 123.456789, 6, &dec, &sign );
    printf( "str=%s, dec=%d, sign=%d\n", str,dec,sign );
  }
```

produces the following:

```
str=123457, dec=3, sign=0
```

Classification: WATCOM
_ecvt conforms to ANSI/ISO naming conventions

Systems:

```
ecvt - Math
_ecvt - Math
```

_wecvt - Math

Synopsis:

```
#include <graph.h>
short _FAR _ellipse( short fill, short x1, short y1,
                                 short x2, short y2 );

short _FAR _ellipse_w( short fill, double x1, double y1,
                                   double x2, double y2 );

short _FAR _ellipse_wxy( short fill,
                         struct _wxycoord _FAR *p1,
                         struct _wxycoord _FAR *p2 );
```

Description: The `_ellipse` functions draw ellipses. The `_ellipse` function uses the view coordinate system. The `_ellipse_w` and `_ellipse_wxy` functions use the window coordinate system.

The center of the ellipse is the center of the rectangle established by the points `(x1,y1)` and `(x2,y2)`.

The argument *fill* determines whether the ellipse is filled in or has only its outline drawn. The argument can have one of two values:

_GFILLINTERIOR fill the interior by writing pixels with the current plot action using the current color and the current fill mask

_GBORDER leave the interior unchanged; draw the outline of the figure with the current plot action using the current color and line style

When the coordinates `(x1,y1)` and `(x2,y2)` establish a line or a point (this happens when one or more of the x-coordinates or y-coordinates are equal), nothing is drawn.

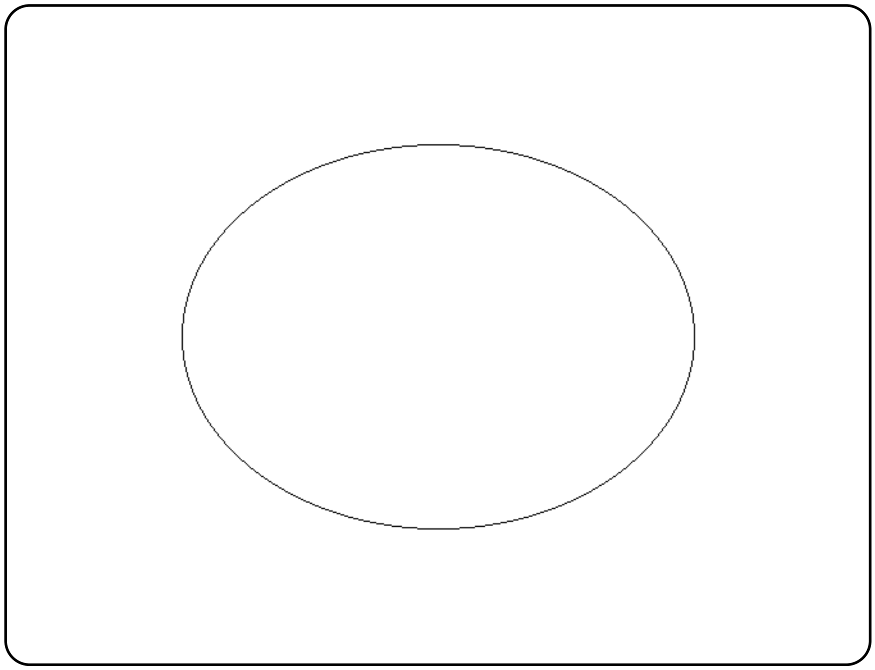
Returns: The `_ellipse` functions return a non-zero value when the ellipse was successfully drawn; otherwise, zero is returned.

See Also: `_arc`, `_rectangle`, `_setcolor`, `_setfillmask`, `_setlinestyle`, `_setplotaction`

Example:

```
#include <conio.h>
#include <graph.h>

main()
{
    _setvideomode( _VRES16COLOR );
    _ellipse( _GBORDER, 120, 90, 520, 390 );
    getch();
    _setvideomode( _DEFAULTMODE );
}
```

produces the following:



Classification: _ellipse is PC Graphics

Systems:
```
_ellipse - DOS, QNX
_ellipse_w - DOS, QNX
_ellipse_wxy - DOS, QNX
```

_enable

Synopsis:

```
#include <i86.h>
void _enable( void );
```

Description: The `_enable` function causes interrupts to become enabled.

The `_enable` function would be used in conjunction with the `_disable` function to make sure that a sequence of instructions are executed without any intervening interrupts occurring.

When you use the `_enable` function, your program must be linked for privity level 1 and the process must be run by the superuser. See the Watcom C/C++ User's Guide discussion of privity levels and the documentation of the Watcom Linker PRIVILEGE option.

Returns: The `_enable` function returns no value.

See Also: `_disable`

Example:

```
#include <stdio.h>
#include <stdlib.h>
#include <i86.h>

struct list_entry {
    struct list_entry *next;
    int    data;
};
struct list_entry *ListHead = NULL;
struct list_entry *ListTail = NULL;

void insert( struct list_entry *new_entry )
  {
    /* insert new_entry at end of linked list */
    new_entry->next = NULL;
    _disable();       /* disable interrupts */
    if( ListTail == NULL ) {
      ListHead = new_entry;
    } else {
      ListTail->next = new_entry;
    }
    ListTail = new_entry;
    _enable();        /* enable interrupts now */
  }

void main()
  {
    struct list_entry *p;
    int i;

    for( i = 1; i <= 10; i++ ) {
      p = (struct list_entry *)
          malloc( sizeof( struct list_entry ) );
      if( p == NULL ) break;
      p->data = i;
      insert( p );
    }
  }
```

Classification: Intel

Systems: All, Netware

Synopsis:
```
#include <unistd.h>
int eof( int fildes );
```

Description: The `eof` function determines, at the operating system level, if the end of the file has been reached for the file whose file descriptor is given by *fildes*. Because the current file position is set following an input operation, the `eof` function may be called to detect the end of the file before an input operation beyond the end of the file is attempted.

Returns: The `eof` function returns 1 if the current file position is at the end of the file, 0 if the current file position is not at the end. A return value of -1 indicates an error, and in this case `errno` is set to indicate the error.

Errors: When an error has occurred, `errno` contains a value indicating the type of error that has been detected.

EBADF The *fildes* argument is not a valid file descriptor.

See Also: `read`

Example:
```
#include <stdio.h>
#include <fcntl.h>
#include <unistd.h>

void main( void )
{
    int fildes, len;
    char buffer[100];

    fildes = open( "file", O_RDONLY );
    if( fildes != -1 ) {
        while( ! eof( fildes ) ) {
            len = read( fildes, buffer, sizeof(buffer) - 1 );
            buffer[ len ] = ’\0’;
            printf( "%s", buffer );
        }
        close( fildes );
    }
}
```

Classification: WATCOM

Systems: All, Netware

Synopsis:

```
#include <process.h>
int execl(   path, arg0, arg1..., argn, NULL );
int execle(  path, arg0, arg1..., argn, NULL, envp );
int execlp(  file, arg0, arg1..., argn, NULL );
int execlpe( file, arg0, arg1..., argn, NULL, envp );
int execv(   path, argv );
int execve(  path, argv, envp );
int execvp(  file, argv );
int execvpe( file, argv, envp );
  const char *path;            /* file name incl. path */
  const char *file;            /* file name            */
  const char *arg0, ..., *argn; /* arguments            */
  const char *const argv[];    /* array of arguments   */
  const char *const envp[];    /* environment strings  */
int _wexecl(   path, arg0, arg1..., argn, NULL );
int _wexecle(  path, arg0, arg1..., argn, NULL, envp );
int _wexeclp(  file, arg0, arg1..., argn, NULL );
int _wexeclpe( file, arg0, arg1..., argn, NULL, envp );
int _wexecv(   path, argv );
int _wexecve(  path, argv, envp );
int _wexecvp(  file, argv );
int _wexecvpe( file, argv, envp );
  const wchar_t *path;           /* file name incl. path */
  const wchar_t *file;           /* file name            */
  const wchar_t *arg0, ..., *argn;/* arguments            */
  const wchar_t *const argv[];    /* array of arguments   */
  const wchar_t *const envp[];    /* environment strings  */
```

Description: The **exec...** functions load and execute a new child process, named by *path* or *file*. If the child process is successfully loaded, it replaces the current process in memory. No return is made to the original program.

1. The "l" form of the exec functions (execl...) contain an argument list terminated by a NULL pointer. The argument *arg0* should point to a filename that is associated with the program being loaded.

2. The "v" form of the exec functions (execv...) contain a pointer to an argument vector. The value in *argv[0]* should point to a filename that is associated with the program being loaded. The last member of *argv* must be a NULL pointer. The value of *argv* cannot be NULL, but argv[0] can be a NULL pointer if no argument strings are passed.

3. The "p" form of the exec functions (execlp..., execvp...) use paths listed in the "PATH" environment variable to locate the program to be loaded provided that the following conditions are met. The argument *file* identifies the name of program to be loaded. If no path character (/) is included in the name, an attempt is made to load the program from one of the paths in the "PATH" environment variable. If "PATH" is not defined, the current working directory is used. If a path character (/) is included in the name, the program is loaded as in the following point.

4. If a "p" form of the exec functions is not used, *path* must identify the program to be loaded, including a path if required. Unlike the "p" form of the exec functions, only one attempt is made to locate and load the program.

5. The "e" form of the exec functions (exec...e) pass a pointer to a new environment for the program being loaded. The argument *envp* is an array of character pointers to

null-terminated strings. The array of pointers is terminated by a NULL pointer. The value of *envp* cannot be NULL, but envp[0] can be a NULL pointer if no environment strings are passed.

An error is detected when the program cannot be found.

Arguments are passed to the child process by supplying one or more pointers to character strings as arguments in the **exec...** call.

The arguments may be passed as a list of arguments (execl, execle, execlp, and execlpe) or as a vector of pointers (execv, execve, execvp, and execvpe). At least one argument, *arg0* or *argv[0]*, must be passed to the child process. By convention, this first argument is a pointer to the name of the program.

If the arguments are passed as a list, there must be a NULL pointer to mark the end of the argument list. Similarly, if a pointer to an argument vector is passed, the argument vector must be terminated by a NULL pointer.

The environment for the invoked program is inherited from the parent process when you use the execl, execlp, execv, and execvp functions. The execle, execlpe, execve, and execvpe functions allow a different environment to be passed to the child process through the *envp* argument. The argument *envp* is a pointer to an array of character pointers, each of which points to a string defining an environment variable. The array is terminated with a NULL pointer. Each pointer locates a character string of the form

```
variable=value
```

that is used to define an environment variable. If the value of *envp* is NULL, then the child process inherits the environment of the parent process.

The environment is the collection of environment variables whose values have been defined with the QNX export command or by the successful execution of the putenv or setenv functions. A program may read these values with the getenv function.

The execvpe and execlpe functions are extensions to POSIX 1003.1. The wide-character _wexecl, _wexecle, _wexeclp, _wexeclpe, _wexecv, _wexecve, _wexecvp and _wexecvpe functions are similar to their counterparts but operate on wide-character strings.

Returns: When the invoked program is successfully initiated, no return occurs. When an error is detected while invoking the indicated program, **exec...** returns -1 and errno is set to indicate the error.

Errors: When an error has occurred, errno contains a value indicating the type of error that has been detected. See the qnx_spawn function for a description of possible errno values.

See Also: abort, atexit, exit, _exit, getcmd, getenv, main, putenv, spawn..., system

Example:

```
#include <stddef.h>
#include <process.h>

execl( "myprog",
        "myprog", "ARG1", "ARG2", NULL );
```

The preceding invokes "myprog" as if

```
myprog ARG1 ARG2
```

had been entered as a command to QNX. The program will be found if "myprog" is found in the current working directory.

```
#include <stddef.h>
#include <process.h>

char *env_list[] = { "SOURCE=MYDATA",
                     "TARGET=OUTPUT",
                     "lines=65",
                     NULL
                    };

execle( "myprog",
        "myprog", "ARG1", "ARG2", NULL,
         env_list );
```

The preceding invokes "myprog" as if

```
myprog ARG1 ARG2
```

had been entered as a command to QNX. The program will be found if "myprog" is found in the current working directory. The QNX environment for the invoked program will consist of the three environment variables `SOURCE`, `TARGET` and `lines`.

```
#include <stddef.h>
#include <process.h>

char *arg_list[] = { "myprog", "ARG1", "ARG2", NULL };

execv( "myprog", arg_list );
```

The preceding invokes "myprog" as if

```
myprog ARG1 ARG2
```

had been entered as a command to QNX. The program will be found if "myprog" is found in the current working directory.

Classification: exec... is POSIX 1003.1 with extensions
_wexec... is not POSIX

Systems:

```
execl - DOS/16, Win32, QNX, OS/2 1.x(all), OS/2-32
execle - DOS/16, Win32, QNX, OS/2 1.x(all), OS/2-32
execlp - DOS/16, Win32, QNX, OS/2 1.x(all), OS/2-32
execlpe - DOS/16, Win32, QNX, OS/2 1.x(all), OS/2-32
execv - DOS/16, Win32, QNX, OS/2 1.x(all), OS/2-32
execve - DOS/16, Win32, QNX, OS/2 1.x(all), OS/2-32
execvp - DOS/16, Win32, QNX, OS/2 1.x(all), OS/2-32
execvpe - DOS/16, Win32, QNX, OS/2 1.x(all), OS/2-32
```

Synopsis:

```
#include <stdlib.h>
void _exit( int status );
void _Exit( int status );
```

Description: The `_exit` function causes normal program termination to occur.

1. The functions registered by the `atexit` or `onexit` functions are not called.
2. All open file descriptors and directory streams in the calling process are closed.
3. If the parent process of the calling process is executing a `wait` or `waitpid` , it is notified of the calling process's termination and the low order 8 bits of *status* are made available to it.
4. If the parent process of the calling process is not executing a `wait` or `waitpid` function, the exit *status* code is saved for return to the parent process whenever the parent process executes an appropriate subsequent `wait` or `waitpid`.
5. Termination of a process does not directly terminate its children. The sending of a `SIGHUP` signal as described below indirectly terminates children in some circumstances. Children of a terminated process shall be assigned a new parent process ID, corresponding to an implementation-defined system process.
6. If the implementation supports the `SIGCHLD` signal, a `SIGCHLD` signal shall be sent to the parent process.
7. If the process is a controlling process, the `SIGHUP` signal will be sent to each process in the foreground process group of the controlling terminal belonging to the calling process.
8. If the process is a controlling process, the controlling terminal associated with the session is disassociated from the session, allowing it to be acquired by a new controlling process.
9. If the implementation supports job control, and if the exit of the process causes a process group to become orphaned, and if any member of the newly-orphaned process group is stopped, then a `SIGHUP` signal followed by a `SIGCONT` signal will be sent to each process in the newly-orphaned process group.

These consequences will occur on process termination for any reason.

Returns: The `_exit` function does not return to its caller.

See Also: `abort`, `atexit`, `_bgetcmd`, `close`, `exec...`, `exit`, `_Exit`, `getcmd`, `getenv`, `main`, `onexit`, `putenv`, `signal`, `spawn...`, `system`, `wait`

Example:

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

void main( int argc, char *argv[] )
{
    FILE *fp;
```

```
    if( argc <= 1 ) {
        fprintf( stderr, "Missing argument\n" );
        exit( EXIT_FAILURE );
    }

    fp = fopen( argv[1], "r" );
    if( fp == NULL ) {
        fprintf( stderr, "Unable to open '%s'\n", argv[1] );
        _exit( EXIT_FAILURE );
    }
    fclose( fp );
    _exit( EXIT_SUCCESS );
}
```

Classification: POSIX 1003.1
_Exit is ISO C99

Systems:
```
_exit - All, Netware
_Exit - All, Netware
```

Synopsis:

```
#include <stdlib.h>
void exit( int status );
```

Description: The `exit` function causes normal program termination to occur.

First, all functions registered by the `atexit` function are called in the reverse order of their registration. Next, all open files are flushed and closed, and all files created by the `tmpfile` function are removed. Finally, the return *status* is made available to the parent process. The *status* value is typically set to 0 to indicate successful termination and set to some other value to indicate an error.

Returns: The `exit` function does not return to its caller.

See Also: `abort`, `atexit`, `_exit`, `onexit`

Example:

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

void main( int argc, char *argv[] )
  {
    FILE *fp;

    if( argc <= 1 ) {
      fprintf( stderr, "Missing argument\n" );
      exit( EXIT_FAILURE );
    }

    fp = fopen( argv[1], "r" );
    if( fp == NULL ) {
      fprintf( stderr, "Unable to open ’%s’\n", argv[1] );
      exit( EXIT_FAILURE );
    }
    fclose( fp );
    exit( EXIT_SUCCESS );
  }
```

Classification: ANSI

Systems: All, Netware

Synopsis:

```
#include <math.h>
double exp( double x );
```

Description: The `exp` function computes the exponential function of *x*. A range error occurs if the magnitude of *x* is too large.

Returns: The `exp` function returns the exponential value. When the argument is outside the permissible range, the `matherr` function is called. Unless the default `matherr` function is replaced, it will set the global variable `errno` to `ERANGE`, and print a "RANGE error" diagnostic message using the `stderr` stream.

See Also: `log`, `matherr`

Example:

```
#include <stdio.h>
#include <math.h>

void main()
  {
    printf( "%f\n", exp(.5) );
  }
```

produces the following:

```
1.648721
```

Classification: ANSI

Systems: Math

Synopsis:

```
#include <malloc.h>
void       *_expand( void *mem_blk, size_t size );
void __based(void) *_bexpand( __segment seg,
                              void __based(void) *mem_blk,
                              size_t size );
void __far  *_fexpand(void __far  *mem_blk,size_t size);
void __near *_nexpand(void __near *mem_blk,size_t size);
```

Description: The `_expand` functions change the size of the previously allocated block pointed to by *mem_blk* by attempting to expand or contract the memory block without moving its location in the heap. The argument *size* specifies the new desired size for the memory block. The contents of the memory block are unchanged up to the shorter of the new and old sizes.

Each function expands the memory from a particular heap, as listed below:

Function	***Heap Expanded***
_expand	Depends on data model of the program
_bexpand	Based heap specified by *seg* value
_fexpand	Far heap (outside the default data segment)
_nexpand	Near heap (inside the default data segment)

In a small data memory model, the `_expand` function is equivalent to the `_nexpand` function; in a large data memory model, the `_expand` function is equivalent to the `_fexpand` function.

Returns: The `_expand` functions return the value *mem_blk* if it was successful in changing the size of the block. The return value is `NULL` (`_NULLOFF` for `_bexpand`) if the memory block could not be expanded to the desired size. It will be expanded as much as possible in this case.

The appropriate `_msize` function can be used to determine the new size of the expanded block.

See Also: `calloc` Functions, `free` Functions, `halloc`, `hfree`, `malloc` Functions, `_msize` Functions, `realloc` Functions, `sbrk`

Example:

```
#include <stdio.h>
#include <malloc.h>

void main()
  {
    char *buf;
    char __far *buf2;
```

```
    buf = (char *) malloc( 80 );
    printf( "Size of buffer is %u\n", _msize(buf) );
    if( _expand( buf, 100 ) == NULL ) {
        printf( "Unable to expand buffer\n" );
    }
    printf( "New size of buffer is %u\n", _msize(buf) );
    buf2 = (char __far *) _fmalloc( 2000 );
    printf( "Size of far buffer is %u\n", _fmsize(buf2) );
    if( _fexpand( buf2, 8000 ) == NULL ) {
        printf( "Unable to expand far buffer\n" );
    }
    printf( "New size of far buffer is %u\n",
             _fmsize(buf2) );
  }
```

produces the following:

```
Size of buffer is 80
Unable to expand buffer
New size of buffer is 80
Size of far buffer is 2000
New size of far buffer is 8000
```

Classification: WATCOM

Systems:
```
_expand - All
_bexpand - DOS/16, Windows, QNX/16, OS/2 1.x(all)
_fexpand - DOS/16, Windows, QNX/16, OS/2 1.x(all)
_nexpand - DOS, Windows, Win386, Win32, QNX, OS/2 1.x, OS/2 1.x(MT),
OS/2-32
```

Synopsis:
```
#include <math.h>
double fabs( double x );
```

Description: The `fabs` function computes the absolute value of the argument *x*.

Returns: The `fabs` function returns the absolute value of *x*.

See Also: `abs`, `labs`, `imaxabs`

Example:
```
#include <stdio.h>
#include <math.h>

void main()
{
    printf( "%f %f\n", fabs(.5), fabs(-.5) );
}
```

produces the following:

```
0.500000 0.500000
```

Classification: ANSI

Systems: Math

Synopsis:

```
#include <stdio.h>
int fclose( FILE *fp );
```

Description: The `fclose` function closes the file *fp*. If there was any unwritten buffered data for the file, it is written out before the file is closed. Any unread buffered data is discarded. If the associated buffer was automatically allocated, it is deallocated.

Returns: The `fclose` function returns zero if the file was successfully closed, or non-zero if any errors were detected. When an error has occurred, `errno` contains a value indicating the type of error that has been detected.

See Also: `fcloseall`, `fdopen`, `fopen`, `freopen`, `_fsopen`

Example:

```
#include <stdio.h>

void main()
  {
    FILE *fp;

    fp = fopen( "stdio.h", "r" );
    if( fp != NULL ) {
        fclose( fp );
    }
  }
```

Classification: ANSI

Systems: All, Netware

Synopsis:
```
#include <stdio.h>
int fcloseall( void );
```

Description: The `fcloseall` function closes all open stream files, except `stdin`, `stdout`, and `stderr`. This includes streams created (and not yet closed) by `fdopen`, `fopen` and `freopen`.

Returns: The `fcloseall` function returns the number of streams that were closed if no errors were encountered. When an error occurs, `EOF` is returned.

See Also: `fclose`, `fdopen`, `fopen`, `freopen`, `_fsopen`

Example:
```
#include <stdio.h>

void main()
  {
    printf( "The number of files closed is %d\n",
            fcloseall() );
  }
```

Classification: WATCOM

Systems: All, Netware

Synopsis:

```
#include <stdlib.h>
char *fcvt( double value,
            int ndigits,
            int *dec,
            int *sign );
char *_fcvt( double value,
             int ndigits,
             int *dec,
             int *sign );
wchar_t *_wfcvt( double value,
                 int ndigits,
                 int *dec,
                 int *sign );
```

Description: The `fcvt` function converts the floating-point number *value* into a character string. The parameter *ndigits* specifies the number of digits desired after the decimal point. The converted number will be rounded to this position.

The character string will contain only digits and is terminated by a null character. The integer pointed to by *dec* will be filled in with a value indicating the position of the decimal point relative to the start of the string of digits. A zero or negative value indicates that the decimal point lies to the left of the first digit. The integer pointed to by *sign* will contain 0 if the number is positive, and non-zero if the number is negative.

The `_fcvt` function is identical to `fcvt`. Use `_fcvt` for ANSI/ISO naming conventions.

The `_wfcvt` function is identical to `fcvt` except that it produces a wide-character string.

Returns: The `fcvt` function returns a pointer to a static buffer containing the converted string of digits. Note: `ecvt` and `fcvt` both use the same static buffer.

See Also: `ecvt`, `gcvt`, `printf`

Example:

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

void main()
  {
     char *str;
     int  dec, sign;

     str = fcvt( -123.456789, 5, &dec, &sign );
     printf( "str=%s, dec=%d, sign=%d\n", str,dec,sign );
  }
```

produces the following:

```
str=12345679, dec=3, sign=-1
```

Classification: WATCOM
_fcvt conforms to ANSI/ISO naming conventions

Systems:

```
fcvt - Math
_fcvt - Math
```

```
_wfcvt - Math
```

Synopsis:

```
#include <stdio.h>
FILE *fdopen( int fildes, const char *mode );
FILE *_fdopen( int fildes, const char *mode );
FILE *_wfdopen( int fildes, const wchar_t *mode );
```

Description: The `fdopen` function associates a stream with the file descriptor *fildes* which represents an opened file or device. The descriptor was returned by one of `creat`, `dup`, `dup2`, `fcntl`, `open`, `pipe`, or `sopen`. The open mode *mode* must match the mode with which the file or device was originally opened.

The argument *mode* is described in the description of the `fopen` function.

The `_fdopen` function is identical to `fdopen`. Use `_fdopen` for ANSI/ISO naming conventions.

The `_wfdopen` function is identical to `fdopen` except that it accepts a wide character string for the second argument.

Returns: The `fdopen` function returns a pointer to the object controlling the stream. This pointer must be passed as a parameter to subsequent functions for performing operations on the file. If the open operation fails, `fdopen` returns a NULL pointer. When an error has occurred, `errno` contains a value indicating the type of error that has been detected.

See Also: `creat`, `dup`, `dup2`, `fopen`, `freopen`, `_fsopen`, `open`, `sopen`

Example:

```
#include <stdio.h>
#include <fcntl.h>
#include <unistd.h>

void main()
  {
    int fildes;
    FILE *fp;

    fildes = open( "file", O_RDONLY );
    if( fildes != -1 ) {
      fp = fdopen( fildes, "r" );
      if( fp != NULL ) {
        /*
            process the stream
        */
        fclose( fp );
      } else {
        close( fildes );
      }
    }
  }
```

Classification: fdopen is POSIX 1003.1
_fdopen is not POSIX
_wfdopen is not POSIX

Systems:

```
fdopen - All, Netware
_fdopen - All, Netware
_wfdopen - All
```

Synopsis:

```
#include <fenv.h>
int feclearexcept( int __excepts );
```

Description: The `feclearexcept` function attempts to clear the supported floating-point exceptions represented by its argument.

Returns: The `feclearexcept` function returns zero if the excepts argument is zero or if all the specified exceptions were successfully cleared. Otherwise, it returns a nonzero value.

See Also: `fegetexceptflag`, `feraiseexcept`, `fesetexceptflag`, `fetestexcept`

Example:

```
#include <fenv.h>

void main( void )
{
        feclearexcept( FE_OVERFLOW|FE_UNDERFLOW );
}
```

Classification: C99

Synopsis:

```
#include <fenv.h>
void __fedisableexcept( int __excepts );
```

Description: The `__fedisableexcept` function disables the specified floating point exceptions.

Returns: No value is returned.

See Also: `__feenableexcept`

Example:

```
#include <fenv.h>

void main( void )
{
    __fedisableexcept( FE_DIVBYZERO );
}
```

Classification: WATCOM

Synopsis:
```
#include <fenv.h>
void __feenableexcept( int __excepts );
```

Description: The `__feenableexcept` function enables the specified floating point exceptions.

Returns: No value is returned.

See Also: `__fedisableexcept`

Example:
```
#include <fenv.h>

void main( void )
{
    __feenableexcept( FE_DIVBYZERO );
}
```

Classification: WATCOM

Synopsis:

```
#include <fenv.h>
int fegetenv( fenv_t *__envp );
```

Description: The `fegetenv` function attempts to store the current floating-point environment in the object pointed to by envp.

Returns: The `fegetenv` function returns zero if the environment was successfully stored. Otherwise, it returns a nonzero value.

See Also: `feholdexcept`, `fesetenv`, `feupdateenv`

Example:

```
#include <stdio.h>
#include <fenv.h>

void main( void )
{
    fenv_t env;
    fegetenv( &env );
}
```

Classification: C99

Synopsis:

```
#include <fenv.h>
int fegetexceptflag( fexcept_t *__flagp, int __excepts );
```

Description: The `fegetexceptflag` function attempts to store a representation of the states of the floating-point status flags indicated by the argument excepts in the object pointed to by the argument flagp.

Valid exceptions are `FE_INVALID`, `FE_DENORMAL`, `FE_DIVBYZERO`, `FE_OVERFLOW`, `FE_UNDERFLOW` and `FE_INEXACT`.

The value `FE_ALL_EXCEPT` is the logical OR of these values.

Returns: The `fegetexceptflag` function returns zero if the representation was successfully stored. Otherwise, it returns a nonzero value.

See Also: `feclearexcept`, `feraiseexcept`, `fesetexceptflag`, `fetestexcept`

Example:

```
#include <fenv.h>

void main( void )
{
    fexcept_t flags;
    fegetexceptflag( &flags, FE_DIVBYZERO );
}
```

Classification: C99

Synopsis:
```
#include <fenv.h>
int fegetround( void );
```

Description: The `fegetround` function gets the current rounding direction.

Returns: The `fegetround` function returns the value of the rounding direction macro representing the current rounding direction or a negative value if there is no such rounding direction macro or the current rounding direction is not determinable.

Valid rounding modes are `FE_TONEAREST` `FE_DOWNWARD` `FE_TOWARDZERO` `FE_UPWARD`

See Also: `fesetround`

Example:
```
#include <stdio.h>
#include <fenv.h>

void main( void )
{
    int mode;
    mode = fegetround();
    if ( mode == FE_TONEAREST )
            printf( "Nearest\n" );
    else if ( mode == FE_DOWNWARD )
        printf( "Down\n" );
    else if ( mode == FE_TOWARDZERO )
        printf( "To Zero\n" );
    else if ( mode == FE_UPWARD )
        printf( "Up\n" );
}
```

Classification: C99

Synopsis:

```
#include <fenv.h>
int feholdexcept( fenv_t *__envp );
```

Description: The `feholdexcept` function saves the current floating-point environment in the object pointed to by envp, clears the floating-point status flags, and then installs a non-stop (continue on floating-point exceptions) mode, if available, for all floating-point exceptions.

Returns: The `feholdexcept` function returns zero if and only if non-stop floating-point exception handling was successfully installed.

See Also: `fegetenv`, `fesetenv`, `feupdateenv`

Example:

```
#include <fenv.h>

void main( void )
{
    fenv_t env;
    feholdexcept( &env );
}
```

Classification: C99

Synopsis:

```
#include <stdio.h>
int feof( FILE *fp );
```

Description: The `feof` function tests the end-of-file indicator for the stream pointed to by *fp*. Because this indicator is set when an input operation attempts to read past the end of the file the `feof` function will detect the end of the file only after an attempt is made to read beyond the end of the file. Thus, if a file contains 10 lines, the `feof` will not detect end of file after the tenth line is read; it will detect end of file once the program attempts to read more data.

Returns: The `feof` function returns non-zero if the end-of-file indicator is set for *fp*.

See Also: `clearerr`, `ferror`, `fopen`, `freopen`, `perror`, `read`, `strerror`

Example:

```
#include <stdio.h>

void process_record( char *buf )
  {
    printf( "%s\n", buf );
  }

void main()
  {
    FILE *fp;
    char buffer[100];

    fp = fopen( "file", "r" );
    fgets( buffer, sizeof( buffer ), fp );
    while( ! feof( fp ) ) {
      process_record( buffer );
      fgets( buffer, sizeof( buffer ), fp );
    }
    fclose( fp );
  }
```

Classification: ANSI

Systems: All, Netware

Synopsis:
```
#include <fenv.h>
int feraiseexcept( int __excepts );
```

Description: The `feraiseexcept` function attempts to raise the supported floating-point exceptions represented by its argument.

Returns: The `feraiseexcept` function returns zero if the excepts argument is zero or if all the specified exceptions were successfully raised. Otherwise, it returns a nonzero value.

See Also: `feclearexcept`, `fegetexceptflag`, `fetestexcept`

Example:
```
#include <fenv.h>

void main( void )
{
        feraiseexcept( FE_DIVBYZERO );
}
```

Classification: C99

Synopsis:
```
#include <stdio.h>
int ferror( FILE *fp );
```

Description: The `ferror` function tests the error indicator for the stream pointed to by *fp*.

Returns: The `ferror` function returns non-zero if the error indicator is set for *fp*.

See Also: `clearerr`, `feof`, `perror`, `strerror`

Example:
```
#include <stdio.h>

void main()
  {
    FILE *fp;
    int c;

    fp = fopen( "file", "r" );
    if( fp != NULL ) {
      c = fgetc( fp );
      if( ferror( fp ) ) {
        printf( "Error reading file\n" );
      }
    }
    fclose( fp );
  }
```

Classification: ANSI

Systems: All, Netware

Synopsis:

```
#include <fenv.h>
int fesetenv( const fenv_t *__envp );
```

Description: The `fesetenv` function attempts to establishe the floating-point environment represented by the object pointed to by envp. The argument envp shall point to an object set by a call to `fegetenv` or `feholdexcept` , or equal the `FE_DFL_ENV` macro. Note that fesetenv merely installs the state of the floating-point status flags represented through its argument, and does not raise these floating-point exceptions.

Returns: The `fesetenv` function returns zero if the environment was successfully established. Otherwise, it returns a nonzero value.

See Also: `fegetenv`, `feholdexcept`, `feupdateenv`

Example:

```
#include <fenv.h>

void main( void )
{
    fenv_t env;
    fegetenv( &env );
    fesetenv( FE_DFL_ENV );
    fesetenv( &env );
}
```

Classification: C99

Synopsis:
```
#include <fenv.h>
int fesetexceptflag( const fexcept_t *__flagp, int __excepts );
```

Description: The `fesetexceptflag` function attempts to set the floating-point status flags indicated by the argument excepts to the states stored in the object pointed to by flagp. The value of *flagp shall have been set by a previous call to `fegetexceptflag` whose second argument represented at least those floating-point exceptions represented by the argument excepts. This function does not raise floating-point exceptions, but only sets the state of the flags.

Returns: The `fesetexceptflag` function returns zero if the excepts argument is zero or if all the specified flags were successfully set to the appropriate state. Otherwise, it returns a nonzero value.

See Also: `feclearexcept`, `fegetexceptflag`, `fetestexcept`

Example:
```
#include <fenv.h>

void main( void )
{
    fexcept_t flags;
    fgetexceptflag( &flags, FE_DENORMAL|FE_INVALID );
    fsetexceptflag( &flags, FE_INVALID );
}
```

Classification: C99

Synopsis:
```
#include <fenv.h>
int fesetround( int __round );
```

Description: The `fesetround` function establishes the rounding direction represented by its argument round. If the argument is not equal to the value of a rounding direction macro, the rounding direction is not changed.

Returns: The `fesetround` function returns a zero value if and only if the requested rounding direction was established.

See Also: `fegetround`

Example:
```
#include <fenv.h>

void main( void )
{
    fesetround( FE_UPWARD );
}
```

Classification: C99

Synopsis:

```
#include <fenv.h>
int fetestexcept( int __excepts );
```

Description: The `fetestexcept` function determines which of a specified subset of the floatingpoint exception flags are currently set. The excepts argument specifies the floating point status flags to be queried.

Returns: The `fetestexcept` function returns the value of the bitwise OR of the floating-point exception macros corresponding to the currently set floating-point exceptions included in excepts.

See Also: `feclearexcept`, `fegetexceptflag`, `feraiseexcept`, `fesetexceptflag`

Example:

```
#include <stdio.h>
#include <fenv.h>

void main( void )
{
    int excepts;
    feclearexcept( FE_DIVBYZERO );

    ...code that may cause a divide by zero exception

    excepts = fetestexcept( FE_DIVBYZERO );
    if ( excepts & FE_DIVBYZERO)
        printf( "Divide by zero occurred\n" );
}
```

Classification: C99

Synopsis:

```
#include <fenv.h>
int feupdateenv( const fenv_t *__envp );
```

Description: The `feupdateenv` function attempts to save the currently raised floating-point exceptions in its automatic storage, installs the floating-point environment represented by the object pointed to by envp, and then raises the saved floating-point exceptions. The argument envp shall point to an object set by a call to feholdexcept or fegetenv, or equal a floating-point environment macro.

Returns: The `feupdateenv` function returns zero if all the actions were successfully carried out. Otherwise, it returns a nonzero value.

See Also: `fegetenv`, `feholdexcept`, `fesetenv`

Example:

```
#include <fenv.h>

void main( void )
{
    fenv_t env;
    fegetenv( &env );
    fesetenv( FE_DFL_ENV );
    feupdateenv( &env );
}
```

Classification: C99

Synopsis:

```
#include <stdio.h>
int fflush( FILE *fp );
```

Description: If the file *fp* is open for output or update, the `fflush` function causes any unwritten data to be written to the file. If the file *fp* is open for input or update, the `fflush` function undoes the effect of any preceding `ungetc` operation on the stream. If the value of *fp* is `NULL,` then all files that are open will be flushed.

Returns: The `fflush` function returns non-zero if a write error occurs and zero otherwise. When an error has occurred, `errno` contains a value indicating the type of error that has been detected.

See Also: `fgetc`, `fgets`, `flushall`, `fopen`, `getc`, `gets`, `setbuf`, `setvbuf`, `ungetc`

Example:

```
#include <stdio.h>
#include <conio.h>

void main()
  {
    printf( "Press any key to continue..." );
    fflush( stdout );
    getch();
  }
```

Classification: ANSI

Systems: All, Netware

Synopsis:

```
#include <strings.h>
int ffs( int i );
```

Description: The `ffs` finds the first bit set, beginning with the least significant bit, in *i*. Bits are numbered starting at one (the least significant bit).

Returns: The `ffs` function returns the index of the first bit set. If *i* is 0, `ffs` returns zero.

See Also: `_lrotl`, `_lrotr`, `_rotl`, `_rotr`

Example:

```
#include <stdio.h>
#include <strings.h>

int main( void )
{
    printf( "%d\n", ffs( 0 ) );
    printf( "%d\n", ffs( 16 ) );
    printf( "%d\n", ffs( 127 ) );
    printf( "%d\n", ffs( -16 ) );
    return( 0 );
}
```

produces the following:

```
0
5
1
5
```

Classification: POSIX

Systems: All, Netware

Synopsis:

```
#include <stdio.h>
int fgetc( FILE *fp );
#include <stdio.h>
#include <wchar.h>
wint_t fgetwc( FILE *fp );
```

Description: The `fgetc` function gets the next character from the file designated by *fp*. The character is `signed.`

The `fgetwc` function is identical to `fgetc` except that it gets the next multibyte character (if present) from the input stream pointed to by *fp* and converts it to a wide character.

Returns: The `fgetc` function returns the next character from the input stream pointed to by *fp*. If the stream is at end-of-file, the end-of-file indicator is set and `fgetc` returns `EOF`. If a read error occurs, the error indicator is set and `fgetc` returns `EOF`.

The `fgetwc` function returns the next wide character from the input stream pointed to by *fp*. If the stream is at end-of-file, the end-of-file indicator is set and `fgetwc` returns `WEOF`. If a read error occurs, the error indicator is set and `fgetwc` returns `WEOF`. If an encoding error occurs, `errno` is set to `EILSEQ` and `fgetwc` returns `WEOF`.

When an error has occurred, `errno` contains a value indicating the type of error that has been detected.

See Also: `fgetchar`, `fgets`, `fopen`, `getc`, `getchar`, `gets`, `ungetc`

Example:

```
#include <stdio.h>

void main()
  {
    FILE *fp;
    int c;

    fp = fopen( "file", "r" );
    if( fp != NULL ) {
      while( (c = fgetc( fp )) != EOF )
        fputc( c, stdout );
      fclose( fp );
    }
  }
```

Classification: fgetc is ANSI
fgetwc is ANSI

Systems:

```
fgetc - All, Netware
fgetwc - All
```

Synopsis:
```
#include <stdio.h>
int fgetchar( void );
int _fgetchar( void );
wint_t _fgetwchar( void );
```

Description: The `fgetchar` function is equivalent to `fgetc` with the argument `stdin`.

The `_fgetchar` function is identical to `fgetchar`. Use `_fgetchar` for ANSI naming conventions.

The `_fgetwchar` function is identical to `fgetchar` except that it gets the next multibyte character (if present) from the input stream pointed to by `stdin` and converts it to a wide character.

Returns: The `fgetchar` function returns the next character from the input stream pointed to by `stdin`. If the stream is at end-of-file, the end-of-file indicator is set and `fgetchar` returns `EOF`. If a read error occurs, the error indicator is set and `fgetchar` returns `EOF`.

The `_fgetwchar` function returns the next wide character from the input stream pointed to by `stdin`. If the stream is at end-of-file, the end-of-file indicator is set and `_fgetwchar` returns `WEOF`. If a read error occurs, the error indicator is set and `_fgetwchar` returns `WEOF`. If an encoding error occurs, `errno` is set to `EILSEQ` and `_fgetwchar` returns `WEOF`.

When an error has occurred, `errno` contains a value indicating the type of error that has been detected.

See Also: `fgetc`, `fgets`, `fopen`, `getc`, `getchar`, `gets`, `ungetc`

Example:
```
#include <stdio.h>

void main()
  {
    FILE *fp;
    int c;

    fp = freopen( "file", "r", stdin );
    if( fp != NULL ) {
      while( (c = fgetchar()) != EOF )
        fputchar(c);
      fclose( fp );
    }
  }
```

Classification: WATCOM

Systems:
```
fgetchar - All, Netware
_fgetchar - All, Netware
_fgetwchar - All
```

Synopsis:

```
#include <stdio.h>
int fgetpos( FILE *fp, fpos_t *pos );
```

Description: The `fgetpos` function stores the current position of the file *fp* in the object pointed to by *pos*. The value stored is usable by the `fsetpos` function for repositioning the file to its position at the time of the call to the `fgetpos` function.

Returns: The `fgetpos` function returns zero if successful, otherwise, the `fgetpos` function returns a non-zero value. When an error has occurred, `errno` contains a value indicating the type of error that has been detected.

See Also: `fopen`, `fseek`, `fsetpos`, `ftell`

Example:

```
#include <stdio.h>

void main()
  {
    FILE *fp;
    fpos_t position;
    auto char buffer[80];

    fp = fopen( "file", "r" );
    if( fp != NULL ) {
      fgetpos( fp, &position ); /* get position     */
      fgets( buffer, 80, fp );  /* read record      */
      fsetpos( fp, &position ); /* set position     */
      fgets( buffer, 80, fp );  /* read same record */
      fclose( fp );
    }
  }
```

Classification: ANSI

Systems: All, Netware

Synopsis:

```
#include <stdio.h>
char *fgets( char *buf, int n, FILE *fp );
#include <stdio.h>
#include <wchar.h>
wchar_t *fgetws( wchar_t *buf, int n, FILE *fp );
```

Description: The `fgets` function gets a string of characters from the file designated by *fp* and stores them in the array pointed to by *buf*. The `fgets` function stops reading characters when end-of-file is reached, or when a newline character is read, or when *n-1* characters have been read, whichever comes first. The new-line character is not discarded. A null character is placed immediately after the last character read into the array.

The `fgetws` function is identical to `fgets` except that it gets a string of multibyte characters (if present) from the input stream pointed to by *fp*, converts them to wide characters, and stores them in the wide-character array pointed to by *buf*. In this case, *n* specifies the number of wide characters, less one, to be read.

A common programming error is to assume the presence of a new-line character in every string that is read into the array. A new-line character will not be present when more than *n-1* characters occur before the new-line. Also, a new-line character may not appear as the last character in a file, just before end-of-file.

The `gets` function is similar to `fgets` except that it operates with `stdin`, it has no size argument, and it replaces a newline character with the null character.

Returns: The `fgets` function returns *buf* if successful. `NULL` is returned if end-of-file is encountered, or a read error occurs. When an error has occurred, `errno` contains a value indicating the type of error that has been detected.

See Also: `fgetc`, `fgetchar`, `fopen`, `getc`, `getchar`, `gets`, `ungetc`

Example:

```
#include <stdio.h>

void main()
  {
    FILE *fp;
    char buffer[80];

    fp = fopen( "file", "r" );
    if( fp != NULL ) {
      while( fgets( buffer, 80, fp ) != NULL )
        fputs( buffer, stdout );
      fclose( fp );
    }
  }
```

Classification: fgets is ANSI
fgetws is ANSI

Systems:

```
fgets - All, Netware
fgetws - All
```

Synopsis:

```
#include <math.h>
extern int _fieeetomsbin( float *src, float *dest );
```

Description: The `_fieeetomsbin` function loads the float pointed to by *src* in IEEE format and converts it to Microsoft binary format, storing the result into the float pointed to by *dest*.

For `_fieeetomsbin`, IEEE Nan's and Infinities will cause overflow. IEEE denormals will be converted if within range. Otherwise, they will be converted to 0 in the Microsoft binary format.

The range of Microsoft binary format floats is 2.938736e-39 to 1.701412e+38. The range of Microsoft binary format doubles is 2.938735877056e-39 to 1.701411834605e+38.

Microsoft Binary Format was used by early versions of Microsoft QuickBASIC before coprocessors became standard.

Returns: The `_fieeetomsbin` function returns 0 if the conversion was successful. Otherwise, it returns 1 if conversion would cause an overflow.

See Also: `_dieeetomsbin`, `_dmsbintoieee`, `_fmsbintoieee`

Example:

```
#include <stdio.h>
#include <math.h>

void main()
  {
    float fieee, fmsb;
    double dieee, dmsb;

    fieee = 0.5;
    dieee = -2.0;

    /* Convert IEEE format to Microsoft binary format */
    _fieeetomsbin( &fieee, &fmsb );
    _dieeetomsbin( &dieee, &dmsb );

    /* Convert Microsoft binary format back to IEEE format */
    _fmsbintoieee( &fmsb, &fieee );
    _dmsbintoieee( &dmsb, &dieee );

    /* Display results */
    printf( "fieee = %f, dieee = %f\n", fieee, dieee );
  }
```

produces the following:

```
fieee = 0.500000, dieee = -2.000000
```

Classification: WATCOM

Systems: All, Netware

Synopsis:

```
#include <unistd.h>
long filelength( int fildes );
__int64 _filelengthi64( int fildes );
```

Description: The `filelength` function returns, as a 32-bit long integer, the number of bytes in the opened file indicated by the file descriptor *fildes*.

The function returns, as a 64-bit integer, the number of bytes in the opened file indicated by the file descriptor *fildes*.

Returns: If an error occurs in `filelength`, (-1L) is returned.

If an error occurs in , (-1I64) is returned.

When an error has occurred, `errno` contains a value indicating the type of error that has been detected.

Otherwise, the number of bytes written to the file is returned.

See Also: `fstat`, `lseek`, `tell`

Example:

```
#include <sys/types.h>
#include <fcntl.h>
#include <stdio.h>
#include <unistd.h>

void main( void )
{
    int fildes;

    /* open a file for input              */
    fildes = open( "file", O_RDONLY );
    if( fildes != -1 ) {
        printf( "Size of file is %ld bytes\n",
              filelength( fildes ) );
        close( fildes );
    }
}
```

produces the following:

```
Size of file is 461 bytes
```

Classification: WATCOM

Systems: All, Netware

Synopsis:

```
#include <stdio.h>
#define FILENAME_MAX 123
```

Description: The FILENAME_MAX macro is the size of an array of char big enough to hold a string naming any file that the implementation expects to open; If there is no practical file name length limit, FILENAME_MAX is the recommended size of such an array. As file name string contents must meet other system-specific constraints, some strings of length FILENAME_MAX may not work.

FILENAME_MAX typically sizes an array to hold a file name.

Returns: The FILENAME_MAX macro returns a positive integer value.

Example:

```
#include <stdio.h>
#include <string.h>


int main( int argc, char *argv[] )
{
    if( argc ) {
        char fname[FILENAME_MAX];

        strcpy( fname, argv[0] );
        puts( fname );
    }
    return( 0 );
}
```

Classification: ANSI

Systems: MACRO

Synopsis:
```
#include <stdio.h>
int fileno( FILE *stream );
```

Description: The `fileno` function returns the number of the file descriptor for the file designated by *stream*. This number can be used in POSIX input/output calls anywhere the value returned by `open` can be used. The following symbolic values in `<unistd.h>` define the file descriptors that are associated with the C language *stdin*, *stdout*, and *stderr* files when the application is started.

Value	***Meaning***
STDIN_FILENO	Standard input file number, *stdin* (0)
STDOUT_FILENO	Standard output file number, *stdout* (1)
STDERR_FILENO	Standard error file number, *stderr* (2)

Returns: The `fileno` function returns the number of the file descriptor for the file designated by *stream*. If an error occurs, a value of -1 is returned and `errno` is set to indicate the error.

See Also: `open`

Example:
```
#include <stdio.h>

void main()
  {
    FILE *stream;

    stream = fopen( "file", "r" );
    printf( "File number is %d\n", fileno( stream ) );
    fclose( stream );
  }
```

produces the following:

```
File number is 7
```

Classification: POSIX 1003.1

Systems: All, Netware

Synopsis:
```
#include <float.h>
int _finite( double x );
```

Description: The `_finite` function determines whether the double precision floating-point argument is a valid number (i.e., not infinite and not a NAN).

Returns: The `_finite` function returns 0 if the number is not valid and non-zero otherwise.

See Also: `_clear87`, `_control87`, `_controlfp`, `_fpreset`, `printf`, `_status87`, `isfinite`, `fpclassify`

Example:
```
#include <stdio.h>
#include <float.h>

void main()
  {
    printf( "%s\n", (_finite( 1.797693134862315e+308 ) )
        ? "Valid" : "Invalid" );
    printf( "%s\n", (_finite( 1.797693134862320e+308 ) )
        ? "Valid" : "Invalid" );
  }
```

produces the following:

```
Valid
Invalid
```

Classification: WATCOM

Systems: Math

Synopsis:

```
#include <graph.h>
short _FAR _floodfill( short x, short y,
                       short stop_color );

short _FAR _floodfill_w( double x, double y,
                         short stop_color );
```

Description: The `_floodfill` functions fill an area of the screen. The `_floodfill` function uses the view coordinate system. The `_floodfill_w` function uses the window coordinate system.

The filling starts at the point `(x,y)` and continues in all directions: when a pixel is filled, the neighbouring pixels (horizontally and vertically) are then considered for filling. Filling is done using the current color and fill mask. No filling will occur if the point `(x,y)` lies outside the clipping region.

If the argument *stop_color* is a valid pixel value, filling will occur in each direction until a pixel is encountered with a pixel value of *stop_color*. The filled area will be the area around `(x,y)`, bordered by *stop_color*. No filling will occur if the point `(x,y)` has the pixel value *stop_color*.

If *stop_color* has the value (-1), filling occurs until a pixel is encountered with a pixel value different from the pixel value of the starting point `(x,y)`. No filling will occur if the pixel value of the point `(x,y)` is the current color.

Returns: The `_floodfill` functions return zero when no filling takes place; a non-zero value is returned to indicate that filling has occurred.

See Also: `_setcliprgn`, `_setcolor`, `_setfillmask`, `_setplotaction`

Example:

```
#include <conio.h>
#include <graph.h>

main()
{
    _setvideomode( _VRES16COLOR );
    _setcolor( 1 );
    _ellipse( _GBORDER, 120, 90, 520, 390 );
    _setcolor( 2 );
    _floodfill( 320, 240, 1 );
    getch();
    _setvideomode( _DEFAULTMODE );
}
```

Classification: _floodfill is PC Graphics

Systems:

```
_floodfill - DOS, QNX
_floodfill_w - DOS, QNX
```

Synopsis:
```
#include <math.h>
double floor( double x );
```

Description: The `floor` function computes the largest integer not greater than *x*.

Returns: The `floor` function computes the largest integer not greater than *x*, expressed as a `double.`

See Also: `ceil`, `fmod`

Example:
```
#include <stdio.h>
#include <math.h>

void main()
  {
    printf( "%f\n", floor( -3.14 ) );
    printf( "%f\n", floor( -3. ) );
    printf( "%f\n", floor( 0. ) );
    printf( "%f\n", floor( 3.14 ) );
    printf( "%f\n", floor( 3. ) );
  }
```

produces the following:

```
-4.000000
-3.000000
0.000000
3.000000
3.000000
```

Classification: ANSI

Systems: Math

Synopsis:
```
#include <stdio.h>
int flushall( void );
```

Description: The `flushall` function clears all buffers associated with input streams and writes any buffers associated with output streams. A subsequent read operation on an input file causes new data to be read from the associated file or device.

Calling the `flushall` function is equivalent to calling the `fflush` for all open stream files.

Returns: The `flushall` function returns the number of open streams. When an output error occurs while writing to a file, the `errno` global variable will be set.

See Also: `fopen`, `fflush`

Example:
```
#include <stdio.h>

void main()
  {
    printf( "The number of open files is %d\n",
            flushall() );
  }
```

produces the following:

```
The number of open files is 4
```

Classification: WATCOM

Systems: All, Netware

Synopsis:
```
#include <math.h>
double fmod( double x, double y );
```

Description: The `fmod` function computes the floating-point remainder of *x/y*, even if the quotient *x/y* is not representable.

Returns: The `fmod` function returns the value *x - (i * y)*, for some integer *i* such that, if *y* is non-zero, the result has the same sign as *x* and magnitude less than the magnitude of *y*. If the value of *y* is zero, then the value returned is zero.

See Also: `ceil`, `fabs`, `floor`

Example:
```
#include <stdio.h>
#include <math.h>

void main()
  {
    printf( "%f\n", fmod(  4.5,  2.0 ) );
    printf( "%f\n", fmod( -4.5,  2.0 ) );
    printf( "%f\n", fmod(  4.5, -2.0 ) );
    printf( "%f\n", fmod( -4.5, -2.0 ) );
  }
```

produces the following:

```
0.500000
-0.500000
0.500000
-0.500000
```

Classification: ANSI

Systems: Math

Synopsis:
```
#include <math.h>
extern int _fmsbintoieee( float *src, float *dest );
```

Description: The `_fmsbintoieee` function loads the float pointed to by *src* in Microsoft binary format and converts it to IEEE format, storing the result &into the float pointed to by *dest*.

The range of Microsoft binary format floats is 2.938736e-39 to 1.701412e+38. The range of Microsoft binary format doubles is 2.938735877056e-39 to 1.701411834605e+38.

Microsoft Binary Format was used by early versions of Microsoft QuickBASIC before coprocessors became standard.

Returns: The `_fmsbintoieee` function returns 0 if the conversion was successful. Otherwise, it returns 1 if conversion would cause an overflow.

See Also: `_dieeetomsbin`, `_dmsbintoieee`, `_fieeetomsbin`

Example:
```
#include <stdio.h>
#include <math.h>

void main()
  {
    float fieee, fmsb;
    double dieee, dmsb;

    fieee = 0.5;
    dieee = -2.0;

    /* Convert IEEE format to Microsoft binary format */
    _fieeetomsbin( &fieee, &fmsb );
    _dieeetomsbin( &dieee, &dmsb );

    /* Convert Microsoft binary format back to IEEE format */
    _fmsbintoieee( &fmsb, &fieee );
    _dmsbintoieee( &dmsb, &dieee );

    /* Display results */
    printf( "fieee = %f, dieee = %f\n", fieee, dieee );
  }
```

produces the following:

```
fieee = 0.500000, dieee = -2.000000
```

Classification: WATCOM

Systems: All, Netware

Synopsis:

```
#include <stdio.h>
FILE *fopen( const char *filename, const char *mode );
FILE *_wfopen( const wchar_t *filename,
               const wchar_t *mode );
```

Safer C: The Safer C Library extension provides the `fopen_s` function which is a safer alternative to `fopen`. This newer `fopen_s` function is recommended to be used instead of the traditional "unsafe" `fopen` function.

Description: The `fopen` function opens the file whose name is the string pointed to by *filename*, and associates a stream with it. The argument *mode* points to a string beginning with one of the following sequences:

Mode	***Meaning***
"r"	open file for reading
"w"	create file for writing, or truncate to zero length
"a"	append: open file or create for writing at end-of-file
"r+"	open file for update (reading and/or writing)
"w+"	create file for update, or truncate to zero length
"a+"	append: open file or create for update, writing at end-of-file

In addition to the above characters, you can also include one of the following characters in *mode* to specify the translation mode for newline characters:

t The letter "t" may be added to any of the above sequences in the second or later position to indicate that the file is (or must be) a text file.

b The letter "b" may be added to any of the above sequences in the second or later position to indicate that the file is (or must be) a binary file (an ANSI requirement for portability to systems that make a distinction between text and binary files).

Under QNX, there is no difference between text files and binary files.

You can also include one of the following characters to enable or disable the "commit" flag for the associated file.

c The letter "c" may be added to any of the above sequences in the second or later position to indicate that any output is committed by the operating system whenever a flush (`fflush` or `flushall`) is done.

This option is not supported under Netware.

n The letter "n" may be added to any of the above sequences in the second or later position to indicate that the operating system need not commit any output whenever a flush is done. It also overrides the global commit flag if you link your program with `COMMODE.OBJ`. The global commit flag default is "no-commit" unless you explicitly link your program with `COMMODE.OBJ`.

This option is not supported under Netware.

The "t", "c", and "n" mode options are extensions for `fopen` and `_fdopen` and should not be used where ANSI portability is desired.

Opening a file with read mode (`r` as the first character in the *mode* argument) fails if the file does not exist or it cannot be read. Opening a file with append mode (`a` as the first character in the *mode* argument) causes all subsequent writes to the file to be forced to the current end-of-file, regardless of previous calls to the `fseek` function. When a file is opened with update mode (`+` as the second or later character of the *mode* argument), both input and output may be performed on the associated stream.

When a stream is opened in update mode, both reading and writing may be performed. However, writing may not be followed by reading without an intervening call to the `fflush` function or to a file positioning function (`fseek`, `fsetpos`, `rewind`). Similarly, reading may not be followed by writing without an intervening call to a file positioning function, unless the read resulted in end-of-file.

The `_wfopen` function is identical to `fopen` except that it accepts wide-character string arguments for *filename* and *mode*.

Returns: The `fopen` function returns a pointer to the object controlling the stream. This pointer must be passed as a parameter to subsequent functions for performing operations on the file. If the open operation fails, `fopen` returns `NULL.` When an error has occurred, `errno` contains a value indicating the type of error that has been detected.

See Also: `fclose`, `fcloseall`, `fdopen`, `fopen_s`, `freopen`, `freopen_s`, `_fsopen`, `open`, `sopen`

Example:

```
#include <stdio.h>

void main()
{
    FILE *fp;

    fp = fopen( "file", "r" );
    if( fp != NULL ) {
      /* rest of code goes here */
      fclose( fp );
    }
}
```

Classification: fopen is ANSI
_wfopen is not ANSI

Systems:

```
fopen - All, Netware
_wfopen - All
```

Synopsis:

```
#define __STDC_WANT_LIB_EXT1__ 1
#include <stdio.h>
errno_t fopen_s( FILE * restrict * restrict streamptr,
                 const char * restrict filename,
                 const char * restrict mode);
errno_t _wfopen_s( FILE * restrict * restrict streamptr,
                   const wchar_t * restrict filename,
                   const wchar_t * restrict mode);
```

Constraints: If any of the following runtime-constraints is violated, the currently active runtime-constraint handler will be invoked and `fopen_s` will return a non-zero value to indicate an error, or the runtime-constraint handler aborts the program.

None of *streamptr*, *filename*, or *mode* shall be a null pointer. If there is a runtime-constraint violation, `fopen_s` does not attempt to open a file. Furthermore, if *streamptr* is not a null pointer, `fopen_s` sets **streamptr* to the null pointer.

Description: The `fopen_s` function opens the file whose name is the string pointed to by *filename*, and associates a stream with it. The *mode* string shall be as described for fopen, with the addition that modes starting with the character 'w' or 'a' may be preceded by the character 'u', see below:

Mode	***Meaning***
"uw"	truncate to zero length or create text file for writing, default permissions
"ua"	append; open or create text file for writing at end-of-file, default permissions
"uwb"	truncate to zero length or create binary file for writing, default permissions
"uab"	append; open or create binary file for writing at end-of-file, default permissions
"uw+"	truncate to zero length or create text file for update, default permissions
"ua+"	append; open or create text file for update, writing at end-of-file, default permissions
"uw+b or uwb+"	truncate to zero length or create binary file for update, default permissions
"ua+b or uab+"	append; open or create binary file for update, writing at end-of-file, default permissions

To the extent that the underlying system supports the concepts, files opened for writing shall be opened with exclusive (also known as non-shared) access. If the file is being created, and the first character of the *mode* string is not 'u', to the extent that the underlying system supports it, the file shall have a file permission that prevents other users on the system from accessing the file. If the file is being created and first character of the mode string is 'u', then by the time the file has been closed, it shall have the system default file access permissions. If the file was opened successfully, then the pointer to FILE pointed to by *streamptr* will be set to the pointer to the object controlling the opened file. Otherwise, the pointer to FILE pointed to by *streamptr* will be set to a null pointer.

In addition to the above characters, you can also include one of the following characters in *mode* to specify the translation mode for newline characters:

t The letter "t" may be added to any of the above sequences in the second or later position to indicate that the file is (or must be) a text file.

b The letter "b" may be added to any of the above sequences in the second or later position to indicate that the file is (or must be) a binary file (an ANSI requirement for portability to systems that make a distinction between text and binary files).

Under QNX, there is no difference between text files and binary files.

You can also include one of the following characters to enable or disable the "commit" flag for the associated file.

c The letter "c" may be added to any of the above sequences in the second or later position to indicate that any output is committed by the operating system whenever a flush (`fflush` or `flushall`) is done.

This option is not supported under Netware.

n The letter "n" may be added to any of the above sequences in the second or later position to indicate that the operating system need not commit any output whenever a flush is done. It also overrides the global commit flag if you link your program with `COMMODE.OBJ.` The global commit flag default is "no-commit" unless you explicitly link your program with `COMMODE.OBJ.`

This option is not supported under Netware.

The "t", "c", and "n" mode options are extensions for `fopen_s` and should not be used where ANSI portability is desired.

Opening a file with read mode (`r` as the first character in the *mode* argument) fails if the file does not exist or it cannot be read. Opening a file with append mode (`a` as the first character in the *mode* argument) causes all subsequent writes to the file to be forced to the current end-of-file, regardless of previous calls to the `fseek` function. When a file is opened with update mode (`+` as the second or later character of the *mode* argument), both input and output may be performed on the associated stream.

When a stream is opened in update mode, both reading and writing may be performed. However, writing may not be followed by reading without an intervening call to the `fflush` function or to a file positioning function (`fseek`, `fsetpos`, `rewind`). Similarly, reading may not be followed by writing without an intervening call to a file positioning function, unless the read resulted in end-of-file.

The `_wfopen_s` function is identical to `fopen_s` except that it accepts wide-character string arguments for *filename* and *mode*.

Returns: The `fopen_s` function returns zero if it opened the file. If it did not open the file or if there was a runtime-constraint violation, `fopen_s` returns a non-zero value.

See Also: `fclose`, `fcloseall`, `fdopen`, `fopen`, `freopen`, `freopen_s`, `_fsopen`, `open`, `sopen`

Example:

```
#define __STDC_WANT_LIB_EXT1__ 1
#include <stdio.h>

void main()
{
    errno_t rc;
    FILE    *fp;

    rc = fopen_s( &fp, "file", "r" );
    if( fp != NULL ) {
      /* rest of code goes here */
      fclose( fp );
    }
}
```

Classification: fopen_s is TR 24731
_wfopen_s is WATCOM

Systems:

```
fopen_s - All, Netware
_wfopen_s - All
```

Synopsis:
```
#include <i86.h>
unsigned FP_OFF( void __far *far_ptr );
```

Description: The FP_OFF macro can be used to obtain the offset portion of the far pointer value given in *far_ptr*.

Returns: The macro returns an unsigned integer value which is the offset portion of the pointer value.

See Also: FP_SEG, MK_FP, segread

Example:
```
#include <stdio.h>
#include <i86.h>

char ColourTable[256][3];

void main()
  {
    union REGPACK r;
    int i;

    /* read block of colour registers */
    r.h.ah = 0x10;
    r.h.al = 0x17;
#if defined(__386__)
    r.x.ebx = 0;
    r.x.ecx = 256;
    r.x.edx = FP_OFF( ColourTable );
    r.w.ds = r.w.fs = r.w.gs = FP_SEG( &r );
#else
    r.w.bx = 0;
    r.w.cx = 256;
    r.w.dx = FP_OFF( ColourTable );
#endif
    r.w.es = FP_SEG( ColourTable );
    intr( 0x10, &r );

    for( i = 0; i < 256; i++ ) {
      printf( "Colour index = %d "
              "{ Red=%d, Green=%d, Blue=%d }\n",
              i,
              ColourTable[i][0],
              ColourTable[i][1],
              ColourTable[i][2] );
    }
  }
```

Classification: Intel

Systems: MACRO

Synopsis:
```
#include <i86.h>
unsigned FP_SEG( void __far *far_ptr );
```

Description: The `FP_SEG` macro can be used to obtain the segment portion of the far pointer value given in *far_ptr*.

Returns: The macro returns an unsigned integer value which is the segment portion of the pointer value.

See Also: `FP_OFF`, `MK_FP`, `segread`

Example:
```
#include <stdio.h>
#include <i86.h>

char ColourTable[256][3];

void main()
  {
    union REGPACK r;
    int i;

    /* read block of colour registers */
    r.h.ah = 0x10;
    r.h.al = 0x17;
#if defined(__386__)
    r.x.ebx = 0;
    r.x.ecx = 256;
    r.x.edx = FP_OFF( ColourTable );
    r.w.ds = r.w.fs = r.w.gs = FP_SEG( &r );
#else
    r.w.bx = 0;
    r.w.cx = 256;
    r.w.dx = FP_OFF( ColourTable );
#endif
    r.w.es = FP_SEG( ColourTable );
    intr( 0x10, &r );

    for( i = 0; i < 256; i++ ) {
      printf( "Colour index = %d "
              "{ Red=%d, Green=%d, Blue=%d }\n",
              i,
              ColourTable[i][0],
              ColourTable[i][1],
              ColourTable[i][2] );
    }
  }
```

Classification: Intel

Systems: MACRO

Synopsis:
```
#include <math.h>
int fpclassify( x );
```

Description: The `fpclassify` macro classifies its argument *x* as NaN, infinite, normal, subnormal, or zero. First, an argument represented in a format wider than its semantic type is converted to its semantic type. Then classification is based on the type of the argument.

The argument *x* must be an expression of real floating type.

The possible return values of `fpclassify` and their meanings are listed below.

Constant	***Meaning***
FP_INFINITE	positive or negative infinity
FP_NAN	NaN (not-a-number)
FP_NORMAL	normal number (neither zero, subnormal, NaN, nor infinity)
FP_SUBNORMAL	subnormal number
FP_ZERO	positive or negative zero

Returns: The `fpclassify` macro returns the value of the number classification macro appropriate to the value of its argument *x*.

See Also: `isfinite`, `isinf`, `isnan`, `isnormal`, `signbit`

Example:
```
#include <math.h>
#include <stdio.h>

void main( void )
{
    printf( "infinity %s a normal number\n",
        fpclassify( INFINITY ) == FP_NORMAL ?
        "is" : "is not" );
}
```

produces the following:

```
infinity is not a normal number
```

Classification: ANSI

Systems: MACRO

Synopsis:

```
#include <float.h>
void _fpreset( void );
```

Description: The `_fpreset` function resets the floating-point unit to the default state that the math library requires for correct function. After a floating-point exception, it may be necessary to call the `_fpreset` function before any further floating-point operations are attempted.

In multi-threaded environments, `_fpreset` only affects the current thread.

Returns: No value is returned.

See Also: `_clear87`, `_control87`, `_controlfp`, `_finite`, `_status87`

Example:

```
#include <stdio.h>
#include <float.h>

char *status[2] = { "No", "  " };

void main( void )
{
    unsigned int fp_status;

    fp_status = _status87();

    printf( "80x87 status\n" );
    printf( "%s invalid operation\n",
            status[ (fp_status & SW_INVALID) == 0 ] );
    printf( "%s denormalized operand\n",
            status[ (fp_status & SW_DENORMAL) == 0 ] );
    printf( "%s divide by zero\n",
            status[ (fp_status & SW_ZERODIVIDE) == 0 ] );
    printf( "%s overflow\n",
            status[ (fp_status & SW_OVERFLOW) == 0 ] );
    printf( "%s underflow\n",
            status[ (fp_status & SW_UNDERFLOW) == 0 ] );
    printf( "%s inexact result\n",
            status[ (fp_status & SW_INEXACT) == 0 ] );
    _fpreset();
}
```

Classification: Intel

Systems: All, Netware

Synopsis:
```
#include <stdio.h>
int fprintf( FILE *fp, const char *format, ... );
#include <stdio.h>
#include <wchar.h>
int fwprintf( FILE *fp, const wchar_t *format, ... );
```

Safer C: The Safer C Library extension provides the `fprintf_s` function which is a safer alternative to `fprintf`. This newer `fprintf_s` function is recommended to be used instead of the traditional "unsafe" `fprintf` function.

Description: The `fprintf` function writes output to the file pointed to by *fp* under control of the argument *format*. The *format* string is described under the description of the `printf` function.

The `fwprintf` function is identical to `fprintf` except that it accepts a wide-character string argument for *format*.

Returns: The `fprintf` function returns the number of characters written, or a negative value if an output error occurred. The `fwprintf` function returns the number of wide characters written, or a negative value if an output error occurred. When an error has occurred, `errno` contains a value indicating the type of error that has been detected.

See Also: `_bprintf`, `cprintf`, `printf`, `sprintf`, `_vbprintf`, `vcprintf`, `vfprintf`, `vprintf`, `vsprintf`

Example:
```
#include <stdio.h>

char *weekday = { "Saturday" };
char *month = { "April" };

void main( void )
{
    fprintf( stdout, "%s, %s %d, %d\n",
          weekday, month, 18, 1987 );
}
```

produces the following:

```
Saturday, April 18, 1987
```

Classification: fprintf is ANSI
fwprintf is ANSI

Systems:
```
fprintf - All, Netware
fwprintf - All
```

Synopsis:

```
#define __STDC_WANT_LIB_EXT1__ 1
#include <stdio.h>
int fprintf_s( FILE * restrict stream,
         const char * restrict format, ... );
#include <wchar.h>
int fwprintf_s( FILE * restrict stream.
       const wchar_t * restrict format, ... );
```

Constraints: If any of the following runtime-constraints is violated, the currently active runtime-constraint handler will be invoked and `fprintf_s` will return a non-zero value to indicate an error, or the runtime-constraint handler aborts the program.

Neither *stream* nor *format* shall be a null pointer. The `%n` specifier (modified or not by flags, field width, or precision) shall not appear in the string pointed to by *format*. Any argument to `fprintf_s` corresponding to a `%s` specifier shall not be a null pointer.

If there is a runtime-constraint violation, the `fprintf_s` function does not attempt to produce further output, and it is unspecified to what extent `fprintf_s` produced output before discovering the runtime-constraint violation.

Description: The `fprintf_s` function is equivalent to the `fprintf` function except for the explicit runtime-constraints listed above.

The `fwprintf_s` function is identical to `fprintf_s` except that it accepts a wide-character string argument for *format*.

Returns: The `fprintf_s` function returns the number of characters written, or a negative value if an output error or runtime-constraint violation occurred.

The `fwprintf_s` function returns the number of wide characters written, or a negative value if an output error or runtime-constraint violation occurred.

See Also: `_bprintf`, `cprintf`, `fprintf`, `printf`, `sprintf`, `_vbprintf`, `vcprintf`, `vfprintf`, `vprintf`, `vsprintf`

Example:

```
#define __STDC_WANT_LIB_EXT1__ 1
#include <stdio.h>

char *weekday = { "Friday" };
char *month = { "August" };

void main( void )
{
    fprintf_s( stdout, "%s, %s %d, %d\n",
               weekday, month, 13, 2004 );
}
```

produces the following:

```
Friday, August 13, 2004
```

Classification: fprintf_s is TR 24731
fwprintf_s is TR 24731

Systems:
```
fprintf_s - All, Netware
fwprintf_s - All
```

Synopsis:

```
#include <stdio.h>
int fputc( int c, FILE *fp );
#include <stdio.h>
#include <wchar.h>
wint_t fputwc( wint_t c, FILE *fp );
```

Description: The `fputc` function writes the character specified by the argument *c* to the output stream designated by *fp*.

The `fputwc` function is identical to `fputc` except that it converts the wide character specified by *c* to a multibyte character and writes it to the output stream.

Returns: The `fputc` function returns the character written or, if a write error occurs, the error indicator is set and `fputc` returns `EOF`.

The `fputwc` function returns the wide character written or, if a write error occurs, the error indicator is set and `fputwc` returns `WEOF`. If an encoding error occurs, `errno` is set to `EILSEQ` and `fputwc` returns `WEOF`.

When an error has occurred, `errno` contains a value indicating the type of error that has been detected.

See Also: `fopen`, `fputchar`, `fputs`, `putc`, `putchar`, `puts`, `ferror`

Example:

```
#include <stdio.h>

void main()
  {
    FILE *fp;
    int c;

    fp = fopen( "file", "r" );
    if( fp != NULL ) {
      while( (c = fgetc( fp )) != EOF )
        fputc( c, stdout );
      fclose( fp );
    }
  }
```

Classification: fputc is ANSI
fputwc is ANSI

Systems:

```
fputc - All, Netware
fputwc - All
```

Synopsis:

```
#include <stdio.h>
int fputchar( int c );
int _fputchar( int c );
wint_t _fputwchar( wint_t c );
```

Description: The `fputchar` function writes the character specified by the argument *c* to the output stream `stdout`. This function is identical to the `putchar` function.

The function is equivalent to:

```
fputc( c, stdout );
```

The `_fputchar` function is identical to `fputchar`. Use `_fputchar` for ANSI naming conventions.

The `_fputwchar` function is identical to `fputchar` except that it converts the wide character specified by *c* to a multibyte character and writes it to the output stream.

Returns: The `fputchar` function returns the character written or, if a write error occurs, the error indicator is set and `fputchar` returns `EOF`.

The `_fputwchar` function returns the wide character written or, if a write error occurs, the error indicator is set and `_fputwchar` returns `WEOF`.

When an error has occurred, `errno` contains a value indicating the type of error that has been detected.

See Also: `fopen`, `fputc`, `fputs`, `putc`, `putchar`, `puts`, `ferror`

Example:

```
#include <stdio.h>

void main()
  {
    FILE *fp;
    int c;

    fp = fopen( "file", "r" );
    if( fp != NULL ) {
      c = fgetc( fp );
      while( c != EOF ) {
        _fputchar( c );
        c = fgetc( fp );
      }
      fclose( fp );
    }
  }
```

Classification: WATCOM

Systems:

```
fputchar - All, Netware
_fputchar - All, Netware
_fputwchar - All
```

Synopsis:

```
#include <stdio.h>
int fputs( const char *buf, FILE *fp );
#include <stdio.h>
#include <wchar.h>
int fputws( const wchar_t *buf, FILE *fp );
```

Description: The `fputs` function writes the character string pointed to by *buf* to the output stream designated by *fp*. The terminating null character is not written.

The `fputws` function is identical to `fputs` except that it converts the wide character string specified by *buf* to a multibyte character string and writes it to the output stream.

Returns: The `fputs` function returns `EOF` if an error occurs; otherwise, it returns a non-negative value (the number of characters written). The `fputws` function returns `EOF` if a write or encoding error occurs; otherwise, it returns a non-negative value (the number of characters written). When an error has occurred, `errno` contains a value indicating the type of error that has been detected.

See Also: `fopen`, `fputc`, `fputchar`, `putc`, `putchar`, `puts`, `ferror`

Example:

```
#include <stdio.h>

void main()
  {
    FILE *fp;
    char buffer[80];

    fp = fopen( "file", "r" );
    if( fp != NULL ) {
      while( fgets( buffer, 80, fp ) != NULL )
        fputs( buffer, stdout );
      fclose( fp );
    }
  }
```

Classification: fputs is ANSI
fputws is ANSI

Systems:

```
fputs - All, Netware
fputws - All
```

Synopsis:

```
#include <stdio.h>
size_t fread( void *buf,
              size_t elsize,
              size_t nelem,
              FILE *fp );
```

Description: The `fread` function reads *nelem* elements of *elsize* bytes each from the file specified by *fp* into the buffer specified by *buf*.

Returns: The `fread` function returns the number of complete elements successfully read. This value may be less than the requested number of elements.

The `feof` and `ferror` functions can be used to determine whether the end of the file was encountered or if an input/output error has occurred. When an error has occurred, `errno` contains a value indicating the type of error that has been detected.

See Also: `fopen`, `feof`, `ferror`

Example: The following example reads a simple student record containing binary data. The student record is described by the `struct student_data` declaration.

```
#include <stdio.h>

struct student_data {
    int  student_id;
    unsigned char marks[10];
};

size_t read_data( FILE *fp, struct student_data *p )
  {
    return( fread( p, sizeof(*p), 1, fp ) );
  }

void main()
  {
    FILE *fp;
    struct student_data std;
    int i;

    fp = fopen( "file", "r" );
    if( fp != NULL ) {
      while( read_data( fp, &std ) != 0 ) {
        printf( "id=%d ", std.student_id );
        for( i = 0; i < 10; i++ )
          printf( "%3d ", std.marks[ i ] );
        printf( "\n" );
      }
      fclose( fp );
    }
  }
```

Classification: ANSI

Systems: All, Netware

Synopsis:

```
#include <stdlib.h>  For ANSI compatibility (free only)
#include <malloc.h>  Required for other function prototypes
void free( void *ptr );
void _bfree( __segment seg, void __based(void) *ptr );
void _ffree( void __far  *ptr );
void _nfree( void __near *ptr );
```

Description: When the value of the argument *ptr* is `NULL,` the `free` function does nothing otherwise, the `free` function deallocates the memory block located by the argument *ptr* which points to a memory block previously allocated through a call to the appropriate version of `calloc`, `malloc` or `realloc`. After the call, the freed block is available for allocation.

Each function deallocates memory from a particular heap, as listed below:

Function	***Heap***
free	Depends on data model of the program
_bfree	Based heap specified by *seg* value
_ffree	Far heap (outside the default data segment)
_nfree	Near heap (inside the default data segment)

In a large data memory model, the `free` function is equivalent to the `_ffree` function; in a small data memory model, the `free` function is equivalent to the `_nfree` function.

Returns: The `free` functions return no value.

See Also: `calloc` Functions, `_expand` Functions, `halloc`, `hfree`, `malloc` Functions, `_msize` Functions, `realloc` Functions, `sbrk`

Example:

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

void main()
  {
    char *buffer;

    buffer = (char *)malloc( 80 );
    if( buffer == NULL ) {
      printf( "Unable to allocate memory\n" );
    } else {

      /* rest of code goes here */

      free( buffer );  /* deallocate buffer */
    }
  }
```

Classification: free is ANSI
_ffree is not ANSI
_bfree is not ANSI
_nfree is not ANSI

Systems: free - All, Netware
_bfree - DOS/16, Windows, QNX/16, OS/2 1.x(all)
_ffree - DOS/16, Windows, QNX/16, OS/2 1.x(all)
_nfree - DOS, Windows, Win386, Win32, QNX, OS/2 1.x, OS/2 1.x(MT), OS/2-32

Synopsis:

```
#include <malloc.h>
unsigned int _freect( size_t size );
```

Description: The `_freect` function returns the number of times that `_nmalloc` (or `malloc` in small data models) can be called to allocate a item of *size* bytes. In the tiny, small and medium memory models, the default data segment is only extended as needed to satisfy requests for memory allocation. Therefore, you will need to call `_nheapgrow` in these memory models before calling `_freect` in order to get a meaningful result.

Returns: The `_freect` function returns the number of calls as an unsigned integer.

See Also: `calloc`, `_heapgrow` Functions, `malloc` Functions, `_memavl`, `_memmax`

Example:

```
#include <stdio.h>
#include <malloc.h>

void main()
  {
    int  i;

    printf( "Can allocate %u longs before _nheapgrow\n",
            _freect( sizeof(long) ) );
    _nheapgrow();
    printf( "Can allocate %u longs after _nheapgrow\n",
            _freect( sizeof(long) ) );
    for( i = 1; i < 1000; i++ ) {
      _nmalloc( sizeof(long) );
    }
    printf( "After allocating 1000 longs:\n" );
    printf( "Can still allocate %u longs\n",
            _freect( sizeof(long) ) );
  }
```

produces the following:

```
Can allocate 0 longs before _nheapgrow
Can allocate 10447 longs after _nheapgrow
After allocating 1000 longs:
Can still allocate 9447 longs
```

Classification: WATCOM

Systems: All

Synopsis:

```
#include <stdio.h>
FILE *freopen( const char *filename,
               const char *mode,
               FILE *fp );
FILE *_wfreopen( const wchar_t *filename,
                 const wchar_t *mode,
                 FILE *fp );
```

Safer C: The Safer C Library extension provides the `freopen_s` function which is a safer alternative to `freopen`. This newer `freopen_s` function is recommended to be used instead of the traditional "unsafe" `freopen` function.

Description: The stream located by the `fp` pointer is closed. The `freopen` function opens the file whose name is the string pointed to by *filename*, and associates a stream with it. The stream information is placed in the structure located by the *fp* pointer.

The argument *mode* is described in the description of the `fopen` function.

The `_wfreopen` function is identical to `freopen` except that it accepts wide-character string arguments for *filename* and *mode*.

Returns: The `freopen` function returns a pointer to the object controlling the stream. This pointer must be passed as a parameter to subsequent functions for performing operations on the file. If the open operation fails, `freopen` returns `NULL.` When an error has occurred, `errno` contains a value indicating the type of error that has been detected.

See Also: `fclose`, `fcloseall`, `fdopen`, `fopen`, `fopen_s`, `freopen_s`, `_fsopen`, `open`, `sopen`

Example:

```
#include <stdio.h>

void main()
{
    FILE *fp;
    int c;

    fp = freopen( "file", "r", stdin );
    if( fp != NULL ) {
      while( (c = fgetchar()) != EOF )
        fputchar(c);
      fclose( fp );
    }
}
```

Classification: freopen is ANSI
_wfreopen is not ANSI

Systems:

```
freopen - All, Netware
_wfreopen - All
```

Synopsis:

```
#include <stdio.h>
#define __STDC_WANT_LIB_EXT1__ 1
errno_t  freopen_s( FILE * restrict * restrict newstreamptr,
                    const char * filename,
                    const char * restrict mode,
                    FILE * restrict stream );
errno_t _wfreopen_s( FILE * restrict * restrict newstreamptr,
                     const wchar_t * restrict filename,
                     const wchar_t * restrict mode,
                     FILE * restrict stream );
```

Constraints: If any of the following runtime-constraints is violated, the currently active runtime-constraint handler will be invoked and `freopen_s` will return a non-zero value to indicate an error, or the runtime-constraint handler aborts the program.

None of *newstreamptr*, *mode*, and *stream* shall be a null pointer. If there is a runtime-constraint violation, `freopen_s` neither attempts to close any file associated with *stream* nor attempts to open a file. Furthermore, if *newstreamptr* is not a null pointer, `freopen_s` sets **newstreamptr* to the null pointer.

Description: The `freopen_s` function opens the file whose name is the string pointed to by *filename* and associates the stream pointed to by *stream* with it. The *mode* argument has the same meaning as in the fopen_s function (including the mode's effect on exclusive access and file permissions). If *filename* is a null pointer,the `freopen_s` function attempts to change the mode of the *stream* to that specified by *mode* ,as if the name of the file currently associated with the stream had been used. It is implementation-defined which changes of mode are permitted (if any), and under what circumstances. The `freopen_s` function first attempts to close any file that is associated with *stream*. Failure to close the file is ignored. The error and end-of-file indicators for the stream are cleared. If the file was opened successfully, then the pointer to FILE pointed to by *newstreamptr* will be set to the value of stream. Otherwise, the pointer to FILE pointed to by *newstreamptr* will be set to a null pointer.

The `_wfreopen_s` function is identical to `freopen_s` except that it accepts wide-character string arguments for *filename* and *mode*.

Returns: The `freopen_s` function returns zero if it opened the file. If it did not open the file or there was a runtime-constraint violation, `freopen_s` returns a non-zero value.

See Also: `fclose`, `fcloseall`, `fdopen`, `fopen`, `fopen_s`, `freopen`, `_fsopen`, `open`, `sopen`

Example:

```
#define __STDC_WANT_LIB_EXT1__ 1
#include <stdio.h>

void main()
{
    errno_t rc;
    FILE    *fp;
    int     c;
```

```
    rc = freopen_s( &fp, "file", "r", stdin );
    if( rc == 0 ) {
      while( (c = fgetc( fp )) != EOF )
        fputchar(c);
      fclose( fp );
    }
}
```

Classification: freopen_s is TR 24731
_wfreopen_s is WATCOM

Systems:
```
freopen_s - All, Netware
_wfreopen_s - All
```

Synopsis:

```
#include <math.h>
double frexp( double value, int *exp );
```

Description: The `frexp` function breaks a floating-point number into a normalized fraction and an integral power of 2. It stores the integral power of 2 in the *int* object pointed to by *exp*.

Returns: The `frexp` function returns the value of *x*, such that *x* is a `double` with magnitude in the interval [0.5,1) or zero, and *value* equals *x* times 2 raised to the power **exp*. If *value* is zero, then both parts of the result are zero.

See Also: `ldexp`, `modf`

Example:

```
#include <stdio.h>
#include <math.h>

void main()
  {
    int    expon;
    double value;

    value = frexp(  4.25, &expon );
    printf( "%f %d\n", value, expon );
    value = frexp( -4.25, &expon );
    printf( "%f %d\n", value, expon );
  }
```

produces the following:

```
0.531250 3
-0.531250 3
```

Classification: ANSI

Systems: Math

Synopsis:

```
#include <stdio.h>
int fscanf( FILE *fp, const char *format, ... );
#include <stdio.h>
#include <wchar.h>
int fwscanf( FILE *fp, const wchar_t *format, ... );
```

Safer C: The Safer C Library extension provides the `fscanf_s` function which is a safer alternative to `fscanf`. This newer `fscanf_s` function is recommended to be used instead of the traditional "unsafe" `fscanf` function.

Description: The `fscanf` function scans input from the file designated by *fp* under control of the argument *format*. Following the format string is a list of addresses to receive values. The *format* string is described under the description of the `scanf` function.

The `fwscanf` function is identical to `fscanf` except that it accepts a wide-character string argument for *format*.

Returns: The `fscanf` function returns `EOF` if an input failure occurred before any conversion. Otherwise, the number of input arguments for which values were successfully scanned and stored is returned. When a file input error occurs, the `errno` global variable may be set.

See Also: `cscanf`, `scanf`, `sscanf`, `vcscanf`, `vfscanf`, `vscanf`, `vsscanf`

Example: To scan a date in the form "Saturday April 18 1987":

```
#include <stdio.h>

void main( void )
{
    int day, year;
    char weekday[10], month[10];
    FILE *in_data;

    in_data = fopen( "file", "r" );
    if( in_data != NULL ) {
        fscanf( in_data, "%s %s %d %d",
                weekday, month, &day, &year );
        printf( "Weekday=%s Month=%s Day=%d Year=%d\n",
                weekday, month, day, year );
        fclose( in_data );
    }
}
```

Classification: fscanf is ISO C90
fwscanf is ISO C95

Systems:

```
fscanf - All, Netware
fwscanf - All
```

Synopsis:

```
#define __STDC_WANT_LIB_EXT1__ 1
#include <stdio.h>
int fscanf_s( FILE * restrict stream,
        const char * restrict format, ... );
#include <stdio.h>
#include <wchar.h>
int fwscanf_s( FILE * restrict stream,
      const wchar_t * restrict format, ... );
```

Constraints: If any of the following runtime-constraints is violated, the currently active runtime-constraint handler will be invoked and `fscanf_s` will return a non-zero value to indicate an error, or the runtime-constraint handler aborts the program.

Neither *stream* nor *format* shall be a null pointer. Any argument indirected through in order to store converted input shall not be a null pointer.

If there is a runtime-constraint violation, the `fscanf_s` function does not attempt to perform further input, and it is unspecified to what extent `fscanf_s` performed input before discovering the runtime-constraint violation.

Description: The `fscanf_s` function is equivalent to `fscanf` except that the `c`, `s`, and `[` conversion specifiers apply to a pair of arguments (unless assignment suppression is indicated by a `*`). The first of these arguments is the same as for `fscanf`. That argument is immediately followed in the argument list by the second argument, which has type `size_t` and gives the number of elements in the array pointed to by the first argument of the pair. If the first argument points to a scalar object, it is considered to be an array of one element.

A matching failure occurs if the number of elements in a receiving object is insufficient to hold the converted input (including any trailing null character).

The `fwscanf_s` function is identical to `fscanf_s` except that it accepts a wide-character string argument for *format*.

Returns: The `fscanf_s` function returns `EOF` if an input failure occurred before any conversion or if there was a runtime-constraint violation. Otherwise, the `fscanf_s` function returns the number of input items successfully assigned, which can be fewer than provided for, or even zero.

When a file input error occurs, the `errno` global variable may be set.

See Also: `cscanf`, `fscanf`, `scanf`, `sscanf`, `vcscanf`, `vfscanf`, `vscanf`, `vsscanf`

Example: To scan a date in the form "Friday August 13 2004":

```
#define __STDC_WANT_LIB_EXT1__ 1
#include <stdio.h>

void main( void )
{
    int day, year;
    char weekday[10], month[10];
    FILE *in_data;
```

```
        in_data = fopen( "file", "r" );
        if( in_data != NULL ) {
            fscanf_s( in_data, "%s %s %d %d",
                    weekday, sizeof( weekday ),
                    month, sizeof( month ),
                    &day, &year );
            printf_s( "Weekday=%s Month=%s Day=%d Year=%d\n",
                    weekday, month, day, year );
            fclose( in_data );
        }
    }
```

Classification: fscanf_s is TR 24731
fwscanf_s is TR 24731

Systems:
```
fscanf_s - All, Netware
fwscanf_s - All
```

Synopsis:

```
#include <stdio.h>
int fseek( FILE *fp, long int offset, int where );
```

Description: The `fseek` function changes the read/write position of the file specified by *fp*. This position defines the character that will be read or written on the next I/O operation on the file. The argument *fp* is a file pointer returned by `fopen` or `freopen`. The argument *offset* is the position to seek to relative to one of three positions specified by the argument *where*. Allowable values for *where* are:

Value	***Meaning***
SEEK_SET	The new file position is computed relative to the start of the file. The value of *offset* must not be negative.
SEEK_CUR	The new file position is computed relative to the current file position. The value of *offset* may be positive, negative or zero.
SEEK_END	The new file position is computed relative to the end of the file.

The `fseek` function clears the end-of-file indicator and undoes any effects of the `ungetc` function on the same file.

The `ftell` function can be used to obtain the current position in the file before changing it. The position can be restored by using the value returned by `ftell` in a subsequent call to `fseek` with the *where* parameter set to `SEEK_SET`.

Returns: The `fseek` function returns zero if successful, non-zero otherwise. When an error has occurred, `errno` contains a value indicating the type of error that has been detected.

See Also: `fgetpos`, `fopen`, `fsetpos`, `ftell`

Example: The size of a file can be determined by the following example which saves and restores the current position of the file.

```
#include <stdio.h>

long int filesize( FILE *fp )
  {
    long int save_pos, size_of_file;

    save_pos = ftell( fp );
    fseek( fp, 0L, SEEK_END );
    size_of_file = ftell( fp );
    fseek( fp, save_pos, SEEK_SET );
    return( size_of_file );
  }
```

```
void main()
  {
    FILE *fp;

    fp = fopen( "file", "r" );
    if( fp != NULL ) {
      printf( "File size=%ld\n", filesize( fp ) );
      fclose( fp );
    }
  }
```

Classification: ANSI

Systems: All, Netware

Synopsis:

```
#include <stdio.h>
int fsetpos( FILE *fp, fpos_t *pos );
```

Description: The `fsetpos` function positions the file *fp* according to the value of the object pointed to by *pos*, which shall be a value returned by an earlier call to the `fgetpos` function on the same file.

Returns: The `fsetpos` function returns zero if successful, otherwise, the `fsetpos` function returns a non-zero value. When an error has occurred, `errno` contains a value indicating the type of error that has been detected.

See Also: `fgetpos`, `fopen`, `fseek`, `ftell`

Example:

```
#include <stdio.h>

void main()
  {
    FILE *fp;
    fpos_t position;
    auto char buffer[80];

    fp = fopen( "file", "r" );
    if( fp != NULL ) {
      fgetpos( fp, &position ); /* get position     */
      fgets( buffer, 80, fp );  /* read record      */
      fsetpos( fp, &position ); /* set position     */
      fgets( buffer, 80, fp );  /* read same record */
      fclose( fp );
    }
  }
```

Classification: ANSI

Systems: All, Netware

Synopsis:

```
#include <stdio.h>
FILE *_fsopen( const char *filename,
               const char *mode, int share );
FILE *_wfsopen( const wchar_t *filename,
                const wchar_t *mode, int share );
```

Description: The `_fsopen` function opens the file whose name is the string pointed to by *filename*, and associates a stream with it. The arguments *mode* and *share* control shared reading or writing. The argument *mode* points to a string beginning with one of the following sequences:

Mode	*Meaning*
"r"	open file for reading
"w"	create file for writing, or truncate to zero length
"a"	append: open text file or create for writing at end-of-file
"r+"	open file for update (reading and/or writing); use default file translation
"w+"	create file for update, or truncate to zero length; use default file translation
"a+"	append; open file or create for update, writing at end-of-file; use default file translation

The letter "b" may be added to any of the above sequences in the second or third position to indicate that the file is (or must be) a binary file (an ANSI requirement for portability to systems that make a distinction between text and binary files). Under QNX, there is no difference between text files and binary files.

Opening a file with read mode (`'r'` as the first character in the *mode* argument) fails if the file does not exist or it cannot be read. Opening a file with append mode (`'a'` as the first character in the *mode* argument) causes all subsequent writes to the file to be forced to the current end-of-file, regardless of previous calls to the `fseek` function. When a file is opened with update mode (`'+'` as the second or third character of the *mode* argument), both input and output may be performed on the associated stream.

When a stream is opened in update mode, both reading and writing may be performed. However, writing may not be followed by reading without an intervening call to the `fflush` function or to a file positioning function (`fseek` , `fsetpos` , `rewind`). Similarly, reading may not be followed by writing without an intervening call to a file positioning function, unless the read resulted in end-of-file.

The shared access for the file, *share*, is established by a combination of bits defined in the `<share.h>` header file. The following values may be set:

Value	*Meaning*
SH_COMPAT	Set compatibility mode.
SH_DENYRW	Prevent read or write access to the file.
SH_DENYWR	Prevent write access of the file.
SH_DENYRD	Prevent read access to the file.
SH_DENYNO	Permit both read and write access to the file.

Note that

```
fopen( filename, mode );
```

is the same as:

```
_fsopen( filename, mode, SH_COMPAT );
```

The `_wfsopen` function is identical to `_fsopen` except that it accepts wide-character string arguments for *filename* and *mode*.

Returns: The `_fsopen` function returns a pointer to the object controlling the stream. This pointer must be passed as a parameter to subsequent functions for performing operations on the file. If the open operation fails, `_fsopen` returns `NULL`. When an error has occurred, `errno` contains a value indicating the type of error that has been detected.

See Also: `fclose`, `fcloseall`, `fdopen`, `fopen`, `freopen`, `open`, `sopen`

Example:

```
#include <stdio.h>
#include <share.h>

void main()
  {
    FILE *fp;

    /*
      open a file and prevent others from writing to it
    */
    fp = _fsopen( "report.dat", "w", SH_DENYWR );
    if( fp != NULL ) {
      /* rest of code goes here */
      fclose( fp );
    }
  }
```

Classification: WATCOM

Systems:

```
_fsopen - All, Netware
_wfsopen - All
```

Synopsis:

```
#include <sys/types.h>
#include <sys/stat.h>
int fstat( int fildes, struct stat *buf );
int _fstati64( int handle, struct _stati64 *buf );
int _wfstat( int handle, struct _stat *buf );
int _wfstati64( int handle, struct _stati64 *buf );
```

Description: The `fstat` functions obtain information about an open file whose file descriptor is *fildes*. This information is placed in the structure located at the address indicated by *buf*.

The file `<sys/stat.h>` contains definitions for the structure `stat`.

At least the following macros are defined in the `<sys/stat.h>` header file.

Macro	***Meaning***
S_ISFIFO(m)	Test for FIFO.
S_ISCHR(m)	Test for character special file.
S_ISDIR(m)	Test for directory file.
S_ISBLK(m)	Test for block special file.
S_ISREG(m)	Test for regular file.
S_ISLNK(m)	Test for symbolic link.

The value *m* supplied to the macros is the value of the `st_mode` field of a `stat` structure. The macro evaluates to a non-zero value if the test is true and zero if the test is false.

The following bits are encoded within the `st_mode` field of a `stat` structure.

Mask	***Owner Permissions***
S_IRWXU	Read, write, search (if a directory), or execute (otherwise)
S_IRUSR	Read permission bit
S_IWUSR	Write permission bit
S_IXUSR	Search/execute permission bit
S_IREAD	== `S_IRUSR` (for Microsoft compatibility)
S_IWRITE	== `S_IWUSR` (for Microsoft compatibility)
S_IEXEC	== `S_IXUSR` (for Microsoft compatibility)

`S_IRWXU` is the bitwise inclusive OR of `S_IRUSR`, `S_IWUSR`, and `S_IXUSR`.

Mask	***Group Permissions***
S_IRWXG	Read, write, search (if a directory), or execute (otherwise)
S_IRGRP	Read permission bit
S_IWGRP	Write permission bit
S_IXGRP	Search/execute permission bit

`S_IRWXG` is the bitwise inclusive OR of `S_IRGRP`, `S_IWGRP`, and `S_IXGRP`.

Mask	*Other Permissions*
S_IRWXO	Read, write, search (if a directory), or execute (otherwise)
S_IROTH	Read permission bit
S_IWOTH	Write permission bit
S_IXOTH	Search/execute permission bit

`S_IRWXO` is the bitwise inclusive OR of `S_IROTH`, `S_IWOTH`, and `S_IXOTH`.

Mask	*Meaning*
S_ISUID	Set user ID on execution. The process's effective user ID shall be set to that of the owner of the file when the file is run as a program. On a regular file, this bit should be cleared on any write.
S_ISGID	Set group ID on execution. Set effective group ID on the process to the file's group when the file is run as a program. On a regular file, this bit should be cleared on any write.

The `_fstati64`, `_wfstat`, and `_wfstati64` functions differ from `fstat` in the type of structure that they are asked to fill in. The `_wfstat` and `_wfstati64` functions deal with wide character strings. The differences in the structures are described above.

Returns: All forms of the `fstat` function return zero when the information is successfully obtained. Otherwise, -1 is returned.

Errors: When an error has occurred, `errno` contains a value indicating the type of error that has been detected.

Constant	*Meaning*
EBADF	The *fildes* argument is not a valid file descriptor.

See Also: `creat`, `dup`, `dup2`, `open`, `sopen`, `stat`

Example:

```
#include <stdio.h>
#include <sys/types.h>
#include <sys/stat.h>
#include <fcntl.h>
#include <unistd.h>

void main()
{
    int fildes, rc;
    struct stat buf;

    fildes = open( "file", O_RDONLY );
    if( fildes != -1 ) {
        rc = fstat( fildes, &buf );
        if( rc != -1 )
            printf( "File size = %d\n", buf.st_size );
        close( fildes );
    }
}
```

Classification: POSIX

Systems: All, Netware

Synopsis:

```
#include <unistd.h>
int fsync( int fd );
```

Description: The `fsync` function writes to disk all the currently queued data for the open file specified by *fd*. All necessary file system information required to retrieve the data is also written to disk. The file access times are also updated.

The `fsync` function is used when you wish to ensure that both the file data and file system information required to recover the complete file have been written to the disk.

The `fsync` function does not return until the transfer is completed.

Returns: The `fsync` function returns zero if successful. Otherwise, it returns -1 and `errno` is set to indicate the error. If the `fsync` function fails, outstanding i/o operations are not guaranteed to have been completed.

Errors: When an error has occurred, `errno` contains a value indicating the type of error that has been detected.

Constant	***Meaning***
EBADF	The *fd* argument is not a valid file descriptor.
EINVAL	Synchronized i/o is not supported for this file.
EIO	A physical I/O error occurred (e.g., a bad block). The precise meaning is device dependent.
ENOSYS	The `fsync` function is not supported.

See Also: `fstat`, `open`, `stat`, `write`

Example:

```
/*
 *      Write a file and make sure it is on disk.
 */
#include <fcntl.h>
#include <stdio.h>
#include <stdlib.h>
#include <string.h>
#include <unistd.h>

char buf[512];

void main()
{
    int fildes;
    int i;

    fildes = creat( "file",
                S_IRUSR | S_IWUSR | S_IRGRP | S_IWGRP );
    if( fildes == -1 ) {
      perror( "Error creating file" );
      exit( EXIT_FAILURE );
    }
```

```
    for( i = 0; i < 255; ++i ) {
      memset( buf, i, sizeof( buf ) );
      if( write( fildes, buf, sizeof(buf) ) != sizeof(buf) ) {
        perror( "Error writing file" );
        exit( EXIT_FAILURE );
      }
    }

    if( fsync( fildes ) == -1 ) {
      perror( "Error sync'ing file" );
      exit( EXIT_FAILURE );
    }

    close( fildes );
    exit( EXIT_SUCCESS );
}
```

Classification: POSIX 1003.4

Systems: All, Netware

Synopsis:

```
#include <stdio.h>
long int ftell( FILE *fp );
```

Description: The `ftell` function returns the current read/write position of the file specified by *fp*. This position defines the character that will be read or written by the next I/O operation on the file. The value returned by `ftell` can be used in a subsequent call to `fseek` to set the file to the same position.

Returns: The `ftell` function returns the current read/write position of the file specified by *fp*. When an error is detected, `-1L` is returned. When an error has occurred, `errno` contains a value indicating the type of error that has been detected.

See Also: `fgetpos`, `fopen`, `fsetpos`, `fseek`

Example:

```
#include <stdio.h>

long int filesize( FILE *fp )
  {
    long int save_pos, size_of_file;

    save_pos = ftell( fp );
    fseek( fp, 0L, SEEK_END );
    size_of_file = ftell( fp );
    fseek( fp, save_pos, SEEK_SET );
    return( size_of_file );
  }

void main()
  {
    FILE *fp;

    fp = fopen( "file", "r" );
    if( fp != NULL ) {
      printf( "File size=%ld\n", filesize( fp ) );
      fclose( fp );
    }
  }
```

Classification: ANSI

Systems: All, Netware

Synopsis:

```
#include <sys/timeb.h>
int ftime( struct timeb *timeptr );

struct timeb {
 time_t time;  /* time in seconds since Jan 1, 1970 UTC */
 unsigned short millitm; /* milliseconds */
 short timezone; /* difference in minutes from UTC */
 short dstflag;  /* nonzero if in daylight savings time */
};
```

Description: The `ftime` function gets the current time and stores it in the structure pointed to by *timeptr*.

Returns: The `ftime` function fills in the fields of the structure pointed to by *timeptr*. The `ftime` function returns -1 if not successful, and no useful value otherwise.

See Also: `asctime` Functions, `clock`, `ctime` Functions, `difftime`, `gmtime`, `localtime`, `mktime`, `strftime`, `time`, `tzset`

Example:

```
#include <stdio.h>
#include <time.h>
#include <sys/timeb.h>

void main()
  {
    struct timeb timebuf;
    char   *tod;

    ftime( &timebuf );
    tod = ctime( &timebuf.time );
    printf( "The time is %.19s.%hu %s",
        tod, timebuf.millitm, &tod[20] );
  }
```

produces the following:

```
The time is Tue Dec 25 15:58:42.870 1990
```

Classification: WATCOM

Systems: All

Synopsis:

```
#include <stdlib.h>
char *_fullpath( char *buffer,
                 const char *path,
                 size_t size );
```

Description: The `_fullpath` function returns the full pathname of the file specification in *path* in the specified buffer *buffer* of length *size*.

The maximum size that might be required for *buffer* is `_MAX_PATH`. If the buffer provided is too small, `NULL` is returned and `errno` is set.

If *buffer* is `NULL` then a buffer of size `_MAX_PATH` is allocated using `malloc`. This buffer may be freed using the `free` function.

If *path* is `NULL` or points to a null string ("") then the current working directory is returned in *buffer*.

Returns: The `_fullpath` function returns a pointer to the full path specification if no error occurred. Otherwise, `NULL` is returned.

Errors: When an error has occurred, `errno` contains a value indicating the type of error that has been detected.

Constant	***Meaning***
ENOENT	The current working directory could not be obtained.
ENOMEM	The buffer could not be allocated.
ERANGE	The buffer passed was too small.

See Also: `_makepath`, `_splitpath`

Example:

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

void main( int argc, char *argv[] )
  {
    int i;
    char buff[ PATH_MAX ];

    for( i = 1; i < argc; ++i ) {
      puts( argv[i] );
      if( _fullpath( buff, argv[i], PATH_MAX ) ) {
        puts( buff );
      } else {
        puts( "FAIL!" );
      }
    }
  }
```

Classification: WATCOM

Systems: All, Netware

Synopsis:

```
#include <stdio.h>
#include <wchar.h>
int fwide( FILE *fp, int mode );
```

Description: The `fwide` function determines the orientation of the stream pointed to by *fp*. If *mode* is greater than zero, the function first attempts to make the stream wide oriented. If *mode* is less than zero, the function first attempts to make the stream byte oriented. Otherwise, *mode* is zero and the `fwide` function does not alter the orientation of the stream.

Returns: The `fwide` function returns a value greater than zero if, after the call, the stream has wide orientation, a value less than zero if the stream has byte orientation, or zero if the stream has no orientation.

See Also: `fopen`, `freopen`

Example:

```
#include <stdio.h>
#include <wchar.h>

void main( void )
{
    FILE    *fp;
    int     mode;

    fp = fopen( "file", "r" );
    if( fp != NULL ) {
        mode = fwide( fp, -33 );
        printf( "orientation: %s\n",
            mode > 0 ? "wide" :
            mode < 0 ? "byte" : "none" );
    }
}
```

produces the following:

```
orientation: byte
```

Classification: ANSI

Systems: All

Synopsis:

```
#include <stdio.h>
size_t fwrite( const void *buf,
               size_t elsize,
               size_t nelem,
               FILE *fp );
```

Description: The `fwrite` function writes *nelem* elements of *elsize* bytes each to the file specified by *fp*.

Returns: The `fwrite` function returns the number of complete elements successfully written. This value will be less than the requested number of elements only if a write error occurs. When an error has occurred, `errno` contains a value indicating the type of error that has been detected.

See Also: `ferror`, `fopen`

Example:

```
#include <stdio.h>

struct student_data {
    int  student_id;
    unsigned char marks[10];
};

void main()
  {
    FILE *fp;
    struct student_data std;
    int i;

    fp = fopen( "file", "w" );
    if( fp != NULL ) {
      std.student_id = 1001;
      for( i = 0; i < 10; i++ )
        std.marks[ i ] = (unsigned char) (85 + i);

      /* write student record with marks */
      i = fwrite( &std, sizeof(std), 1, fp );
      printf( "%d record written\n", i );
      fclose( fp );
    }
  }
```

Classification: ANSI

Systems: All, Netware

Synopsis:

```
#include <stdlib.h>
char *gcvt( double value,
            int ndigits,
            char *buffer );
char *_gcvt( double value,
            int ndigits,
            char *buffer );
wchar_t *_wgcvt( double value,
                 int ndigits,
                 wchar_t *buffer );
```

Description: The `gcvt` function converts the floating-point number *value* into a character string and stores the result in *buffer*. The parameter *ndigits* specifies the number of significant digits desired. The converted number will be rounded to this position.

If the exponent of the number is less than -4 or is greater than or equal to the number of significant digits wanted, then the number is converted into E-format, otherwise the number is formatted using F-format.

The `_gcvt` function is identical to `gcvt`. Use `_gcvt` for ANSI/ISO naming conventions.

The `_wgcvt` function is identical to `gcvt` except that it produces a wide-character string (which is twice as long).

Returns: The `gcvt` function returns a pointer to the string of digits.

See Also: `ecvt`, `fcvt`, `printf`

Example:

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

void main()
  {
    char buffer[80];

    printf( "%s\n", gcvt( -123.456789, 5, buffer ) );
    printf( "%s\n", gcvt( 123.456789E+12, 5, buffer ) );
  }
```

produces the following:

```
-123.46
1.2346E+014
```

Classification: WATCOM
_gcvt conforms to ANSI/ISO naming conventions

Systems:

```
gcvt - Math
_gcvt - Math
_wgcvt - Math
```

Synopsis:

```
#include <graph.h>
short _FAR _getactivepage( void );
```

Description: The `_getactivepage` function returns the number of the currently selected active graphics page.

Only some combinations of video modes and hardware allow multiple pages of graphics to exist. When multiple pages are supported, the active page may differ from the visual page. The graphics information in the visual page determines what is displayed upon the screen. Animation may be accomplished by alternating the visual page. A graphics page can be constructed without affecting the screen by setting the active page to be different than the visual page.

The number of available video pages can be determined by using the `_getvideoconfig` function. The default video page is 0.

Returns: The `_getactivepage` function returns the number of the currently selected active graphics page.

See Also: `_setactivepage`, `_setvisualpage`, `_getvisualpage`, `_getvideoconfig`

Example:

```
#include <conio.h>
#include <graph.h>

main()
{
    int old_apage;
    int old_vpage;

    _setvideomode( _HRES16COLOR );
    old_apage = _getactivepage();
    old_vpage = _getvisualpage();
    /* draw an ellipse on page 0 */
    _setactivepage( 0 );
    _setvisualpage( 0 );
    _ellipse( _GFILLINTERIOR, 100, 50, 540, 150 );
    /* draw a rectangle on page 1 */
    _setactivepage( 1 );
    _rectangle( _GFILLINTERIOR, 100, 50, 540, 150 );
    getch();
    /* display page 1 */
    _setvisualpage( 1 );
    getch();
    _setactivepage( old_apage );
    _setvisualpage( old_vpage );
    _setvideomode( _DEFAULTMODE );
}
```

Classification: _getactivepage is PC Graphics

Systems: DOS, QNX

Synopsis:

```
#include <graph.h>
short _FAR _getarcinfo( struct xycoord _FAR *start_pt,
                        struct xycoord _FAR *end_pt,
                        struct xycoord _FAR *inside_pt );
```

Description: The `_getarcinfo` function returns information about the arc most recently drawn by the `_arc` or `_pie` functions. The arguments *start_pt* and *end_pt* are set to contain the endpoints of the arc. The argument *inside_pt* will contain the coordinates of a point within the pie. The points are all specified in the view coordinate system.

The endpoints of the arc can be used to connect other lines to the arc. The interior point can be used to fill the pie.

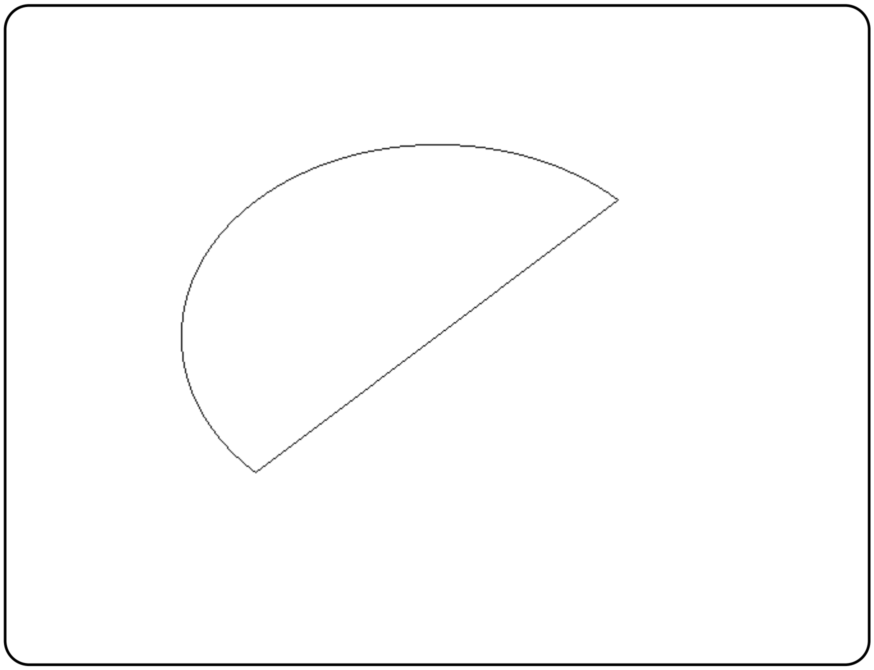
Returns: The `_getarcinfo` function returns a non-zero value when successful. If the previous arc or pie was not successfully drawn, zero is returned.

See Also: `_arc`, `_pie`

Example:

```
#include <conio.h>
#include <graph.h>

main()
{
    struct xycoord start_pt, end_pt, inside_pt;

    _setvideomode( _VRES16COLOR );
    _arc( 120, 90, 520, 390, 520, 90, 120, 390 );
    _getarcinfo( &start_pt, &end_pt, &inside_pt );
    _moveto( start_pt.xcoord, start_pt.ycoord );
    _lineto( end_pt.xcoord, end_pt.ycoord );
    getch();
    _setvideomode( _DEFAULTMODE );
}
```

produces the following:



Classification: PC Graphics

Systems: DOS, QNX

Synopsis:

```
#include <graph.h>
long _FAR _getbkcolor( void );
```

Description: The `_getbkcolor` function returns the current background color. In text modes, the background color controls the area behind each individual character. In graphics modes, the background refers to the entire screen. The default background color is 0.

Returns: The `_getbkcolor` function returns the current background color.

See Also: `_setbkcolor`, `_remappalette`

Example:

```
#include <conio.h>
#include <graph.h>

long colors[ 16 ] = {
   _BLACK, _BLUE, _GREEN, _CYAN,
   _RED, _MAGENTA, _BROWN, _WHITE,
   _GRAY, _LIGHTBLUE, _LIGHTGREEN, _LIGHTCYAN,
   _LIGHTRED, _LIGHTMAGENTA, _YELLOW, _BRIGHTWHITE
};

main()
{
    long old_bk;
    int bk;

    _setvideomode( _VRES16COLOR );
    old_bk = _getbkcolor();
    for( bk = 0; bk < 16; ++bk ) {
        _setbkcolor( colors[ bk ] );
        getch();
    }
    _setbkcolor( old_bk );
    _setvideomode( _DEFAULTMODE );
}
```

Classification: PC Graphics

Systems: DOS, QNX

Synopsis:

```
#include <stdio.h>
int getc( FILE *fp );
#include <stdio.h>
#include <wchar.h>
wint_t getwc( FILE *fp );
```

Description: The `getc` function gets the next character from the file designated by *fp*. The character is returned as an `int` value. The `getc` function is equivalent to `fgetc`, except that it may be implemented as a macro.

The `getwc` function is identical to `getc` except that it gets the next multibyte character (if present) from the input stream pointed to by *fp* and converts it to a wide character.

Returns: The `getc` function returns the next character from the input stream pointed to by *fp*. If the stream is at end-of-file, the end-of-file indicator is set and `getc` returns `EOF`. If a read error occurs, the error indicator is set and `getc` returns `EOF`.

The `getwc` function returns the next wide character from the input stream pointed to by *fp*. If the stream is at end-of-file, the end-of-file indicator is set and `getwc` returns `WEOF`. If a read error occurs, the error indicator is set and `getwc` returns `WEOF`. If an encoding error occurs, `errno` is set to `EILSEQ` and `getwc` returns `WEOF`.

When an error has occurred, `errno` contains a value indicating the type of error that has been detected.

See Also: `fgetc`, `fgetchar`, `fgets`, `fopen`, `getchar`, `gets`, `ungetc`

Example:

```
#include <stdio.h>

void main()
  {
    FILE *fp;
    int c;

    fp = fopen( "file", "r" );
    if( fp != NULL ) {
      while( (c = getc( fp )) != EOF )
        putchar(c);
      fclose( fp );
    }
  }
```

Classification: getc is ANSI
getwc is ANSI

Systems:

```
getc - All, Netware
getwc - All
```

Synopsis:
```
#include <conio.h>
int getch( void );
```

Description: The `getch` function obtains the next available keystroke from the console. Nothing is echoed on the screen (the function `getche` will echo the keystroke, if possible). When no keystroke is available, the function waits until a key is depressed.

The `kbhit` function can be used to determine if a keystroke is available.

Returns: A value of `EOF` is returned when an error is detected; otherwise the `getch` function returns the value of the keystroke (or character).

When the keystroke represents an extended function key (for example, a function key, a cursor-movement key or the ALT key with a letter or a digit), 0xff is returned and the next call to `getch` returns a value for the extended function.

See Also: `getche`, `kbhit`, `putch`, `ungetch`

Example:
```
#include <stdio.h>
#include <conio.h>

void main()
  {
    int c;

    printf( "Press any key\n" );
    c = getch();
    printf( "You pressed %c(%d)\n", c, c );
  }
```

Classification: WATCOM

Systems: All, Netware

Synopsis:

```
#include <stdio.h>
int getchar( void );
#include <wchar.h>
wint_t getwchar( void );
```

Description: The `getchar` function is equivalent to `getc` with the argument `stdin`.

The `getwchar` function is similar to `getchar` except that it is equivalent to `getwc` with the argument `stdin`.

Returns: The `getchar` function returns the next character from the input stream pointed to by `stdin`. If the stream is at end-of-file, the end-of-file indicator is set and `getchar` returns `EOF`. If a read error occurs, the error indicator is set and `getchar` returns `EOF`.

The `getwchar` function returns the next wide character from the input stream pointed to by `stdin`. If the stream is at end-of-file, the end-of-file indicator is set and `getwchar` returns `WEOF`. If a read error occurs, the error indicator is set and `getwchar` returns `WEOF`. If an encoding error occurs, `errno` is set to `EILSEQ` and `getwchar` returns `WEOF`.

When an error has occurred, `errno` contains a value indicating the type of error that has been detected.

See Also: `fgetc`, `fgetchar`, `fgets`, `fopen`, `getc`, `gets`, `ungetc`

Example:

```
#include <stdio.h>

void main()
  {
    FILE *fp;
    int c;

    fp = freopen( "file", "r", stdin );
    while( (c = getchar()) != EOF )
      putchar(c);
    fclose( fp );
  }
```

Classification: getchar is ANSI
getwchar is ANSI

Systems:

```
getchar - All, Netware
getwchar - All
```

Synopsis:

```
#include <conio.h>
int getche( void );
```

Description: The `getche` function obtains the next available keystroke from the console. The function will wait until a keystroke is available. That character is echoed on the screen at the position of the cursor (use `getch` when it is not desired to echo the keystroke).

The `kbhit` function can be used to determine if a keystroke is available.

Returns: A value of `EOF` is returned when an error is detected; otherwise, the `getche` function returns the value of the keystroke (or character).

When the keystroke represents an extended function key (for example, a function key, a cursor-movement key or the ALT key with a letter or a digit), 0xff is returned and the next call to `getche` returns a value for the extended function.

See Also: `getch`, `kbhit`, `putch`, `ungetch`

Example:

```
#include <stdio.h>
#include <conio.h>

void main()
  {
    int c;

    printf( "Press any key\n" );
    c = getche();
    printf( "You pressed %c(%d)\n", c, c );
  }
```

Classification: WATCOM

Systems: All, Netware

Synopsis:

```
#include <graph.h>
void _FAR _getcliprgn( short _FAR *x1, short _FAR *y1,
                       short _FAR *x2, short _FAR *y2 );
```

Description: The `_getcliprgn` function returns the location of the current clipping region. A clipping region is defined with the `_setcliprgn` or `_setviewport` functions. By default, the clipping region is the entire screen.

The current clipping region is a rectangular area of the screen to which graphics output is restricted. The top left corner of the clipping region is placed in the arguments `(x1,y1)`. The bottom right corner of the clipping region is placed in `(x2,y2)`.

Returns: The `_getcliprgn` function returns the location of the current clipping region.

See Also: `_setcliprgn`, `_setviewport`

Example:

```
#include <conio.h>
#include <graph.h>

main()
{
    short x1, y1, x2, y2;

    _setvideomode( _VRES16COLOR );
    _getcliprgn( &x1, &y1, &x2, &y2 );
    _setcliprgn( 130, 100, 510, 380 );
    _ellipse( _GBORDER, 120, 90, 520, 390 );
    getch();
    _setcliprgn( x1, y1, x2, y2 );
    _setvideomode( _DEFAULTMODE );
}
```

Classification: PC Graphics

Systems: DOS, QNX

Synopsis:

```
#include <process.h>
char *getcmd( char *cmd_line );
```

Description: The `getcmd` function causes the command line information, with the program name removed, to be copied to *cmd_line*. The information is terminated with a `'\0'` character. This provides a method of obtaining the original parameters to a program as a single string of text.

This information can also be obtained by examining the vector of program parameters passed to the main function in the program.

Returns: The address of the target *cmd_line* is returned.

See Also: `abort`, `atexit`, `_bgetcmd`, `close`, `exec...`, `exit`, `_Exit`, `_exit`, `getenv`, `main`, `onexit`, `putenv`, `signal`, `spawn...`, `system`, `wait`

Example: Suppose a program were invoked with the command line

```
    myprog arg-1 ( my   stuff ) here
```

where that program contains

```
#include <stdio.h>
#include <process.h>

void main()
  {
    char cmds[128];

    printf( "%s\n", getcmd( cmds ) );
  }
```

produces the following:

```
arg-1 ( my stuff ) here
```

Classification: WATCOM

Systems: All, Netware

Synopsis:
```
#include <graph.h>
short _FAR _getcolor( void );
```

Description: The `_getcolor` function returns the pixel value for the current color. This is the color used for displaying graphics output. The default color value is one less than the maximum number of colors in the current video mode.

Returns: The `_getcolor` function returns the pixel value for the current color.

See Also: `_setcolor`

Example:
```
#include <conio.h>
#include <graph.h>

main()
{
    int col, old_col;

    _setvideomode( _VRES16COLOR );
    old_col = _getcolor();
    for( col = 0; col < 16; ++col ) {
        _setcolor( col );
        _rectangle( _GFILLINTERIOR, 100, 100, 540, 380 );
        getch();
    }
    _setcolor( old_col );
    _setvideomode( _DEFAULTMODE );
}
```

Classification: PC Graphics

Systems: DOS, QNX

Synopsis:

```
#include <graph.h>
struct xycoord _FAR _getcurrentposition( void );

struct _wxycoord _FAR _getcurrentposition_w( void );
```

Description: The `_getcurrentposition` functions return the current output position for graphics. The `_getcurrentposition` function returns the point in view coordinates. The `_getcurrentposition_w` function returns the point in window coordinates.

The current position defaults to the origin, `(0,0)`, when a new video mode is selected. It is changed by successful calls to the `_arc`, `_moveto` and `_lineto` functions as well as the `_setviewport` function.

Note that the output position for graphics output differs from that for text output. The output position for text output can be set by use of the `_settextposition` function.

Returns: The `_getcurrentposition` functions return the current output position for graphics.

See Also: `_moveto`, `_settextposition`

Example:

```
#include <conio.h>
#include <graph.h>

main()
{
    struct xycoord old_pos;

    _setvideomode( _VRES16COLOR );
    old_pos = _getcurrentposition();
    _moveto( 100, 100 );
    _lineto( 540, 100 );
    _lineto( 320, 380 );
    _lineto( 100, 100 );
    _moveto( old_pos.xcoord, old_pos.ycoord );
    getch();
    _setvideomode( _DEFAULTMODE );
}
```

Classification: PC Graphics

Systems:

```
_getcurrentposition - DOS, QNX
_getcurrentposition_w - DOS, QNX
```

Synopsis:

```
#include <unistd.h>
char *getcwd( char *buffer, size_t size );
```

Description: The `getcwd` function returns the name of the current working directory. The *buffer* address is either `NULL` or is the location at which a string containing the name of the current working directory is placed. In the latter case, the value of *size* is the length (including the delimiting `'\0'` character) which can be be used to store this name.

The maximum size that might be required for *buffer* is `PATH_MAX` + 1 bytes.

Extension: When *buffer* has a value of `NULL,` a string is allocated using `malloc` to contain the name of the current working directory. This string may be freed using the `free` function.

Returns: The `getcwd` function returns the address of the string containing the name of the current working directory, unless an error occurs, in which case `NULL` is returned.

Errors: When an error has occurred, `errno` contains a value indicating the type of error that has been detected.

Constant	*Meaning*
EINVAL	The argument *size* is negative.
ENOMEM	Not enough memory to allocate a buffer.
ERANGE	The buffer is too small (specified by *size*) to contain the name of the current working directory.

See Also: `chdir`, `mkdir`, `rmdir`

Example:

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

void main()
  {
    char *cwd;

    cwd = getcwd( NULL, 0 );
    if( cwd != NULL ) {
      printf( "My working directory is %s\n", cwd );
      free( cwd );
    }
  }
```

produces the following:

```
My working directory is /home/bill
```

Classification: POSIX 1003.1 with extensions

Systems: All, Netware

Synopsis:
```
#include <stdlib.h>
char *getenv( const char *name );
wchar_t *_wgetenv( const wchar_t *name );
```

Safer C: The Safer C Library extension provides the `getenv_s` function which is a safer alternative to `getenv`. This newer `getenv_s` function is recommended to be used instead of the traditional "unsafe" `getenv` function.

Description: The `getenv` function searches the environment list for an entry matching the string pointed to by *name*. The matching is case-sensitive; all lowercase letters are treated as different from uppercase letters.

Entries can be added to the environment list with the QNX `export` command or with the `putenv` or `setenv` functions. All entries in the environment list can be displayed by using the QNX `export` command with no arguments.

To assign a string to a variable and place it in the environment list:

```
% export INCLUDE=/usr/include
```

To see what variables are in the environment list, and their current assignments:

```
% export
SHELL=ksh
TERM=qnx
LOGNAME=fred
PATH=:/bin:/usr/bin
HOME=/home/fred
INCLUDE=/usr/include
LIB=/usr/lib
%
```

`_wgetenv` is a wide-character version of `getenv` the argument and return value of `_wgetenv` are wide-character strings.

Returns: The `getenv` function returns a pointer to the string assigned to the environment variable if found, and NULL if no match was found. Note: the value returned should be duplicated if you intend to modify the contents of the string.

See Also: `clearenv`, `exec...`, `getenv_s`, `putenv`, `_searchenv`, `setenv`, `spawn...`, `system`

Example:
```
#include <stdio.h>
#include <stdlib.h>

void main( void )
{
    char *path;

    path = getenv( "INCLUDE" );
    if( path != NULL )
        printf( "INCLUDE=%s\n", path );
}
```

Classification: getenv is ANSI

_wgetenv is not ANSI

Systems:

```
getenv - All, Netware
_wgetenv - All
```

Synopsis:

```
#define __STDC_WANT_LIB_EXT1__ 1
#include <stdlib.h>
errno_t getenv_s( size_t * restrict len,
                  char * restrict value,
                  rsize_t maxsize,
                  const char * restrict name );
```

Constraints: If any of the following runtime-constraints is violated, the currently active runtime-constraint handler will be invoked and `getenv_s` will return a non-zero value to indicate an error, or the runtime-constraint handler aborts the program.

name shall not be a null pointer. *maxsize* shall neither be equal to zero nor be greater than `RSIZE_MAX`. If *maxsize* is not equal to zero, then *value* shall not be a null pointer.

If there is a runtime-constraint violation, the integer pointed to by *len* (if *len* is not null) is set to zero, and the environment list is not searched.

Description: The `getenv_s` function searches the environment list for an entry matching the string pointed to by *name*.

If that entry is found, `getenv_s` performs the following actions. If *len* is not a null pointer, the length of the string associated with the matched entry is stored in the integer pointed to by *len*. If the length of the associated string is less than *maxsize*, then the associated string is copied to the array pointed to by *value*.

If that entry is not found, `getenv_s` performs the following actions. If *len* is not a null pointer, zero is stored in the integer pointed to by *len*. If *maxsize* is greater than zero, then *value[0]* is set to the null character.

The matching is case-sensitive; all lowercase letters are treated as different from uppercase letters.

Entries can be added to the environment list with the QNX `export` command or with the `putenv` or `setenv` functions. All entries in the environment list can be displayed by using the QNX `export` command with no arguments.

To assign a string to a variable and place it in the environment list:

```
% export INCLUDE=/usr/include
```

To see what variables are in the environment list, and their current assignments:

```
% export
SHELL=ksh
TERM=qnx
LOGNAME=fred
PATH=:/bin:/usr/bin
HOME=/home/fred
INCLUDE=/usr/include
LIB=/usr/lib
%
```

Returns: The `getenv_s` function returns zero if the environment string specified by *name* was found and successfully stored in the buffer pointed to by *value*. Otherwise, a non-zero value is returned.

See Also: clearenv, exec..., getenv, putenv, _searchenv, setenv, spawn..., system

Example:

```
#define __STDC_WANT_LIB_EXT1__ 1
#include <stdlib.h>
#include <stdio.h>

void main( void )
{
    char    buffer[128];
    size_t  len;

    if( getenv_s( &len, buffer, sizeof( buffer ), "INCLUDE" ) == 0 )
        printf( "INCLUDE=%s\n", buffer );
}
```

Classification: TR 24731

Systems: All, Netware

Synopsis:
```
#include <graph.h>
unsigned char _FAR * _FAR
    _getfillmask( unsigned char _FAR *mask );
```

Description: The `_getfillmask` function copies the current fill mask into the area located by the argument *mask*. The fill mask is used by the `_ellipse`, `_floodfill`, `_pie`, `_polygon` and `_rectangle` functions that fill an area of the screen.

The fill mask is an eight-byte array which is interpreted as a square pattern (8 by 8) of 64 bits. Each bit in the mask corresponds to a pixel. When a region is filled, each point in the region is mapped onto the fill mask. When a bit from the mask is one, the pixel value of the corresponding point is set using the current plotting action with the current color; when the bit is zero, the pixel value of that point is not affected.

When the fill mask is not set, a fill operation will set all points in the fill region to have a pixel value of the current color.

Returns: If no fill mask has been set, `NULL` is returned; otherwise, the `_getfillmask` function returns *mask*.

See Also: `_floodfill`, `_setfillmask`, `_setplotaction`

Example:
```
#include <conio.h>
#include <graph.h>

char old_mask[ 8 ];
char new_mask[ 8 ] = { 0x81, 0x42, 0x24, 0x18,
                       0x18, 0x24, 0x42, 0x81 };

main()
{
    _setvideomode( _VRES16COLOR );
    _getfillmask( old_mask );
    _setfillmask( new_mask );
    _rectangle( _GFILLINTERIOR, 100, 100, 540, 380 );
    _setfillmask( old_mask );
    getch();
    _setvideomode( _DEFAULTMODE );
}
```

Classification: PC Graphics

Systems: DOS, QNX

Synopsis:

```
#include <graph.h>
short _FAR _getfontinfo( struct _fontinfo _FAR *info );
```

Description: The `_getfontinfo` function returns information about the currently selected font. Fonts are selected with the `_setfont` function. The font information is returned in the `_fontinfo` structure indicated by the argument *info*. The structure contains the following fields:

type	1 for a vector font, 0 for a bit-mapped font
ascent	distance from top of character to baseline in pixels
pixwidth	character width in pixels (0 for a proportional font)
pixheight	character height in pixels
avgwidth	average character width in pixels
filename	name of the file containing the current font
facename	name of the current font

Returns: The `_getfontinfo` function returns zero if the font information is returned successfully; otherwise a negative value is returned.

See Also: `_registerfonts`, `_unregisterfonts`, `_setfont`, `_outgtext`, `_getgtextextent`, `_setgtextvector`, `_getgtextvector`

Example:

```
#include <conio.h>
#include <graph.h>

main()
{
    int width;
    struct _fontinfo info;

    _setvideomode( _VRES16COLOR );
    _getfontinfo( &info );
    _moveto( 100, 100 );
    _outgtext( "WATCOM Graphics" );
    width = _getgtextextent( "WATCOM Graphics" );
    _rectangle( _GBORDER, 100, 100,
                100 + width, 100 + info.pixheight );
    getch();
    _setvideomode( _DEFAULTMODE );
}
```

Classification: PC Graphics

Systems: DOS, QNX

Synopsis:

```
#include <graph.h>
short _FAR _getgtextextent( char _FAR *text );
```

Description: The `_getgtextextent` function returns the length in pixels of the argument *text* as it would be displayed in the current font by the function `_outgtext`. Note that the text is not displayed on the screen, only its length is determined.

Returns: The `_getgtextextent` function returns the length in pixels of a string.

See Also: `_registerfonts`, `_unregisterfonts`, `_setfont`, `_getfontinfo`, `_outgtext`, `_setgtextvector`, `_getgtextvector`

Example:

```
#include <conio.h>
#include <graph.h>

main()
{
    int width;
    struct _fontinfo info;

    _setvideomode( _VRES16COLOR );
    _getfontinfo( &info );
    _moveto( 100, 100 );
    _outgtext( "WATCOM Graphics" );
    width = _getgtextextent( "WATCOM Graphics" );
    _rectangle( _GBORDER, 100, 100,
                100 + width, 100 + info.pixheight );
    getch();
    _setvideomode( _DEFAULTMODE );
}
```

Classification: PC Graphics

Systems: DOS, QNX

Synopsis:
```
#include <graph.h>
struct xycoord _FAR _getgtextvector( void );
```

Description: The `_getgtextvector` function returns the current value of the text orientation vector. This is the direction used when text is displayed by the `_outgtext` function.

Returns: The `_getgtextvector` function returns, as an `xycoord` structure, the current value of the text orientation vector.

See Also: `_registerfonts`, `_unregisterfonts`, `_setfont`, `_getfontinfo`, `_outgtext`, `_getgtextextent`, `_setgtextvector`

Example:
```
#include <conio.h>
#include <graph.h>

main()
{
    struct xycoord old_vec;

    _setvideomode( _VRES16COLOR );
    old_vec = _getgtextvector();
    _setgtextvector( 0, -1 );
    _moveto( 100, 100 );
    _outgtext( "WATCOM Graphics" );
    _setgtextvector( old_vec.xcoord, old_vec.ycoord );
    getch();
    _setvideomode( _DEFAULTMODE );
}
```

Classification: PC Graphics

Systems: DOS, QNX

Synopsis:

```
#include <graph.h>
void _FAR _getimage( short x1, short y1,
                     short x2, short y2,
                     char _HUGE *image );

void _FAR _getimage_w( double x1, double y1,
                       double x2, double y2,
                       char _HUGE *image );

void _FAR _getimage_wxy( struct _wxycoord _FAR *p1,
                         struct _wxycoord _FAR *p2,
                         char _HUGE *image );
```

Description: The `_getimage` functions store a copy of an area of the screen into the buffer indicated by the *image* argument. The `_getimage` function uses the view coordinate system. The `_getimage_w` and `_getimage_wxy` functions use the window coordinate system.

The screen image is the rectangular area defined by the points `(x1,y1)` and `(x2,y2).` The buffer *image* must be large enough to contain the image (the size of the image can be determined by using the `_imagesize` function). The image may be displayed upon the screen at some later time by using the `_putimage` functions.

Returns: The `_getimage` functions do not return a value.

See Also: `_imagesize`, `_putimage`

Example:

```
#include <conio.h>
#include <graph.h>
#include <malloc.h>

main()
{
    char *buf;
    int y;

    _setvideomode( _VRES16COLOR );
    _ellipse( _GFILLINTERIOR, 100, 100, 200, 200 );
    buf = (char*) malloc(
                  _imagesize( 100, 100, 201, 201 ) );
    if( buf != NULL ) {
        _getimage( 100, 100, 201, 201, buf );
        _putimage( 260, 200, buf, _GPSET );
        _putimage( 420, 100, buf, _GPSET );
        for( y = 100; y < 300; ) {
            _putimage( 420, y, buf, _GXOR );
            y += 20;
            _putimage( 420, y, buf, _GXOR );
        }
        free( buf );
    }
    getch();
    _setvideomode( _DEFAULTMODE );
}
```

Classification: PC Graphics

Systems:
```
_getimage - DOS, QNX
_getimage_w - DOS, QNX
_getimage_wxy - DOS, QNX
```

Synopsis:

```
#include <graph.h>
unsigned short _FAR _getlinestyle( void );
```

Description: The `_getlinestyle` function returns the current line-style mask.

The line-style mask determines the style by which lines and arcs are drawn. The mask is treated as an array of 16 bits. As a line is drawn, a pixel at a time, the bits in this array are cyclically tested. When a bit in the array is 1, the pixel value for the current point is set using the current color according to the current plotting action; otherwise, the pixel value for the point is left unchanged. A solid line would result from a value of `0xFFFF` and a dashed line would result from a value of `0xF0F0`

The default line style mask is `0xFFFF`

Returns: The `_getlinestyle` function returns the current line-style mask.

See Also: `_lineto`, `_pie`, `_rectangle`, `_polygon`, `_setlinestyle`

Example:

```
#include <conio.h>
#include <graph.h>

#define DASHED 0xf0f0

main()
{
    unsigned old_style;

    _setvideomode( _VRES16COLOR );
    old_style = _getlinestyle();
    _setlinestyle( DASHED );
    _rectangle( _GBORDER, 100, 100, 540, 380 );
    _setlinestyle( old_style );
    getch();
    _setvideomode( _DEFAULTMODE );
}
```

Classification: PC Graphics

Systems: DOS, QNX

Synopsis:

```
#include <graph.h>
struct xycoord _FAR _getphyscoord( short x, short y );
```

Description: The `_getphyscoord` function returns the physical coordinates of the position with view coordinates `(x,y)`. View coordinates are defined by the `_setvieworg` and `_setviewport` functions.

Returns: The `_getphyscoord` function returns the physical coordinates, as an `xycoord` structure, of the given point.

See Also: `_getviewcoord`, `_setvieworg`, `_setviewport`

Example:

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

main()
{
    struct xycoord pos;

    _setvideomode( _VRES16COLOR );
    _setvieworg( rand() % 640, rand() % 480 );
    pos = _getphyscoord( 0, 0 );
    _rectangle( _GBORDER, - pos.xcoord, - pos.ycoord,
                    639 - pos.xcoord, 479 - pos.ycoord );
    getch();
    _setvideomode( _DEFAULTMODE );
}
```

Classification: PC Graphics

Systems: DOS, QNX

Synopsis:
```
#include <graph.h>
short _FAR _getpixel( short x, short y );

short _FAR _getpixel_w( double x, double y );
```

Description: The `_getpixel` functions return the pixel value for the point with coordinates `(x,y)`. The `_getpixel` function uses the view coordinate system. The `_getpixel_w` function uses the window coordinate system.

Returns: The `_getpixel` functions return the pixel value for the given point when the point lies within the clipping region; otherwise, (-1) is returned.

See Also: `_setpixel`

Example:
```
#include <conio.h>
#include <graph.h>
#include <stdlib.h>

main()
{
    int x, y;
    unsigned i;

    _setvideomode( _VRES16COLOR );
    _rectangle( _GBORDER, 100, 100, 540, 380 );
    for( i = 0; i <= 60000; ++i ) {
        x = 101 + rand() % 439;
        y = 101 + rand() % 279;
        _setcolor( _getpixel( x, y ) + 1 );
        _setpixel( x, y );
    }
    getch();
    _setvideomode( _DEFAULTMODE );
}
```

Classification: PC Graphics

Systems:
```
_getpixel - DOS, QNX
_getpixel_w - DOS, QNX
```

Synopsis:

```
#include <graph.h>
short _FAR _getplotaction( void );
```

Description: The `_getplotaction` function returns the current plotting action.

The drawing functions cause pixels to be set with a pixel value. By default, the value to be set is obtained by replacing the original pixel value with the supplied pixel value. Alternatively, the replaced value may be computed as a function of the original and the supplied pixel values.

The plotting action can have one of the following values:

_GPSET replace the original screen pixel value with the supplied pixel value

_GAND replace the original screen pixel value with the *bitwise and* of the original pixel value and the supplied pixel value

_GOR replace the original screen pixel value with the *bitwise or* of the original pixel value and the supplied pixel value

_GXOR replace the original screen pixel value with the *bitwise exclusive-or* of the original pixel value and the supplied pixel value. Performing this operation twice will restore the original screen contents, providing an efficient method to produce animated effects.

Returns: The `_getplotaction` function returns the current plotting action.

See Also: `_setplotaction`

Example:

```
#include <conio.h>
#include <graph.h>

main()
{
    int old_act;

    _setvideomode( _VRES16COLOR );
    old_act = _getplotaction();
    _setplotaction( _GPSET );
    _rectangle( _GFILLINTERIOR, 100, 100, 540, 380 );
    getch();
    _setplotaction( _GXOR );
    _rectangle( _GFILLINTERIOR, 100, 100, 540, 380 );
    getch();
    _setplotaction( old_act );
    _setvideomode( _DEFAULTMODE );
}
```

Classification: PC Graphics

Systems: DOS, QNX

Synopsis:

```
#include <stdio.h>
char *gets( char *buf );
#include <stdio.h>
wchar_t *_getws( wchar_t *buf );
```

Description: The `gets` function gets a string of characters from the file designated by `stdin` and stores them in the array pointed to by *buf* until end-of-file is encountered or a new-line character is read. Any new-line character is discarded, and a null character is placed immediately after the last character read into the array.

The `_getws` function is identical to `gets` except that it gets a string of multibyte characters (if present) from the input stream pointed to by `stdin`, converts them to wide characters, and stores them in the wide-character array pointed to by *buf* until end-of-file is encountered or a wide-character new-line character is read.

It is recommended that `fgets` be used instead of `gets` because data beyond the array *buf* will be destroyed if a new-line character is not read from the input stream `stdin` before the end of the array *buf* is reached.

A common programming error is to assume the presence of a new-line character in every string that is read into the array. A new-line character may not appear as the last character in a file, just before end-of-file.

Returns: The `gets` function returns *buf* if successful. `NULL` is returned if end-of-file is encountered, or if a read error occurs. When an error has occurred, `errno` contains a value indicating the type of error that has been detected.

See Also: `fgetc`, `fgetchar`, `fgets`, `fopen`, `getc`, `getchar`, `ungetc`

Example:

```
#include <stdio.h>

void main()
  {
    char buffer[80];

    while( gets( buffer ) != NULL )
      puts( buffer );
  }
```

Classification: gets is ANSI
_getws is not ANSI

Systems:

```
gets - All, Netware
_getws - All
```

Synopsis:

```
#define __STDC_WANT_LIB_EXT1__ 1
#include <stdio.h>
char *gets_s( char *s, rsize_t n );
```

Constraints: If any of the following runtime-constraints is violated, the currently active runtime-constraint handler will be invoked and `gets_s` will set *s[0]* to be the null character, and characters are read and discarded from `stdin` until a new-line character is read, or end-of-file or a read error occurs.

s shall not be a null pointer. *n* shall neither be equal to zero nor be greater than `RSIZE_MAX` . A new-line character, end-of-file, or read error shall occur within reading *n-1* characters from `stdin` .

Description: The `gets_s` function gets a string of characters from the file designated by `stdin` and stores them in the array pointed to by *s* until end-of-file is encountered or a new-line character is read. Size of the array *s* is specified by the argument *n* , this information is used to protect buffer from overflow. If buffer *s* is about to be overflown, runtime-constraint is activated. Any new-line character is discarded, and a null character is placed immediately after the last character read into the array.

Returns: The `gets_s` function returns *s* if successful. `NULL` is returned if there was a runtime-constraint violation, or if end-of-file is encountered and no caracters have been read into the array, or if a read error occurs.

See Also: `fgetc`, `fgetchar`, `fgets`, `fopen`, `getc`, `getchar`, `gets`, `ungetc`

Example:

```
#define __STDC_WANT_LIB_EXT1__ 1
#include <stdio.h>

int main()
  {
    char buffer[80];

    while( gets_s( buffer, sizeof( buffer ) ) != NULL )
      puts( buffer );
  }
```

Classification: TR 24731

Synopsis:

```
#include <graph.h>
short _FAR _gettextcolor( void );
```

Description: The `_gettextcolor` function returns the pixel value of the current text color. This is the color used for displaying text with the `_outtext` and `_outmem` functions. The default text color value is set to 7 whenever a new video mode is selected.

Returns: The `_gettextcolor` function returns the pixel value of the current text color.

See Also: `_settextcolor`, `_setcolor`, `_outtext`, `_outmem`

Example:

```
#include <conio.h>
#include <graph.h>

main()
{
    int old_col;
    long old_bk;

    _setvideomode( _TEXTC80 );
    old_col = _gettextcolor();
    old_bk = _getbkcolor();
    _settextcolor( 7 );
    _setbkcolor( _BLUE );
    _outtext( " WATCOM \nGraphics" );
    _settextcolor( old_col );
    _setbkcolor( old_bk );
    getch();
    _setvideomode( _DEFAULTMODE );
}
```

Classification: PC Graphics

Systems: DOS, QNX

Synopsis:

```
#include <graph.h>
short _FAR _gettextcursor( void );
```

Description: The _gettextcursor function returns the current cursor attribute, or shape. The cursor shape is set with the _settextcursor function. See the _settextcursor function for a description of the value returned by the _gettextcursor function.

Returns: The _gettextcursor function returns the current cursor shape when successful; otherwise, (-1) is returned.

See Also: _settextcursor, _displaycursor

Example:

```
#include <conio.h>
#include <graph.h>

main()
{
    int old_shape;

    old_shape = _gettextcursor();
    _settextcursor( 0x0007 );
    _outtext( "\nBlock cursor" );
    getch();
    _settextcursor( 0x0407 );
    _outtext( "\nHalf height cursor" );
    getch();
    _settextcursor( 0x2000 );
    _outtext( "\nNo cursor" );
    getch();
    _settextcursor( old_shape );
}
```

Classification: PC Graphics

Systems: DOS, QNX

Synopsis:

```
#include <graph.h>
void _FAR _gettextextent( short x, short y,
                          char _FAR *text,
                          struct xycoord _FAR *concat,
                          struct xycoord _FAR *extent );
```

Description: The `_gettextextent` function simulates the effect of using the `_grtext` function to display the text string *text* at the position `(x,y)`, using the current text settings. The concatenation point is returned in the argument *concat*. The text extent parallelogram is returned in the array *extent*.

The concatenation point is the position to use to output text after the given string. The text extent parallelogram outlines the area where the text string would be displayed. The four points are returned in counter-clockwise order, starting at the upper-left corner.

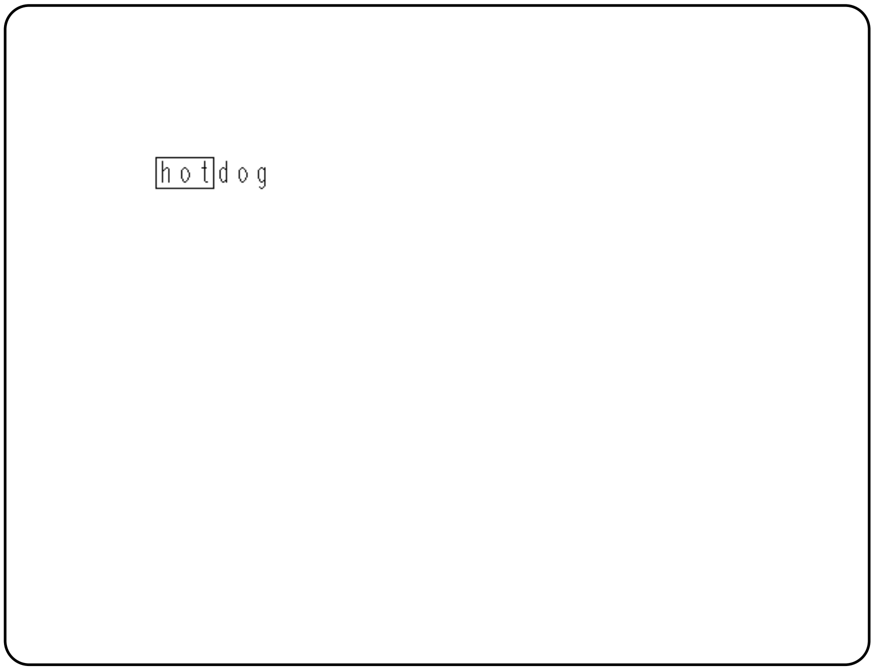
Returns: The `_gettextextent` function does not return a value.

See Also: `_grtext`, `_gettextsettings`

Example:

```
#include <conio.h>
#include <graph.h>

main()
{
    struct xycoord concat;
    struct xycoord extent[ 4 ];

    _setvideomode( _VRES16COLOR );
    _grtext( 100, 100, "hot" );
    _gettextextent( 100, 100, "hot", &concat, extent );
    _polygon( _GBORDER, 4, extent );
    _grtext( concat.xcoord, concat.ycoord, "dog" );
    getch();
    _setvideomode( _DEFAULTMODE );
}
```

produces the following:



Classification: PC Graphics

Systems: DOS, QNX

Synopsis:
```
#include <graph.h>
struct rccoord _FAR _gettextposition( void );
```

Description: The `_gettextposition` function returns the current output position for text. This position is in terms of characters, not pixels.

The current position defaults to the top left corner of the screen, `(1,1)`, when a new video mode is selected. It is changed by successful calls to the `_outtext`, `_outmem`, `_settextposition` and `_settextwindow` functions.

Note that the output position for graphics output differs from that for text output. The output position for graphics output can be set by use of the `_moveto` function.

Returns: The `_gettextposition` function returns, as an `rccoord` structure, the current output position for text.

See Also: `_outtext`, `_outmem`, `_settextposition`, `_settextwindow`, `_moveto`

Example:
```
#include <conio.h>
#include <graph.h>

main()
{
    struct rccoord old_pos;

    _setvideomode( _TEXTC80 );
    old_pos = _gettextposition();
    _settextposition( 10, 40 );
    _outtext( "WATCOM Graphics" );
    _settextposition( old_pos.row, old_pos.col );
    getch();
    _setvideomode( _DEFAULTMODE );
}
```

Classification: PC Graphics

Systems: DOS, QNX

Synopsis:
```
#include <graph.h>
struct textsettings _FAR * _FAR _gettextsettings
    ( struct textsettings _FAR *settings );
```

Description: The `_gettextsettings` function returns information about the current text settings used when text is displayed by the `_grtext` function. The information is stored in the `textsettings` structure indicated by the argument *settings*. The structure contains the following fields (all are `short` fields):

basevectorx x-component of the current base vector

basevectory y-component of the current base vector

path current text path

height current text height (in pixels)

width current text width (in pixels)

spacing current text spacing (in pixels)

horizalign horizontal component of the current text alignment

vertalign vertical component of the current text alignment

Returns: The `_gettextsettings` function returns information about the current graphics text settings.

See Also: `_grtext`, `_setcharsize`, `_setcharspacing`, `_settextalign`, `_settextpath`, `_settextorient`

Example:
```
#include <conio.h>
#include <graph.h>

main()
{
    struct textsettings ts;

    _setvideomode( _VRES16COLOR );
    _gettextsettings( &ts );
    _grtext( 100, 100, "WATCOM" );
    _setcharsize( 2 * ts.height, 2 * ts.width );
    _grtext( 100, 300, "Graphics" );
    _setcharsize( ts.height, ts.width );
    getch();
    _setvideomode( _DEFAULTMODE );
}
```

Classification: PC Graphics

Systems: DOS, QNX

Synopsis:

```
#include <graph.h>
void _FAR _gettextwindow(
                short _FAR *row1, short _FAR *col1,
                short _FAR *row2, short _FAR *col2 );
```

Description: The `_gettextwindow` function returns the location of the current text window. A text window is defined with the `_settextwindow` function. By default, the text window is the entire screen.

The current text window is a rectangular area of the screen. Text display is restricted to be within this window. The top left corner of the text window is placed in the arguments `(row1,col1)`. The bottom right corner of the text window is placed in `(row2,col2)`.

Returns: The `_gettextwindow` function returns the location of the current text window.

See Also: `_settextwindow`, `_outtext`, `_outmem`, `_settextposition`, `_scrolltextwindow`

Example:

```
#include <conio.h>
#include <graph.h>
#include <stdio.h>

main()
{
    int i;
    short r1, c1, r2, c2;
    char buf[ 80 ];

    _setvideomode( _TEXTC80 );
    _gettextwindow( &r1, &c1, &r2, &c2 );
    _settextwindow( 5, 20, 20, 40 );
    for( i = 1; i <= 20; ++i ) {
        sprintf( buf, "Line %d\n", i );
        _outtext( buf );
    }
    getch();
    _settextwindow( r1, c1, r2, c2 );
    _setvideomode( _DEFAULTMODE );
}
```

Classification: PC Graphics

Systems: DOS, QNX

Synopsis:

```
#include <graph.h>
struct videoconfig _FAR * _FAR _getvideoconfig
    ( struct videoconfig _FAR *config );
```

Description: The `_getvideoconfig` function returns information about the current video mode and the hardware configuration. The information is returned in the `videoconfig` structure indicated by the argument *config*. The structure contains the following fields (all are `short` fields):

numxpixels	number of pixels in x-axis
numypixels	number of pixels in y-axis
numtextcols	number of text columns
numtextrows	number of text rows
numcolors	number of actual colors
bitsperpixel	number of bits in a pixel value
numvideopages	number of video pages
mode	current video mode
adapter	adapter type
monitor	monitor type
memory	number of kilobytes (1024 characters) of video memory

The `adapter` field will contain one of the following values:

_NODISPLAY	no display adapter attached
_UNKNOWN	unknown adapter/monitor type
_MDPA	Monochrome Display/Printer Adapter
_CGA	Color Graphics Adapter
_HERCULES	Hercules Monochrome Adapter
_MCGA	Multi-Color Graphics Array
_EGA	Enhanced Graphics Adapter
_VGA	Video Graphics Array
_SVGA	SuperVGA Adapter

The monitor field will contain one of the following values:

_MONO	regular monochrome
_COLOR	regular color
_ENHANCED	enhanced color
_ANALOGMONO	analog monochrome
_ANALOGCOLOR	analog color

The amount of memory reported by _getvideoconfig will not always be correct for SuperVGA adapters. Since it is not always possible to determine the amount of memory, _getvideoconfig will always report 256K, the minimum amount.

Returns: The _getvideoconfig function returns information about the current video mode and the hardware configuration.

See Also: _setvideomode, _setvideomoderows

Example:

```
#include <conio.h>
#include <graph.h>
#include <stdio.h>
#include <stdlib.h>

main()
{
    int mode;
    struct videoconfig vc;
    char buf[ 80 ];

    _getvideoconfig( &vc );
    /* select "best" video mode */
    switch( vc.adapter ) {
    case _VGA :
    case _SVGA :
        mode = _VRES16COLOR;
        break;
    case _MCGA :
        mode = _MRES256COLOR;
        break;
    case _EGA :
        if( vc.monitor == _MONO ) {
            mode = _ERESNOCOLOR;
        } else {
            mode = _ERESCOLOR;
        }
        break;
    case _CGA :
        mode = _MRES4COLOR;
        break;
    case _HERCULES :
        mode = _HERCMONO;
        break;
    default :
        puts( "No graphics adapter" );
        exit( 1 );
    }
    if( _setvideomode( mode ) ) {
        _getvideoconfig( &vc );
        sprintf( buf, "%d x %d x %d\n", vc.numxpixels,
                         vc.numypixels, vc.numcolors );
        _outtext( buf );
        getch();
        _setvideomode( _DEFAULTMODE );
    }
}
```

Classification: PC Graphics

Systems: DOS, QNX

Synopsis:

```
#include <graph.h>
struct xycoord _FAR _getviewcoord( short x, short y );

struct xycoord _FAR _getviewcoord_w( double x, double y );

struct xycoord _FAR _getviewcoord_wxy(
                    struct _wxycoord _FAR *p );
```

Description: The `_getviewcoord` functions translate a point from one coordinate system to viewport coordinates. The `_getviewcoord` function translates the point `(x,y)` from physical coordinates. The `_getviewcoord_w` and `_getviewcoord_wxy` functions translate the point from the window coordinate system.

Viewport coordinates are defined by the `_setvieworg` and `_setviewport` functions. Window coordinates are defined by the `_setwindow` function.

Note: In previous versions of the software, the `_getviewcoord` function was called `_getlogcoord.` uindex=2

Returns: The `_getviewcoord` functions return the viewport coordinates, as an `xycoord` structure, of the given point.

See Also: `_getphyscoord`, `_setvieworg`, `_setviewport`, `_setwindow`

Example:

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

main()
{
    struct xycoord pos1, pos2;

    _setvideomode( _VRES16COLOR );
    _setvieworg( rand() % 640, rand() % 480 );
    pos1 = _getviewcoord( 0, 0 );
    pos2 = _getviewcoord( 639, 479 );
    _rectangle( _GBORDER, pos1.xcoord, pos1.ycoord,
                          pos2.xcoord, pos2.ycoord );
    getch();
    _setvideomode( _DEFAULTMODE );
}
```

Classification: PC Graphics

Systems:

```
_getviewcoord - DOS, QNX
_getviewcoord_w - DOS, QNX
_getviewcoord_wxy - DOS, QNX
```

Synopsis:

```
#include <graph.h>
short _FAR _getvisualpage( void );
```

Description: The `_getvisualpage` function returns the number of the currently selected visual graphics page.

Only some combinations of video modes and hardware allow multiple pages of graphics to exist. When multiple pages are supported, the active page may differ from the visual page. The graphics information in the visual page determines what is displayed upon the screen. Animation may be accomplished by alternating the visual page. A graphics page can be constructed without affecting the screen by setting the active page to be different than the visual page.

The number of available video pages can be determined by using the `_getvideoconfig` function. The default video page is 0.

Returns: The `_getvisualpage` function returns the number of the currently selected visual graphics page.

See Also: `_setvisualpage`, `_setactivepage`, `_getactivepage`, `_getvideoconfig`

Example:

```
#include <conio.h>
#include <graph.h>

main()
{
    int old_apage;
    int old_vpage;

    _setvideomode( _HRES16COLOR );
    old_apage = _getactivepage();
    old_vpage = _getvisualpage();
    /* draw an ellipse on page 0 */
    _setactivepage( 0 );
    _setvisualpage( 0 );
    _ellipse( _GFILLINTERIOR, 100, 50, 540, 150 );
    /* draw a rectangle on page 1 */
    _setactivepage( 1 );
    _rectangle( _GFILLINTERIOR, 100, 50, 540, 150 );
    getch();
    /* display page 1 */
    _setvisualpage( 1 );
    getch();
    _setactivepage( old_apage );
    _setvisualpage( old_vpage );
    _setvideomode( _DEFAULTMODE );
}
```

Classification: PC Graphics

Systems: DOS, QNX

Synopsis:
```
#include <graph.h>
struct _wxycoord _FAR _getwindowcoord( short x, short y );
```

Description: The `_getwindowcoord` function returns the window coordinates of the position with view coordinates `(x,y).` Window coordinates are defined by the `_setwindow` function.

Returns: The `_getwindowcoord` function returns the window coordinates, as a `_wxycoord` structure, of the given point.

See Also: `_setwindow`, `_getviewcoord`

Example:
```
#include <conio.h>
#include <graph.h>

main()
{
    struct xycoord centre;
    struct _wxycoord pos1, pos2;

    /* draw a box 50 pixels square */
    /* in the middle of the screen */
    _setvideomode( _MAXRESMODE );
    centre = _getviewcoord_w( 0.5, 0.5 );
    pos1 = _getwindowcoord( centre.xcoord - 25,
                            centre.ycoord - 25 );
    pos2 = _getwindowcoord( centre.xcoord + 25,
                            centre.ycoord + 25 );
    _rectangle_wxy( _GBORDER, &pos1, &pos2 );
    getch();
    _setvideomode( _DEFAULTMODE );
}
```

Classification: PC Graphics

Systems: DOS, QNX

Synopsis:

```
#include <time.h>
struct tm * gmtime( const time_t *timer );
struct tm *_gmtime( const time_t *timer,
                    struct tm *tmbuf );

struct  tm {
  int tm_sec;   /* seconds after the minute -- [0,61] */
  int tm_min;   /* minutes after the hour   -- [0,59] */
  int tm_hour;  /* hours after midnight     -- [0,23] */
  int tm_mday;  /* day of the month         -- [1,31] */
  int tm_mon;   /* months since January     -- [0,11] */
  int tm_year;  /* years since 1900                   */
  int tm_wday;  /* days since Sunday        -- [0,6]  */
  int tm_yday;  /* days since January 1     -- [0,365]*/
  int tm_isdst; /* Daylight Savings Time flag */
};
```

Safer C: The Safer C Library extension provides the function which is a safer alternative to `gmtime`. This newer `gmtime_s` function is recommended to be used instead of the traditional "unsafe" `gmtime` function.

Description: The `gmtime` functions convert the calendar time pointed to by *timer* into a broken-down time, expressed as Coordinated Universal Time (UTC) (formerly known as Greenwich Mean Time, or GMT).

The function `_gmtime` places the converted time in the `tm` structure pointed to by *tmbuf*, and the `gmtime` function places the converted time in a static structure that is re-used each time `gmtime` is called.

The time set on the computer with the QNX `date` command reflects Coordinated Universal Time (UTC). The environment variable `TZ` is used to establish the local time zone. See the section *The TZ Environment Variable* for a discussion of how to set the time zone.

Returns: The `gmtime` functions return a pointer to a structure containing the broken-down time.

See Also: `asctime` Functions, `clock`, `ctime` Functions, `difftime`, `localtime`, `mktime`, `strftime`, `time`, `tzset`

Example:

```
#include <stdio.h>
#include <time.h>

void main()
{
    time_t time_of_day;
    auto char buf[26];
    auto struct tm tmbuf;

    time_of_day = time( NULL );
    _gmtime( &time_of_day, &tmbuf );
    printf( "It is now: %.24s GMT\n",
            _asctime( &tmbuf, buf ) );
}
```

produces the following:

```
It is now: Fri Dec 25 15:58:27 1987 GMT
```

Classification: gmtime is ANSI
_gmtime is not ANSI

Systems: gmtime - All, Netware
_gmtime - All

Synopsis:

```
#include <graph.h>
short _FAR _grstatus( void );
```

Description: The `_grstatus` function returns the status of the most recently called graphics library function. The function can be called after any graphics function to determine if any errors or warnings occurred. The function returns 0 if the previous function was successful. Values less than 0 indicate an error occurred; values greater than 0 indicate a warning condition.

The following values can be returned: uindex=2 uindex=2 uindex=2 uindex=2 uindex=2 uindex=2 uindex=2 uindex=2 uindex=2 uindex=2

Constant	Value	Explanation
_GROK	0	no error
_GRERROR	-1	graphics error
_GRMODENOTSUPPORTED	-2	video mode not supported
_GRNOTINPROPERMODE	-3	function n/a in this mode
_GRINVALIDPARAMETER	-4	invalid parameter(s)
_GRINSUFFICIENTMEMORY	-5	out of memory
_GRFONTFILENOTFOUND	-6	can’t open font file
_GRINVALIDFONTFILE	-7	font file has invalid format
_GRNOOUTPUT	1	nothing was done
_GRCLIPPED	2	output clipped

Returns: The `_grstatus` function returns the status of the most recently called graphics library function.

Example:

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

main()
{
    int x, y;

    _setvideomode( _VRES16COLOR );
    while( _grstatus() == _GROK ) {
        x = rand() % 700;
        y = rand() % 500;
        _setpixel( x, y );
    }
    getch();
    _setvideomode( _DEFAULTMODE );
}
```

Classification: _grstatus is PC Graphics

Systems: DOS, QNX

Synopsis:

```
#include <graph.h>
short _FAR _grtext( short x, short y,
                    char _FAR *text );

short _FAR _grtext_w( double x, double y,
                      char _FAR *text );
```

Description: The `_grtext` functions display a character string. The `_grtext` function uses the view coordinate system. The `_grtext_w` function uses the window coordinate system.

The character string *text* is displayed at the point `(x,y)`. The string must be terminated by a null character ('\0'). The text is displayed in the current color using the current text settings.

The graphics library can display text in three different ways.

1. The `_outtext` and `_outmem` functions can be used in any video mode. However, this variety of text can be displayed in only one size.

2. The `_grtext` function displays text as a sequence of line segments, and can be drawn in different sizes, with different orientations and alignments.

3. The `_outgtext` function displays text in the currently selected font. Both bit-mapped and vector fonts are supported; the size and type of text depends on the fonts that are available.

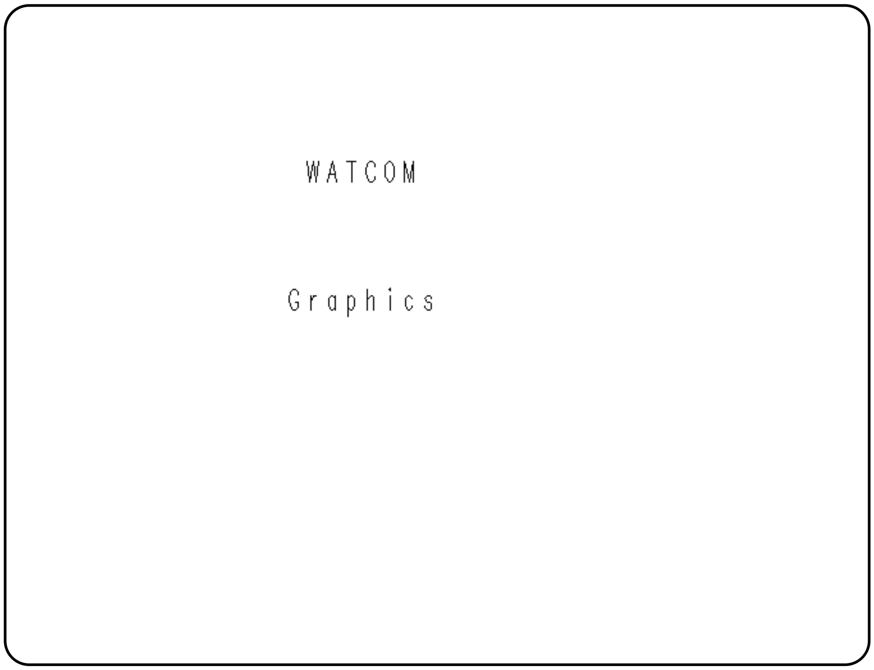
Returns: The `_grtext` functions return a non-zero value when the text was successfully drawn; otherwise, zero is returned.

See Also: `_outtext`, `_outmem`, `_outgtext`, `_setcharsize`, `_settextalign`, `_settextpath`, `_settextorient`, `_setcharspacing`

Example:

```
#include <conio.h>
#include <graph.h>

main()
{
    _setvideomode( _VRES16COLOR );
    _grtext( 200, 100, " WATCOM" );
    _grtext( 200, 200, "Graphics" );
    getch();
    _setvideomode( _DEFAULTMODE );
}
```

produces the following:



Classification: PC Graphics

Systems:
```
_grtext - DOS, QNX
_grtext_w - DOS, QNX
```

Synopsis:

```
#include <malloc.h>
void __huge *halloc( long int numb, size_t size );
```

Description: The `halloc` function allocates space for an array of *numb* objects of *size* bytes each and initializes each object to 0. When the size of the array is greater than 64K bytes, then the size of an array element must be a power of 2 since an object could straddle a segment boundary.

Returns: The `halloc` function returns a far pointer (of type `void huge *`) to the start of the allocated memory. The `NULL` value is returned if there is insufficient memory available. The `NULL` value is also returned if the size of the array is greater than 64K bytes and the size of an array element is not a power of 2.

See Also: `calloc` Functions, `_expand` Functions, `free` Functions, `hfree`, `malloc` Functions, `_msize` Functions, `realloc` Functions, `sbrk`

Example:

```
#include <stdio.h>
#include <malloc.h>

void main()
  {
    long int __huge *big_buffer;

    big_buffer = (long int __huge *)
                  halloc( 1024L, sizeof(long) );
    if( big_buffer == NULL ) {
      printf( "Unable to allocate memory\n" );
    } else {

      /* rest of code goes here */

      hfree( big_buffer );  /* deallocate */
    }
  }
```

Classification: WATCOM

Systems: DOS/16, Windows, QNX/16, OS/2 1.x(all)

Synopsis:

```
#include <malloc.h>
int  _heapchk( void );
int _bheapchk( __segment seg );
int _fheapchk( void );
int _nheapchk( void );
```

Description: The `_heapchk` functions along with `_heapset` and `_heapwalk` are provided for debugging heap related problems in programs.

The `_heapchk` functions perform a consistency check on the unallocated memory space or "heap". The consistency check determines whether all the heap entries are valid. Each function checks a particular heap, as listed below:

Function	***Heap Checked***
_heapchk	Depends on data model of the program
_bheapchk	Based heap specified by *seg* value; `_NULLSEG` specifies all based heaps
_fheapchk	Far heap (outside the default data segment)
_nheapchk	Near heap (inside the default data segment)

In a small data memory model, the `_heapchk` function is equivalent to the `_nheapchk` function; in a large data memory model, the `_heapchk` function is equivalent to the `_fheapchk` function.

Returns: All four functions return one of the following manifest constants which are defined in `<malloc.h>.`

Constant	***Meaning***
_HEAPOK	The heap appears to be consistent.
_HEAPEMPTY	The heap is empty.
_HEAPBADBEGIN	The heap has been damaged.
_HEAPBADNODE	The heap contains a bad node, or is damaged.

See Also: `_heapenable`, `_heapgrow`, `_heapmin`, `_heapset`, `_heapshrink`, `_heapwalk`

Example:

```
#include <stdio.h>
#include <malloc.h>

void main()
  {
    char *buffer;
```

```
    buffer = (char *)malloc( 80 );
    malloc( 1024 );
    free( buffer );
    switch( _heapchk() ) {
    case _HEAPOK:
      printf( "OK - heap is good\n" );
      break;
    case _HEAPEMPTY:
      printf( "OK - heap is empty\n" );
      break;
    case _HEAPBADBEGIN:
      printf( "ERROR - heap is damaged\n" );
      break;
    case _HEAPBADNODE:
      printf( "ERROR - bad node in heap\n" );
      break;
    }
  }
```

Classification: WATCOM

Systems:

```
_heapchk - All
_bheapchk - DOS/16, Windows, QNX/16, OS/2 1.x(all)
_fheapchk - DOS/16, Windows, QNX/16, OS/2 1.x(all)
_nheapchk - DOS, Windows, Win386, Win32, QNX, OS/2 1.x, OS/2 1.x(MT),
OS/2-32
```

Synopsis:
```
#include <malloc.h>
int _heapenable( int enabled );
```

Description: The `_heapenable` function is used to control attempts by the heap allocation manager to request more memory from the operating system's memory pool. If *enabled* is 0 then all further allocations which would normally go to the operating system for more memory will instead fail and return NULL. If *enabled* is 1 then requests for more memory from the operating system's memory pool are re-enabled.

This function can be used to impose a limit on the amount of system memory that is allocated by an application. For example, if an application wishes to allocate no more than 200K bytes of memory, it could allocate 200K and immediately free it. It can then call `_heapenable` to disable any further requests from the system memory pool. After this, the application can allocate memory from the 200K pool that it has already obtained.

Returns: The return value is the previous state of the system allocation flag.

See Also: `_heapchk`, `_heapgrow`, `_heapmin`, `_heapset`, `_heapshrink`, `_heapwalk`

Example:
```
#include <stdio.h>
#include <malloc.h>

void main()
  {
    char *p;

    p = malloc( 200*1024 );
    if( p != NULL ) free( p );
    _heapenable( 0 );
    /*
      allocate memory from a pool that
      has been capped at 200K
    */
  }
```

Classification: WATCOM

Systems: All

Synopsis:
```
#include <malloc.h>
void  _heapgrow( void );
void _nheapgrow( void );
void _fheapgrow( void );
```

Description: The `_nheapgrow` function attempts to grow the near heap to the maximum size of 64K. You will want to do this in the small data models if you are using both `malloc` and `_fmalloc` or `halloc`. Once a call to `_fmalloc` or `halloc` has been made, you may not be able to allocate any memory with `malloc` unless space has been reserved for the near heap using either `malloc`, `sbrk` or `_nheapgrow`.

The `_fheapgrow` function doesn't do anything to the heap because the far heap will be extended automatically when needed. If the current far heap cannot be extended, then another far heap will be started.

In a small data memory model, the `_heapgrow` function is equivalent to the `_nheapgrow` function; in a large data memory model, the `_heapgrow` function is equivalent to the `_fheapgrow` function.

Returns: These functions do not return a value.

See Also: `_heapchk`, `_heapenable`, `_heapmin`, `_heapset`, `_heapshrink`, `_heapwalk`

Example:
```
#include <stdio.h>
#include <malloc.h>

void main()
  {
    char *p, *fmt_string;
    fmt_string = "Amount of memory available is %u\n";
    printf( fmt_string, _memavl() );
    _nheapgrow();
    printf( fmt_string, _memavl() );
    p = (char *) malloc( 2000 );
    printf( fmt_string, _memavl() );
  }
```

produces the following:

```
Amount of memory available is 0
Amount of memory available is 62732
Amount of memory available is 60730
```

Classification: WATCOM

Systems:
```
_heapgrow - All
_fheapgrow - DOS/16, Windows, QNX/16, OS/2 1.x(all)
_nheapgrow - DOS, Windows, Win386, Win32, QNX, OS/2 1.x, OS/2
1.x(MT), OS/2-32
```

Synopsis:

```
#include <malloc.h>
int  _heapmin( void );
int _bheapmin( __segment seg );
int _fheapmin( void );
int _nheapmin( void );
```

Description: The `_heapmin` functions attempt to shrink the specified heap to its smallest possible size by returning all free entries at the end of the heap back to the system. This can be used to free up as much memory as possible before using the `system` function or one of the `spawn` functions.

The various `_heapmin` functions shrink the following heaps:

Function	***Heap Minimized***
_heapmin	Depends on data model of the program
_bheapmin	Based heap specified by *seg* value; `_NULLSEG` specifies all based heaps
_fheapmin	Far heap (outside the default data segment)
_nheapmin	Near heap (inside the default data segment)

In a small data memory model, the `_heapmin` function is equivalent to the `_nheapmin` function; in a large data memory model, the `_heapmin` function is equivalent to the `_fheapmin` function. It is identical to the `_heapshrink` function.

Returns: These functions return zero if successful, and non-zero if some error occurred.

See Also: `_heapchk`, `_heapenable`, `_heapgrow`, `_heapset`, `_heapshrink`, `_heapwalk`

Example:

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

void main()
  {
    _heapmin();
    system( "cd /home/fred" );
  }
```

Classification: WATCOM

Systems:

```
_heapmin - All
_bheapmin - DOS/16, Windows, QNX/16, OS/2 1.x(all)
_fheapmin - DOS/16, Windows, QNX/16, OS/2 1.x(all)
_nheapmin - DOS, Windows, Win386, Win32, QNX, OS/2 1.x, OS/2 1.x(MT),
OS/2-32
```

Synopsis:

```
#include <malloc.h>
int  _heapset( unsigned char fill_char );
int _bheapset( __segment seg, unsigned char fill_char );
int _fheapset( unsigned char fill_char );
int _nheapset( unsigned char fill_char );
```

Description: The `_heapset` functions along with `_heapchk` and `_heapwalk` are provided for debugging heap related problems in programs.

The `_heapset` functions perform a consistency check on the unallocated memory space or "heap" just as `_heapchk` does, and sets the heap's free entries with the *fill_char* value.

Each function checks and sets a particular heap, as listed below:

Function	***Heap Filled***
_heapset	Depends on data model of the program
_bheapset	Based heap specified by *seg* value; `_NULLSEG` specifies all based heaps
_fheapset	Far heap (outside the default data segment)
_nheapset	Near heap (inside the default data segment)

In a small data memory model, the `_heapset` function is equivalent to the `_nheapset` function; in a large data memory model, the `_heapset` function is equivalent to the `_fheapset` function.

Returns: The `_heapset` functions return one of the following manifest constants which are defined in `<malloc.h>`.

Constant	***Meaning***
_HEAPOK	The heap appears to be consistent.
_HEAPEMPTY	The heap is empty.
_HEAPBADBEGIN	The heap has been damaged.
_HEAPBADNODE	The heap contains a bad node, or is damaged.

See Also: `_heapchk`, `_heapenable`, `_heapgrow`, `_heapmin`, `_heapshrink`, `_heapwalk`

Example:

```
#include <stdio.h>
#include <malloc.h>

void main()
  {
    int heap_status;
    char *buffer;
```

```
        buffer = (char *)malloc( 80 );
        malloc( 1024 );
        free( buffer );
        heap_status = _heapset( 0xff );
        switch( heap_status ) {
        case _HEAPOK:
          printf( "OK - heap is good\n" );
          break;
        case _HEAPEMPTY:
          printf( "OK - heap is empty\n" );
          break;
        case _HEAPBADBEGIN:
          printf( "ERROR - heap is damaged\n" );
          break;
        case _HEAPBADNODE:
          printf( "ERROR - bad node in heap\n" );
          break;
        }
      }
```

Classification: WATCOM

Systems:
```
_heapset - All
_bheapset - DOS/16, Windows, QNX/16, OS/2 1.x(all)
_fheapset - DOS/16, Windows, QNX/16, OS/2 1.x(all)
_nheapset - DOS, Windows, Win386, Win32, QNX, OS/2 1.x, OS/2 1.x(MT),
OS/2-32
```

Synopsis:
```
#include <malloc.h>
int  _heapshrink( void );
int _bheapshrink( __segment seg );
int _fheapshrink( void );
int _nheapshrink( void );
```

Description: The `_heapshrink` functions attempt to shrink the heap to its smallest possible size by returning all free entries at the end of the heap back to the system. This can be used to free up as much memory as possible before using the `system` function or one of the `spawn` functions.

The various `_heapshrink` functions shrink the following heaps:

Function	***Heap Shrinked***
_heapshrink	Depends on data model of the program
_bheapshrink	Based heap specified by *seg* value; `_NULLSEG` specifies all based heaps
_fheapshrink	Far heap (outside the default data segment)
_nheapshrink	Near heap (inside the default data segment)

In a small data memory model, the `_heapshrink` function is equivalent to the `_nheapshrink` function; in a large data memory model, the `_heapshrink` function is equivalent to the `_fheapshrink` function. It is identical to the `_heapmin` function.

Returns: These functions return zero if successful, and non-zero if some error occurred.

See Also: `_heapchk`, `_heapenable`, `_heapgrow`, `_heapmin`, `_heapset`, `_heapwalk`

Example:
```
#include <stdlib.h>
#include <malloc.h>

void main()
  {
    _heapshrink();
    system( "cd /home/fred" );
  }
```

Classification: WATCOM

Systems:
```
_heapshrink - All
_bheapshrink - DOS/16, Windows, QNX/16, OS/2 1.x(all)
_fheapshrink - DOS/16, Windows, QNX/16, OS/2 1.x(all)
_nheapshrink - DOS, Windows, Win386, Win32, QNX, OS/2 1.x, OS/2
1.x(MT), OS/2-32
```

Synopsis:

```
#include <malloc.h>
int  _heapwalk( struct _heapinfo *entry );
int _bheapwalk( __segment seg, struct _heapinfo *entry );
int _fheapwalk( struct _heapinfo *entry );
int _nheapwalk( struct _heapinfo *entry );

struct _heapinfo {
    void __far *_pentry;   /* heap pointer */
    size_t     _size;      /* heap entry size */
    int        _useflag;   /* heap entry 'in-use' flag */
};
#define _USEDENTRY      0
#define _FREEENTRY      1
```

Description: The `_heapwalk` functions along with `_heapchk` and `_heapset` are provided for debugging heap related problems in programs.

The `_heapwalk` functions walk through the heap, one entry per call, updating the `_heapinfo` structure with information on the next heap entry. The structure is defined in `<malloc.h>.` You must initialize the *_pentry* field with `NULL` to start the walk through the heap.

Each function walks a particular heap, as listed below:

Function	***Heap Walked***
_heapwalk	Depends on data model of the program
_bheapwalk	Based heap specified by *seg* value; `_NULLSEG` specifies all based heaps
_fheapwalk	Far heap (outside the default data segment)
_nheapwalk	Near heap (inside the default data segment)

In a small data memory model, the `_heapwalk` function is equivalent to the `_nheapwalk` function; in a large data memory model, the `_heapwalk` function is equivalent to the `_fheapwalk` function.

Returns: These functions return one of the following manifest constants which are defined in `<malloc.h>.`

Constant	***Meaning***
_HEAPOK	The heap is OK so far, and the `_heapinfo` structure contains information about the next entry in the heap.
_HEAPEMPTY	The heap is empty.
_HEAPBADPTR	The `_pentry` field of the *entry* structure does not contain a valid pointer into the heap.
_HEAPBADBEGIN	The header information for the heap was not found or has been damaged.
_HEAPBADNODE	The heap contains a bad node, or is damaged.
_HEAPEND	The end of the heap was reached successfully.

See Also: _heapchk, _heapenable, _heapgrow, _heapmin, _heapset, _heapshrink

Example:

```
#include <stdio.h>
#include <malloc.h>

heap_dump()
  {
    struct _heapinfo h_info;
    int heap_status;

    h_info._pentry = NULL;
    for(;;) {
      heap_status = _heapwalk( &h_info );
      if( heap_status != _HEAPOK ) break;
      printf( "  %s block at %Fp of size %4.4X\n",
        (h_info._useflag == _USEDENTRY ? "USED" : "FREE"),
        h_info._pentry, h_info._size );
    }

    switch( heap_status ) {
    case _HEAPEND:
      printf( "OK - end of heap\n" );
      break;
    case _HEAPEMPTY:
      printf( "OK - heap is empty\n" );
      break;
    case _HEAPBADBEGIN:
      printf( "ERROR - heap is damaged\n" );
      break;
    case _HEAPBADPTR:
      printf( "ERROR - bad pointer to heap\n" );
      break;
    case _HEAPBADNODE:
      printf( "ERROR - bad node in heap\n" );
    }
  }

void main()
  {
    char *p;
    heap_dump();   p = (char *) malloc( 80 );
    heap_dump();   free( p );
    heap_dump();
  }
```

produces the following:

On 16-bit 80x86 systems, the following output is produced:

```
  USED block at 000c:0c06 of size 0008
  USED block at 000c:0c0e of size 0022
  USED block at 000c:0c30 of size 0402
  FREE block at 000c:1032 of size 1BCC
OK - end of heap
  USED block at 000c:0c06 of size 0008
  USED block at 000c:0c0e of size 0022
  USED block at 000c:0c30 of size 0402
  USED block at 000c:1032 of size 0052
  FREE block at 000c:1084 of size 1B7A
OK - end of heap
  USED block at 000c:0c06 of size 0008
  USED block at 000c:0c0e of size 0022
  USED block at 000c:0c30 of size 0402
  FREE block at 000c:1032 of size 1BCC
OK - end of heap
```

On 32-bit 80386/486 systems, the following output is produced:

```
OK - heap is empty
  USED block at 0014:00002a7c of size 0204
  USED block at 0014:00002c80 of size 0054
  FREE block at 0014:00002cd4 of size 1D98
OK - end of heap
  USED block at 0014:00002a7c of size 0204
  FREE block at 0014:00002c80 of size 1DEC
OK - end of heap
```

Classification: WATCOM

Systems:

```
_heapwalk - All
_bheapwalk - DOS/16, Windows, QNX/16, OS/2 1.x(all)
_fheapwalk - DOS/16, Windows, QNX/16, OS/2 1.x(all)
_nheapwalk - DOS, Windows, Win386, Win32, QNX, OS/2 1.x, OS/2
1.x(MT), OS/2-32
```

Synopsis:
```
#include <malloc.h>
void hfree( void __huge *ptr );
```

Description: The `hfree` function deallocates a memory block previously allocated by the `halloc` function. The argument *ptr* points to a memory block to be deallocated. After the call, the freed block is available for allocation.

Returns: The `hfree` function returns no value.

See Also: `calloc` Functions, `_expand` Functions, `free` Functions, `halloc`, `malloc` Functions, `_msize` Functions, `realloc` Functions, `sbrk`

Example:
```
#include <stdio.h>
#include <malloc.h>

void main()
  {
    long int __huge *big_buffer;

    big_buffer = (long int __huge *)
                  halloc( 1024L, sizeof(long) );
    if( big_buffer == NULL ) {
      printf( "Unable to allocate memory\n" );
    } else {

      /* rest of code goes here */

      hfree( big_buffer );  /* deallocate */
    }
  }
```

Classification: WATCOM

Systems: DOS/16, Windows, QNX/16, OS/2 1.x(all)

Synopsis:
```
#include <math.h>
double hypot( double x, double y );
```

Description: The `hypot` function computes the length of the hypotenuse of a right triangle whose sides are *x* and *y* adjacent to that right angle. The calculation is equivalent to

```
    sqrt( x*x + y*y )
```

The computation may cause an overflow, in which case the `matherr` function will be invoked.

Returns: The value of the hypotenuse is returned. When an error has occurred, `errno` contains a value indicating the type of error that has been detected.

Example:
```
#include <stdio.h>
#include <math.h>

void main()
  {
    printf( "%f\n", hypot( 3.0, 4.0 ) );
  }
```

produces the following:

```
5.000000
```

Classification: WATCOM

Systems: Math

Synopsis:

```
#define __STDC_WANT_LIB_EXT1__ 1
#include <stdlib.h>
void ignore_handler_s(
        const char * restrict msg,
        void * restrict ptr,
        errno_t error );
```

Description: A pointer to the `ignore_handler_s` function may be passed as an argument to the `set_constraint_handler_s` function. The`ignore_handler_s` function simply returns to its caller.

Returns: The `ignore_handler_s` function does not returns no value.

See Also: `abort_handler_s`, `set_constraint_handler_s`

Example:

```
#define __STDC_WANT_LIB_EXT1__ 1
#include <stdlib.h>
#include <stdio.h>

void main( void )
{
    constraint_handler_t    old_handler;

    old_handler =
        set_constraint_handler_s( ignore_handler_s );
    if( getenv_s( NULL, NULL, 0, NULL ) ) {
        printf( "getenv_s failed\n" );
    }
    set_constraint_handler_s( old_handler );
}
```

produces the following:

```
getenv_s failed
```

Classification: TR 24731

Systems: All, Netware

Synopsis:

```
#include <graph.h>
long _FAR _imagesize( short x1, short y1,
                      short x2, short y2 );

long _FAR _imagesize_w( double x1, double y1,
                        double x2, double y2 );

long _FAR _imagesize_wxy( struct _wxycoord _FAR *p1,
                          struct _wxycoord _FAR *p2 );
```

Description: The `_imagesize` functions compute the number of bytes required to store a screen image. The `_imagesize` function uses the view coordinate system. The `_imagesize_w` and `_imagesize_wxy` functions use the window coordinate system.

The screen image is the rectangular area defined by the points `(x1,y1)` and `(x2,y2)`. The storage area used by the `_getimage` functions must be at least this large (in bytes).

Returns: The `_imagesize` functions return the size of a screen image.

See Also: `_getimage`, `_putimage`

Example:

```
#include <conio.h>
#include <graph.h>
#include <malloc.h>

main()
{
    char *buf;
    int y;

    _setvideomode( _VRES16COLOR );
    _ellipse( _GFILLINTERIOR, 100, 100, 200, 200 );
    buf = (char*) malloc(
                  _imagesize( 100, 100, 201, 201 ) );
    if( buf != NULL ) {
        _getimage( 100, 100, 201, 201, buf );
        _putimage( 260, 200, buf, _GPSET );
        _putimage( 420, 100, buf, _GPSET );
        for( y = 100; y < 300; ) {
            _putimage( 420, y, buf, _GXOR );
            y += 20;
            _putimage( 420, y, buf, _GXOR );
        }
        free( buf );
    }
    getch();
    _setvideomode( _DEFAULTMODE );
}
```

Classification: PC Graphics

Systems:

```
_imagesize - DOS, QNX
_imagesize_w - DOS, QNX
_imagesize_wxy - DOS, QNX
```

Synopsis:
```
#include <inttypes.h>
intmax_t imaxabs( intmax_t j );
```

Description: The `imaxabs` function returns the absolute value of its maximum-size integer argument *j*.

Returns: The `imaxabs` function returns the absolute value of its argument.

See Also: `labs`, `llabs`, `abs`, `fabs`

Example:
```
#include <stdio.h>
#include <inttypes.h>

void main( void )
{
    intmax_t    x, y;

    x = -500000000000;
    y = imaxabs( x );
    printf( "imaxabs(%jd) = %jd\n", x, y );
}
```

produces the following:

```
imaxabs(-500000000000) = 500000000000
```

Classification: ISO C99

Systems: All, Netware

Synopsis:

```
#include <stdlib.h>
imaxdiv_t imaxdiv( intmax_t numer, intmax_t denom );

typedef struct {
    intmax_t    quot;  /* quotient */
    intmax_t    rem;   /* remainder */
} imaxdiv_t;
```

Description: The `imaxdiv` function calculates the quotient and remainder of the division of the numerator *numer* by the denominator *denom*.

Returns: The `imaxdiv` function returns a structure of type `imaxdiv_t` that contains the fields `quot` and `rem`, which are both of type `intmax_t.`

See Also: `div`, `ldiv`, `lldiv`

Example:

```
#include <stdio.h>
#include <inttypes.h>

void print_time( intmax_t ticks )
{
    imaxdiv_t sec_ticks;
    imaxdiv_t min_sec;

    sec_ticks = imaxdiv( ticks, 1000000 );
    min_sec   = imaxdiv( sec_ticks.quot, 60 );
    printf( "It took %jd minutes and %jd seconds\n",
            min_sec.quot, min_sec.rem );
}

void main( void )
{
    print_time( 9876543210 );
}
```

produces the following:

```
It took 164 minutes and 36 seconds
```

Classification: ISO C99

Systems: All, Netware

Synopsis:

```
#include <conio.h>
unsigned int inp( int port );
```

Description: The `inp` function reads one byte from the 80x86 hardware port whose number is given by *port*.

A hardware port is used to communicate with a device. One or two bytes can be read and/or written from each port, depending upon the hardware. Consult the technical documentation for your computer to determine the port numbers for a device and the expected usage of each port for a device.

When you use the `inp` function, your program must be linked for privity level 1 and the process must be run by the superuser. See the Watcom C/C++ User's Guide discussion of privity levels and the documentation of the Watcom Linker PRIVILEGE option.

Returns: The value returned is the byte that was read.

See Also: `inpd`, `inpw`, `outp`, `outpd`, `outpw`

Example:

```
#include <conio.h>

void main()
  {
    /* turn off speaker */
    outp( 0x61, inp( 0x61 ) & 0xFC );
  }
```

Classification: Intel

Systems: All, Netware

Synopsis:

```
#include <conio.h>
unsigned long inpd( int port );
```

Description: The `inpd` function reads a double-word (four bytes) from the 80x86 hardware port whose number is given by *port*.

A hardware port is used to communicate with a device. One or two bytes can be read and/or written from each port, depending upon the hardware. Consult the technical documentation for your computer to determine the port numbers for a device and the expected usage of each port for a device.

When you use the `inpd` function, your program must be linked for privity level 1 and the process must be run by the superuser. See the Watcom C/C++ User's Guide discussion of privity levels and the documentation of the Watcom Linker PRIVILEGE option.

Returns: The value returned is the double-word that was read.

See Also: `inp`, `inpw`, `outp`, `outpd`, `outpw`

Example:

```
#include <conio.h>
#define DEVICE 34

void main()
  {
    unsigned long transmitted;

    transmitted = inpd( DEVICE );
  }
```

Classification: Intel

Systems: DOS/32, Win386, Win32, QNX/32, OS/2-32, Netware

Synopsis:
```
#include <conio.h>
unsigned int inpw( int port );
```

Description: The `inpw` function reads a word (two bytes) from the 80x86 hardware port whose number is given by *port*.

A hardware port is used to communicate with a device. One or two bytes can be read and/or written from each port, depending upon the hardware. Consult the technical documentation for your computer to determine the port numbers for a device and the expected usage of each port for a device.

When you use the `inpw` function, your program must be linked for privity level 1 and the process must be run by the superuser. See the Watcom C/C++ User's Guide discussion of privity levels and the documentation of the Watcom Linker PRIVILEGE option.

Returns: The value returned is the word that was read.

See Also: `inp`, `inpd`, `outp`, `outpd`, `outpw`

Example:
```
#include <conio.h>
#define DEVICE 34

void main()
  {
    unsigned int transmitted;

    transmitted = inpw( DEVICE );
  }
```

Classification: Intel

Systems: All, Netware

Synopsis:

```
#include <i86.h>
int int386( int inter_no,
            const union REGS *in_regs,
            union REGS *out_regs );
```

Description: The `int386` function causes the computer's central processor (CPU) to be interrupted with an interrupt whose number is given by *inter_no*. This function is present in the 386 C libraries and may be executed on 80386/486 systems. Before the interrupt, the CPU registers are loaded from the structure located by *in_regs*. Following the interrupt, the structure located by *out_regs* is filled with the contents of the CPU registers. These structures may be located at the same location in memory.

You should consult the technical documentation for the computer that you are using to determine the expected register contents before and after the interrupt in question.

Returns: The `int386` function returns the value of the CPU EAX register after the interrupt.

See Also: `int386x`, `int86`, `int86x`, `intr`, `segread`

Example:

```
/*
 * This example clears the screen on DOS
 */
#include <i86.h>

void main()
  {
    union REGS  regs;

    regs.w.cx = 0;
    regs.w.dx = 0x1850;
    regs.h.bh = 7;
    regs.w.ax = 0x0600;
#if defined(__386__) && defined(__DOS__)
    int386( 0x10, &regs, &regs );
#else
    int86( 0x10, &regs, &regs );
#endif
  }
```

Classification: Intel

Systems: DOS/32, QNX/32, Netware

Synopsis:

```
#include <i86.h>
int int386x( int inter_no,
             const union REGS *in_regs,
             union REGS *out_regs,
             struct SREGS *seg_regs );
```

Description: The `int386x` function causes the computer's central processor (CPU) to be interrupted with an interrupt whose number is given by *inter_no*. This function is present in the 32-bit C libraries and may be executed on Intel 386 compatible systems. Before the interrupt, the CPU registers are loaded from the structure located by *in_regs* and the DS, ES, FS and GS segment registers are loaded from the structure located by *seg_regs*. All of the segment registers must contain valid values. Failure to do so will cause a segment violation when running in protect mode. If you don't care about a particular segment register, then it can be set to 0 which will not cause a segment violation. The function `segread` can be used to initialize *seg_regs* to their current values.

Following the interrupt, the structure located by *out_regs* is filled with the contents of the CPU registers. The *in_regs* and *out_regs* structures may be located at the same location in memory. The original values of the DS, ES, FS and GS registers are restored. The structure *seg_regs* is updated with the values of the segment registers following the interrupt.

You should consult the technical documentation for the computer that you are using to determine the expected register contents before and after the interrupt in question.

Returns: The `int386x` function returns the value of the CPU EAX register after the interrupt.

See Also: `int386`, `int86`, `int86x`, `intr`, `segread`

Example:

```
#include <stdio.h>
#include <i86.h>

/* get current mouse interrupt handler address */

void main()
  {
    union REGS r;
    struct SREGS s;

    s.ds = s.es = s.fs = s.gs = FP_SEG( &s );

#if defined(__PHARLAP__)
    r.w.ax = 0x2503;    /* get real-mode vector */
    r.h.cl = 0x33;      /* interrupt vector 0x33 */
    int386( 0x21, &r, &r );
    printf( "mouse handler real-mode address="
            "%lx\n", r.x.ebx );
    r.w.ax = 0x2502;    /* get protected-mode vector */
    r.h.cl = 0x33;      /* interrupt vector 0x33 */
    int386x( 0x21, &r, &r, &s );
    printf( "mouse handler protected-mode address="
            "%x:%lx\n", s.es, r.x.ebx );
```

```
#else
    r.h.ah = 0x35;  /* get vector */
    r.h.al = 0x33;  /* vector 0x33 */
    int386x( 0x21, &r, &r, &s );
    printf( "mouse handler protected-mode address="
            "%x:%lx\n", s.es, r.x.ebx );
#endif
  }
```

Classification: Intel

Systems: DOS/32, QNX/32, Netware

Synopsis:

```
#include <i86.h>
int int86( int inter_no,
           const union REGS *in_regs,
           union REGS *out_regs );
```

Description: The `int86` function causes the computer's central processor (CPU) to be interrupted with an interrupt whose number is given by *inter_no*. Before the interrupt, the CPU registers are loaded from the structure located by *in_regs*. Following the interrupt, the structure located by *out_regs* is filled with the contents of the CPU registers. These structures may be located at the same location in memory.

You should consult the technical documentation for the computer that you are using to determine the expected register contents before and after the interrupt in question.

Returns: The `int86` function returns the value of the CPU AX register after the interrupt.

See Also: `int386`, `int386x`, `int86x`, `intr`, `segread`

Example:

```
/*
 * This example clears the screen on DOS
 */
#include <i86.h>

void main()
  {
    union REGS  regs;

    regs.w.cx = 0;
    regs.w.dx = 0x1850;
    regs.h.bh = 7;
    regs.w.ax = 0x0600;
#if defined(__386__) && defined(__DOS__)
    int386( 0x10, &regs, &regs );
#else
    int86( 0x10, &regs, &regs );
#endif
  }
```

Classification: Intel

Systems: DOS/16, Windows, Win386, QNX/16, DOS/PM

Synopsis:

```
#include <i86.h>
int int86x( int inter_no,
            const union REGS *in_regs,
            union REGS *out_regs,
            struct SREGS *seg_regs );
```

Description: The `int86x` function causes the computer's central processor (CPU) to be interrupted with an interrupt whose number is given by *inter_no*. Before the interrupt, the CPU registers are loaded from the structure located by *in_regs* and the DS and ES segment registers are loaded from the structure located by *seg_regs*. All of the segment registers must contain valid values. Failure to do so will cause a segment violation when running in protect mode. If you don't care about a particular segment register, then it can be set to 0 which will not cause a segment violation. The function `segread` can be used to initialize *seg_regs* to their current values.

Following the interrupt, the structure located by *out_regs* is filled with the contents of the CPU registers. The *in_regs* and *out_regs* structures may be located at the same location in memory. The original values of the DS and ES registers are restored. The structure *seg_regs* is updated with the values of the segment registers following the interrupt.

You should consult the technical documentation for the computer that you are using to determine the expected register contents before and after the interrupt in question.

Returns: The function returns the value of the CPU AX register after the interrupt.

See Also: `int386`, `int386x`, `int86`, `intr`, `segread`

Example:

```
#include <stdio.h>
#include <i86.h>

/* get current mouse interrupt handler address */

void main()
  {
    union REGS r;
    struct SREGS s;

    r.h.ah = 0x35;  /* DOS get vector */
    r.h.al = 0x33;  /* interrupt vector 0x33 */
    int86x( 0x21, &r, &r, &s );
    printf( "mouse handler address=%4.4x:%4.4x\n",
            s.es, r.w.bx );
  }
```

Classification: Intel

Systems: DOS/16, Windows, Win386, QNX/16, DOS/PM

Synopsis:

```
#include &lt;i86.h&gt;
void intr( int inter_no, union REGPACK *regs );
```

Description: The `intr` function causes the computer's central processor (CPU) to be interrupted with an interrupt whose number is given by *inter_no*. Before the interrupt, the CPU registers are loaded from the structure located by *regs*. All of the segment registers must contain valid values. Failure to do so will cause a segment violation when running in protect mode. If you don't care about a particular segment register, then it can be set to 0 which will not cause a segment violation. Following the interrupt, the structure located by *regs* is filled with the contents of the CPU registers.

This function is similar to the `int86x` function, except that only one structure is used for the register values and that the BP (EBP in 386 library) register is included in the set of registers that are passed and saved.

You should consult the technical documentation for the computer that you are using to determine the expected register contents before and after the interrupt in question.

Returns: The `intr` function does not return a value.

See Also: `int386`, `int386x`, `int86`, `int86x`, `segread`

Classification: Intel

Systems: DOS, Windows, Win386, QNX, DOS/PM, Netware

Synopsis:

```
#include <ctype.h>
int isalnum( int c );
#include <wctype.h>
int iswalnum( wint_t c );
```

Description: The `isalnum` function tests if the argument *c* is an alphanumeric character ('a' to 'z', 'A' to 'Z', or '0' to '9'). An alphanumeric character is any character for which `isalpha` or `isdigit` is true.

The `iswalnum` function is similar to `isalnum` except that it accepts a wide-character argument.

Returns: The `isalnum` function returns zero if the argument is neither an alphabetic character (A-Z or a-z) nor a digit (0-9). Otherwise, a non-zero value is returned. The `iswalnum` function returns a non-zero value if either `iswalpha` or `iswdigit` is true for *c*.

See Also: `isalpha`, `isblank`, `iscntrl`, `isdigit`, `isgraph`, `islower`, `isprint`, `ispunct`, `isspace`, `isupper`, `iswctype`, `isxdigit`, `tolower`, `toupper`, `towctrans`

Example:

```
#include <stdio.h>
#include <ctype.h>

void main()
{
    if( isalnum( getchar() ) ) {
        printf( "is alpha-numeric\n" );
    }
}
```

Classification: isalnum is ANSI
iswalnum is ANSI

Systems:

```
isalnum - All, Netware
iswalnum - All, Netware
```

Synopsis:

```
#include <ctype.h>
int isalpha( int c );
#include <wctype.h>
int iswalpha( wint_t c );
```

Description: The `isalpha` function tests if the argument *c* is an alphabetic character ('a' to 'z' and 'A' to 'Z'). An alphabetic character is any character for which `isupper` or `islower` is true.

The `iswalpha` function is similar to `isalpha` except that it accepts a wide-character argument.

Returns: The `isalpha` function returns zero if the argument is not an alphabetic character (A-Z or a-z); otherwise, a non-zero value is returned. The `iswalpha` function returns a non-zero value only for wide characters for which `iswupper` or `iswlower` is true, or any wide character that is one of an implementation-defined set for which none of `iswcntrl`, `iswdigit`, `iswpunct`, or `iswspace` is true.

See Also: `isalnum`, `isblank`, `iscntrl`, `isdigit`, `isgraph`, `islower`, `isprint`, `ispunct`, `isspace`, `isupper`, `iswctype`, `isxdigit`, `tolower`, `toupper`, `towctrans`

Example:

```
#include <stdio.h>
#include <ctype.h>

void main()
{
    if( isalpha( getchar() ) ) {
        printf( "is alphabetic\n" );
    }
}
```

Classification: isalpha is ANSI
iswalpha is ANSI

Systems:

```
isalpha - All, Netware
iswalpha - All, Netware
```

Synopsis:

```
#include <ctype.h>
int isascii( int c );
int __isascii( int c );
#include <wctype.h>
int iswascii( wint_t c );
```

Description: The `isascii` function tests for a character in the range from 0 to 127.

The `__isascii` function is identical to `isascii`. Use `__isascii` for ANSI/ISO naming conventions.

The `iswascii` function is similar to `isascii` except that it accepts a wide-character argument.

Returns: The `isascii` function returns a non-zero value when the character is in the range 0 to 127; otherwise, zero is returned. The `iswascii` function returns a non-zero value when *c* is a wide-character representation of an ASCII character.

See Also: `isalnum`, `isalpha`, `isblank`, `iscntrl`, `isdigit`, `isgraph`, `islower`, `isprint`, `ispunct`, `isspace`, `isupper`, `iswctype`, `isxdigit`, `tolower`, `toupper`, `towctrans`

Example:

```
#include <stdio.h>
#include <ctype.h>

char chars[] = {
    'A',
    0x80,
    'Z'
};

#define SIZE sizeof( chars ) / sizeof( char )

void main()
{
    int   i;

    for( i = 0; i < SIZE; i++ ) {
        printf( "Char %c is %san ASCII character\n",
                chars[i],
                ( isascii( chars[i] ) ) ? "" : "not " );
    }
}
```

produces the following:

```
Char A is an ASCII character
Char   is not an ASCII character
Char Z is an ASCII character
```

Classification: WATCOM
__isascii conforms to ANSI/ISO naming conventions

Systems:

```
isascii - All, Netware
__isascii - All, Netware
iswascii - All, Netware
```

Synopsis:

```
#include <ctype.h>
int isblank( int c );
#include <wctype.h>
int iswblank( wint_t c );
```

Description: The `isblank` function tests for the following blank characters:

Constant	***Character***
' '	space
'\t'	horizontal tab

The `iswblank` function is similar to `isblank` except that it accepts a wide-character argument.

Returns: The `isblank` function returns a non-zero character when the argument is one of the indicated blank characters. The `iswblank` function returns a non-zero value when the argument is a wide character that corresponds to a standard blank character or is one of an implementation-defined set of wide characters for which `iswalnum` is false. Otherwise, zero is returned.

See Also: `isalnum`, `isalpha`, `iscntrl`, `isdigit`, `isgraph`, `islower`, `isprint`, `ispunct`, `isspace`, `isupper`, `iswctype`, `isxdigit`, `tolower`, `toupper`, `towctrans`

Example:

```
#include <stdio.h>
#include <ctype.h>

char chars[] = {
    'A',
    0x09,
    ' ',
    0x7d
};

#define SIZE sizeof( chars ) / sizeof( char )

void main()
{
    int   i;

    for( i = 0; i < SIZE; i++ ) {
      printf( "Char %c is %sa blank character\n",
            chars[i],
            ( isblank( chars[i] ) ) ? "" : "not " );
    }
}
```

produces the following:

```
Char A is not a blank character
Char     is a blank character
Char   is a blank character
Char } is not a blank character
```

Classification: isblank is ANSI
iswblank is ANSI

Systems: isblank - All, Netware
iswblank - All, Netware

Synopsis:

```
#include <ctype.h>
int iscntrl( int c );
#include <wchar.h>
int iswcntrl( wint_t c );
```

Description: The `iscntrl` function tests for any control character. A control character is any character whose value is from 0 through 31.

The `iswcntrl` function is similar to `iscntrl` except that it accepts a wide-character argument.

Returns: The `iscntrl` function returns a non-zero value when the argument is a control character. The `iswcntrl` function returns a non-zero value when the argument is a control wide character. Otherwise, zero is returned.

See Also: `isalnum`, `isalpha`, `isblank`, `isdigit`, `isgraph`, `islower`, `isprint`, `ispunct`, `isspace`, `isupper`, `iswctype`, `isxdigit`, `tolower`, `toupper`, `towctrans`

Example:

```
#include <stdio.h>
#include <ctype.h>

char chars[] = {
    'A',
    0x09,
    'Z'
};

#define SIZE sizeof( chars ) / sizeof( char )

void main()
{
    int   i;

    for( i = 0; i < SIZE; i++ ) {
        printf( "Char %c is %sa Control character\n",
                chars[i],
                ( iscntrl( chars[i] ) ) ? "" : "not " );
    }
}
```

produces the following:

```
Char A is not a Control character
Char     is a Control character
Char Z is not a Control character
```

Classification: iscntrl is ANSI
iswcntrl is ANSI

Systems:

```
iscntrl - All, Netware
iswcntrl - All, Netware
```

Synopsis:

```
#include <ctype.h>
int iscsym( int c );
int __iscsym( int c );
#include <wctype.h>
int __iswcsym( wint_t c );
```

Description: The `iscsym` function tests for a letter, underscore or digit.

The `__iscsym` function is identical to `iscsym`. Use `__iscsym` for ANSI/ISO naming conventions.

The `__iswcsym` function is similar to `iscsym` except that it accepts a wide-character argument.

Returns: A non-zero value is returned when the character is a letter, underscore or digit; otherwise, zero is returned. The `__iswcsym` function returns a non-zero value when *c* is a wide-character representation of a letter, underscore or digit character.

See Also: `isalnum`, `isalpha`, `isblank`, `iscntrl`, `isdigit`, `isgraph`, `islower`, `isprint`, `ispunct`, `isspace`, `isupper`, `iswctype`, `isxdigit`, `tolower`, `toupper`, `towctrans`

Example:

```
#include <stdio.h>
#include <ctype.h>

char chars[] = {
    'A',
    0x80,
    '_',
    '9',
    '+'
};

#define SIZE sizeof( chars ) / sizeof( char )

void main()
{
    int   i;

    for( i = 0; i < SIZE; i++ ) {
        printf( "Char %c is %sa C symbol character\n",
                chars[i],
                ( __iscsym( chars[i] ) ) ? "" : "not " );
    }
}
```

produces the following:

```
Char A is a C symbol character
Char   is not a C symbol character
Char _ is a C symbol character
Char 9 is a C symbol character
Char + is not a C symbol character
```

Classification: WATCOM
__iscsym conforms to ANSI/ISO naming conventions

Systems:
```
iscsym - All, Netware
__iscsym - All, Netware
__iswcsym - All, Netware
```

Synopsis:

```
#include <ctype.h>
int iscsymf( int c );
int __iscsymf( int c );
#include <wctype.h>
int __iswcsymf( wint_t c );
```

Description: The `iscsymf` function tests for a letter or underscore.

The `__iscsymf` function is identical to `iscsymf`. Use `__iscsymf` for ANSI/ISO naming conventions.

The `__iswcsymf` function is similar to `iscsymf` except that it accepts a wide-character argument.

Returns: A non-zero value is returned when the character is a letter or underscore; otherwise, zero is returned. The `__iswcsymf` function returns a non-zero value when *c* is a wide-character representation of a letter or underscore character.

See Also: `isalpha`, `isalnum`, `iscntrl`, `isdigit`, `isgraph`, `islower`, `isprint`, `ispunct`, `isspace`, `isupper`, `isxdigit`, `tolower`, `toupper`

Example:

```
#include <stdio.h>
#include <ctype.h>

char chars[] = {
    'A',
    0x80,
    '_',
    '9',
    '+'
};

#define SIZE sizeof( chars ) / sizeof( char )

void main()
{
    int   i;

    for( i = 0; i < SIZE; i++ ) {
        printf( "Char %c is %sa csymf character\n",
                chars[i],
                ( __iscsymf( chars[i] ) ) ? "" : "not " );
    }
}
```

produces the following:

```
Char A is a csymf character
Char   is not a csymf character
Char _ is a csymf character
Char 9 is not a csymf character
Char + is not a csymf character
```

Classification: WATCOM
__iscsymf conforms to ANSI/ISO naming conventions

Systems:
```
iscsymf - All, Netware
__iscsymf - All, Netware
__iswcsymf - All, Netware
```

Synopsis:
```
#include <ctype.h>
int isdigit( int c );
#include <wctype.h>
int iswdigit( wint_t c );
```

Description: The `isdigit` function tests for any decimal-digit character '0' through '9'.

The `iswdigit` function is similar to `isdigit` except that it accepts a wide-character argument.

Returns: The `isdigit` function returns a non-zero value when the argument is a decimal-digit character. The `iswdigit` function returns a non-zero value when the argument is a wide character corresponding to a decimal-digit character. Otherwise, zero is returned.

See Also: `isalnum`, `isalpha`, `isblank`, `iscntrl`, `isgraph`, `islower`, `isprint`, `ispunct`, `isspace`, `isupper`, `iswctype`, `isxdigit`, `tolower`, `toupper`, `towctrans`

Example:
```
#include <stdio.h>
#include <ctype.h>

char chars[] = {
    'A',
    '5',
    '$'
};

#define SIZE sizeof( chars ) / sizeof( char )

void main()
{
    int   i;

    for( i = 0; i < SIZE; i++ ) {
        printf( "Char %c is %sa digit character\n",
                chars[i],
                ( isdigit( chars[i] ) ) ? "" : "not " );
    }
}
```

produces the following:

```
Char A is not a digit character
Char 5 is a digit character
Char $ is not a digit character
```

Classification: isdigit is ANSI
iswdigit is ANSI

Systems:
```
isdigit - All, Netware
iswdigit - All, Netware
```

Synopsis:

```
#include <math.h>
int isfinite( x );
```

Description: The `isfinite` macro determines whether its argument *x* has a finite value (zero, subnormal, or normal, and not infinite or NaN). First, an argument represented in a format wider than its semantic type is converted to its semantic type. Then determination is based on the type of the argument.

The argument *x* must be an expression of real floating type.

Returns: The `isfinite` macro returns a nonzero value if and only if its argument has a finite value.

See Also: `fpclassify`, `isinf`, `isnan`, `isnormal`, `signbit`, `_finite`

Example:

```
#include <math.h>
#include <stdio.h>

void main( void )
{
    printf( "zero %s a finite number\n",
        isfinite( 0.0 ) ? "is" : "is not" );
}
```

produces the following:

```
zero is a finite number
```

Classification: ANSI

Systems: MACRO

Synopsis:
```
#include <ctype.h>
int isgraph( int c );
#include <wctype.h>
int iswgraph( wint_t c );
```

Description: The `isgraph` function tests for any printable character except space (' '). The `isprint` function is similar, except that the space character is also included in the character set being tested.

The `iswgraph` function is similar to `isgraph` except that it accepts a wide-character argument.

Returns: The `isgraph` function returns non-zero when the argument is a printable character (except a space). The `iswgraph` function returns a non-zero value when the argument is a printable wide character (except a wide-character space). Otherwise, zero is returned.

See Also: `isalnum`, `isalpha`, `isblank`, `iscntrl`, `isdigit`, `islower`, `isprint`, `ispunct`, `isspace`, `isupper`, `iswctype`, `isxdigit`, `tolower`, `toupper`, `towctrans`

Example:
```
#include <stdio.h>
#include <ctype.h>

char chars[] = {
    'A',
    0x09,
    ' ',
    0x7d
};

#define SIZE sizeof( chars ) / sizeof( char )

void main()
{
    int   i;

    for( i = 0; i < SIZE; i++ ) {
        printf( "Char %c is %sa printable character\n",
                chars[i],
                ( isgraph( chars[i] ) ) ? "" : "not " );
    }
}
```

produces the following:

```
Char A is a printable character
Char     is not a printable character
Char   is not a printable character
Char } is a printable character
```

Classification: isgraph is ANSI
iswgraph is ANSI

Systems:
```
isgraph - All, Netware
iswgraph - All, Netware
```

Synopsis:

```
#include <math.h>
int isinf( x );
```

Description: The `isinf` macro determines whether its argument value is an infinity (positive or negative). First, an argument represented in a format wider than its semantic type is converted to its semantic type. Then determination is based on the type of the argument.

The argument *x* must be an expression of real floating type.

Returns: The `isinf` macro returns a nonzero value if and only if its argument has an infinite value.

See Also: `fpclassify`, `isfinite`, `isnan`, `isnormal`, `signbit`

Example:

```
#include <math.h>
#include <stdio.h>

void main( void )
{
    printf( "zero %s an infinite number\n",
        isinf( 0.0 ) ? "is" : "is not" );
}
```

produces the following:

```
zero is not an infinite number
```

Classification: ANSI

Systems: MACRO

Synopsis:

```
#include <ctype.h>
int islower( int c );
#include <wctype.h>
int iswlower( wint_t c );
```

Description: The `islower` function tests for any lowercase letter ’a’ through ’z’.

The `iswlower` function is similar to `islower` except that it accepts a wide-character argument.

Returns: The `islower` function returns a non-zero value when argument is a lowercase letter. The `iswlower` function returns a non-zero value when the argument is a wide character that corresponds to a lowercase letter, or if it is one of an implementation-defined set of wide characters for which none of `iswcntrl`, `iswdigit`, `iswpunct`, or `iswspace` is true. Otherwise, zero is returned.

See Also: `isalnum`, `isalpha`, `isblank`, `iscntrl`, `isdigit`, `isgraph`, `isprint`, `ispunct`, `isspace`, `isupper`, `iswctype`, `isxdigit`, `tolower`, `toupper`, `towctrans`

Example:

```
#include <stdio.h>
#include <ctype.h>

char chars[] = {
    'A',
    'a',
    'z',
    'Z'
};

#define SIZE sizeof( chars ) / sizeof( char )

void main()
{
    int   i;

    for( i = 0; i < SIZE; i++ ) {
        printf( "Char %c is %sa lowercase character\n",
                chars[i],
                ( islower( chars[i] ) ) ? "" : "not " );
    }
}
```

produces the following:

```
Char A is not a lowercase character
Char a is a lowercase character
Char z is a lowercase character
Char Z is not a lowercase character
```

Classification: islower is ANSI
iswlower is ANSI

Systems:

```
islower - All, Netware
iswlower - All, Netware
```

Synopsis:

```
#include <math.h>
int isnan( x );
```

Description: The `isnan` macro determines whether its argument *x* is a NaN. First, an argument represented in a format wider than its semantic type is converted to its semantic type. Then determination is based on the type of the argument.

The argument *x* must be an expression of real floating type.

Returns: The `isnan` macro returns a nonzero value if and only if its argument has a NaN value.

See Also: `fpclassify`, `isfinite`, `isinf`, `isnormal`, `signbit`

Example:

```
#include <math.h>
#include <stdio.h>

void main( void )
{
    printf( "NAN %s a NaN\n",
        isnan( NAN ) ? "is" : "is not" );
}
```

produces the following:

```
NAN is a NaN
```

Classification: ANSI

Systems: MACRO

Synopsis:
```
#include <math.h>
int isnormal( x );
```

Description: The `isnormal` macro determines whether its argument value is normal (neither zero, subnormal, infinite, nor NaN). First, an argument represented in a format wider than its semantic type is converted to its semantic type. Then determination is based on the type of the argument.

The argument *x* must be an expression of real floating type.

Returns: The `isnormal` macro returns a nonzero value if and only if its argument has a normal value.

See Also: `fpclassify`, `isfinite`, `isinf`, `isnan`, `signbit`

Example:
```
#include <math.h>
#include <stdio.h>

void main( void )
{
    printf( "zero %s a normal number\n",
        isnormal( 0.0 ) ? "is" : "is not" );
}
```

produces the following:

```
zero is not a normal number
```

Classification: ANSI

Systems: MACRO

Synopsis:
```
#include <ctype.h>
int isprint( int c );
#include <wctype.h>
int iswprint( wint_t c );
```

Description: The `isprint` function tests for any printable character including space (' '). The `isgraph` function is similar, except that the space character is excluded from the character set being tested.

The `iswprint` function is similar to `isprint` except that it accepts a wide-character argument.

Returns: The `isprint` function returns a non-zero value when the argument is a printable character. The `iswprint` function returns a non-zero value when the argument is a printable wide character. Otherwise, zero is returned.

See Also: `isalnum`, `isalpha`, `isblank`, `iscntrl`, `isdigit`, `isgraph`, `islower`, `ispunct`, `isspace`, `isupper`, `iswctype`, `isxdigit`, `tolower`, `toupper`, `towctrans`

Example:
```
#include <stdio.h>
#include <ctype.h>

char chars[] = {
    'A',
    0x09,
    ' ',
    0x7d
};

#define SIZE sizeof( chars ) / sizeof( char )

void main()
{
    int   i;

    for( i = 0; i < SIZE; i++ ) {
        printf( "Char %c is %sa printable character\n",
                chars[i],
                ( isprint( chars[i] ) ) ? "" : "not " );
    }
}
```

produces the following:

```
Char A is a printable character
Char     is not a printable character
Char   is a printable character
Char } is a printable character
```

Classification: isprint is ANSI
iswprint is ANSI

Systems:
```
isprint - All, Netware
iswprint - All, Netware
```

Synopsis:

```
#include <ctype.h>
int ispunct( int c );
#include <wctype.h>
int iswpunct( wint_t c );
```

Description: The `ispunct` function tests for any punctuation character such as a comma (,) or a period (.).

The `iswpunct` function is similar to `ispunct` except that it accepts a wide-character argument.

Returns: The `ispunct` function returns a non-zero value when the argument is a punctuation character. The `iswpunct` function returns a non-zero value when the argument is a printable wide character that is neither the space wide character nor a wide character for which `iswalnum` is true. Otherwise, zero is returned.

See Also: `isalnum`, `isalpha`, `isblank`, `iscntrl`, `isdigit`, `isgraph`, `islower`, `isprint`, `isspace`, `isupper`, `iswctype`, `isxdigit`, `tolower`, `toupper`, `towctrans`

Example:

```
#include <stdio.h>
#include <ctype.h>

char chars[] = {
    'A',
    '!',
    '.',
    ',',
    ':',
    ';'
};

#define SIZE sizeof( chars ) / sizeof( char )

void main()
{
    int   i;

    for( i = 0; i < SIZE; i++ ) {
        printf( "Char %c is %sa punctuation character\n",
                chars[i],
                ( ispunct( chars[i] ) ) ? "" : "not " );
    }
}
```

produces the following:

```
Char A is not a punctuation character
Char ! is a punctuation character
Char . is a punctuation character
Char , is a punctuation character
Char : is a punctuation character
Char ; is a punctuation character
```

Classification: ispunct is ANSI
iswpunct is ANSI

Systems: `ispunct - All, Netware`

```
iswpunct - All, Netware
```

Synopsis:

```
#include <ctype.h>
int isspace( int c );
#include <wctype.h>
int iswspace( wint_t c );
```

Description: The `isspace` function tests for the following white-space characters:

Constant	***Character***
' '	space
'\f'	form feed
'\n'	new-line or linefeed
'\r'	carriage return
'\t'	horizontal tab
'\v'	vertical tab

The `iswspace` function is similar to `isspace` except that it accepts a wide-character argument.

Returns: The `isspace` function returns a non-zero character when the argument is one of the indicated white-space characters. The `iswspace` function returns a non-zero value when the argument is a wide character that corresponds to a standard white-space character or is one of an implementation-defined set of wide characters for which `iswalnum` is false. Otherwise, zero is returned.

See Also: `isalnum`, `isalpha`, `isblank`, `iscntrl`, `isdigit`, `isgraph`, `islower`, `isprint`, `ispunct`, `isupper`, `iswctype`, `isxdigit`, `tolower`, `toupper`, `towctrans`

Example:

```
#include <stdio.h>
#include <ctype.h>

char chars[] = {
    'A',
    0x09,
    ' ',
    0x7d
};

#define SIZE sizeof( chars ) / sizeof( char )

void main()
{
    int   i;

    for( i = 0; i < SIZE; i++ ) {
        printf( "Char %c is %sa space character\n",
                chars[i],
                ( isspace( chars[i] ) ) ? "" : "not " );
    }
}
```

produces the following:

```
Char A is not a space character
Char     is a space character
Char   is a space character
Char } is not a space character
```

Classification: isspace is ANSI
iswspace is ANSI

Systems:
```
isspace - All, Netware
iswspace - All, Netware
```

Synopsis:
```
#include <ctype.h>
int isupper( int c );
#include <wctype.h>
int iswupper( wint_t c );
```

Description: The `isupper` function tests for any uppercase letter 'A' through 'Z'.

The `iswupper` function is similar to `isupper` except that it accepts a wide-character argument.

Returns: The `isupper` function returns a non-zero value when the argument is an uppercase letter. The `iswupper` function returns a non-zero value when the argument is a wide character that corresponds to an uppercase letter, or if it is one of an implementation-defined set of wide characters for which none of `iswcntrl`, `iswdigit`, `iswpunct`, or `iswspace` is true. Otherwise, zero is returned.

See Also: `isalnum`, `isalpha`, `isblank`, `iscntrl`, `isdigit`, `isgraph`, `islower`, `isprint`, `ispunct`, `isspace`, `iswctype`, `isxdigit`, `tolower`, `toupper`, `towctrans`

Example:
```
#include <stdio.h>
#include <ctype.h>

char chars[] = {
    'A',
    'a',
    'z',
    'Z'
};

#define SIZE sizeof( chars ) / sizeof( char )

void main()
{
    int   i;

    for( i = 0; i < SIZE; i++ ) {
        printf( "Char %c is %san uppercase character\n",
                chars[i],
                ( isupper( chars[i] ) ) ? "" : "not " );
    }
}
```

produces the following:

```
Char A is an uppercase character
Char a is not an uppercase character
Char z is not an uppercase character
Char Z is an uppercase character
```

Classification: isupper is ANSI
iswupper is ANSI

Systems:
```
isupper - All, Netware
iswupper - All, Netware
```

Synopsis:

```
#include <wctype.h>
int iswctype( wint_t wc, wctype_t desc );
```

Description: The `iswctype` function determines whether the wide character *wc* has the property described by *desc*. Valid values of *desc* are defined by the use of the `wctype` function.

The twelve expressions listed below have a truth-value equivalent to a call to the wide character testing function shown.

Expression	***Equivalent***
iswctype(wc, wctype("alnum"))	iswalnum(wc)
iswctype(wc, wctype("alpha"))	iswalpha(wc)
iswctype(wc, wctype("blank"))	iswblank(wc)
iswctype(wc, wctype("cntrl"))	iswcntrl(wc)
iswctype(wc, wctype("digit"))	iswdigit(wc)
iswctype(wc, wctype("graph"))	iswgraph(wc)
iswctype(wc, wctype("lower"))	iswlower(wc)
iswctype(wc, wctype("print"))	iswprint(wc)
iswctype(wc, wctype("punct"))	iswpunct(wc)
iswctype(wc, wctype("space"))	iswspace(wc)
iswctype(wc, wctype("upper"))	iswupper(wc)
iswctype(wc, wctype("xdigit"))	iswxdigit(wc)

Returns: The `iswctype` function returns non-zero (true) if and only if the value of the wide character *wc* has the property described by *desc*.

See Also: `isalnum`, `isalpha`, `isblank`, `iscntrl`, `isdigit`, `isgraph`, `islower`, `isprint`, `ispunct`, `isspace`, `isupper`, `isxdigit`, `tolower`, `toupper`, `towctrans`

Example:

```
#include <stdio.h>
#include <wctype.h>

char *types[] = {
    "alnum",
    "alpha",
    "blank",
    "cntrl",
    "digit",
    "graph",
    "lower",
    "print",
    "punct",
    "space",
    "upper",
    "xdigit"
};

void main( void )
{
    int     i;
    wint_t  wc = 'A';

    for( i = 0; i < 12; i++ )
        if( iswctype( wc, wctype( types[i] ) ) )
            printf( "%s\n", types[i] );
}
```

produces the following:

```
alnum
alpha
graph
print
upper
xdigit
```

Classification: ANSI

Systems: All

Synopsis:

```
#include <ctype.h>
int isxdigit( int c );
#include <wchar.h>
int iswxdigit( wint_t c );
```

Description: The `isxdigit` function tests for any hexadecimal-digit character. These characters are the digits ('0' through '9') and the letters ('a' through 'f') and ('A' through 'F').

The `iswxdigit` function is similar to `isxdigit` except that it accepts a wide-character argument.

Returns: The `isxdigit` function returns a non-zero value when the argument is a hexadecimal-digit character. The `iswxdigit` function returns a non-zero value when the argument is a wide character that corresponds to a hexadecimal-digit character. Otherwise, zero is returned.

See Also: `isalnum`, `isalpha`, `isblank`, `iscntrl`, `isdigit`, `isgraph`, `islower`, `isprint`, `ispunct`, `isspace`, `isupper`, `iswctype`, `tolower`, `toupper`, `towctrans`

Example:

```
#include <stdio.h>
#include <ctype.h>

char chars[] = {
    'A',
    '5',
    '$'
};
 .exmp break
#define SIZE sizeof( chars ) / sizeof( char )

void main()
  {
    int   i;

    for( i = 0; i < SIZE; i++ ) {
      printf( "Char %c is %sa hexadecimal digit"
            " character\n", chars[i],
            ( isxdigit( chars[i] ) ) ? "" : "not " );
    }
  }
```

produces the following:

```
Char A is a hexadecimal digit character
Char 5 is a hexadecimal digit character
Char $ is not a hexadecimal digit character
```

Classification: isxdigit is ANSI
iswxdigit is ANSI

Systems:

```
isxdigit - All, Netware
iswxdigit - All, Netware
```

Synopsis:

```
#include <stdlib.h>
char *itoa( int value, char *buffer, int radix );
char *_itoa( int value, char *buffer, int radix );
wchar_t *_itow( int value, wchar_t *buffer,
                int radix );
```

Description: The `itoa` function converts the binary integer *value* into the equivalent string in base *radix* notation storing the result in the character array pointed to by *buffer*. A null character is appended to the result. The size of *buffer* must be at least (8 * sizeof(int) + 1) bytes when converting values in base 2. That makes the size 17 bytes on 16-bit machines, and 33 bytes on 32-bit machines. The value of *radix* must satisfy the condition:

```
2 <= radix <= 36
```

If *radix* is 10 and *value* is negative, then a minus sign is prepended to the result.

The `_itoa` function is identical to `itoa`. Use `_itoa` for ANSI/ISO naming conventions.

The `_itow` function is identical to `itoa` except that it produces a wide-character string (which is twice as long).

Returns: The `itoa` function returns the pointer to the result.

See Also: `atoi`, `atol`, `atoll`, `ltoa`, `lltoa`, `sscanf`, `strtol`, `strtoll`, `strtoul`, `strtoull`, `strtoimax`, `strtoumax`, `ultoa`, `ulltoa`, `utoa`

Example:

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

void main()
{
    char buffer[20];
    int base;

    for( base = 2; base <= 16; base = base + 2 )
        printf( "%2d %s\n", base,
                itoa( 12765, buffer, base ) );
}
```

produces the following:

```
 2 11000111011101
 4 3013131
 6 135033
 8 30735
10 12765
12 7479
14 491b
16 31dd
```

Classification: WATCOM
_itoa conforms to ANSI/ISO naming conventions

Systems: `itoa - All, Netware`

```
_itoa - All, Netware
_itow - All
```

Synopsis:
```
#include <conio.h>
int kbhit( void );
int _kbhit( void );
```

Description: The kbhit function tests whether or not a keystroke is currently available. When one is available, the function getch or getche may be used to obtain the keystroke in question.

With a stand-alone program, the kbhit function may be called continuously until a keystroke is available. Note that loops involving the kbhit function are not recommended in multitasking systems.

The _kbhit function is identical to kbhit. Use _kbhit for ANSI/ISO naming conventions.

Returns: The kbhit function returns zero when no keystroke is available; otherwise, a non-zero value is returned.

See Also: getch, getche, putch, ungetch

Example:
```
/*
 * This program loops until a key is pressed
 * or a count is exceeded.
 */
#include <stdio.h>
#include <conio.h>

void main( void )
{
    unsigned long i;

    printf( "Program looping. Press any key.\n" );
    for( i = 0; i < 10000; i++ ) {
        if( kbhit() ) {
            getch();
            break;
        }
    }
}
```

Classification: WATCOM
_kbhit conforms to ANSI/ISO naming conventions

Systems:
```
kbhit - All, Netware
_kbhit - All, Netware
```

Synopsis:
```
#include <stdlib.h>
long int labs( long int j );
```

Description: The `labs` function returns the absolute value of its long-integer argument *j*.

Returns: The `labs` function returns the absolute value of its argument.

See Also: `abs`, `llabs`, `imaxabs`, `fabs`

Example:
```
#include <stdio.h>
#include <stdlib.h>

void main( void )
{
    long x, y;

    x = -50000L;
    y = labs( x );
    printf( "labs(%ld) = %ld\n", x, y );
}
```

produces the following:

```
labs(-50000) = 50000
```

Classification: ISO C90

Systems: All, Netware

Synopsis:
```
#include <math.h>
double ldexp( double x, int exp );
```

Description: The `ldexp` function multiplies a floating-point number by an integral power of 2. A range error may occur.

Returns: The `ldexp` function returns the value of *x* times 2 raised to the power *exp*.

See Also: `frexp`, `modf`

Example:
```
#include <stdio.h>
#include <math.h>

void main()
  {
    double value;

    value = ldexp( 4.7072345, 5 );
    printf( "%f\n", value );
  }
```

produces the following:

```
150.631504
```

Classification: ANSI

Systems: Math

Synopsis:

```
#include <stdlib.h>
ldiv_t ldiv( long int numer, long int denom );

typedef struct {
    long int quot;     /* quotient */
    long int rem;      /* remainder */
} ldiv_t;
```

Description: The `ldiv` function calculates the quotient and remainder of the division of the numerator *numer* by the denominator *denom*.

Returns: The `ldiv` function returns a structure of type `ldiv_t` that contains the fields `quot` and `rem`, which are both of type `long int`.

See Also: `div`, `lldiv`, `imaxdiv`

Example:

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

void print_time( long int ticks )
{
    ldiv_t sec_ticks;
    ldiv_t min_sec;

    sec_ticks = ldiv( ticks, 100L );
    min_sec   = ldiv( sec_ticks.quot, 60L );
    printf( "It took %ld minutes and %ld seconds\n",
            min_sec.quot, min_sec.rem );
}

void main( void )
{
    print_time( 86712L );
}
```

produces the following:

```
It took 14 minutes and 27 seconds
```

Classification: ISO C90

Systems: All, Netware

Synopsis:

```
#include <search.h>
void *lfind( const void *key, /* object to search for  */
             const void *base,/* base of search data   */
             unsigned *num,   /* number of elements    */
             unsigned width,  /* width of each element */
             int (*compare)( const void *element1,
                             const void *element2 ) );
```

Description: The `lfind` function performs a linear search for the value *key* in the array of *num* elements pointed to by *base*. Each element of the array is *width* bytes in size. The argument *compare* is a pointer to a user-supplied routine that will be called by `lfind` to determine the relationship of an array element with the *key*. One of the arguments to the *compare* function will be an array element, and the other will be *key*.

The *compare* function should return 0 if *element1* is identical to *element2* and non-zero if the elements are not identical.

Returns: The `lfind` function returns a pointer to the array element in *base* that matches *key* if it is found, otherwise `NULL` is returned indicating that the *key* was not found.

See Also: `bsearch`, `lsearch`

Example:

```
#include <stdio.h>
#include <stdlib.h>
#include <string.h>
#include <search.h>

static const char *keywords[] = {
        "auto",
        "break",
        "case",
        "char",
        /* . */
        /* . */
        /* . */
        "while"
};

void main( int argc, const char *argv[] )
  {
    unsigned num = 5;
    extern int compare( const void *, const void * );

    if( argc <= 1 ) exit( EXIT_FAILURE );
    if( lfind( &argv[1], keywords, &num, sizeof(char **),
                    compare ) == NULL ) {
      printf( "'%s' is not a C keyword\n", argv[1] );
      exit( EXIT_FAILURE );
    } else {
      printf( "'%s' is a C keyword\n", argv[1] );
      exit( EXIT_SUCCESS );
    }
  }
```

```
int compare( const void *op1, const void *op2 )
  {
    const char **p1 = (const char **) op1;
    const char **p2 = (const char **) op2;
    return( strcmp( *p1, *p2 ) );
  }
```

Classification: WATCOM

Systems: All, Netware

Synopsis:

```
#include <graph.h>
short _FAR _lineto( short x, short y );

short _FAR _lineto_w( double x, double y );
```

Description: The _lineto functions draw straight lines. The _lineto function uses the view coordinate system. The _lineto_w function uses the window coordinate system.

The line is drawn from the current position to the point at the coordinates (x,y). The point (x,y) becomes the new current position. The line is drawn with the current plotting action using the current line style and the current color.

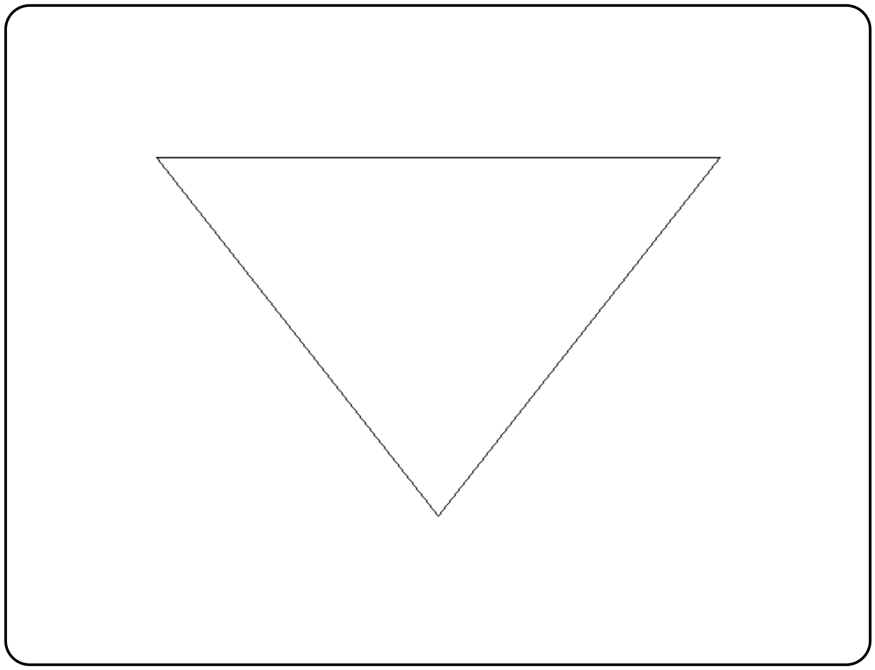
Returns: The _lineto functions return a non-zero value when the line was successfully drawn; otherwise, zero is returned.

See Also: _moveto, _setcolor, _setlinestyle, _setplotaction

Example:

```
#include <conio.h>
#include <graph.h>

main()
{
    _setvideomode( _VRES16COLOR );
    _moveto( 100, 100 );
    _lineto( 540, 100 );
    _lineto( 320, 380 );
    _lineto( 100, 100 );
    getch();
    _setvideomode( _DEFAULTMODE );
}
```

produces the following:



Classification: PC Graphics

Systems:
```
_lineto - DOS, QNX
_lineto_w - DOS, QNX
```

Synopsis:

```
#include <stdlib.h>
long long int llabs( long long int j );
```

Description: The `llabs` function returns the absolute value of its long long integer argument *j*.

Returns: The `llabs` function returns the absolute value of its argument.

See Also: `abs`, `imaxabs`, `fabs`

Example:

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

void main( void )
{
    long long x, y;

    x = -5000000000;
    y = llabs( x );
    printf( "llabs(%lld) = %lld\n", x, y );
}
```

produces the following:

```
llabs(-5000000000) = 5000000000
```

Classification: ISO C99

Synopsis:

```
#include <stdlib.h>
lldiv_t lldiv( long long int numer,
               long long int denom );

typedef struct {
    long long int quot; /* quotient */
    long long int rem;  /* remainder */
} lldiv_t;
```

Description: The `lldiv` function calculates the quotient and remainder of the division of the numerator *numer* by the denominator *denom*.

Returns: The `lldiv` function returns a structure of type `lldiv_t` that contains the fields `quot` and `rem`, which are both of type `long long int`.

See Also: `div`, `imaxdiv`

Example:

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

void print_time( long long int ticks )
{
    lldiv_t sec_ticks;
    lldiv_t min_sec;

    sec_ticks = lldiv( ticks, 100 );
    min_sec   = lldiv( sec_ticks.quot, 60 );
    printf( "It took %lld minutes and %lld seconds\n",
            min_sec.quot, min_sec.rem );
}

void main( void )
{
    print_time( 73495132 );
}
```

produces the following:

```
It took 12249 minutes and 11 seconds
```

Classification: ISO C99

Synopsis:

```
#include <locale.h>
struct lconv *localeconv( void );
```

Description: The `localeconv` function sets the components of an object of type `struct lconv` with values appropriate for the formatting of numeric quantities according to the current locale. The components of the `struct lconv` and their meanings are as follows:

Component	*Meaning*
char *decimal_point	The decimal-point character used to format non-monetary quantities.
char *thousands_sep	The character used to separate groups of digits to the left of the decimal-point character in formatted non-monetary quantities.
char *int_curr_symbol	The international currency symbol applicable to the current locale. The first three characters contain the alphabetic international currency symbol in accordance with those specified in *ISO 4217 Codes for the Representation of Currency and Funds.* The fourth character (immediately preceding the null character) is the character used to separate the international currency symbol from the monetary quantity.
char *currency_symbol	The local currency symbol applicable to the current locale.
char *mon_decimal_point	The decimal-point character used to format monetary quantities.
char *mon_thousands_sep	The character used to separate groups of digits to the left of the decimal-point character in formatted monetary quantities.
char *mon_grouping	A string whose elements indicate the size of each group of digits in formatted monetary quantities.
char *grouping	A string whose elements indicate the size of each group of digits in formatted non-monetary quantities.
char *positive_sign	The string used to indicate a nonnegative-valued monetary quantity.
char *negative_sign	The string used to indicate a negative-valued monetary quantity.
char int_frac_digits	The number of fractional digits (those to the right of the decimal-point) to be displayed in an internationally formatted monetary quantity.
char frac_digits	The number of fractional digits (those to the right of the decimal-point) to be displayed in a formatted monetary quantity.
char p_cs_precedes	Set to 1 or 0 if the `currency_symbol` respectively precedes or follows the value for a nonnegative formatted monetary quantity.
char p_sep_by_space	Set to 1 or 0 if the `currency_symbol` respectively is or is not separated by a space from the value for a nonnegative formatted monetary quantity.
char n_cs_precedes	Set to 1 or 0 if the `currency_symbol` respectively precedes or follows the value for a negative formatted monetary quantity.

char n_sep_by_space Set to 1 or 0 if the `currency_symbol` respectively is or is not separated by a space from the value for a negative formatted monetary quantity.

char p_sign_posn The position of the `positive_sign` for a nonnegative formatted monetary quantity.

char n_sign_posn The position of the `positive_sign` for a negative formatted monetary quantity.

The elements of `grouping` and `mon_grouping` are interpreted according to the following:

Value	***Meaning***
CHAR_MAX	No further grouping is to be performed.
0	The previous element is to be repeatedly used for the remainder of the digits.
other	The value is the number of digits that comprise the current group. The next element is examined to determine the size of the next group of digits to the left of the current group.

The value of `p_sign_posn` and`n_sign_posn` is interpreted as follows:

Value	***Meaning***
0	Parentheses surround the quantity and `currency_symbol`.
1	The sign string precedes the quantity and `currency_symbol`.
2	The sign string follows the quantity and `currency_symbol`.
3	The sign string immediately precedes the quantity and `currency_symbol`.
4	The sign string immediately follows the quantity and `currency_symbol`.

Returns: The `localeconv` function returns a pointer to the filled-in object.

See Also: `setlocale`

Example:

```
#include <stdio.h>
#include <locale.h>

void main()
  {
    struct lconv *lc;

    lc = localeconv();
    printf( "*decimal_point (%s)\n",
        lc->decimal_point );

    printf( "*thousands_sep (%s)\n",
        lc->thousands_sep );
```

```
    printf( "*int_curr_symbol (%s)\n",
        lc->int_curr_symbol );

    printf( "*currency_symbol (%s)\n",
        lc->currency_symbol );

    printf( "*mon_decimal_point (%s)\n",
        lc->mon_decimal_point );

    printf( "*mon_thousands_sep (%s)\n",
        lc->mon_thousands_sep );

    printf( "*mon_grouping (%s)\n",
        lc->mon_grouping );

    printf( "*grouping (%s)\n",
        lc->grouping );

    printf( "*positive_sign (%s)\n",
        lc->positive_sign );

    printf( "*negative_sign (%s)\n",
        lc->negative_sign );

    printf( "int_frac_digits (%d)\n",
        lc->int_frac_digits );

    printf( "frac_digits (%d)\n",
        lc->frac_digits );

    printf( "p_cs_precedes (%d)\n",
        lc->p_cs_precedes );

    printf( "p_sep_by_space (%d)\n",
        lc->p_sep_by_space );

    printf( "n_cs_precedes (%d)\n",
        lc->n_cs_precedes );

    printf( "n_sep_by_space (%d)\n",
        lc->n_sep_by_space );

    printf( "p_sign_posn (%d)\n",
        lc->p_sign_posn );

    printf( "n_sign_posn (%d)\n",
        lc->n_sign_posn );
}
```

Classification: ANSI

Systems: All, Netware

Synopsis:

```
#include <time.h>
struct tm * localtime( const time_t *timer );
struct tm *_localtime( const time_t *timer,
                       struct tm *tmbuf );

struct  tm {
  int tm_sec;   /* seconds after the minute -- [0,61] */
  int tm_min;   /* minutes after the hour   -- [0,59] */
  int tm_hour;  /* hours after midnight     -- [0,23] */
  int tm_mday;  /* day of the month         -- [1,31] */
  int tm_mon;   /* months since January     -- [0,11] */
  int tm_year;  /* years since 1900                   */
  int tm_wday;  /* days since Sunday        -- [0,6]  */
  int tm_yday;  /* days since January 1     -- [0,365]*/
  int tm_isdst; /* Daylight Savings Time flag */
};
```

Safer C: The Safer C Library extension provides the function which is a safer alternative to `localtime`. This newer `localtime_s` function is recommended to be used instead of the traditional "unsafe" `localtime` function.

Description: The `localtime` functions convert the calendar time pointed to by *timer* into a structure of type `tm`, of time information, expressed as local time. Whenever `localtime` is called, the `tzset` function is also called.

The calendar time is usually obtained by using the `time` function. That time is Coordinated Universal Time (UTC) (formerly known as Greenwich Mean Time (GMT)).

The `_localtime` function places the converted time in the `tm` structure pointed to by *tmbuf*, and the `localtime` function places the converted time in a static structure that is re-used each time `localtime` is called.

The time set on the computer with the QNX `date` command reflects Coordinated Universal Time (UTC). The environment variable `TZ` is used to establish the local time zone. See the section *The TZ Environment Variable* for a discussion of how to set the time zone.

Returns: The `localtime` functions return a pointer to a `tm` structure containing the time information.

See Also: `asctime` Functions, `clock`, `ctime` Functions, `difftime`, `gmtime`, `mktime`, `strftime`, `time`, `tzset`

Example:

```
#include <stdio.h>
#include <time.h>

void main()
{
    time_t time_of_day;
    auto char buf[26];
    auto struct tm tmbuf;

    time_of_day = time( NULL );
    _localtime( &time_of_day, &tmbuf );
    printf( "It is now: %s", _asctime( &tmbuf, buf ) );
}
```

produces the following:

```
It is now: Sat Mar 21 15:58:27 1987
```

Classification: localtime is ANSI
_localtime is not ANSI

Systems: `localtime - All, Netware`
`_localtime - All`

Synopsis:

```
#include <unistd.h>
int lock( int fildes,
          unsigned long offset,
          unsigned long nbytes );
```

Description: The `lock` function locks *nbytes* amount of data in the file designated by *fildes* starting at byte *offset* in the file. The file must be opened with write access to lock it.

Locking is a protocol designed for updating a file shared among concurrently running applications. Locks are only advisory, that is, they do not prevent an errant or poorly-designed application from overwriting a locked region of a shared file. An application should use locks to indicate regions of a file that are to be updated by the application and it should respect the locks of other applications.

Multiple regions of a file can be locked, but no overlapping regions are allowed. You cannot unlock multiple regions in the same call, even if the regions are contiguous. All locked regions of a file should be unlocked before closing a file or exiting the program.

Returns: The `lock` function returns zero if successful, and -1 when an error occurs. When an error has occurred, `errno` contains a value indicating the type of error that has been detected.

See Also: `locking`, `open`, `sopen`, `unlock`

Example:

```
#include <stdio.h>
#include <fcntl.h>
#include <unistd.h>

void main()
  {
    int fildes;
    char buffer[20];

    fildes = open( "file", O_RDWR );
    if( fildes != -1 ) {
      if( lock( fildes, 0L, 20L ) ) {
        printf( "Lock failed\n" );
      } else {
        read( fildes, buffer, 20 );
        /* update the buffer here */
        lseek( fildes, 0L, SEEK_SET );
        write( fildes, buffer, 20 );
        unlock( fildes, 0L, 20L );
      }
      close( fildes );
    }
  }
```

Classification: WATCOM

Systems: All, Netware

Synopsis:

```
#include <sys/locking.h>
int locking( int fildes, int mode, long nbyte );
int _locking( int fildes, int mode, long nbyte );
```

Description: The `locking` function locks or unlocks *nbyte* bytes of the file specified by *fildes*. The file must be opened with write access to lock it.

Locking is a protocol designed for updating a file shared among concurrently running applications. Locks are only advisory, that is, they do not prevent an errant or poorly-designed application from overwriting a locked region of a shared file. An application should use locks to indicate regions of a file that are to be updated by the application and it should respect the locks of other applications. The locking and unlocking takes place at the current file position. The argument *mode* specifies the action to be performed. The possible values for mode are:

Mode	***Meaning***
_LK_LOCK, LK_LOCK	Locks the specified region. The function will retry to lock the region after 1 second intervals until successful or until 10 attempts have been made.
_LK_RLCK, LK_RLCK	Same action as `_LK_LOCK`.
_LK_NBLCK, LK_NBLCK	Non-blocking lock: makes only 1 attempt to lock the specified region.
_LK_NBRLCK, LK_NBRLCK	Same action as `_LK_NBLCK`.
_LK_UNLCK, LK_UNLCK	Unlocks the specified region. The region must have been previously locked.

Multiple regions of a file can be locked, but no overlapping regions are allowed. You cannot unlock multiple regions in the same call, even if the regions are contiguous. All locked regions of a file should be unlocked before closing a file or exiting the program.

The `_locking` function is identical to `locking`. Use `_locking` for ANSI/ISO naming conventions.

Returns: The `locking` function returns zero if successful. Otherwise, it returns -1 and `errno` is set to indicate the error.

Errors: When an error has occurred, `errno` contains a value indicating the type of error that has been detected.

Constant	***Meaning***
EACCES	Indicates a locking violation (file already locked or unlocked).
EBADF	Indicates an invalid file descriptor.
EDEADLOCK	Indicates a locking violation. This error is returned when *mode* is `LK_LOCK` or `LK_RLCK` and the file cannot be locked after 10 attempts.
EINVAL	Indicates that an invalid argument was given to the function.

See Also: `creat`, `lock`, `open`, `sopen`, `unlock`

Example:

```
#include <stdio.h>
#include <sys/locking.h>
#include <share.h>
#include <fcntl.h>
#include <unistd.h>

void main()
  {
    int fildes;
    unsigned nbytes;
    unsigned long offset;
    auto char buffer[512];

    nbytes = 512;
    offset = 1024;
    fildes = sopen( "db.fil", O_RDWR, SH_DENYNO );
    if( fildes != -1 ) {
      lseek( fildes, offset, SEEK_SET );
      locking( fildes, LK_LOCK, nbytes );
      read( fildes, buffer, nbytes );
      /* update data in the buffer */
      lseek( fildes, offset, SEEK_SET );
      write( fildes, buffer, nbytes );
      lseek( fildes, offset, SEEK_SET );
      locking( fildes, LK_UNLCK, nbytes );
      close( fildes );
    }
  }
```

Classification: WATCOM
_locking conforms to ANSI/ISO naming conventions

Systems:

```
locking - All
_locking - All
```

Synopsis:
```
#include <math.h>
double log( double x );
```

Description: The `log` function computes the natural logarithm (base e) of *x*. A domain error occurs if the argument is negative. A range error occurs if the argument is zero.

Returns: The `log` function returns the natural logarithm of the argument. When the argument is outside the permissible range, the `matherr` function is called. Unless the default `matherr` function is replaced, it will set the global variable `errno` to `EDOM`, and print a "DOMAIN error" diagnostic message using the `stderr` stream.

See Also: `exp`, `log10`, `log2`, `pow`, `matherr`

Example:
```
#include <stdio.h>
#include <math.h>

void main()
  {
    printf( "%f\n", log(.5) );
  }
```

produces the following:

```
-0.693147
```

Classification: ANSI

Systems: Math

Synopsis:
```
#include <math.h>
double log10( double x );
```

Description: The `log10` function computes the logarithm (base 10) of *x*. A domain error occurs if the argument is negative. A range error occurs if the argument is zero.

Returns: The `log10` function returns the logarithm (base 10) of the argument. When the argument is outside the permissible range, the `matherr` function is called. Unless the default `matherr` function is replaced, it will set the global variable `errno` to `EDOM`, and print a "DOMAIN error" diagnostic message using the `stderr` stream.

See Also: `exp`, `log`, `log2`, `pow`, `matherr`

Example:
```
#include <stdio.h>
#include <math.h>

void main()
  {
    printf( "%f\n", log10(.5) );
  }
```

produces the following:

```
-0.301030
```

Classification: ANSI

Systems: Math

Synopsis:
```
#include <math.h>
double log2( double x );
```

Description: The `log2` function computes the logarithm (base 2) of *x*. A domain error occurs if the argument is negative. A range error occurs if the argument is zero.

Returns: The `log2` function returns the logarithm (base 2) of the argument. When the argument is outside the permissible range, the `matherr` function is called. Unless the default `matherr` function is replaced, it will set the global variable `errno` to `EDOM`, and print a "DOMAIN error" diagnostic message using the `stderr` stream.

See Also: `exp`, `log`, `log10`, `pow`, `matherr`

Example:
```
#include <stdio.h>
#include <math.h>

void main()
  {
    printf( "%f\n", log2(.25) );
  }
```

produces the following:

```
-2.000000
```

Classification: WATCOM

Systems: Math

Synopsis:
```
#include <setjmp.h>
void longjmp( jmp_buf env, int return_value );
```

Description: The `longjmp` function restores the environment saved by the most recent call to the `setjmp` function with the corresponding `jmp_buf` argument.

It is generally a bad idea to use `longjmp` to jump out of an interrupt function or a signal handler (unless the signal was generated by the `raise` function).

Returns: After the `longjmp` function restores the environment, program execution continues as if the corresponding call to `setjmp` had just returned the value specified by *return_value*. If the value of *return_value* is 0, the value returned is 1.

See Also: `setjmp`

Example:
```
#include <stdio.h>
#include <setjmp.h>

jmp_buf env;

rtn()
  {
    printf( "about to longjmp\n" );
    longjmp( env, 14 );
  }

void main()
  {
    int ret_val = 293;

    if( 0 == ( ret_val = setjmp( env ) ) ) {
      printf( "after setjmp %d\n", ret_val );
      rtn();
      printf( "back from rtn %d\n", ret_val );
    } else {
      printf( "back from longjmp %d\n", ret_val );
    }
  }
```

produces the following:

```
after setjmp 0
about to longjmp
back from longjmp 14
```

Classification: ANSI

Systems: All, Netware

Synopsis:

```
#include <stdlib.h>
unsigned long _lrotl( unsigned long value,
                      unsigned int shift );
```

Description: The `_lrotl` function rotates the unsigned long integer, determined by *value*, to the left by the number of bits specified in *shift*.

Returns: The rotated value is returned.

See Also: `_lrotr`, `_rotl`, `_rotr`

Example:

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

unsigned long mask = 0x12345678;

void main()
  {
    mask = _lrotl( mask, 4 );
    printf( "%08lX\n", mask );
  }
```

produces the following:

```
23456781
```

Classification: WATCOM

Systems: All, Netware

Synopsis:

```
#include <stdlib.h>
unsigned long _lrotr( unsigned long value,
                      unsigned int shift );
```

Description: The `_lrotr` function rotates the unsigned long integer, determined by *value*, to the right by the number of bits specified in *shift*.

Returns: The rotated value is returned.

See Also: `_lrotl`, `_rotl`, `_rotr`

Example:

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

unsigned long mask = 0x12345678;

void main()
  {
    mask = _lrotr( mask, 4 );
    printf( "%08lX\n", mask );
  }
```

produces the following:

```
81234567
```

Classification: WATCOM

Systems: All, Netware

Synopsis:

```
#include <search.h>
void *lsearch( const void *key, /* object to search for */
               void *base,      /* base of search data  */
               unsigned *num,   /* number of elements   */
               unsigned width,  /* width of each element*/
               int (*compare)( const void *element1,
                               const void *element2 ) );
```

Description: The `lsearch` function performs a linear search for the value *key* in the array of *num* elements pointed to by *base*. Each element of the array is *width* bytes in size. The argument *compare* is a pointer to a user-supplied routine that will be called by `lsearch` to determine the relationship of an array element with the *key*. One of the arguments to the *compare* function will be an array element, and the other will be *key*.

The *compare* function should return 0 if *element1* is identical to *element2* and non-zero if the elements are not identical.

Returns: If the *key* value is not found in the array, then it is added to the end of the array and the number of elements is incremented. The `lsearch` function returns a pointer to the array element in *base* that matches *key* if it is found, or the newly added key if it was not found.

See Also: `bsearch`, `lfind`

Example:

```
#include <stdio.h>
#include <stdlib.h>
#include <string.h>
#include <search.h>

void main( int argc, const char *argv[] )
  {
    int i;
    unsigned num = 0;
    char **array = (char **)calloc( argc, sizeof(char **) );
    extern int compare( const void *, const void * );

    for( i = 1; i < argc; ++i ) {
      lsearch( &argv[i], array, &num, sizeof(char **),
                  compare );
    }
    for( i = 0; i < num; ++i ) {
      printf( "%s\n", array[i] );
    }
  }

int compare( const void *op1, const void *op2 )
  {
    const char **p1 = (const char **) op1;
    const char **p2 = (const char **) op2;
    return( strcmp( *p1, *p2 ) );
  }

/* With input: one two one three four */
```

produces the following:

```
one
two
three
four
```

Classification: WATCOM

Systems: All, Netware

Synopsis:

```
#include <sys/types.h>
#include <unistd.h>
off_t lseek( int fildes, off_t offset, int origin );
```

Description: The `lseek` function sets the current file position at the operating system level. The file is referenced using the file descriptor *fildes* returned by a successful execution of one of the `creat`, `dup`, `dup2`, `fcntl`, `open` or `sopen` functions. The value of *offset* is used as a relative offset from a file position determined by the value of the argument *origin*.

The new file position is determined in a manner dependent upon the value of *origin* which may have one of three possible values (defined in the `<stdio.h>` or `<unistd.h>` header file):

Origin	***Definition***
SEEK_SET	The new file position is computed relative to the start of the file. The value of *offset* must not be negative.
SEEK_CUR	The new file position is computed relative to the current file position. The value of *offset* may be positive, negative or zero.
SEEK_END	The new file position is computed relative to the end of the file.

An error will occur if the requested file position is before the start of the file.

The requested file position may be beyond the end of the file. On POSIX-conforming systems, if data is later written at this point, subsequent reads of data in the gap will return bytes whose value is equal to zero until data is actually written in the gap. On systems such DOS and OS/2 that are not POSIX-conforming, data that are read in the gap have arbitrary values.

Some versions of MS-DOS allow seeking to a negative offset, but it is not recommended since it is not supported by other platforms and may not be supported in future versions of MS-DOS.

The `lseek` function does not, in itself, extend the size of a file (see the description of the `chsize` function).

The function is identical to `lseek` except that it accepts a 64-bit value for the *offset* argument.

The `lseek` function can be used to obtain the current file position (the `tell` function is implemented in terms of `lseek`). This value can then be used with the `lseek` function to reset the file position to that point in the file:

```
off_t file_posn;
int fildes;

/* get current file position */
file_posn = lseek( fildes, 0L, SEEK_CUR );
  /* or */
file_posn = tell( fildes );

/* return to previous file position */
file_posn = lseek( fildes, file_posn, SEEK_SET );
```

If all records in the file are the same size, the position of the n'th record can be calculated and read, as illustrated in the example included below. The function in this example assumes records are numbered starting with zero and that *rec_size* contains the size of a record in the file (including the record-separator character). (including the record-separator character).

Returns: If successful, the current file position is returned in a system-dependent manner. A value of 0 indicates the start of the file.

If an error occurs in `lseek`, (-1L) is returned.

If an error occurs in , (-1I64) is returned.

When an error has occurred, `errno` contains a value indicating the type of error that has been detected.

Errors: When an error has occurred, `errno` contains a value indicating the type of error that has been detected.

Constant	***Meaning***
EBADF	The *fildes* argument is not a valid file descriptor.
EINVAL	The *origin* argument is not a proper value, or the resulting file offset would be invalid.
ESPIPE	The *fildes* argument is associated with a pipe or FIFO.

See Also: `chsize`, `close`, `creat`, `dup`, `dup2`, `eof`, `exec...`, `fdopen`, `filelength`, `fileno`, `fstat`, `open`, `read`, `setmode`, `sopen`, `stat`, `tell`, `write`, `umask`

Example:

```
#include <stdio.h>
#include <fcntl.h>
#include <unistd.h>

int read_record( int  fildes,
                 long rec_numb,
                 int  rec_size,
                 char *buffer )
{
    if( lseek( fildes, rec_numb * rec_size, SEEK_SET )
         == -1L ) {
        return( -1 );
    }
    return( read( fildes, buffer, rec_size ) );
}

void main( void )
{
    int  fildes;
    int  size_read;
    char buffer[80];

    /* open a file for input */
    fildes = open( "file", O_RDONLY );
    if( fildes != -1 ) {

        /* read a piece of the text */
        size_read =
            read_record( fildes, 1, 80, buffer );
```

```
        /* test for error */
        if( size_read == -1 ) {
            printf( "Error reading file\n" );
        } else {
            printf( "%.80s\n", buffer );
        }

        /* close the file */
        close( fildes );
    }
}
```

Classification: POSIX 1003.1

Systems: All, Netware

Synopsis:

```
#include <stdlib.h>
char *lltoa( long long int value,
             char *buffer,
             int radix );
char *_lltoa( long long int value,
              char *buffer,
              int radix );
wchar_t *_lltow( long long int value,
                 wchar_t *buffer,
                 int radix );
```

Description: The `lltoa` function converts the binary integer *value* into the equivalent string in base *radix* notation storing the result in the character array pointed to by *buffer*. A null character is appended to the result. The size of *buffer* must be at least 65 bytes when converting values in base 2. The value of *radix* must satisfy the condition:

```
2 <= radix <= 36
```

If *radix* is 10 and *value* is negative, then a minus sign is prepended to the result.

The `_lltoa` function is identical to `lltoa`. Use `_lltoa` for ANSI/ISO naming conventions.

The `_lltow` function is identical to `lltoa` except that it produces a wide-character string (which is twice as long).

Returns: The `lltoa` function returns a pointer to the result.

See Also: `atoi`, `atol`, `atoll`, `itoa`, `ltoa`, `sscanf`, `strtol`, `strtoll`, `strtoul`, `strtoull`, `strtoimax`, `strtoumax`, `ultoa`, `ulltoa`, `utoa`

Example:

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

void print_value( long value )
{
    int base;
    char buffer[65];

    for( base = 2; base <= 16; base = base + 2 )
        printf( "%2d %s\n", base,
                lltoa( value, buffer, base ) );
}

void main()
{
    print_value( 1234098765LL );
}
```

produces the following:

```
 2 1001001100011101101101001001101
 4 1021203231221031
 6 322243004113
 8 11143555115
10 1234098765
12 2a5369639
14 b9c8863b
16 498eda4d
```

Classification: WATCOM
_lltoa conforms to ANSI/ISO naming conventions

Systems:
```
lltoa - All, Netware
_lltoa - All, Netware
_lltow - All
```

Synopsis:

```
#include <stdlib.h>
char *ltoa( long int value,
            char *buffer,
            int radix );
char *_ltoa( long int value,
             char *buffer,
             int radix );
wchar_t *_ltow( long int value,
                wchar_t *buffer,
                int radix );
```

Description: The `ltoa` function converts the binary integer *value* into the equivalent string in base *radix* notation storing the result in the character array pointed to by *buffer*. A null character is appended to the result. The size of *buffer* must be at least 33 bytes when converting values in base 2. The value of *radix* must satisfy the condition:

```
2 <= radix <= 36
```

If *radix* is 10 and *value* is negative, then a minus sign is prepended to the result.

The `_ltoa` function is identical to `ltoa`. Use `_ltoa` for ANSI/ISO naming conventions.

The `_ltow` function is identical to `ltoa` except that it produces a wide-character string (which is twice as long).

Returns: The `ltoa` function returns a pointer to the result.

See Also: `atoi`, `atol`, `atoll`, `itoa`, `lltoa`, `sscanf`, `strtol`, `strtoll`, `strtoul`, `strtoull`, `strtoimax`, `strtoumax`, `ultoa`, `ulltoa`, `utoa`

Example:

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

void print_value( long value )
{
    int base;
    char buffer[33];

    for( base = 2; base <= 16; base = base + 2 )
        printf( "%2d %s\n", base,
                ltoa( value, buffer, base ) );
}

void main()
{
    print_value( 12765L );
}
```

produces the following:

```
 2 11000111011101
 4 3013131
 6 135033
 8 30735
10 12765
12 7479
14 491b
16 31dd
```

Classification: WATCOM
_ltoa conforms to ANSI/ISO naming conventions

Systems:
```
ltoa - All, Netware
_ltoa - All, Netware
_ltow - All
```

Synopsis:

```
int main( void );
int main( int argc, const char *argv[] );
int main( int argc, const char *argv[], char *envp[] );
int wmain( void );
int wmain( int argc, wchar_t *argv[] );
```

Description: `main` is a user-supplied function where program execution begins. The command line to the program is broken into a sequence of tokens separated by blanks and are passed to `main` as an array of pointers to character strings in the parameter *argv*. The number of arguments found is passed in the parameter *argc*. The first element of *argv* will be a pointer to a character string containing the program name. The last element of the array pointed to by *argv* will be a NULL pointer (i.e. *argv[argc]* will be `NULL`). Arguments that contain blanks can be passed to `main` by enclosing them within double quote characters (which are removed from that element in the *argv* vector. A literal double quote character can be passed by preceding it with a backslash. A literal backslash followed by an enclosing double quote character can be passed as a pair of backslash characters and a double quote character.

Example:

```
echo "he\"l\lo world\\"
```

passes the single argument *he"l\lo world*

The command line arguments can also be obtained in its original format by using the `getcmd` function.

The *envp* argument points at an array of pointers to character strings which are the environment strings for the current process. This value is identical to the `environ` variable which is defined in the `<stdlib.h>` header file.

Alternatively, the `main` function can be declared to return `void` (i.e., no return value). In this case, you will not be able to return an exit code from `main` using a `return` statement but must use the `exit` function to do so.

The `wmain` function is a user-defined wide-character version of `main` that operates with wide-character strings. If this function is present in the application, then it will be called by the run-time system startup code (and the `main` function, if present, will not be called).

As with `main`, the `wmain` function can be declared to return `void` and the same considerations will apply.

Returns: The `main` and `wmain` functions return an exit code to the calling program (usually the operating system).

See Also: `abort`, `atexit`, `_bgetcmd`, `close`, `exec...`, `exit`, `_Exit`, `_exit`, `getcmd`, `getenv`, `onexit`, `putenv`, `signal`, `spawn...`, `system`, `wait`

Example:

```
#include <stdio.h>

int main( int argc, char *argv[] )
{
    int i;
    for( i = 0; i < argc; ++i ) {
        printf( "argv[%d] = %s\n", i, argv[i] );
    }
    return( 0 );
}
#ifdef _WIDE_
int wmain( int wargc, wchar_t *wargv[] )
{
    int i;
    for( i = 0; i < wargc; ++i ) {
        wprintf( L"wargv[%d] = %s\n", i, wargv[i] );
    }
    return( 0 );
}
#endif
```

produces the following:

```
argv[0] = mypgm
argv[1] = hhhhh
argv[2] = another arg
```

when the program `mypgm` is executed with the command

```
mypgm hhhhh  "another arg"
```

Classification: main is ANSI
wmain is not ANSI
WinMain is not ANSI
wWinMain is not ANSI

Systems:

```
main - All, Netware
wmain - Win32, OS/2-32
```

Synopsis:

```
#include <stdlib.h>
void _makepath( char *path,
                const char *node,
                const char *dir,
                const char *fname,
                const char *ext );
void _wmakepath( wchar_t *path,
                 const wchar_t *node,
                 const wchar_t *dir,
                 const wchar_t *fname,
                 const wchar_t *ext );
```

Description: The `_makepath` function constructs a full pathname from the components consisting of a node specification (e.g., //2), directory path (e.g., /home/fred), file name (e.g., myfile) and file name extension or suffix (e.g., dat). The full pathname (e.g., //2/home/fred/myfile.dat) is placed in the buffer pointed to by the argument *path*.

The `_wmakepath` function is a wide-character version of `_makepath` that operates with wide-character strings.

The maximum size required for each buffer is specified by the manifest constants `_MAX_PATH`, `_MAX_NODE`, `_MAX_DIR`, `_MAX_FNAME`, and `_MAX_EXT` which are defined in `<stdlib.h>`.

node The *node* argument points to a buffer containing the node specification (e.g., //0, //1, etc.) followed by an optional "/". The `_makepath` function will automatically insert a "/" following the node number in the full pathname if it is missing. If *node* is a NULL pointer or points to an empty string, no node specification will be placed in the full pathname.

dir The *dir* argument points to a buffer containing just the pathname. The trailing slash is optional. The `_makepath` function will automatically insert a trailing slash in the full pathname if it is missing. If *dir* is a NULL pointer or points to an empty string, no slash will be placed in the full pathname.

fname The *fname* argument points to a buffer containing the base name of the file without any extension (suffix).

ext The *ext* argument points to a buffer containing the filename extension or suffix. A leading period (.) is optional. The `_makepath` routine will automatically insert a period in the full pathname if it is missing. If *ext* is a NULL pointer or points to an empty string, no period will be placed in the full pathname.

Returns: The `_makepath` function returns no value.

See Also: `_fullpath`, `_splitpath`

Example:

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

void main()
  {
    char full_path[ _MAX_PATH ];
    char node[ _MAX_NODE ];
    char dir[ _MAX_DIR ];
    char fname[ _MAX_FNAME ];
    char ext[ _MAX_EXT ];

    _makepath(full_path,"//0","/home/fred/h","stdio","h");
    printf( "Full path is: %s\n\n", full_path );
    _splitpath( full_path, node, dir, fname, ext );
    printf( "Components after _splitpath\n" );
    printf( "node:  %s\n", node );
    printf( "dir:   %s\n", dir );
    printf( "fname: %s\n", fname );
    printf( "ext:   %s\n", ext );
  }
```

produces the following:

```
Full path is: //0/home/fred/h/stdio.h

Components after _splitpath
node:  //0
dir:   /home/fred/h/
fname: stdio
ext:   .h
```

Classification: WATCOM

Systems: _makepath - All, Netware
_wmakepath - All

Synopsis:

```
#include <stdlib.h>  For ANSI compatibility (malloc only)
#include <malloc.h>  Required for other function prototypes
void *malloc( size_t size );
void __based(void) *_bmalloc( __segment seg, size_t size );
void __far  *_fmalloc( size_t size );
void __near *_nmalloc( size_t size );
```

Description: The `malloc` functions allocate space for an object of *size* bytes. Nothing is allocated when the *size* argument has a value of zero.

Each function allocates memory from a particular heap, as listed below:

Function	***Heap***
malloc	Depends on data model of the program
_bmalloc	Based heap specified by *seg* value
_fmalloc	Far heap (outside the default data segment)
_nmalloc	Near heap (inside the default data segment)

In a small data memory model, the `malloc` function is equivalent to the `_nmalloc` function; in a large data memory model, the `malloc` function is equivalent to the `_fmalloc` function.

Returns: The `malloc` functions return a pointer to the start of the allocated memory. The `malloc`, `_fmalloc` and `_nmalloc` functions return `NULL` if there is insufficient memory available or if the requested size is zero. The `_bmalloc` function returns `_NULLOFF` if there is insufficient memory available or if the requested size is zero.

See Also: `calloc` Functions, `_expand` Functions, `free` Functions, `halloc`, `hfree`, `_msize` Functions, `realloc` Functions, `sbrk`

Example:

```
#include <stdlib.h>

void main()
  {
    char *buffer;

    buffer = (char *)malloc( 80 );
    if( buffer != NULL ) {

        /* body of program */

        free( buffer );
    }
  }
```

Classification: malloc is ANSI
_fmalloc is not ANSI
_bmalloc is not ANSI
_nmalloc is not ANSI

Systems: `malloc - All, Netware`

```
_bmalloc - DOS/16, Windows, QNX/16, OS/2 1.x(all)
_fmalloc - DOS/16, Windows, QNX/16, OS/2 1.x(all)
_nmalloc - DOS, Windows, Win386, Win32, QNX, OS/2 1.x, OS/2 1.x(MT),
OS/2-32
```

Synopsis:
```
#include <math.h>
int matherr( struct _exception *err_info );
```

Description: The `matherr` function is invoked each time an error is detected by functions in the math library. The default `matherr` function supplied in the library returns zero which causes an error message to be displayed upon `stderr` and `errno` to be set with an appropriate error value. An alternative version of this function can be provided, instead of the library version, in order that the error handling for mathematical errors can be handled by an application.

A program may contain a user-written version of `matherr` to take any appropriate action when an error is detected. When zero is returned, an error message will be printed upon `stderr` and `errno` will be set as was the case with the default function. When a non-zero value is returned, no message is printed and `errno` is not changed. The value `err_info->retval` is used as the return value for the function in which the error was detected.

The `matherr` function is passed a pointer to a structure of type `struct _exception` which contains information about the error that has been detected:

```
struct _exception
{ int type;      /* TYPE OF ERROR                */
  char *name;    /* NAME OF FUNCTION             */
  double arg1;   /* FIRST ARGUMENT TO FUNCTION   */
  double arg2;   /* SECOND ARGUMENT TO FUNCTION  */
  double retval; /* DEFAULT RETURN VALUE         */
};
```

The `type` field will contain one of the following values:

Value	***Meaning***
DOMAIN	A domain error has occurred, such as `sqrt(-1e0).`
SING	A singularity will result, such as `pow(0e0,-2).`
OVERFLOW	An overflow will result, such as `pow(10e0,100).`
UNDERFLOW	An underflow will result, such as `pow(10e0,-100).`
TLOSS	Total loss of significance will result, such as `exp(1000).`
PLOSS	Partial loss of significance will result, such as `sin(10e70).`

The `name` field points to a string containing the name of the function which detected the error. The fields `arg1` and `arg2` (if required) give the values which caused the error. The field `retval` contains the value which will be returned by the function. This value may be changed by a user-supplied version of the `matherr` function.

Returns: The `matherr` function returns zero when an error message is to be printed and a non-zero value otherwise.

Example:

```
#include <stdio.h>
#include <stdlib.h>
#include <string.h>
#include <math.h>

/* Demonstrate error routine in which negative */
/* arguments to "sqrt" are treated as positive */

void main()
  {
    printf( "%e\n", sqrt( -5e0 ) );
    exit( 0 );
  }

int matherr( struct _exception *err )
  {
    if( strcmp( err->name, "sqrt" ) == 0 ) {
      if( err->type == DOMAIN ) {
        err->retval = sqrt( -(err->arg1) );
        return( 1 );
      } else
        return( 0 );
    } else
      return( 0 );
  }
```

Classification: WATCOM

Systems: Math

Synopsis:

```
#include <stdlib.h>
#define max(a,b)  (((a) > (b)) ? (a) : (b))
```

Description: The `max` macro will evaluate to be the greater of two values. It is implemented as follows.

```
#define max(a,b)  (((a) > (b)) ? (a) : (b))
```

Returns: The `max` macro will evaluate to the larger of the two values passed.

See Also: min

Example:

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

void main()
  {
    int a;

    /*
     * The following line will set the variable "a" to 10
     * since 10 is greater than 1.
     */
    a = max( 1, 10 );
    printf( "The value is: %d\n", a );
  }
```

Classification: WATCOM

Systems: All, Netware

Synopsis:

```
#include <mbstring.h>
unsigned int _mbcjistojms( unsigned int ch );
```

Description: The `_mbcjistojms` converts a JIS character set code to a shift-JIS character set code. If the argument is out of range, `_mbcjistojms` returns 0. Valid JIS double-byte characters are those in which the first and second byte fall in the range 0x21 through 0x7E. This is summarized in the following diagram.

```
[ 1st byte ]    [ 2nd byte ]
 0x21-0x7E       0x21-0x7E
```

Note: The JIS character set code is a double-byte character set defined by JIS, the Japan Industrial Standard Institutes. Shift-JIS is another double-byte character set. It is defined by Microsoft for personal computers and is based on the JIS code. The first byte and the second byte of JIS codes can have values less than 0x80. Microsoft has designed shift-JIS code so that it can be mixed in strings with single-byte alphanumeric codes. Thus the double-byte shift-JIS codes are greater than or equal to 0x8140.

Note: This function was called `jistojms` in earlier versions.

Returns: The `_mbcjistojms` function returns zero if the argument is not in the range otherwise, the corresponding shift-JIS code is returned.

See Also: `_mbcjmstojis`, `_mbcjmstojis`

Example:

```
#include <stdio.h>
#include <mbctype.h>
#include <mbstring.h>

void main()
  {
    unsigned short c;

    _setmbcp( 932 );
    c = _mbcjistojms( 0x2152 );
    printf( "%#6.4x\n", c );
  }
```

produces the following:

```
0x8171
```

Classification: WATCOM

Systems: All

Synopsis:

```
#include <mbstring.h>
unsigned int _mbcjmstojis( unsigned int ch );
```

Description: The `_mbcjmstojis` converts a shift-JIS character set code to a JIS character set code. If the argument is out of range, `_mbcjmstojis` returns 0. Valid shift-JIS double-byte characters are those in which the first byte falls in the range 0x81 through 0x9F or 0xE0 through 0xFC and whose second byte falls in the range 0x40 through 0x7E or 0x80 through 0xFC. This is summarized in the following diagram.

```
       [ 1st byte ]    [ 2nd byte ]
        0x81-0x9F       0x40-0xFC
            or          except 0x7F
        0xE0-0xFC
```

Note: The JIS character set code is a double-byte character set defined by JIS, the Japan Industrial Standard Institutes. Shift-JIS is another double-byte character set. It is defined by Microsoft for personal computers and is based on the JIS code. The first byte and the second byte of JIS codes can have values less than 0x80. Microsoft has designed shift-JIS code so that it can be mixed in strings with single-byte alphanumeric codes. Thus the double-byte shift-JIS codes are greater than or equal to 0x8140.

Note: This function was called `jmstojis` in earlier versions.

Returns: The `_mbcjmstojis` function returns zero if the argument is not in the range otherwise, the corresponding shift-JIS code is returned.

See Also: `_mbcjistojms`, `_mbcjistojms`

Example:

```
#include <stdio.h>
#include <mbctype.h>
#include <mbstring.h>

void main()
  {
    unsigned short c;

    _setmbcp( 932 );
    c = _mbcjmstojis( 0x8171 );
    printf( "%#6.4x\n", c );
  }
```

produces the following:

```
0x2152
```

Classification: WATCOM

Systems: All

Synopsis:

```
#include <mbstring.h>
unsigned int _mbctohira( unsigned int ch );
```

Description: The `_mbctohira` converts a double-byte Katakana character to a Hiragana character. A double-byte Katakana character is any character for which the following expression is true:

```
0x8340 <= ch <= 0x8396  &&  ch != 0x837F
```

Any Katakana character whose value is less than 0x8393 is converted to Hiragana (there are 3 extra Katakana characters that have no equivalent).

Note: The Japanese double-byte character set includes Kanji, Hiragana, and Katakana characters - both alphabetic and numeric. Kanji is the ideogram character set of the Japanese character set. Hiragana and Katakana are two types of phonetic character sets of the Japanese character set. The Hiragana code set includes 83 characters and the Katakana code set includes 86 characters.

Note: This function was called `jtohira` in earlier versions.

Returns: The `_mbctohira` function returns the argument value if the argument is not a double-byte Katakana character; otherwise, the equivalent Hiragana character is returned.

See Also: `_mbcjistojms`, `_mbcjmstojis`, `_mbctokata`, `mblen`, `mbstowcs`, `mbstowcs_s`, `mbtowc`, `wcstombs`, `wcstombs_s`, `wctomb`, `wctomb_s`

Example:

```
#include <stdio.h>
#include <mbctype.h>
#include <mbstring.h>

unsigned int chars[] = {
    0x8340,
    0x8364,
    0x8396
};

#define SIZE sizeof( chars ) / sizeof( unsigned int )

void main()
  {
    int   i;

    _setmbcp( 932 );
    for( i = 0; i < SIZE; i++ ) {
      printf( "%#6.4x - %#6.4x\n",
              chars[ i ],
              _mbctohira( chars[ i ] ) );
    }
  }
```

produces the following:

```
0x8340 - 0x829f
0x8364 - 0x82c3
0x8396 - 0x8396
```

Classification: WATCOM

Systems: All

Synopsis:

```
#include <mbstring.h>
unsigned int _mbctokata( unsigned int ch );
```

Description: The `_mbctokata` converts a double-byte Hiragana character to a Katakana character. A double-byte Hiragana character is any character for which the following expression is true:

```
0x829F <= c <= 0x82F1
```

Note: The Japanese double-byte character set includes Kanji, Hiragana, and Katakana characters - both alphabetic and numeric. Kanji is the ideogram character set of the Japanese character set. Hiragana and Katakana are two types of phonetic character sets of the Japanese character set. The Hiragana code set includes 83 characters and the Katakana code set includes 86 characters.

Note: This function was called `jtokata` in earlier versions.

Returns: The `_mbctokata` function returns the argument value if the argument is not a double-byte Hiragana character; otherwise, the equivalent Katakana character is returned.

See Also: `_mbcjistojms`, `_mbcjmstojis`, `_mbctohira`, `mblen`, `mbstowcs`, `mbstowcs_s`, `mbtowc`, `wcstombs`, `wcstombs_s`, `wctomb`, `wctomb_s`

Example:

```
#include <stdio.h>
#include <mbctype.h>
#include <mbstring.h>

unsigned int chars[] = {
    0x829F,
    0x82B0,
    0x82F1
};

#define SIZE sizeof( chars ) / sizeof( unsigned int )

void main()
  {
    int   i;

    _setmbcp( 932 );
    for( i = 0; i < SIZE; i++ ) {
      printf( "%#6.4x - %#6.4x\n",
              chars[ i ],
              _mbctokata( chars[ i ] ) );
    }
  }
```

produces the following:

```
0x829f - 0x8340
0x82b0 - 0x8351
0x82f1 - 0x8393
```

Classification: WATCOM

Systems: All

Synopsis:

```
#include <stdlib.h>
    or
#include <mbstring.h>
int mblen( const char *s, size_t n );
int _fmblen( const char __far *s, size_t n );
```

Description: The `mblen` function determines the number of bytes comprising the multibyte character pointed to by *s*. At most *n* bytes of the array pointed to by *s* will be examined.

The function is a data model independent form of the `mblen` function. It accepts far pointer arguments and returns a far pointer. It is most useful in mixed memory model applications.

Returns: If *s* is a NULL pointer, the `mblen` function returns zero if multibyte character encodings are not state dependent, and non-zero otherwise. If *s* is not a NULL pointer, the `mblen` function returns:

Value	***Meaning***
0	if *s* points to the null character
len	the number of bytes that comprise the multibyte character (if the next *n* or fewer bytes form a valid multibyte character)
-1	if the next *n* bytes do not form a valid multibyte character

See Also: `_mbcjistojms`, `_mbcjmstojis`, `_mbctohira`, `_mbctokata`, `mbstowcs`, `mbstowcs_s`, `mbtowc`, `wcstombs`, `wcstombs_s`, `wctomb`, `wctomb_s`

Example:

```
#include <stdio.h>
#include <mbstring.h>


const char chars[] = {
    ' ',
    '.',
    '1',
    'A',
    0x81,0x40, /* double-byte space */
    0x82,0x60, /* double-byte A */
    0x82,0xA6, /* double-byte Hiragana */
    0x83,0x42, /* double-byte Katakana */
    0xA1,      /* single-byte Katakana punctuation */
    0xA6,      /* single-byte Katakana alphabetic */
    0xDF,      /* single-byte Katakana alphabetic */
    0xE0,0xA1, /* double-byte Kanji */
    0x00
};

void main()
  {
    int         i, j, k;

    _setmbcp( 932 );
    printf( "Character encodings are %sstate dependent\n",
            ( mblen( NULL, MB_CUR_MAX ) ) ? "" : "not " );
    j = 1;
    for( i = 0; j > 0; i += j ) {
      j = mblen( &chars[i], MB_CUR_MAX );
      printf( "%d bytes in character ", j );
      if( j == 0 ) {
        k = 0;
      } else if ( j == 1 ) {
        k = chars[i];
      } else if( j == 2 ) {
        k = chars[i]<<8 | chars[i+1];
      }
      printf( "(%#6.4x)\n", k );
    }
  }
```

produces the following:

```
Character encodings are not state dependent
1 bytes in character (0x0020)
1 bytes in character (0x002e)
1 bytes in character (0x0031)
1 bytes in character (0x0041)
2 bytes in character (0x8140)
2 bytes in character (0x8260)
2 bytes in character (0x82a6)
2 bytes in character (0x8342)
1 bytes in character (0x00a1)
1 bytes in character (0x00a6)
1 bytes in character (0x00df)
2 bytes in character (0xe0a1)
0 bytes in character (  0000)
```

Classification: ANSI

Systems: All, Netware

Synopsis:

```
#include <mbstring.h>
size_t _mbsnbcnt( const unsigned char *string, size_t n );
size_t _fmbsnbcnt( const unsigned char __far *string,
                   size_t n );
#include <tchar.h>
size_t _strncnt( const char *string, size_t n );
size_t _wcsncnt( const wchar_t *string, size_t n ) {
```

Description: The function counts the number of bytes in the first *n* multibyte characters of the string *string*.

Note: This function was called `mtob` in earlier versions.

The function is a data model independent form of the `_strncnt` function that accepts far pointer arguments. It is most useful in mixed memory model applications.

The header file `<tchar.h>` defines the generic-text routine `_tcsnbcnt`. This macro maps to if `_MBCS` has been defined, or to the `_wcsncnt` macro if `_UNICODE` has been defined. Otherwise `_tcsnbcnt` maps to `_strncnt`. `_strncnt` and `_wcsncnt` are single-byte character string and wide-character string versions of . The `_strncnt` and `_wcsncnt` macros are provided only for this mapping and should not be used otherwise.

The `_strncnt` function returns the number of characters (i.e., *n*) in the first *n* bytes of the single-byte string *string*. The `_wcsncnt` function returns the number of bytes (i.e., 2 * *n*) in the first *n* wide characters of the wide-character string *string*.

Returns: The `_strncnt` functions return the number of bytes in the string up to the specified number of characters or until a null character is encountered. The null character is not included in the count. If the character preceding the null character was a lead byte, the lead byte is not included in the count.

See Also:

Example:

```
#include <stdio.h>
#include <mbctype.h>
#include <mbstring.h>

const unsigned char chars[] = {
    ' ',
    '.',
    '1',
    'A',
    0x81,0x40, /* double-byte space */
    0x82,0x60, /* double-byte A */
    0x82,0xA6, /* double-byte Hiragana */
    0x83,0x42, /* double-byte Katakana */
    0xA1,      /* single-byte Katakana punctuation */
    0xA6,      /* single-byte Katakana alphabetic */
    0xDF,      /* single-byte Katakana alphabetic */
    0xE0,0xA1, /* double-byte Kanji */
    0x00
};
```

```
void main()
  {
    _setmbcp( 932 );
    printf( "%d bytes found\n",
            _mbsnbcnt( chars, 10 ) );
  }
```

produces the following:

```
14 bytes found
```

Classification: WATCOM

Systems:
```
_strncnt - MACRO
_wcsncnt - MACRO
```

Synopsis:

```
#include <mbstring.h>
size_t _mbsnccnt( const unsigned char *string, size_t n );
size_t _fmbsnccnt( const unsigned char __far *string,
                   size_t n );
#include <tchar.h>
size_t _strncnt( const char *string, size_t n );
size_t _wcsncnt( const wchar_t *string, size_t n ) {
```

Description: The function counts the number of multibyte characters in the first *n* bytes of the string *string*. If finds a null byte as the second byte of a double-byte character, the first (lead) byte is not included in the count.

Note: This function was called `btom` in earlier versions.

The function is a data model independent form of the `_strncnt` function that accepts far pointer arguments. It is most useful in mixed memory model applications.

The header file `<tchar.h>` defines the generic-text routine `_tcsnccnt`. This macro maps to if `_MBCS` has been defined, or to the `_wcsncnt` macro if `_UNICODE` has been defined. Otherwise `_tcsnccnt` maps to `_strncnt`. `_strncnt` and `_wcsncnt` are single-byte character string and wide-character string versions of . The `_strncnt` and `_wcsncnt` macros are provided only for this mapping and should not be used otherwise.

The `_strncnt` function returns the number of characters (i.e., *n*) in the first *n* bytes of the single-byte string *string*. The `_wcsncnt` function returns the number of bytes (i.e., 2 * *n*) in the first *n* wide characters of the wide-character string *string*.

Returns: `_strncnt` returns the number of characters from the beginning of the string to byte *n*. `_wcsncnt` returns the number of wide characters from the beginning of the string to byte *n*. returns the number of multibyte characters from the beginning of the string to byte *n*. If these functions find a null character before byte *n*, they return the number of characters before the null character. If the string consists of fewer than *n* characters, these functions return the number of characters in the string.

See Also:

Example:

```
#include <stdio.h>
#include <mbctype.h>
#include <mbstring.h>

const unsigned char chars[] = {
    ' ',
    '.',
    '1',
    'A',
    0x81,0x40, /* double-byte space */
    0x82,0x60, /* double-byte A */
    0x82,0xA6, /* double-byte Hiragana */
    0x83,0x42, /* double-byte Katakana */
    0xA1,      /* single-byte Katakana punctuation */
    0xA6,      /* single-byte Katakana alphabetic */
    0xDF,      /* single-byte Katakana alphabetic */
    0xE0,0xA1, /* double-byte Kanji */
    0x00
};
```

```
void main()
  {
    _setmbcp( 932 );
    printf( "%d characters found\n",
            _mbsnccnt( chars, 10 ) );
  }
```

produces the following:

```
7 characters found
```

Classification: WATCOM

Systems:
```
_strncnt - MACRO
_wcsncnt - MACRO
```

Synopsis:

```
#include <mbstring.h>
unsigned int _mbsnextc( const unsigned char *string );
unsigned int _fmbsnextc(
                    const unsigned char __far *string );
#include <tchar.h>
unsigned int _strnextc( const char *string );
unsigned int _wcsnextc( const wchar_t *string ) {
```

Description: The function returns the integer value of the next multibyte-character in *string*, without advancing the string pointer. recognizes multibyte character sequences according to the multibyte code page currently in use.

The header file `<tchar.h>` defines the generic-text routine `_tcsnextc`. This macro maps to if `_MBCS` has been defined, or to `_wcsnextc` if `_UNICODE` has been defined. Otherwise `_tcsnextc` maps to `_strnextc`. `_strnextc` and `_wcsnextc` are single-byte character string and wide-character string versions of . `_strnextc` and `_wcsnextc` are provided only for this mapping and should not be used otherwise. `_strnextc` returns the integer value of the next single-byte character in the string. `_wcsnextc` returns the integer value of the next wide character in the string.

Returns: These functions return the integer value of the next character (single-byte, wide, or multibyte) pointed to by *string*.

See Also: `_strdec`, `_strinc`, `_strninc`

Example:

```
#include <stdio.h>
#include <mbctype.h>
#include <mbstring.h>

const unsigned char chars[] = {
    ' ',
    '.',
    '1',
    'A',
    0x81,0x40, /* double-byte space */
    0x82,0x60, /* double-byte A */
    0x82,0xA6, /* double-byte Hiragana */
    0x83,0x42, /* double-byte Katakana */
    0xA1,      /* single-byte Katakana punctuation */
    0xA6,      /* single-byte Katakana alphabetic */
    0xDF,      /* single-byte Katakana alphabetic */
    0xE0,0xA1, /* double-byte Kanji */
    0x00
};

void main()
  {
    _setmbcp( 932 );
    printf( "%#6.4x\n", _mbsnextc( &chars[2] ) );
    printf( "%#6.4x\n", _mbsnextc( &chars[4] ) );
    printf( "%#6.4x\n", _mbsnextc( &chars[12] ) );
  }
```

produces the following:

```
0x0031
0x8140
0x00a1
```

Classification: WATCOM

Systems:
```
_strnextc - MACRO
_wcsnextc - MACRO
```

Synopsis:

```
#include <stdlib.h>
size_t mbstowcs( wchar_t *pwcs, const char *s, size_t n );
#include <mbstring.h>
size_t _fmbstowcs( const wchar_t __far *pwcs,
                   char __far *s,
                   size_t n );
```

Safer C: The Safer C Library extension provides the `mbstowcs_s` function which is a safer alternative to `mbstowcs`. This newer `mbstowcs_s` function is recommended to be used instead of the traditional "unsafe" `mbstowcs` function.

Description: The `mbstowcs` function converts a sequence of multibyte characters pointed to by *s* into their corresponding wide character codes and stores not more than *n* codes into the array pointed to by *pwcs*. The `mbstowcs` function does not convert any multibyte characters beyond the null character. At most *n* elements of the array pointed to by *pwcs* will be modified.

The function is a data model independent form of the `mbstowcs` function that accepts far pointer arguments. It is most useful in mixed memory model applications.

Returns: If an invalid multibyte character is encountered, the `mbstowcs` function returns `(size_t)-1.` Otherwise, the `mbstowcs` function returns the number of array elements modified, not including the terminating zero code if present.

See Also: `mbstowcs_s`, `mblen`, `mbtowc`, `wctomb`, `wctomb_s`, `wcstombs`, `wcstombs_s`

Example:

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

void main()
  {
    char    *wc = "string";
    wchar_t wbuffer[50];
    int     i, len;

    len = mbstowcs( wbuffer, wc, 50 );
    if( len != -1 ) {
      wbuffer[len] = '\0';
      printf( "%s(%d)\n", wc, len );
      for( i = 0; i < len; i++ )
        printf( "/%4.4x", wbuffer[i] );
      printf( "\n" );
    }
  }
```

produces the following:

```
string(6)
/0073/0074/0072/0069/006e/0067
```

Classification: ANSI

Systems: All, Netware

Synopsis:

```
#define __STDC_WANT_LIB_EXT1__  1
#include <stdlib.h>
errno_t mbstowcs_s( size_t * restrict retval,
                    wchar_t * restrict dst,
                    rsize_t dstmax,
                    const char * restrict src, rsize_t len);
errno_t _fmbstowcs_s( size_t __far * restrict retval,
                    wchar_t __far * restrict dst,
                    rsize_t dstmax,
                    const char __far * restrict src, rsize_t len);
```

Constraints: If any of the following runtime-constraints is violated, the currently active runtime-constraint handler will be invoked and `mbstowcs_s` will return a non-zero value to indicate an error, or the runtime-constraint handler aborts the program.

Neither *retval* nor *src* shall be a null pointer. If *dst* is not a null pointer, then neither *len* nor *dstmax* shall be greater than `RSIZE_MAX`. If *dst* is a null pointer, then *dstmax* shall equal zero. If *dst* is not a null pointer, then *dstmax* shall not equal zero. If *dst* is not a null pointer and *len* is not less than *dstmax*, then a null character shall occur within the first *dstmax* multibyte characters of the array pointed to by *src*.

If there is a runtime-constraint violation, then `mbstowcs_s` does the following. If *retval* is not a null pointer, then `mbstowcs_s` sets **retval* to (size_t)(-1). If *dst* is not a null pointer and *dstmax* is greater than zero and less than `RSIZE_MAX`, then `mbstowcs_s` sets *dst[0]* to the null wide character.

Description: The `mbstowcs_s` function converts a sequence of multibyte characters that begins in the initial shift state from the array pointed to by *src* into a sequence of corresponding wide characters. If *dst* is not a null pointer, the converted characters are stored into the array pointed to by *dst*.

Conversion continues up to and including a terminating null character, which is also stored. Conversion stops earlier in two cases: when a sequence of bytes is encountered that does not form a valid multibyte character, or (if *dst* is not a null pointer) when *len* wide characters have been stored into the array pointed to by *dst*. If *dst* is not a null pointer and no null wide character was stored into the array pointed to by *dst*, then *dst[len]* is set to the null wide character. Each conversion takes place as if by a call to the `mbrtowc` function.

Regardless of whether *dst* is or is not a null pointer, if the input conversion encounters a sequence of bytes that do not form a valid multibyte character, an encoding error occurs: the `mbstowcs_s` function stores the value (size_t)(-1) into **retval*. Otherwise, the `mbstowcs_s` function stores into **retval* the number of multibyte characters successfully converted, not including the terminating null character (if any).

All elements following the terminating null wide character (if any) written by `mbstowcs_s` in the array of *dstmax* wide characters pointed to by *dst* take unspecified values when `mbstowcs_s` returns.

If copying takes place between objects that overlap, the objects take on unspecified values.

The `_fmbstowcs_s` function is a data model independent form of the mbstowcs_s function that accepts far pointer arguments. It is most useful in mixed memory model applications.

Returns: The `mbstowcs_s` function returns zero if there was no runtime-constraint violation. Otherwise, a non-zero value is returned.

See Also: mbstowcs, mblen, mbtowc, wctomb, wctomb_s, wcstombs, wcstombs_s

Example:

```
#define __STDC_WANT_LIB_EXT1__  1
#include <stdio.h>
#include <stdlib.h>

int  main()
{
    char    *wc = "string";
    wchar_t wbuffer[50];
    int     i;
    errno_t rc;
    size_t  retval;

    rc = mbstowcs_s( &retval, wbuffer, 50, wc, 10);
    if( rc == 0 ) {
      wbuffer[retval] = L'\0';
      printf( "%s(%d)\n", wc, retval );
      for( i = 0; i < retval; i++ )
        printf( "/%4.4x", wbuffer[i] );
      printf( "\n" );
    }
    return( 0 );
}
```

produces the following:

```
string(6)
/0073/0074/0072/0069/006e/0067
```

Classification: mbstowcs_s is TR 24731

Systems: All, Netware

Synopsis:

```
#include <stdlib.h>
int mbtowc( wchar_t *pwc, const char *s, size_t n );
#include <mbstring.h>
int _fmbtowc( wchar_t __far *pwc,
              const char __far *s,
              size_t n );
```

Description: The `mbtowc` function converts a single multibyte character pointed to by *s* into the wide character code that corresponds to that multibyte character. The code for the null character is zero. If the multibyte character is valid and *pwc* is not a NULL pointer, the code is stored in the object pointed to by *pwc*. At most *n* bytes of the array pointed to by *s* will be examined.

The `mbtowc` function does not examine more than `MB_CUR_MAX` bytes.

The function is a data model independent form of the `mbtowc` function that accepts far pointer arguments. It is most useful in mixed memory model applications.

Returns: If *s* is a NULL pointer, the `mbtowc` function returns zero if multibyte character encodings are not state dependent, and non-zero otherwise. If *s* is not a NULL pointer, the `mbtowc` function returns:

Value	***Meaning***
0	if *s* points to the null character
len	the number of bytes that comprise the multibyte character (if the next *n* or fewer bytes form a valid multibyte character)
-1	if the next *n* bytes do not form a valid multibyte character

See Also: `mblen`, `wctomb`, `mbstowcs`, `wcstombs`

Example:

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

void main()
  {
    char    *wc = "string";
    wchar_t wbuffer[10];
    int     i, len;

    _setmbcp( 932 );
    printf( "Character encodings are %sstate dependent\n",
            ( mbtowc( wbuffer, NULL, 0 ) )
            ? "" : "not " );

    len = mbtowc( wbuffer, wc, MB_CUR_MAX );
    wbuffer[len] = '\0';
    printf( "%s(%d)\n", wc, len );
    for( i = 0; i < len; i++ )
        printf( "/%4.4x", wbuffer[i] );
    printf( "\n" );
  }
```

produces the following:

```
Character encodings are not state dependent
string(1)
/0073
```

Classification: ANSI

Systems: All, Netware

Synopsis:
```
#include <malloc.h>
size_t _memavl( void );
```

Description: The `_memavl` function returns the number of bytes of memory available for dynamic memory allocation in the near heap (the default data segment). In the tiny, small and medium memory models, the default data segment is only extended as needed to satisfy requests for memory allocation. Therefore, you will need to call `_nheapgrow` in these memory models before calling `_memavl` in order to get a meaningful result.

The number returned by `_memavl` may not represent a single contiguous block of memory. Use the `_memmax` function to find the largest contiguous block of memory that can be allocated.

Returns: The `_memavl` function returns the number of bytes of memory available for dynamic memory allocation in the near heap (the default data segment).

See Also: `calloc` Functions, `_freect`, `_memmax`, `_heapgrow` Functions, `malloc` Functions, `realloc` Functions

Example:
```
#include <stdio.h>
#include <malloc.h>

void main()
  {
    char *p;
    char *fmt = "Memory available = %u\n";

    printf( fmt, _memavl() );
    _nheapgrow();
    printf( fmt, _memavl() );
    p = (char *) malloc( 2000 );
    printf( fmt, _memavl() );
  }
```

produces the following:

```
Memory available = 0
Memory available = 62732
Memory available = 60730
```

Classification: WATCOM

Systems: All

Synopsis:

```
#include <string.h>
void *memccpy( void *dest, const void *src,
               int c, size_t cnt );
void __far *_fmemccpy( void __far *dest,
                       const void __far *src,
                       int c, size_t cnt );
```

Description: The memccpy function copies bytes from *src* to *dest* up to and including the first occurrence of the character *c* or until *cnt* bytes have been copied, whichever comes first.

The _fmemccpy function is a data model independent form of the memccpy function. It accepts far pointer arguments and returns a far pointer. It is most useful in mixed memory model applications.

Returns: The memccpy function returns a pointer to the byte in *dest* following the character *c* if one is found and copied, otherwise it returns NULL.

See Also: memcpy, memmove, memset

Example:

```
#include <stdio.h>
#include <string.h>

char *msg = "This is the string: not copied";

void main()
  {
    auto char buffer[80];

    memset( buffer, '\0', 80 );
    memccpy( buffer, msg, ':', 80 );
    printf( "%s\n", buffer );
  }
```

produces the following:

```
This is the string:
```

Classification: WATCOM

Systems:

```
memccpy - All, Netware
_fmemccpy - All
```

Synopsis:

```
#include <string.h>
void *memchr( const void *buf, int ch, size_t length );
void __far *_fmemchr( const void __far *buf,
                      int ch,
                      size_t length );
#include <wchar.h>
wchar_t *wmemchr( const wchar_t *buf, wchar_t ch, size_t length );
```

Description: The memchr function locates the first occurrence of *ch* (converted to an unsigned char) in the first *length* characters of the object pointed to by *buf*.

The _fmemchr function is a data model independent form of the memchr function. It accepts far pointer arguments and returns a far pointer. It is most useful in mixed memory model applications.

The wmemchr wide-character function is identical to memchr except that it operates on characters of wchar_t type. The argument *length* is interpreted to mean the number of wide characters.

Returns: The memchr function returns a pointer to the located character, or NULL if the character does not occur in the object.

See Also: memcmp, memcpy, memicmp, memset

Example:

```
#include <stdio.h>
#include <string.h>

void main( void )
{
    char buffer[80];
    char *where;

    strcpy( buffer, "video x-rays" );
    where = (char *)memchr( buffer, 'x', 6 );
    if( where == NULL )
        printf( "'x' not found\n" );
    else
        printf( "%s\n", where );
    where = (char *)memchr( buffer, 'r', 9 );
    if( where == NULL )
        printf( "'r' not found\n" );
    else
        printf( "%s\n", where );
}
```

Classification: memchr is ANSI
_fmemchr is not ANSI
wmemchr is ANSI

Systems:

```
memchr - All, Netware
_fmemchr - All
wmemchr - All
```

Synopsis:
```
#include <string.h>
int memcmp( const void *s1,
            const void *s2,
            size_t length );
int _fmemcmp( const void __far *s1,
              const void __far *s2,
              size_t length );
#include <wchar.h>
int wmemcmp( const wchar_t *s1,
             const wchar_t *s2,
             size_t length );
```

Description: The `memcmp` function compares the first *length* characters of the object pointed to by *s1* to the object pointed to by *s2*.

The `_fmemcmp` function is a data model independent form of the `memcmp` function that accepts far pointer arguments. It is most useful in mixed memory model applications.

The `wmemcmp` wide-character function is identical to `memcmp` except that it operates on characters of `wchar_t` type. The argument *length* is interpreted to mean the number of wide characters.

Returns: The `memcmp` function returns an integer less than, equal to, or greater than zero, indicating that the object pointed to by *s1* is less than, equal to, or greater than the object pointed to by *s2*.

See Also: `memchr`, `memcpy`, `memicmp`, `memset`

Example:
```
#include <stdio.h>
#include <string.h>

void main( void )
{
    auto char buffer[80];

    strcpy( buffer, "world" );
    if( memcmp( buffer, "Hello ", 6 ) < 0 ) {
        printf( "Less than\n" );
    }
}
```

Classification: memcmp is ANSI
_fmemcmp is not ANSI
wmemcmp is ANSI

Systems:
```
memcmp - All, Netware
_fmemcmp - All
wmemcmp - All
```

Synopsis:

```
#include <string.h>
void *memcpy( void *dst,
              const void *src,
              size_t length );
void __far *_fmemcpy( void __far *dst,
                      const void __far *src,
                      size_t length );
#include <wchar.h>
wchar_t *wmemcpy( wchar_t *dst,
                  const wchar_t *src,
                  size_t length );
```

Safer C: The Safer C Library extension provides the function which is a safer alternative to `memcpy`. This newer `memcpy_s` function is recommended to be used instead of the traditional "unsafe" `memcpy` function.

Description: The `memcpy` function copies *length* characters from the buffer pointed to by *src* into the buffer pointed to by *dst*. Copying of overlapping objects is not guaranteed to work properly. See the `memmove` function if you wish to copy objects that overlap.

The `_fmemcpy` function is a data model independent form of the `memcpy` function. It accepts far pointer arguments and returns a far pointer. It is most useful in mixed memory model applications.

The `wmemcpy` wide-character function is identical to `memcpy` except that it operates on characters of `wchar_t` type. The argument *length* is interpreted to mean the number of wide characters.

Returns: The original value of *dst* is returned.

See Also: `memchr`, `memcmp`, `memicmp`, `memmove`, `memset`

Example:

```
#include <stdio.h>
#include <string.h>

void main( void )
{
    auto char buffer[80];

    memcpy( buffer, "Hello", 5 );
    buffer[5] = '\0';
    printf( "%s\n", buffer );
}
```

Classification: memcpy is ANSI
_fmemcpy is not ANSI
wmemcpy is ANSI

Systems:

```
memcpy - All, Netware
_fmemcpy - All
wmemcpy - All
```

Synopsis:

```
#include <string.h>
int memicmp( const void *s1,
             const void *s2,
             size_t length );
int _fmemicmp( const void __far *s1,
               const void __far *s2,
               size_t length );
```

Description: The `memicmp` function compares, with case insensitivity (upper- and lowercase characters are equivalent), the first *length* characters of the object pointed to by *s1* to the object pointed to by *s2*.

The `_fmemicmp` function is a data model independent form of the `memicmp` function that accepts far pointer arguments. It is most useful in mixed memory model applications.

Returns: The `memicmp` function returns an integer less than, equal to, or greater than zero, indicating that the object pointed to by *s1* is less than, equal to, or greater than the object pointed to by *s2*.

See Also: `memchr`, `memcmp`, `memcpy`, `memset`

Example:

```
#include <stdio.h>
#include <string.h>

void main()
  {
    char buffer[80];

    if( memicmp( buffer, "Hello", 5 ) < 0 ) {
      printf( "Less than\n" );
    }
  }
```

Classification: WATCOM

Systems:

```
memicmp - All, Netware
_fmemicmp - All
```

Synopsis:
```
#include <malloc.h>
size_t _memmax( void );
```

Description: The `_memmax` function returns the size of the largest contiguous block of memory available for dynamic memory allocation in the near heap (the default data segment). In the tiny, small and medium memory models, the default data segment is only extended as needed to satisfy requests for memory allocation. Therefore, you will need to call `_nheapgrow` in these memory models before calling `_memmax` in order to get a meaningful result.

Returns: The `_memmax` function returns the size of the largest contiguous block of memory available for dynamic memory allocation in the near heap. If 0 is returned, then there is no more memory available in the near heap.

See Also: `calloc`, `_freect`, `_memavl`, `_heapgrow`, `malloc`

Example:
```
#include <stdio.h>
#include <malloc.h>

void main()
  {
    char *p;
    size_t size;

    size = _memmax();
    printf( "Maximum memory available is %u\n", size );
    _nheapgrow();
    size = _memmax();
    printf( "Maximum memory available is %u\n", size );
    p = (char *) _nmalloc( size );
    size = _memmax();
    printf( "Maximum memory available is %u\n", size );
  }
```

produces the following:

```
Maximum memory available is 0
Maximum memory available is 62700
Maximum memory available is 0
```

Classification: WATCOM

Systems: All

Synopsis:

```
#include <string.h>
void *memmove( void *dst,
               const void *src,
               size_t length );
void __far *_fmemmove( void __far *dst,
                       const void __far *src,
                       size_t length );
#include <wchar.h>
wchar_t *wmemmove( wchar_t *dst,
                   const wchar_t *src,
                   size_t length );
```

Safer C: The Safer C Library extension provides the function which is a safer alternative to memmove. This newer memmove_s function is recommended to be used instead of the traditional "unsafe" memmove function.

Description: The memmove function copies *length* characters from the buffer pointed to by *src* to the buffer pointed to by *dst*. Copying of overlapping objects will take place properly. See the memcpy function to copy objects that do not overlap.

The _fmemmove function is a data model independent form of the memmove function. It accepts far pointer arguments and returns a far pointer. It is most useful in mixed memory model applications.

The wmemmove wide-character function is identical to memmove except that it operates on characters of wchar_t type. The argument *length* is interpreted to mean the number of wide characters.

Returns: The memmove function returns *dst*.

See Also: memchr, memcmp, memcpy, memicmp, memset

Example:

```
#include <string.h>

void main( void )
{
    char buffer[80];

    memmove( buffer + 1, buffer, 79 );
    buffer[0] = '*';
}
```

Classification: memmove is ANSI
_fmemmove is not ANSI
wmemmove is ANSI

Systems:

```
memmove - All, Netware
_fmemmove - All
wmemmove - All
```

Synopsis:
```
#include <string.h>
void *memset( void *dst, int c, size_t length );
void __far *_fmemset( void __far *dst, int c,
                      size_t length );
wchar_t *wmemset( wchar_t *dst,
                  wchar_t c,
                  size_t length );
```

Description: The memset function fills the first *length* characters of the object pointed to by *dst* with the value *c*.

The _fmemset function is a data model independent form of the memset function. It accepts far pointer arguments and returns a far pointer. It is most useful in mixed memory model applications.

The wmemset wide-character function is identical to memset except that it operates on characters of wchar_t type. The argument *length* is interpreted to mean the number of wide characters.

Returns: The memset function returns the pointer *dst*.

See Also: memchr, memcmp, memcpy, memicmp, memmove

Example:
```
#include <string.h>

void main( void )
{
    char buffer[80];

    memset( buffer, '=', 80 );
}
```

Classification: memset is ANSI
_fmemset is not ANSI
wmemset is ANSI

Systems:
```
memset - All, Netware
_fmemset - All
wmemset - All
```

Synopsis:

```
#include <stdlib.h>
#define min(a,b)  (((a) < (b)) ? (a) : (b))
```

Description: The `min` macro will evaluate to be the lesser of two values. It is implemented as follows.

```
#define min(a,b)  (((a) < (b)) ? (a) : (b))
```

Returns: The `min` macro will evaluate to the smaller of the two values passed.

See Also: max

Example:

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

void main()
  {
    int a;

    /*
     * The following line will set the variable "a" to 1
     * since 10 is greater than 1.
     */
    a = min( 1, 10 );
    printf( "The value is: %d\n", a );
  }
```

Classification: WATCOM

Systems: All, Netware

Synopsis:

```
#include <sys/types.h>
#include <sys/stat.h>
int mkdir( const char *path, mode_t mode );
```

Description: The `mkdir` function creates a new subdirectory with name *path*. The *path* can be either relative to the current working directory or it can be an absolute path name.

The file permission bits of the new directory are initialized from *mode*. The file permission bits of the *mode* argument are modified by the process's file creation mask (see `umask`). The access permissions for the file or directory are specified as a combination of bits (defined in the `<sys/stat.h>` header file).

The following bits define permissions for the owner.

Permission	*Meaning*
S_IRWXU	Read, write, execute/search
S_IRUSR	Read permission
S_IWUSR	Write permission
S_IXUSR	Execute/search permission

The following bits define permissions for the group.

Permission	*Meaning*
S_IRWXG	Read, write, execute/search
S_IRGRP	Read permission
S_IWGRP	Write permission
S_IXGRP	Execute/search permission

The following bits define permissions for others.

Permission	*Meaning*
S_IRWXO	Read, write, execute/search
S_IROTH	Read permission
S_IWOTH	Write permission
S_IXOTH	Execute/search permission

The following bits define miscellaneous permissions used by other implementations.

Permission	*Meaning*
S_IREAD	is equivalent to S_IRUSR (read permission)
S_IWRITE	is equivalent to S_IWUSR (write permission)
S_IEXEC	is equivalent to S_IXUSR (execute/search permission)

The directory's owner ID is set to the process's effective user ID. The directory's group ID is set to the group ID of the directory in which the directory is being created or to the process's effective group ID.

The newly created directory will be empty.

Upon successful completion, the `mkdir` function will mark for update the *st_atime*, *st_ctime*, and *st_mtime* fields of the directory. Also, the *st_ctime* and *st_mtime* fields of the directory that contains the new entry are marked for update.

Returns: The `mkdir` function returns zero if successful, and a non-zero value otherwise.

Errors: When an error has occurred, `errno` contains a value indicating the type of error that has been detected.

Constant	***Meaning***
EACCES	Search permission is denied for a component of *path* or write permission is denied on the parent directory of the directory to be created.
EEXIST	The named file exists.
EMLINK	The link count of the parent directory would exceed {LINK_MAX}.
ENAMETOOLONG	The argument *path* exceeds {PATH_MAX} in length, or a pathname component is longer than {NAME_MAX}.
ENOENT	The specified *path* does not exist or *path* is an empty string.
ENOSPC	The file system does not contain enough space to hold the contents of the new directory or to extend the parent directory of the new directory.
ENOSYS	This function is not supported for this path.
ENOTDIR	A component of *path* is not a directory.
EROFS	The parent directory of the directory being created resides on a read-only file system.

See Also: `chdir`, `getcwd`, `rmdir`, `stat`, `umask`

Example: To make a new directory called `/watcom` on node 2

```
#include <sys/types.h>
#include <sys/stat.h>

void main( void )
{
    mkdir( "//2/hd/watcom",
           S_IRWXU |
           S_IRGRP | S_IXGRP |
           S_IROTH | S_IXOTH );
}
```

Classification: POSIX 1003.1

Systems: All, Netware

Synopsis:

```
#include <i86.h>
void __far *MK_FP( unsigned int segment,
                   unsigned int offset );
```

Description: The `MK_FP` macro can be used to obtain the far pointer value given by the *segment* segment value and the *offset* offset value. These values may be obtained by using the `FP_SEG` and `FP_OFF` macros.

Returns: The macro returns a far pointer.

See Also: `FP_OFF`, `FP_SEG`, `segread`

Example:

```
#include <i86.h>
#include <stdio.h>

void main()
  {
    unsigned short __far *bios_prtr_port_1;

    bios_prtr_port_1 =
            (unsigned short __far *) MK_FP( 0x40, 0x8 );
    printf( "Port address is %x\n", *bios_prtr_port_1 );
  }
```

Classification: Intel

Systems: MACRO

Synopsis:
```
#include <stdlib.h>
int mkstemp( char *template );
```

Description: The `mkstemp` function creates a file with unique name by modifying the *template* argument, and returns its file handle open for reading and writing in binary mode. The use of `mkstemp` prevents any possible race condition between testing whether the file exists and opening it for use.

The string *template* has the form `baseXXXXXX` where `base` is the fixed part of the generated filename and `XXXXXX` is the variable part of the generated filename. Each of the 6 X's is a placeholder for a character supplied by `mkstemp`. Each placeholder character in *template* must be an uppercase "X". `mkstemp` preserves `base` and replaces the first of the 6 trailing X's with a unique sequence of alphanumeric characters. The string *template* therefore must be writable.

`mkstemp` checks to see if a file with the generated name already exists and if so selects another name, until it finds a file that doesn't exist. If it is unsuccessful at finding a name for a file that does not already exist or is unable to create a file, `mkstemp` returns -1.

Returns: The `mkstemp` function returns a file handle. When an error occurs while creating the file, -1 is returned.

See Also: `fopen`, `freopen`, `tmpfile`, `tmpnam`

Example:
```
#include <stdio.h>
#include <string.h>
#include <stdlib.h>
#include <unistd.h>

#define TEMPLATE    "_tXXXXXX"
#define MAX_TEMPS   5

void main( void )
{
    char    name[sizeof( TEMPLATE )];
    int     i;
    int     handles[MAX_TEMPS];

    for( i = 0; i < MAX_TEMPS; i++ ) {
        strcpy( name, TEMPLATE );
        handles[i] = mkstemp( name );
        if( handles[i] == -1 ) {
            printf( "Failed to create temporary file\n" );
        } else {
            printf( "Created temporary file '%s'\n", name );
        }
    }
    for( i = 0; i < MAX_TEMPS; i++ ) {
        if( handles[i] != -1 ) {
            close( handles[i] );
        }
    }
}
```

Classification: POSIX

Systems: All, Netware

Synopsis:

```
#include <time.h>
time_t mktime( struct tm *timeptr );

struct  tm {
  int tm_sec;   /* seconds after the minute -- [0,61] */
  int tm_min;   /* minutes after the hour   -- [0,59] */
  int tm_hour;  /* hours after midnight     -- [0,23] */
  int tm_mday;  /* day of the month         -- [1,31] */
  int tm_mon;   /* months since January     -- [0,11] */
  int tm_year;  /* years since 1900                   */
  int tm_wday;  /* days since Sunday        -- [0,6]  */
  int tm_yday;  /* days since January 1     -- [0,365]*/
  int tm_isdst; /* Daylight Savings Time flag */
};
```

Description: The `mktime` function converts the local time information in the structure pointed to by *timeptr* into a calendar time (Coordinated Universal Time) with the same encoding used by the `time` function. The original values of the fields `tm_sec`, `tm_min`, `tm_hour`, `tm_mday`, and `tm_mon` are not restricted to ranges described for `struct tm`. If these fields are not in their proper ranges, they are adjusted so that they are in the proper ranges. Values for the fields `tm_wday` and `tm_yday` are computed after all the other fields have been adjusted.

If the original value of `tm_isdst` is negative, this field is computed also. Otherwise, a value of 0 is treated as "daylight savings time is not in effect" and a positive value is treated as "daylight savings time is in effect".

Whenever `mktime` is called, the `tzset` function is also called.

Returns: The `mktime` function returns the converted calendar time.

See Also: `asctime` Functions, `clock`, `ctime` Functions, `difftime`, `gmtime`, `localtime`, `strftime`, `time`, `tzset`

Example:

```
#include <stdio.h>
#include <time.h>

static const char *week_day[] = {
    "Sunday", "Monday", "Tuesday", "Wednesday",
    "Thursday", "Friday", "Saturday"
};

void main()
  {
    struct tm new_year;
```

```
    new_year.tm_year  = 2001 - 1900;
    new_year.tm_mon   = 0;
    new_year.tm_mday  = 1;
    new_year.tm_hour  = 0;
    new_year.tm_min   = 0;
    new_year.tm_sec   = 0;
    new_year.tm_isdst = 0;
    mktime( &new_year );
    printf( "The 21st century began on a %s\n",
             week_day[ new_year.tm_wday ] );
  }
```

produces the following:

```
The 21st century began on a Monday
```

Classification: ANSI

Systems: All, Netware

Synopsis:

```
#include <math.h>
double modf( double value, double *iptr );
```

Description: The `modf` function breaks the argument *value* into integral and fractional parts, each of which has the same sign as the argument. It stores the integral part as a `double` in the object pointed to by *iptr*.

Returns: The `modf` function returns the signed fractional part of *value*.

See Also: `frexp`, `ldexp`

Example:

```
#include <stdio.h>
#include <math.h>

void main()
  {
    double integral_value, fractional_part;

    fractional_part = modf( 4.5, &integral_value );
    printf( "%f %f\n", fractional_part, integral_value );
    fractional_part = modf( -4.5, &integral_value );
    printf( "%f %f\n", fractional_part, integral_value );
  }
```

produces the following:

```
0.500000 4.000000
-0.500000 -4.000000
```

Classification: ANSI

Systems: Math

Synopsis:

```
#include <string.h>
void movedata( unsigned int src_segment,
               unsigned int src_offset,
               unsigned int tgt_segment,
               unsigned int tgt_offset,
               size_t length );
```

Description: The `movedata` function copies *length* bytes from the far pointer calculated as `(src_segment:src_offset)` to a target location determined as a far pointer `(tgt_segment:tgt_offset).`

Overlapping data may not be correctly copied. When the source and target areas may overlap, copy the areas one character at a time.

The function is useful to move data when the near address(es) of the source and/or target areas are not known.

Returns: No value is returned.

See Also: `FP_SEG`, `FP_OFF`, `memcpy`, `segread`

Example:

```
#include <stdio.h>
#include <string.h>
#include <i86.h>

void main()
  {
    char buffer[14] = {
        '*', 0x17, 'H', 0x17, 'e', 0x17, 'l', 0x17,
        'l', 0x17, 'o', 0x17, '*', 0x17 };

    movedata( FP_SEG( buffer ),
              FP_OFF( buffer ),
              0xB800,
              0x0720,
              14 );
  }
```

Classification: WATCOM

Systems: All, Netware

Synopsis:
```
#include <graph.h>
struct xycoord _FAR _moveto( short x, short y );

struct _wxycoord _FAR _moveto_w( double x, double y );
```

Description: The `_moveto` functions set the current output position for graphics. The `_moveto` function uses the view coordinate system. The `_moveto_w` function uses the window coordinate system.

The current output position is set to be the point at the coordinates `(x,y).` Nothing is drawn by the function. The `_lineto` function uses the current output position as the starting point when a line is drawn.

Note that the output position for graphics output differs from that for text output. The output position for text output can be set by use of the `_settextposition` function.

Returns: The `_moveto` functions return the previous value of the output position for graphics.

See Also: `_getcurrentposition`, `_lineto`, `_settextposition`

Example:
```
#include <conio.h>
#include <graph.h>

main()
{
    _setvideomode( _VRES16COLOR );
    _moveto( 100, 100 );
    _lineto( 540, 100 );
    _lineto( 320, 380 );
    _lineto( 100, 100 );
    getch();
    _setvideomode( _DEFAULTMODE );
}
```

Classification: PC Graphics

Systems:
```
_moveto - DOS, QNX
_moveto_w - DOS, QNX
```

Synopsis:
```
#include <mmintrin.h>
__m64 _m_packssdw(__m64 *m1, __m64 *m2);
```

Description: Convert signed packed double-words into signed packed words by packing (with signed saturation) the low-order words of the signed double-word elements from *m1* and *m2* into the respective signed words of the result. If the signed values in the word elements of *m1* and *m2* are smaller than 0x8000, the result elements are clamped to 0x8000. If the signed values in the word elements of *m1* and *m2* are larger than 0x7fff, the result elements are clamped to 0x7fff.

```
         m2                    m1
---------------------   ---------------------
| w3 : w2 | w1 : w0 |   | w3 : w2 | w1 : w0 |
---------------------   ---------------------
     |         |              |         |
     `--------.`---.       .---'.--------'
              |    |       |    |
              V    V       V    V
            ---------------------
            | w3 | w2 | w1 | w0 |
            ---------------------
                   result
```

Returns: The result of packing, with signed saturation, 32-bit signed double-words into 16-bit signed words is returned.

See Also: `_m_packsswb`,`_m_packuswb`

Example:
```
#include <stdio.h>
#include <mmintrin.h>

#define AS_BYTES "%2.2x %2.2x %2.2x %2.2x " \
                 "%2.2x %2.2x %2.2x %2.2x"
#define AS_WORDS "%4.4x %4.4x %4.4x %4.4x"
#define AS_DWORDS "%8.8lx %8.8lx"

__m64   a;
__m64   b = { 0x0000567800001234 };
__m64   c = { 0xfffffffe00010101 };

void main()
  {
    a = _m_packssdw( b, c );
    printf( "m2="AS_DWORDS" "
            "m1="AS_DWORDS"\n"
            "mm="AS_WORDS"\n",
        c._32[1], c._32[0],
        b._32[1], b._32[0],
        a._16[3], a._16[2], a._16[1], a._16[0] );
  }
```

produces the following:

```
m2=fffffffe 00010101 m1=00005678 00001234
mm=fffe 7fff 5678 1234
```

Classification: Intel

Systems: MACRO

Synopsis:

```
#include <mmintrin.h>
__m64 _m_packsswb(__m64 *m1, __m64 *m2);
```

Description: Convert signed packed words into signed packed bytes by packing (with signed saturation) the low-order bytes of the signed word elements from *m1* and *m2* into the respective signed bytes of the result. If the signed values in the word elements of *m1* and *m2* are smaller than 0x80, the result elements are clamped to 0x80. If the signed values in the word elements of *m1* and *m2* are larger than 0x7f, the result elements are clamped to 0x7f.

```
                m2                         m1
    -------------------------  -------------------------
    |b7 b6|b5 b4|b3 b2|b1 b0|  |b7 b6|b5 b4|b3 b2|b1 b0|
    -------------------------  -------------------------
       |     |     |     |        |     |     |     |
       |     |     |     '--.  .--'     |     |     |
       |     |     '-----.  |  |  .-----'     |     |
       |     '--------.  |  |  |  |  .--------'     |
       '-----------.  |  |  |  |  |  |  .-----------'
                   |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
                   V  V  V  V  V  V  V  V
                  -------------------------
                  |b7|b6|b5|b4|b3|b2|b1|b0|
                  -------------------------
                        result
```

Returns: The result of packing, with signed saturation, 16-bit signed words into 8-bit signed bytes is returned.

See Also: _m_packssdw, _m_packuswb

Example:

```
#include <stdio.h>
#include <mmintrin.h>

#define AS_BYTES "%2.2x %2.2x %2.2x %2.2x " \
                 "%2.2x %2.2x %2.2x %2.2x"
#define AS_WORDS "%4.4x %4.4x %4.4x %4.4x"
#define AS_DWORDS "%8.8lx %8.8lx"

__m64   a;
__m64   b = { 0x0004000300020001 };
__m64   c = { 0xff7fff800080007f };

void main()
  {
    a = _m_packsswb( b, c );
    printf( "m2="AS_WORDS" "
            "m1="AS_WORDS"\n"
            "mm="AS_BYTES"\n",
        c._16[3], c._16[2], c._16[1], c._16[0],
        b._16[3], b._16[2], b._16[1], b._16[0],
        a._8[7], a._8[6], a._8[5], a._8[4],
        a._8[3], a._8[2], a._8[1], a._8[0] );
  }
```

produces the following:

```
m2=ff7f ff80 0080 007f m1=0004 0003 0002 0001
mm=80 80 7f 7f 04 03 02 01
```

Classification: Intel

Systems: MACRO

_m_packuswb

Synopsis:

```
#include <mmintrin.h>
__m64 _m_packuswb(__m64 *m1, __m64 *m2);
```

Description: Convert signed packed words into unsigned packed bytes by packing (with unsigned saturation) the low-order bytes of the signed word elements from *m1* and *m2* into the respective unsigned bytes of the result. If the signed values in the word elements of *m1* and *m2* are too large to be represented in an unsigned byte, the result elements are clamped to 0xff.

```
                m2                         m1
    -------------------------  -------------------------
    |b7 b6|b5 b4|b3 b2|b1 b0|  |b7 b6|b5 b4|b3 b2|b1 b0|
    -------------------------  -------------------------
       |     |     |     |        |     |     |     |
       |     |     |     '--.  .--'     |     |     |
       |     |     '-----.  |  |  .-----'     |     |
       |     '--------.  |  |  |  |  .--------'     |
       '-----------.  |  |  |  |  |  |  .-----------'
                   |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
                   V  V  V  V  V  V  V  V
                  -------------------------
                  |b7|b6|b5|b4|b3|b2|b1|b0|
                  -------------------------
                        result
```

Returns: The result of packing, with unsigned saturation, 16-bit signed words into 8-bit unsigned bytes is returned.

See Also: _m_packssdw,_m_packsswb

Example:

```
#include <stdio.h>
#include <mmintrin.h>

#define AS_BYTES "%2.2x %2.2x %2.2x %2.2x " \
                 "%2.2x %2.2x %2.2x %2.2x"
#define AS_WORDS "%4.4x %4.4x %4.4x %4.4x"
#define AS_DWORDS "%8.8lx %8.8lx"

__m64   a;
__m64   b = { 0x0004000300020001 };
__m64   c = { 0xff7fff800080007f };

void main()
  {
    a = _m_packuswb( b, c );
    printf( "m2="AS_WORDS" "
            "m1="AS_WORDS"\n"
            "mm="AS_BYTES"\n",
        c._16[3], c._16[2], c._16[1], c._16[0],
        b._16[3], b._16[2], b._16[1], b._16[0],
        a._8[7], a._8[6], a._8[5], a._8[4],
        a._8[3], a._8[2], a._8[1], a._8[0] );
  }
```

produces the following:

```
m2=ff7f ff80 0080 007f m1=0004 0003 0002 0001
mm=00 00 80 7f 04 03 02 01
```

Classification: Intel

Systems: MACRO

Synopsis:

```
#include <mmintrin.h>
__m64 _m_paddb(__m64 *m1, __m64 *m2);
```

Description: The signed or unsigned 8-bit bytes of *m2* are added to the respective signed or unsigned 8-bit bytes of *m1* and the result is stored in memory. If any result element does not fit into 8 bits (overflow), the lower 8 bits of the result elements are stored (i.e., truncation takes place).

Returns: The result of adding the packed bytes of two 64-bit multimedia values is returned.

See Also: _m_paddd, _m_paddsb, _m_paddsw, _m_paddusb, _m_paddusw, _m_paddw

Example:

```
#include <stdio.h>
#include <mmintrin.h>

#define AS_BYTES "%2.2x %2.2x %2.2x %2.2x " \
                 "%2.2x %2.2x %2.2x %2.2x"

__m64   a;
__m64   b = { 0x0123456789abcdef };
__m64   c = { 0xfedcba9876543210 };

void main()
  {
    a = _m_paddb( b, c );
    printf( "m1="AS_BYTES"\n"
            "m2="AS_BYTES"\n"
            "mm="AS_BYTES"\n",
        b._8[7], b._8[6], b._8[5], b._8[4],
        b._8[3], b._8[2], b._8[1], b._8[0],
        c._8[7], c._8[6], c._8[5], c._8[4],
        c._8[3], c._8[2], c._8[1], c._8[0],
        a._8[7], a._8[6], a._8[5], a._8[4],
        a._8[3], a._8[2], a._8[1], a._8[0] );
  }
```

produces the following:

```
m1=01 23 45 67 89 ab cd ef
m2=fe dc ba 98 76 54 32 10
mm=ff ff ff ff ff ff ff ff
```

Classification: Intel

Systems: MACRO

Synopsis:

```
#include <mmintrin.h>
__m64 _m_paddd(__m64 *m1, __m64 *m2);
```

Description: The signed or unsigned 32-bit double-words of *m2* are added to the respective signed or unsigned 32-bit double-words of *m1* and the result is stored in memory. If any result element does not fit into 32 bits (overflow), the lower 32-bits of the result elements are stored (i.e., truncation takes place).

Returns: The result of adding the packed double-words of two 64-bit multimedia values is returned.

See Also: `_m_paddb`, `_m_paddsb`, `_m_paddsw`, `_m_paddusb`, `_m_paddusw`, `_m_paddw`

Example:

```
#include <stdio.h>
#include <mmintrin.h>

#define AS_DWORDS "%8.8lx %8.8lx"

__m64   a;
__m64   b = { 0x0123456789abcdef };
__m64   c = { 0xfedcba9876543210 };

void main()
  {
    a = _m_paddd( b, c );
    printf( "m1="AS_DWORDS"\n"
            "m2="AS_DWORDS"\n"
            "mm="AS_DWORDS"\n",
        b._32[1], b._32[0],
        c._32[1], c._32[0],
        a._32[1], a._32[0] );
  }
```

produces the following:

```
m1=01234567 89abcdef
m2=fedcba98 76543210
mm=ffffffff ffffffff
```

Classification: Intel

Systems: MACRO

Synopsis:
```
#include <mmintrin.h>
__m64 _m_paddsb(__m64 *m1, __m64 *m2);
```

Description: The signed 8-bit bytes of *m2* are added to the respective signed 8-bit bytes of *m1* and the result is stored in memory. Saturation occurs when a result exceeds the range of a signed byte. In the case where a result is a byte larger than 0x7f (overflow), it is clamped to 0x7f. In the case where a result is a byte smaller than 0x80 (underflow), it is clamped to 0x80.

Returns: The result of adding the packed signed bytes, with saturation, of two 64-bit multimedia values is returned.

See Also: _m_paddb, _m_paddd, _m_paddsw, _m_paddusb, _m_paddusw, _m_paddw

Example:
```
#include <stdio.h>
#include <mmintrin.h>

#define AS_BYTES "%2.2x %2.2x %2.2x %2.2x " \
                 "%2.2x %2.2x %2.2x %2.2x"

__m64   a;
__m64   b = { 0x8aacceef02244668 };
__m64   c = { 0x76543211fedcba98 };

void main()
  {
    a = _m_paddsb( b, c );
    printf( "m1="AS_BYTES"\n"
            "m2="AS_BYTES"\n"
            "mm="AS_BYTES"\n",
        b._8[7], b._8[6], b._8[5], b._8[4],
        b._8[3], b._8[2], b._8[1], b._8[0],
        c._8[7], c._8[6], c._8[5], c._8[4],
        c._8[3], c._8[2], c._8[1], c._8[0],
        a._8[7], a._8[6], a._8[5], a._8[4],
        a._8[3], a._8[2], a._8[1], a._8[0] );
  }
```

produces the following:

```
m1=8a ac ce ef 02 24 46 68
m2=76 54 32 11 fe dc ba 98
mm=00 00 00 00 00 00 00 00
```

Classification: Intel

Systems: MACRO

Synopsis:

```
#include <mmintrin.h>
__m64 _m_paddsw(__m64 *m1, __m64 *m2);
```

Description: The signed 16-bit words of *m2* are added to the respective signed 16-bit words of *m1* and the result is stored in memory. Saturation occurs when a result exceeds the range of a signed word. In the case where a result is a word larger than 0x7fff (overflow), it is clamped to 0x7fff. In the case where a result is a word smaller than 0x8000 (underflow), it is clamped to 0x8000.

Returns: The result of adding the packed signed words, with saturation, of two 64-bit multimedia values is returned.

See Also: _m_paddb, _m_paddd, _m_paddsb, _m_paddusb, _m_paddusw, _m_paddw

Example:

```
#include <stdio.h>
#include <mmintrin.h>

#define AS_WORDS "%4.4x %4.4x %4.4x %4.4x"

__m64   a;
__m64   b = { 0x8aacceef02244668 };
__m64   c = { 0x76543211fedcba98 };

void main()
  {
    a = _m_paddsw( b, c );
    printf( "m1="AS_WORDS"\n"
            "m2="AS_WORDS"\n"
            "mm="AS_WORDS"\n",
        b._16[3], b._16[2], b._16[1], b._16[0],
        c._16[3], c._16[2], c._16[1], c._16[0],
        a._16[3], a._16[2], a._16[1], a._16[0] );
  }
```

produces the following:

```
m1=8aac ceef 0224 4668
m2=7654 3211 fedc ba98
mm=0100 0100 0100 0100
```

Classification: Intel

Systems: MACRO

Synopsis:
```
#include <mmintrin.h>
__m64 _m_paddusb(__m64 *m1, __m64 *m2);
```

Description: The unsigned 8-bit bytes of *m2* are added to the respective unsigned 8-bit bytes of *m1* and the result is stored in memory. Saturation occurs when a result exceeds the range of an unsigned byte. In the case where a result is a byte larger than 0xff (overflow), it is clamped to 0xff.

Returns: The result of adding the packed unsigned bytes, with saturation, of two 64-bit multimedia values is returned.

See Also: _m_paddb, _m_paddd, _m_paddsb, _m_paddsw, _m_paddusw, _m_paddw

Example:
```
#include <stdio.h>
#include <mmintrin.h>

#define AS_BYTES "%2.2x %2.2x %2.2x %2.2x " \
                 "%2.2x %2.2x %2.2x %2.2x"

__m64   a;
__m64   b = { 0x8aacceef02244668 };
__m64   c = { 0x76543211fedcba98 };

void main()
  {
    a = _m_paddusb( b, c );
    printf( "m1="AS_BYTES"\n"
            "m2="AS_BYTES"\n"
            "mm="AS_BYTES"\n",
        b._8[7], b._8[6], b._8[5], b._8[4],
        b._8[3], b._8[2], b._8[1], b._8[0],
        c._8[7], c._8[6], c._8[5], c._8[4],
        c._8[3], c._8[2], c._8[1], c._8[0],
        a._8[7], a._8[6], a._8[5], a._8[4],
        a._8[3], a._8[2], a._8[1], a._8[0] );
  }
```

produces the following:

```
m1=8a ac ce ef 02 24 46 68
m2=76 54 32 11 fe dc ba 98
mm=ff ff ff ff ff ff ff ff
```

Classification: Intel

Systems: MACRO

Synopsis:

```
#include <mmintrin.h>
__m64 _m_paddusw(__m64 *m1, __m64 *m2);
```

Description: The unsigned 16-bit words of *m2* are added to the respective unsigned 16-bit words of *m1* and the result is stored in memory. Saturation occurs when a result exceeds the range of an unsigned word. In the case where a result is a word larger than 0xffff (overflow), it is clamped to 0xffff.

Returns: The result of adding the packed unsigned words, with saturation, of two 64-bit multimedia values is returned.

See Also: `_m_paddb`, `_m_paddd`, `_m_paddsb`, `_m_paddsw`, `_m_paddusb`, `_m_paddw`

Example:

```
#include <stdio.h>
#include <mmintrin.h>

#define AS_WORDS "%4.4x %4.4x %4.4x %4.4x"

__m64   a;
__m64   b = { 0x8aacceef02244668 };
__m64   c = { 0x76543211fedcba98 };

void main()
  {
    a = _m_paddusw( b, c );
    printf( "m1="AS_WORDS"\n"
            "m2="AS_WORDS"\n"
            "mm="AS_WORDS"\n",
        b._16[3], b._16[2], b._16[1], b._16[0],
        c._16[3], c._16[2], c._16[1], c._16[0],
        a._16[3], a._16[2], a._16[1], a._16[0] );
  }
```

produces the following:

```
m1=8aac ceef 0224 4668
m2=7654 3211 fedc ba98
mm=ffff ffff ffff ffff
```

Classification: Intel

Systems: MACRO

Synopsis:

```
#include <mmintrin.h>
__m64 _m_paddw(__m64 *m1, __m64 *m2);
```

Description: The signed or unsigned 16-bit words of *m2* are added to the respective signed or unsigned 16-bit words of *m1* and the result is stored in memory. If any result element does not fit into 16 bits (overflow), the lower 16 bits of the result elements are stored (i.e., truncation takes place).

Returns: The result of adding the packed words of two 64-bit multimedia values is returned.

See Also: `_m_paddb`, `_m_paddd`, `_m_paddsb`, `_m_paddsw`, `_m_paddusb`, `_m_paddusw`

Example:

```
#include <stdio.h>
#include <mmintrin.h>

#define AS_WORDS "%4.4x %4.4x %4.4x %4.4x"

__m64   a;
__m64   b = { 0x0123456789abcdef };
__m64   c = { 0xfedcba9876543210 };

void main()
  {
    a = _m_paddw( b, c );
    printf( "m1="AS_WORDS"\n"
            "m2="AS_WORDS"\n"
            "mm="AS_WORDS"\n",
        b._16[3], b._16[2], b._16[1], b._16[0],
        c._16[3], c._16[2], c._16[1], c._16[0],
        a._16[3], a._16[2], a._16[1], a._16[0] );
  }
```

produces the following:

```
m1=0123 4567 89ab cdef
m2=fedc ba98 7654 3210
mm=ffff ffff ffff ffff
```

Classification: Intel

Systems: MACRO

Synopsis:

```
#include <mmintrin.h>
__m64 _m_pand(__m64 *m1, __m64 *m2);
```

Description: A bit-wise logical AND is performed between 64-bit multimedia operands *m1* and *m2* and the result is stored in memory.

Returns: The bit-wise logical AND of two 64-bit values is returned.

See Also: _m_pandn, _m_por, _m_pxor

Example:

```
#include <stdio.h>
#include <mmintrin.h>

#define AS_QWORD "%16.16Lx"

__m64   a;
__m64   b = { 0x0123456789abcdef };
__m64   c = { 0xfedcba9876543210 };

void main()
  {
    a = _m_pand( b, c );
    printf( "m1="AS_QWORD"\n"
            "m2="AS_QWORD"\n"
            "mm="AS_QWORD"\n",
            b, c, a );
  }
```

produces the following:

```
m1=0123456789abcdef
m2=fedcba9876543210
mm=0000000000000000
```

Classification: Intel

Systems: MACRO

Synopsis:

```
#include <mmintrin.h>
__m64 _m_pandn(__m64 *m1, __m64 *m2);
```

Description: A bit-wise logical AND is performed on the logical inversion of 64-bit multimedia operand *m1* and 64-bit multimedia operand *m2* and the result is stored in memory.

Returns: The bit-wise logical AND of an inverted 64-bit value and a non-inverted value is returned.

See Also: _m_pand, _m_por, _m_pxor

Example:

```
#include <stdio.h>
#include <mmintrin.h>

#define AS_QWORD "%16.16Lx"

__m64   a;
__m64   b = { 0x0123456789abcdef };
__m64   c = { 0xfedcba9876543210 };

void main()
  {
    a = _m_pandn( b, c );
    printf( "m1="AS_QWORD"\n"
            "m2="AS_QWORD"\n"
            "mm="AS_QWORD"\n",
            b, c, a );
  }
```

produces the following:

```
m1=0123456789abcdef
m2=fedcba9876543210
mm=fedcba9876543210
```

Classification: Intel

Systems: MACRO

Synopsis:
```
#include <mmintrin.h>
__m64 _m_pcmpeqb(__m64 *m1, __m64 *m2);
```

Description: If the respective bytes of *m1* are equal to the respective bytes of *m2*, the respective bytes of the result are set to all ones, otherwise they are set to all zeros.

Returns: The result of comparing the packed bytes of two 64-bit multimedia values is returned as a sequence of bytes (0xff for equal, 0x00 for not equal).

See Also: _m_pcmpeqd, _m_pcmpeqw, _m_pcmpgtb, _m_pcmpgtd, _m_pcmpgtw

Example:
```
#include <stdio.h>
#include <mmintrin.h>

#define AS_BYTES "%2.2x %2.2x %2.2x %2.2x " \
                 "%2.2x %2.2x %2.2x %2.2x"

__m64   a;
__m64   b = { 0x0004000300020001 };
__m64   c = { 0xff7fff800080007f };

void main()
  {
    a = _m_pcmpeqb( b, c );
    printf( "m1="AS_BYTES"\n"
            "m2="AS_BYTES"\n"
            "mm="AS_BYTES"\n",
        b._8[7], b._8[6], b._8[5], b._8[4],
        b._8[3], b._8[2], b._8[1], b._8[0],
        c._8[7], c._8[6], c._8[5], c._8[4],
        c._8[3], c._8[2], c._8[1], c._8[0],
        a._8[7], a._8[6], a._8[5], a._8[4],
        a._8[3], a._8[2], a._8[1], a._8[0] );
  }
```

produces the following:

```
m1=00 04 00 03 00 02 00 01
m2=ff 7f ff 80 00 80 00 7f
mm=00 00 00 00 ff 00 ff 00
```

Classification: Intel

Systems: MACRO

Synopsis:

```
#include <mmintrin.h>
__m64 _m_pcmpeqd(__m64 *m1, __m64 *m2);
```

Description: If the respective double-words of *m1* are equal to the respective double-words of *m2*, the respective double-words of the result are set to all ones, otherwise they are set to all zeros.

Returns: The result of comparing the 32-bit packed double-words of two 64-bit multimedia values is returned as a sequence of double-words (0xffffffff for equal, 0x00000000 for not equal).

See Also: `_m_pcmpeqb`, `_m_pcmpeqw`, `_m_pcmpgtb`, `_m_pcmpgtd`, `_m_pcmpgtw`

Example:

```
#include <stdio.h>
#include <mmintrin.h>

#define AS_DWORDS "%8.8lx %8.8lx"

__m64   a;
__m64   b = { 0x0004000300020001 };
__m64   c = { 0x000400030002007f };

void main()
  {
    a = _m_pcmpeqd( b, c );
    printf( "m1="AS_DWORDS"\n"
            "m2="AS_DWORDS"\n"
            "mm="AS_DWORDS"\n",
        b._32[1], b._32[0],
        c._32[1], c._32[0],
        a._32[1], a._32[0] );
  }
```

produces the following:

```
m1=00040003 00020001
m2=00040003 0002007f
mm=ffffffff 00000000
```

Classification: Intel

Systems: MACRO

Synopsis:
```
#include <mmintrin.h>
__m64 _m_pcmpeqw(__m64 *m1, __m64 *m2);
```

Description: If the respective words of *m1* are equal to the respective words of *m2*, the respective words of the result are set to all ones, otherwise they are set to all zeros.

Returns: The result of comparing the packed words of two 64-bit multimedia values is returned as a sequence of words (0xffff for equal, 0x0000 for not equal).

See Also: _m_pcmpeqb, _m_pcmpeqd, _m_pcmpgtb, _m_pcmpgtd, _m_pcmpgtw

Example:
```
#include <stdio.h>
#include <mmintrin.h>

#define AS_WORDS "%4.4x %4.4x %4.4x %4.4x"

__m64   a;
__m64   b = { 0x0004000300020001 };
__m64   c = { 0x0004ff8000800001 };

void main()
  {
    a = _m_pcmpeqw( b, c );
    printf( "m1="AS_WORDS"\n"
            "m2="AS_WORDS"\n"
            "mm="AS_WORDS"\n",
        b._16[3], b._16[2], b._16[1], b._16[0],
        c._16[3], c._16[2], c._16[1], c._16[0],
        a._16[3], a._16[2], a._16[1], a._16[0] );
  }
```

produces the following:

```
m1=0004 0003 0002 0001
m2=0004 ff80 0080 0001
mm=ffff 0000 0000 ffff
```

Classification: Intel

Systems: MACRO

Synopsis:
```
#include <mmintrin.h>
__m64 _m_pcmpgtb(__m64 *m1, __m64 *m2);
```

Description: If the respective signed bytes of *m1* are greater than the respective signed bytes of *m2*, the respective bytes of the result are set to all ones, otherwise they are set to all zeros.

Returns: The result of comparing the packed signed bytes of two 64-bit multimedia values is returned as a sequence of bytes (0xff for greater than, 0x00 for not greater than).

See Also: `_m_pcmpeqb`,`_m_pcmpeqd`,`_m_pcmpeqw`,`_m_pcmpgtd`,`_m_pcmpgtw`

Example:
```
#include <stdio.h>
#include <mmintrin.h>

#define AS_BYTES "%2.2x %2.2x %2.2x %2.2x " \
                 "%2.2x %2.2x %2.2x %2.2x"

__m64   a;
__m64   b = { 0x0004000300020001 };
__m64   c = { 0xff7fff800080007f };

void main()
  {
    a = _m_pcmpgtb( b, c );
    printf( "m1="AS_BYTES"\n"
            "m2="AS_BYTES"\n"
            "mm="AS_BYTES"\n",
        b._8[7], b._8[6], b._8[5], b._8[4],
        b._8[3], b._8[2], b._8[1], b._8[0],
        c._8[7], c._8[6], c._8[5], c._8[4],
        c._8[3], c._8[2], c._8[1], c._8[0],
        a._8[7], a._8[6], a._8[5], a._8[4],
        a._8[3], a._8[2], a._8[1], a._8[0] );
  }
```

produces the following:

```
m1=00 04 00 03 00 02 00 01
m2=ff 7f ff 80 00 80 00 7f
mm=ff 00 ff ff 00 ff 00 00
```

Classification: Intel

Systems: MACRO

Synopsis:

```
#include <mmintrin.h>
__m64 _m_pcmpgtd(__m64 *m1, __m64 *m2);
```

Description: If the respective signed double-words of *m1* are greater than the respective signed double-words of *m2*, the respective double-words of the result are set to all ones, otherwise they are set to all zeros.

Returns: The result of comparing the 32-bit packed signed double-words of two 64-bit multimedia values is returned as a sequence of double-words (0xffffffff for greater than, 0x00000000 for not greater than).

See Also: `_m_pcmpeqb`, `_m_pcmpeqd`, `_m_pcmpeqw`, `_m_pcmpgtb`, `_m_pcmpgtw`

Example:

```
#include <stdio.h>
#include <mmintrin.h>

#define AS_DWORDS "%8.8lx %8.8lx"

__m64   a;
__m64   b = { 0x0004000400020001 };
__m64   c = { 0x000400030080007f };

void main()
  {
    a = _m_pcmpgtd( b, c );
    printf( "m1="AS_DWORDS"\n"
            "m2="AS_DWORDS"\n"
            "mm="AS_DWORDS"\n",
        b._32[1], b._32[0],
        c._32[1], c._32[0],
        a._32[1], a._32[0] );
  }
```

produces the following:

```
m1=00040004 00020001
m2=00040003 0080007f
mm=ffffffff 00000000
```

Classification: Intel

Systems: MACRO

Synopsis:
```
#include <mmintrin.h>
__m64 _m_pcmpgtw(__m64 *m1, __m64 *m2);
```

Description: If the respective signed words of *m1* are greater than the respective signed words of *m2*, the respective words of the result are set to all ones, otherwise they are set to all zeros.

Returns: The result of comparing the 16-bit packed signed words of two 64-bit multimedia values is returned as a sequence of words (0xffff for greater than, 0x0000 for not greater than).

See Also: _m_pcmpeqb, _m_pcmpeqd, _m_pcmpeqw, _m_pcmpgtb, _m_pcmpgtd

Example:
```
#include <stdio.h>
#include <mmintrin.h>

#define AS_WORDS "%4.4x %4.4x %4.4x %4.4x"

__m64   a;
__m64   b = { 0x0005000300020001 };
__m64   c = { 0x0004ff8000800001 };

void main()
  {
    a = _m_pcmpgtw( b, c );
    printf( "m1="AS_WORDS"\n"
            "m2="AS_WORDS"\n"
            "mm="AS_WORDS"\n",
        b._16[3], b._16[2], b._16[1], b._16[0],
        c._16[3], c._16[2], c._16[1], c._16[0],
        a._16[3], a._16[2], a._16[1], a._16[0] );
  }
```

produces the following:

```
m1=0005 0003 0002 0001
m2=0004 ff80 0080 0001
mm=ffff ffff 0000 0000
```

Classification: Intel

Systems: MACRO

Synopsis:

```
#include <mmintrin.h>
__m64 _m_pmaddwd(__m64 *m1, __m64 *m2);
```

Description: The signed 16-bit words of *m1* are multiplied with the respective signed 16-bit words of *m2*. The 32-bit intermediate results are summed by pairs producing two 32-bit integers.

```
MM[63-32] = M1[63-48] x M2[63-48]
          + M1[47-32] x M2[47-32]
MM[31-0]  = M1[31-16] x M2[31-16]
          + M1[15-0]  x M2[15-0]
```

In cases which overflow, the results are truncated. These two integers are packed into their respective elements of the result.

Returns: The result of multiplying the packed signed 16-bit words of two 64-bit multimedia values and adding the 32-bit results pairwise is returned as packed double-words.

See Also: _m_pmulhw, _m_pmullw

Example:

```
#include <stdio.h>
#include <mmintrin.h>

#define AS_WORDS "%4.4x %4.4x %4.4x %4.4x"
#define AS_DWORDS "%8.8lx %8.8lx"

__m64   a;
__m64   b = { 0x0000006000123456 };
__m64   c = { 0x0000000200010020 };

void main()
  {
    a = _m_pmaddwd( b, c );
    printf( "m1="AS_WORDS"\n"
            "m2="AS_WORDS"\n"
            "mm="AS_DWORDS"\n",
        b._16[3], b._16[2], b._16[1], b._16[0],
        c._16[3], c._16[2], c._16[1], c._16[0],
        a._32[1], a._32[0] );
  }
```

produces the following:

```
m1=0000 0060 0012 3456
m2=0000 0002 0001 0020
mm=000000c0 00068ad2
```

Classification: Intel

Systems: MACRO

Synopsis:
```
#include <mmintrin.h>
__m64 _m_pmulhw(__m64 *m1, __m64 *m2);
```

Description: The signed 16-bit words of *m1* are multiplied with the respective signed 16-bit words of *m2*. The high-order 16-bits of each result are placed in the respective elements of the result.

Returns: The packed 16-bit words in *m1* are multiplied with the packed 16-bit words in *m2* and the high-order 16-bits of the results are returned.

See Also: `_m_pmaddwd`, `_m_pmullw`

Example:
```
#include <stdio.h>
#include <mmintrin.h>

#define AS_WORDS "%4.4x %4.4x %4.4x %4.4x"

__m64   a;
__m64   b = { 0x4000006000123456 };
__m64   c = { 0x0008000210000020 };

void main()
  {
    a = _m_pmulhw( b, c );
    printf( "m1="AS_WORDS"\n"
            "m2="AS_WORDS"\n"
            "mm="AS_WORDS"\n",
        b._16[3], b._16[2], b._16[1], b._16[0],
        c._16[3], c._16[2], c._16[1], c._16[0],
        a._16[3], a._16[2], a._16[1], a._16[0] );
  }
```

produces the following:

```
m1=4000 0060 0012 3456
m2=0008 0002 1000 0020
mm=0002 0000 0001 0006
```

Classification: Intel

Systems: MACRO

Synopsis:

```
#include <mmintrin.h>
__m64 _m_pmullw(__m64 *m1, __m64 *m2);
```

Description: The signed or unsigned 16-bit words of *m1* are multiplied with the respective signed or unsigned 16-bit words of *m2*. The low-order 16-bits of each result are placed in the respective elements of the result.

Returns: The packed 16-bit words in *m1* are multiplied with the packed 16-bit words in *m2* and the low-order 16-bits of the results are returned.

See Also: _m_pmaddwd, _m_pmulhw

Example:

```
#include <stdio.h>
#include <mmintrin.h>

#define AS_WORDS "%4.4x %4.4x %4.4x %4.4x"

__m64   a;
__m64   b = { 0x4000006000123456 };
__m64   c = { 0x0008000210000020 };

void main()
  {
    a = _m_pmullw( b, c );
    printf( "m1="AS_WORDS"\n"
            "m2="AS_WORDS"\n"
            "mm="AS_WORDS"\n",
        b._16[3], b._16[2], b._16[1], b._16[0],
        c._16[3], c._16[2], c._16[1], c._16[0],
        a._16[3], a._16[2], a._16[1], a._16[0] );
  }
```

produces the following:

```
m1=4000 0060 0012 3456
m2=0008 0002 1000 0020
mm=0000 00c0 2000 8ac0
```

Classification: Intel

Systems: MACRO

Synopsis:

```
#include <mmintrin.h>
__m64 _m_por(__m64 *m1, __m64 *m2);
```

Description: A bit-wise logical OR is performed between 64-bit multimedia operands *m1* and *m2* and the result is stored in memory.

Returns: The bit-wise logical OR of two 64-bit values is returned.

See Also: _m_pand, _m_pandn, _m_pxor

Example:

```
#include <stdio.h>
#include <mmintrin.h>

#define AS_QWORD "%16.16Lx"

__m64   a;
__m64   b = { 0x0123456789abcdef };
__m64   c = { 0xfedcba9876543210 };

void main()
  {
    a = _m_por( b, c );
    printf( "m1="AS_QWORD"\n"
            "m2="AS_QWORD"\n"
            "mm="AS_QWORD"\n",
            b, c, a );
  }
```

produces the following:

```
m1=0123456789abcdef
m2=fedcba9876543210
mm=ffffffffffffffff
```

Classification: Intel

Systems: MACRO

Synopsis:

```
#include <mmintrin.h>
__m64 _m_pslld(__m64 *m, __m64 *count);
```

Description: The 32-bit double-words in *m* are each independently shifted to the left by the scalar shift count in *count*. The low-order bits of each element are filled with zeros. The shift count is interpreted as unsigned. Shift counts greater than 31 yield all zeros.

Returns: Shift left each 32-bit double-word in *m* by an amount specified in *count* while shifting in zeros.

See Also: `_m_pslldi`, `_m_psllq`, `_m_psllqi`, `_m_psllw`, `_m_psllwi`

Example:

```
#include <stdio.h>
#include <mmintrin.h>

#define AS_DWORDS "%8.8lx %8.8lx"
#define AS_QWORD "%16.16Lx"

__m64   a;
__m64   b = { 0x3f04800300020001 };
__m64   c = { 0x0000000000000002 };

void main()
  {
    a = _m_pslld( b, c );
    printf( "m1="AS_DWORDS"\n"
            "m2="AS_QWORD"\n"
            "mm="AS_DWORDS"\n",
        b._32[1], b._32[0],
        c,
        a._32[1], a._32[0] );
  }
```

produces the following:

```
m1=3f048003 00020001
m2=0000000000000002
mm=fc12000c 00080004
```

Classification: Intel

Systems: MACRO

Synopsis:

```
#include <mmintrin.h>
__m64 _m_pslldi(__m64 *m, int count);
```

Description: The 32-bit double-words in *m* are each independently shifted to the left by the scalar shift count in *count*. The low-order bits of each element are filled with zeros. The shift count is interpreted as unsigned. Shift counts greater than 31 yield all zeros.

Returns: Shift left each 32-bit double-word in *m* by an amount specified in *count* while shifting in zeros.

See Also: `_m_pslld`, `_m_psllq`, `_m_psllqi`, `_m_psllw`, `_m_psllwi`

Example:

```
#include <stdio.h>
#include <mmintrin.h>

#define AS_DWORDS "%8.8lx %8.8lx"

__m64   a;
__m64   b = { 0x3f04800300020001 };

void main()
  {
    a = _m_pslldi( b, 2 );
    printf( "m ="AS_DWORDS"\n"
            "mm="AS_DWORDS"\n",
        b._32[1], b._32[0],
        a._32[1], a._32[0] );
  }
```

produces the following:

```
m =3f048003 00020001
mm=fc12000c 00080004
```

Classification: Intel

Systems: MACRO

Synopsis:
```
#include <mmintrin.h>
__m64 _m_psllq(__m64 *m, __m64 *count);
```

Description: The 64-bit quad-word in *m* is shifted to the left by the scalar shift count in *count*. The low-order bits are filled with zeros. The shift count is interpreted as unsigned. Shift counts greater than 63 yield all zeros.

Returns: Shift left the 64-bit quad-word in *m* by an amount specified in *count* while shifting in zeros.

See Also: `_m_pslld`, `_m_pslldi`, `_m_psllqi`, `_m_psllw`, `_m_psllwi`

Example:
```
#include <stdio.h>
#include <mmintrin.h>

#define AS_QWORD "%16.16Lx"

__m64   a;
__m64   b = { 0x3f04800300020001 };
__m64   c = { 0x0000000000000002 };

void main()
  {
    a = _m_psllq( b, c );
    printf( "m1="AS_QWORD"\n"
            "m2="AS_QWORD"\n"
            "mm="AS_QWORD"\n",
            b, c, a );
  }
```

produces the following:

```
m1=3f04800300020001
m2=0000000000000002
mm=fc12000c00080004
```

Classification: Intel

Systems: MACRO

Synopsis:

```
#include <mmintrin.h>
__m64 _m_psllqi(__m64 *m, int count);
```

Description: The 64-bit quad-word in *m* is shifted to the left by the scalar shift count in *count*. The low-order bits are filled with zeros. The shift count is interpreted as unsigned. Shift counts greater than 63 yield all zeros.

Returns: Shift left the 64-bit quad-word in *m* by an amount specified in *count* while shifting in zeros.

See Also: `_m_pslld`, `_m_psllqi`, `_m_psllq`, `_m_psllw`, `_m_psllwi`

Example:

```
#include <stdio.h>
#include <mmintrin.h>

#define AS_QWORD "%16.16Lx"

__m64   a;
__m64   b = { 0x3f04800300020001 };

void main()
  {
    a = _m_psllqi( b, 2 );
    printf( "m ="AS_QWORD"\n"
            "mm="AS_QWORD"\n",
            b, a );
  }
```

produces the following:

```
m =3f04800300020001
mm=fc12000c00080004
```

Classification: Intel

Systems: MACRO

Synopsis:

```
#include <mmintrin.h>
__m64 _m_psllw(__m64 *m, __m64 *count);
```

Description: The 16-bit words in *m* are each independently shifted to the left by the scalar shift count in *count*. The low-order bits of each element are filled with zeros. The shift count is interpreted as unsigned. Shift counts greater than 15 yield all zeros.

Returns: Shift left each 16-bit word in *m* by an amount specified in *count* while shifting in zeros.

See Also: `_m_pslld`, `_m_pslldi`, `_m_psllq`, `_m_psllqi`, `_m_psllwi`

Example:

```
#include <stdio.h>
#include <mmintrin.h>

#define AS_WORDS "%4.4x %4.4x %4.4x %4.4x"
#define AS_QWORD "%16.16Lx"

__m64   a;
__m64   b = { 0x3f04800300020001 };
__m64   c = { 0x0000000000000002 };

void main()
  {
    a = _m_psllw( b, c );
    printf( "m1="AS_WORDS"\n"
            "m2="AS_QWORD"\n"
            "mm="AS_WORDS"\n",
        b._16[3], b._16[2], b._16[1], b._16[0],
        c,
        a._16[3], a._16[2], a._16[1], a._16[0] );
  }
```

produces the following:

```
m1=3f04 8003 0002 0001
m2=0000000000000002
mm=fc10 000c 0008 0004
```

Classification: Intel

Systems: MACRO

Synopsis:
```
#include <mmintrin.h>
__m64 _m_psllwi(__m64 *m, int count);
```

Description: The 16-bit words in *m* are each independently shifted to the left by the scalar shift count in *count*. The low-order bits of each element are filled with zeros. The shift count is interpreted as unsigned. Shift counts greater than 15 yield all zeros.

Returns: Shift left each 16-bit word in *m* by an amount specified in *count* while shifting in zeros.

See Also: `_m_pslld`, `_m_pslldi`, `_m_psllq`, `_m_psllqi`, `_m_psllw`

Example:
```
#include <stdio.h>
#include <mmintrin.h>

#define AS_WORDS "%4.4x %4.4x %4.4x %4.4x"

__m64   a;
__m64   b = { 0x3f04800300020001 };

void main()
  {
    a = _m_psllwi( b, 2 );
    printf( "m ="AS_WORDS"\n"
            "mm="AS_WORDS"\n",
        b._16[3], b._16[2], b._16[1], b._16[0],
        a._16[3], a._16[2], a._16[1], a._16[0] );
  }
```

produces the following:

```
m =3f04 8003 0002 0001
mm=fc10 000c 0008 0004
```

Classification: Intel

Systems: MACRO

Synopsis:
```
#include <mmintrin.h>
__m64 _m_psrad(__m64 *m, __m64 *count);
```

Description: The 32-bit signed double-words in *m* are each independently shifted to the right by the scalar shift count in *count*. The high-order bits of each element are filled with the initial value of the sign bit of each element. The shift count is interpreted as unsigned. Shift counts greater than 31 yield all ones or zeros depending on the initial value of the sign bit.

Returns: Shift right each 32-bit double-word in *m* by an amount specified in *count* while shifting in sign bits.

See Also: `_m_psradi`, `_m_psraw`, `_m_psrawi`

Example:
```
#include <stdio.h>
#include <mmintrin.h>

#define AS_DWORDS "%8.8lx %8.8lx"
#define AS_QWORD "%16.16Lx"

__m64   a;
__m64   b = { 0x3f04800300020001 };
__m64   c = { 0x0000000000000002 };

void main()
  {
    a = _m_psrad( b, c );
    printf( "m1="AS_DWORDS"\n"
            "m2="AS_QWORD"\n"
            "mm="AS_DWORDS"\n",
        b._32[1], b._32[0],
        c,
        a._32[1], a._32[0] );
  }
```

produces the following:

```
m1=3f048003 00020001
m2=0000000000000002
mm=0fc12000 00008000
```

Classification: Intel

Systems: MACRO

Synopsis:
```
#include <mmintrin.h>
__m64 _m_psradi(__m64 *m, int count);
```

Description: The 32-bit signed double-words in *m* are each independently shifted to the right by the scalar shift count in *count*. The high-order bits of each element are filled with the initial value of the sign bit of each element. The shift count is interpreted as unsigned. Shift counts greater than 31 yield all ones or zeros depending on the initial value of the sign bit.

Returns: Shift right each 32-bit double-word in *m* by an amount specified in *count* while shifting in sign bits.

See Also: _m_psrad, _m_psraw, _m_psrawi

Example:
```
#include <stdio.h>
#include <mmintrin.h>

#define AS_DWORDS "%8.8lx %8.8lx"

__m64   a;
__m64   b = { 0x3f04800300020001 };

void main()
  {
    a = _m_psradi( b, 2 );
    printf( "m ="AS_DWORDS"\n"
            "mm="AS_DWORDS"\n",
        b._32[1], b._32[0],
        a._32[1], a._32[0] );
  }
```

produces the following:

```
m =3f048003 00020001
mm=0fc12000 00008000
```

Classification: Intel

Systems: MACRO

Synopsis:
```
#include <mmintrin.h>
__m64 _m_psraw(__m64 *m, __m64 *count);
```

Description: The 16-bit signed words in *m* are each independently shifted to the right by the scalar shift count in *count*. The high-order bits of each element are filled with the initial value of the sign bit of each element. The shift count is interpreted as unsigned. Shift counts greater than 15 yield all ones or zeros depending on the initial value of the sign bit.

Returns: Shift right each 16-bit word in *m* by an amount specified in *count* while shifting in sign bits.

See Also: `_m_psrad`,`_m_psradi`,`_m_psrawi`

Example:
```
#include <stdio.h>
#include <mmintrin.h>

#define AS_WORDS "%4.4x %4.4x %4.4x %4.4x"
#define AS_QWORD "%16.16Lx"

__m64   a;
__m64   b = { 0x3f04800300040001 };
__m64   c = { 0x0000000000000002 };

void main()
  {
    a = _m_psraw( b, c );
    printf( "m1="AS_WORDS"\n"
            "m2="AS_QWORD"\n"
            "mm="AS_WORDS"\n",
        b._16[3], b._16[2], b._16[1], b._16[0],
        c,
        a._16[3], a._16[2], a._16[1], a._16[0] );
  }
```

produces the following:

```
m1=3f04 8003 0004 0001
m2=0000000000000002
mm=0fc1 e000 0001 0000
```

Classification: Intel

Systems: MACRO

Synopsis:
```
#include <mmintrin.h>
__m64 _m_psrawi(__m64 *m, int count);
```

Description: The 16-bit signed words in *m* are each independently shifted to the right by the scalar shift count in *count*. The high-order bits of each element are filled with the initial value of the sign bit of each element. The shift count is interpreted as unsigned. Shift counts greater than 15 yield all ones or zeros depending on the initial value of the sign bit.

Returns: Shift right each 16-bit word in *m* by an amount specified in *count* while shifting in sign bits.

See Also: `_m_psrad`, `_m_psradi`, `_m_psraw`

Example:
```
#include <stdio.h>
#include <mmintrin.h>

#define AS_WORDS "%4.4x %4.4x %4.4x %4.4x"

__m64   a;
__m64   b = { 0x3f04800300040001 };

void main()
  {
    a = _m_psrawi( b, 2 );
    printf( "m ="AS_WORDS"\n"
            "mm="AS_WORDS"\n",
        b._16[3], b._16[2], b._16[1], b._16[0],
        a._16[3], a._16[2], a._16[1], a._16[0] );
  }
```

produces the following:

```
m =3f04 8003 0004 0001
mm=0fc1 e000 0001 0000
```

Classification: Intel

Systems: MACRO

Synopsis:

```
#include <mmintrin.h>
__m64 _m_psrld(__m64 *m, __m64 *count);
```

Description: The 32-bit double-words in *m* are each independently shifted to the right by the scalar shift count in *count*. The high-order bits of each element are filled with zeros. The shift count is interpreted as unsigned. Shift counts greater than 31 yield all zeros.

Returns: Shift right each 32-bit double-word in *m* by an amount specified in *count* while shifting in zeros.

See Also: _m_psrldi, _m_psrlq, _m_psrlqi, _m_psrlw, _m_psrlwi

Example:

```
#include <stdio.h>
#include <mmintrin.h>

#define AS_DWORDS "%8.8lx %8.8lx"
#define AS_QWORD "%16.16Lx"

__m64   a;
__m64   b = { 0x3f04800300020001 };
__m64   c = { 0x0000000000000002 };

void main()
  {
    a = _m_psrld( b, c );
    printf( "m1="AS_DWORDS"\n"
            "m2="AS_QWORD"\n"
            "mm="AS_DWORDS"\n",
        b._32[1], b._32[0],
        c,
        a._32[1], a._32[0] );
  }
```

produces the following:

```
m1=3f048003 00020001
m2=0000000000000002
mm=0fc12000 00008000
```

Classification: Intel

Systems: MACRO

Synopsis:

```
#include <mmintrin.h>
__m64 _m_psrldi(__m64 *m, int count);
```

Description: The 32-bit double-words in *m* are each independently shifted to the right by the scalar shift count in *count*. The high-order bits of each element are filled with zeros. The shift count is interpreted as unsigned. Shift counts greater than 31 yield all zeros.

Returns: Shift right each 32-bit double-word in *m* by an amount specified in *count* while shifting in zeros.

See Also: `_m_psrld`, `_m_psrlq`, `_m_psrlqi`, `_m_psrlw`, `_m_psrlwi`

Example:

```
#include <stdio.h>
#include <mmintrin.h>

#define AS_DWORDS "%8.8lx %8.8lx"

__m64   a;
__m64   b = { 0x3f04800300020001 };

void main()
  {
    a = _m_psrldi( b, 2 );
    printf( "m ="AS_DWORDS"\n"
            "mm="AS_DWORDS"\n",
        b._32[1], b._32[0],
        a._32[1], a._32[0] );
  }
```

produces the following:

```
m =3f048003 00020001
mm=0fc12000 00008000
```

Classification: Intel

Systems: MACRO

Synopsis:

```
#include <mmintrin.h>
__m64 _m_psrlq(__m64 *m, __m64 *count);
```

Description: The 64-bit quad-word in *m* is shifted to the right by the scalar shift count in *count*. The high-order bits are filled with zeros. The shift count is interpreted as unsigned. Shift counts greater than 63 yield all zeros.

Returns: Shift right the 64-bit quad-word in *m* by an amount specified in *count* while shifting in zeros.

See Also: `_m_psrld`, `_m_psrldi`, `_m_psrlqi`, `_m_psrlw`, `_m_psrlwi`

Example:

```
#include <stdio.h>
#include <mmintrin.h>

#define AS_QWORD "%16.16Lx"

__m64   a;
__m64   b = { 0x3f04800300020001 };
__m64   c = { 0x0000000000000002 };

void main()
  {
    a = _m_psrlq( b, c );
    printf( "m1="AS_QWORD"\n"
            "m2="AS_QWORD"\n"
            "mm="AS_QWORD"\n",
            b, c, a );
  }
```

produces the following:

```
m1=3f04800300020001
m2=0000000000000002
mm=0fc12000c0008000
```

Classification: Intel

Systems: MACRO

Synopsis:
```
#include <mmintrin.h>
__m64 _m_psrlqi(__m64 *m, int count);
```

Description: The 64-bit quad-word in *m* is shifted to the right by the scalar shift count in *count*. The high-order bits are filled with zeros. The shift count is interpreted as unsigned. Shift counts greater than 63 yield all zeros.

Returns: Shift right the 64-bit quad-word in *m* by an amount specified in *count* while shifting in zeros.

See Also: `_m_psrld`, `_m_psrldi`, `_m_psrlq`, `_m_psrlw`, `_m_psrlwi`

Example:
```
#include <stdio.h>
#include <mmintrin.h>

#define AS_QWORD "%16.16Lx"

__m64   a;
__m64   b = { 0x3f04800300020001 };

void main()
  {
    a = _m_psrlqi( b, 2 );
    printf( "m ="AS_QWORD"\n"
            "mm="AS_QWORD"\n",
            b, a );
  }
```

produces the following:

```
m =3f04800300020001
mm=0fc12000c0008000
```

Classification: Intel

Systems: MACRO

Synopsis:

```
#include <mmintrin.h>
__m64 _m_psrlw(__m64 *m, __m64 *count);
```

Description: The 16-bit words in *m* are each independently shifted to the right by the scalar shift count in *count*. The high-order bits of each element are filled with zeros. The shift count is interpreted as unsigned. Shift counts greater than 15 yield all zeros.

Returns: Shift right each 16-bit word in *m* by an amount specified in *count* while shifting in zeros.

See Also: `_m_psrld`, `_m_psrldi`, `_m_psrlq`, `_m_psrlqi`, `_m_psrlwi`

Example:

```
#include <stdio.h>
#include <mmintrin.h>

#define AS_WORDS "%4.4x %4.4x %4.4x %4.4x"
#define AS_QWORD "%16.16Lx"

__m64   a;
__m64   b = { 0x3f04800300040001 };
__m64   c = { 0x0000000000000002 };

void main()
  {
    a = _m_psrlw( b, c );
    printf( "m1="AS_WORDS"\n"
            "m2="AS_QWORD"\n"
            "mm="AS_WORDS"\n",
        b._16[3], b._16[2], b._16[1], b._16[0],
        c,
        a._16[3], a._16[2], a._16[1], a._16[0] );
  }
```

produces the following:

```
m1=3f04 8003 0004 0001
m2=0000000000000002
mm=0fc1 2000 0001 0000
```

Classification: Intel

Systems: MACRO

Synopsis:
```
#include <mmintrin.h>
__m64 _m_psrlwi(__m64 *m, int count);
```

Description: The 16-bit words in *m* are each independently shifted to the right by the scalar shift count in *count*. The high-order bits of each element are filled with zeros. The shift count is interpreted as unsigned. Shift counts greater than 15 yield all zeros.

Returns: Shift right each 16-bit word in *m* by an amount specified in *count* while shifting in zeros.

See Also: `_m_psrld`, `_m_psrldi`, `_m_psrlq`, `_m_psrlqi`, `_m_psrlw`

Example:
```
#include <stdio.h>
#include <mmintrin.h>

#define AS_WORDS "%4.4x %4.4x %4.4x %4.4x"

__m64   a;
__m64   b = { 0x3f04800300040001 };

void main()
  {
    a = _m_psrlwi( b, 2 );
    printf( "m ="AS_WORDS"\n"
            "mm="AS_WORDS"\n",
        b._16[3], b._16[2], b._16[1], b._16[0],
        a._16[3], a._16[2], a._16[1], a._16[0] );
  }
```

produces the following:

```
m =3f04 8003 0004 0001
mm=0fc1 2000 0001 0000
```

Classification: Intel

Systems: MACRO

Synopsis:

```
#include <mmintrin.h>
__m64 _m_psubb(__m64 *m1, __m64 *m2);
```

Description: The signed or unsigned 8-bit bytes of *m2* are subtracted from the respective signed or unsigned 8-bit bytes of *m1* and the result is stored in memory. If any result element does not fit into 8 bits (underflow or overflow), the lower 8 bits of the result elements are stored (i.e., truncation takes place).

Returns: The result of subtracting the packed bytes of one 64-bit multimedia value from another is returned.

See Also: _m_psubd, _m_psubsb, _m_psubsw, _m_psubusb, _m_psubusw, _m_psubw

Example:

```
#include <stdio.h>
#include <mmintrin.h>

#define AS_BYTES "%2.2x %2.2x %2.2x %2.2x " \
                 "%2.2x %2.2x %2.2x %2.2x"

__m64   a;
__m64   b = { 0x0123456789abcdef };
__m64   c = { 0xfedcba9876543210 };

void main()
  {
    a = _m_psubb( b, c );
    printf( "m1="AS_BYTES"\n"
            "m2="AS_BYTES"\n"
            "mm="AS_BYTES"\n",
        b._8[7], b._8[6], b._8[5], b._8[4],
        b._8[3], b._8[2], b._8[1], b._8[0],
        c._8[7], c._8[6], c._8[5], c._8[4],
        c._8[3], c._8[2], c._8[1], c._8[0],
        a._8[7], a._8[6], a._8[5], a._8[4],
        a._8[3], a._8[2], a._8[1], a._8[0] );
  }
```

produces the following:

```
m1=01 23 45 67 89 ab cd ef
m2=fe dc ba 98 76 54 32 10
mm=03 47 8b cf 13 57 9b df
```

Classification: Intel

Systems: MACRO

Synopsis:
```
#include <mmintrin.h>
__m64 _m_psubd(__m64 *m1, __m64 *m2);
```

Description: The signed or unsigned 32-bit double-words of *m2* are subtracted from the respective signed or unsigned 32-bit double-words of *m1* and the result is stored in memory. If any result element does not fit into 32 bits (underflow or overflow), the lower 32-bits of the result elements are stored (i.e., truncation takes place).

Returns: The result of subtracting one set of packed double-words from a second set of packed double-words is returned.

See Also: _m_psubb, _m_psubsb, _m_psubsw, _m_psubusb, _m_psubusw, _m_psubw

Example:
```
#include <stdio.h>
#include <mmintrin.h>

#define AS_DWORDS "%8.8lx %8.8lx"

__m64   a;
__m64   b = { 0x0123456789abcdef };
__m64   c = { 0xfedcba9876543210 };

void main()
  {
    a = _m_psubd( b, c );
    printf( "m1="AS_DWORDS"\n"
            "m2="AS_DWORDS"\n"
            "mm="AS_DWORDS"\n",
        b._32[1], b._32[0],
        c._32[1], c._32[0],
        a._32[1], a._32[0] );
  }
```

produces the following:

```
m1=01234567 89abcdef
m2=fedcba98 76543210
mm=02468acf 13579bdf
```

Classification: Intel

Systems: MACRO

Synopsis:

```
#include <mmintrin.h>
__m64 _m_psubsb(__m64 *m1, __m64 *m2);
```

Description: The signed 8-bit bytes of *m2* are subtracted from the respective signed 8-bit bytes of *m1* and the result is stored in memory. Saturation occurs when a result exceeds the range of a signed byte. In the case where a result is a byte larger than 0x7f (overflow), it is clamped to 0x7f. In the case where a result is a byte smaller than 0x80 (underflow), it is clamped to 0x80.

Returns: The result of subtracting the packed signed bytes, with saturation, of one 64-bit multimedia value from a second multimedia value is returned.

See Also: _m_psubb, _m_psubd, _m_psubsw, _m_psubusb, _m_psubusw, _m_psubw

Example:

```
#include <stdio.h>
#include <mmintrin.h>

#define AS_BYTES "%2.2x %2.2x %2.2x %2.2x " \
                 "%2.2x %2.2x %2.2x %2.2x"

__m64   a;
__m64   b = { 0x8aacceef02244668 };
__m64   c = { 0x76543211fedcba98 };

void main()
  {
    a = _m_psubsb( b, c );
    printf( "m1="AS_BYTES"\n"
            "m2="AS_BYTES"\n"
            "mm="AS_BYTES"\n",
        b._8[7], b._8[6], b._8[5], b._8[4],
        b._8[3], b._8[2], b._8[1], b._8[0],
        c._8[7], c._8[6], c._8[5], c._8[4],
        c._8[3], c._8[2], c._8[1], c._8[0],
        a._8[7], a._8[6], a._8[5], a._8[4],
        a._8[3], a._8[2], a._8[1], a._8[0] );
  }
```

produces the following:

```
m1=8a ac ce ef 02 24 46 68
m2=76 54 32 11 fe dc ba 98
mm=80 80 9c de 04 48 7f 7f
```

Classification: Intel

Systems: MACRO

Synopsis:
```
#include <mmintrin.h>
__m64 _m_psubsw(__m64 *m1, __m64 *m2);
```

Description: The signed 16-bit words of *m2* are subtracted from the respective signed 16-bit words of *m1* and the result is stored in memory. Saturation occurs when a result exceeds the range of a signed word. In the case where a result is a word larger than 0x7fff (overflow), it is clamped to 0x7fff. In the case where a result is a word smaller than 0x8000 (underflow), it is clamped to 0x8000.

Returns: The result of subtracting the packed signed words, with saturation, of one 64-bit multimedia value from a second multimedia value is returned.

See Also: _m_psubb, _m_psubd, _m_psubsb, _m_psubusb, _m_psubusw, _m_psubw

Example:
```
#include <stdio.h>
#include <mmintrin.h>

#define AS_WORDS "%4.4x %4.4x %4.4x %4.4x"

__m64   a;
__m64   b = { 0x8aacceef02244668 };
__m64   c = { 0x76543211fedcba98 };

void main()
  {
    a = _m_psubsw( b, c );
    printf( "m1="AS_WORDS"\n"
            "m2="AS_WORDS"\n"
            "mm="AS_WORDS"\n",
        b._16[3], b._16[2], b._16[1], b._16[0],
        c._16[3], c._16[2], c._16[1], c._16[0],
        a._16[3], a._16[2], a._16[1], a._16[0] );
  }
```

produces the following:

```
m1=8aac ceef 0224 4668
m2=7654 3211 fedc ba98
mm=8000 9cde 0348 7fff
```

Classification: Intel

Systems: MACRO

Synopsis:
```
#include <mmintrin.h>
__m64 _m_psubusb(__m64 *m1, __m64 *m2);
```

Description: The unsigned 8-bit bytes of *m2* are subtracted from the respective unsigned 8-bit bytes of *m1* and the result is stored in memory. Saturation occurs when a result is less than zero. If a result is less than zero, it is clamped to 0xff.

Returns: The result of subtracting the packed unsigned bytes, with saturation, of one 64-bit multimedia value from a second multimedia value is returned.

See Also: `_m_psubb`, `_m_psubd`, `_m_psubsb`, `_m_psubsw`, `_m_psubusw`, `_m_psubw`

Example:
```
#include <stdio.h>
#include <mmintrin.h>

#define AS_BYTES "%2.2x %2.2x %2.2x %2.2x " \
                 "%2.2x %2.2x %2.2x %2.2x"

__m64   a;
__m64   b = { 0x8aacceef02244668 };
__m64   c = { 0x76543211fedcba98 };

void main()
  {
    a = _m_psubusb( b, c );
    printf( "m1="AS_BYTES"\n"
            "m2="AS_BYTES"\n"
            "mm="AS_BYTES"\n",
        b._8[7], b._8[6], b._8[5], b._8[4],
        b._8[3], b._8[2], b._8[1], b._8[0],
        c._8[7], c._8[6], c._8[5], c._8[4],
        c._8[3], c._8[2], c._8[1], c._8[0],
        a._8[7], a._8[6], a._8[5], a._8[4],
        a._8[3], a._8[2], a._8[1], a._8[0] );
  }
```

produces the following:

```
m1=8a ac ce ef 02 24 46 68
m2=76 54 32 11 fe dc ba 98
mm=14 58 9c de 00 00 00 00
```

Classification: Intel

Systems: MACRO

Synopsis:
```
#include <mmintrin.h>
__m64 _m_psubusw(__m64 *m1, __m64 *m2);
```

Description: The unsigned 16-bit words of *m2* are subtracted from the respective unsigned 16-bit words of *m1* and the result is stored in memory. Saturation occurs when a result is less than zero. If a result is less than zero, it is clamped to 0xffff.

Returns: The result of subtracting the packed unsigned words, with saturation, of one 64-bit multimedia value from a second multimedia value is returned.

See Also: _m_psubb, _m_psubd, _m_psubsb, _m_psubsw, _m_psubusb, _m_psubw

Example:
```
#include <stdio.h>
#include <mmintrin.h>

#define AS_WORDS "%4.4x %4.4x %4.4x %4.4x"

__m64   a;
__m64   b = { 0x8aacceef02244668 };
__m64   c = { 0x76543211fedcba98 };

void main()
  {
    a = _m_psubusw( b, c );
    printf( "m1="AS_WORDS"\n"
            "m2="AS_WORDS"\n"
            "mm="AS_WORDS"\n",
        b._16[3], b._16[2], b._16[1], b._16[0],
        c._16[3], c._16[2], c._16[1], c._16[0],
        a._16[3], a._16[2], a._16[1], a._16[0] );
  }
```

produces the following:

```
m1=8aac ceef 0224 4668
m2=7654 3211 fedc ba98
mm=1458 9cde 0000 0000
```

Classification: Intel

Systems: MACRO

Synopsis:
```
#include <mmintrin.h>
__m64 _m_psubw(__m64 *m1, __m64 *m2);
```

Description: The signed or unsigned 16-bit words of *m2* are subtracted from the respective signed or unsigned 16-bit words of *m1* and the result is stored in memory. If any result element does not fit into 16 bits (underflow or overflow), the lower 16 bits of the result elements are stored (i.e., truncation takes place).

Returns: The result of subtracting the packed words of two 64-bit multimedia values is returned.

See Also: `_m_psubb`, `_m_psubd`, `_m_psubsb`, `_m_psubsw`, `_m_psubusb`, `_m_psubusw`

Example:
```
#include <stdio.h>
#include <mmintrin.h>

#define AS_WORDS "%4.4x %4.4x %4.4x %4.4x"

__m64   a;
__m64   b = { 0x0123456789abcdef };
__m64   c = { 0xfedcba9876543210 };

void main()
  {
    a = _m_psubw( b, c );
    printf( "m1="AS_WORDS"\n"
            "m2="AS_WORDS"\n"
            "mm="AS_WORDS"\n",
        b._16[3], b._16[2], b._16[1], b._16[0],
        c._16[3], c._16[2], c._16[1], c._16[0],
        a._16[3], a._16[2], a._16[1], a._16[0] );
  }
```

produces the following:

```
m1=0123 4567 89ab cdef
m2=fedc ba98 7654 3210
mm=0247 8acf 1357 9bdf
```

Classification: Intel

Systems: MACRO

Synopsis:

```
#include <mmintrin.h>
__m64 _m_punpckhbw(__m64 *m1, __m64 *m2);
```

Description: The `_m_punpckhbw` function performs an interleaved unpack of the high-order data elements of *m1* and *m2*. It ignores the low-order bytes. When unpacking from a memory operand, the full 64-bit operand is accessed from memory but only the high-order 32 bits are utilized. By choosing *m1* or *m2* to be zero, an unpacking of byte elements into word elements is performed.

```
              m2                         m1
-------------------------   -------------------------
|b7|b6|b5|b4|b3|b2|b1|b0|   |b7|b6|b5|b4|b3|b2|b1|b0|
-------------------------   -------------------------
 |  |  |  |                  |  |  |  |
 V  V  V  V                  V  V  V  V
 b7 b5 b3 b1                 b6 b4 b2 b0

              -------------------------
              |b7|b6|b5|b4|b3|b2|b1|b0|
              -------------------------
                    result
```

Returns: The result of the interleaved unpacking of the high-order bytes of two multimedia values is returned.

See Also: `_m_punpckhdq`, `_m_punpckhwd`, `_m_punpcklbw`, `_m_punpckldq`, `_m_punpcklwd`

Example:

```
#include <stdio.h>
#include <mmintrin.h>

#define AS_BYTES "%2.2x %2.2x %2.2x %2.2x " \
                 "%2.2x %2.2x %2.2x %2.2x"

__m64   a;
__m64   b = { 0x0004000300020001 };
__m64   c = { 0xff7fff800080007f };

void main()
  {
    a = _m_punpckhbw( b, c );
    printf( "m2="AS_BYTES" "
            "m1="AS_BYTES"\n"
            "mm="AS_BYTES"\n",
        c._8[7], c._8[6], c._8[5], c._8[4],
        c._8[3], c._8[2], c._8[1], c._8[0],
        b._8[7], b._8[6], b._8[5], b._8[4],
        b._8[3], b._8[2], b._8[1], b._8[0],
        a._8[7], a._8[6], a._8[5], a._8[4],
        a._8[3], a._8[2], a._8[1], a._8[0] );
  }
```

produces the following:

```
m2=ff 7f ff 80 00 80 00 7f m1=00 04 00 03 00 02 00 01
mm=ff 00 7f 04 ff 00 80 03
```

Classification: Intel

Systems: MACRO

Synopsis:
```
#include <mmintrin.h>
__m64 _m_punpckhdq(__m64 *m1, __m64 *m2);
```

Description: The `_m_punpckhdq` function performs an interleaved unpack of the high-order data elements of *m1* and *m2*. It ignores the low-order double-words. When unpacking from a memory operand, the full 64-bit operand is accessed from memory but only the high-order 32 bits are utilized.

```
            m2                          m1
-------------------------  -------------------------
|     d1    |     d0    |  |     d1    |     d0    |
-------------------------  -------------------------
      |                          |
      V                          V
      d1                         d0

              -------------------------
              |     d1    |     d0    |
              -------------------------
                    result
```

Returns: The result of the interleaved unpacking of the high-order double-words of two multimedia values is returned.

See Also: `_m_punpckhbw`,`_m_punpckhwd`,`_m_punpcklbw`,`_m_punpckldq`,`_m_punpcklwd`

Example:
```
#include <stdio.h>
#include <mmintrin.h>

#define AS_DWORDS "%8.8lx %8.8lx"

__m64   a;
__m64   b = { 0x0004000300020001 };
__m64   c = { 0xff7fff800080007f };

void main()
  {
    a = _m_punpckhdq( b, c );
    printf( "m2="AS_DWORDS" "
            "m1="AS_DWORDS"\n"
            "mm="AS_DWORDS"\n",
        c._32[1], c._32[0],
        b._32[1], b._32[0],
        a._32[1], a._32[0] );
  }
```

produces the following:

```
m2=ff7fff80 0080007f m1=00040003 00020001
mm=ff7fff80 00040003
```

Classification: Intel

Systems: MACRO

Synopsis:

```
#include <mmintrin.h>
__m64 _m_punpckhwd(__m64 *m1, __m64 *m2);
```

Description: The `_m_punpckhwd` function performs an interleaved unpack of the high-order data elements of *m1* and *m2*. It ignores the low-order words. When unpacking from a memory operand, the full 64-bit operand is accessed from memory but only the high-order 32 bits are utilized. By choosing *m1* or *m2* to be zero, an unpacking of word elements into double-word elements is performed.

```
             m2                          m1
 -------------------------   -------------------------
 |  w3 |  w2 |  w1 |  w0 |   |  w3 |  w2 |  w1 |  w0 |
 -------------------------   -------------------------
    |     |                       |    |
    v     v                       v    v
    w3    w1                     w2    w0

               -------------------------
               |  w3 |  w2 |  w1 |  w0 |
               -------------------------
                     result
```

Returns: The result of the interleaved unpacking of the high-order words of two multimedia values is returned.

See Also: `_m_punpckhbw`, `_m_punpckhdq`, `_m_punpcklbw`, `_m_punpckldq`, `_m_punpcklwd`

Example:

```
#include <stdio.h>
#include <mmintrin.h>

#define AS_WORDS "%4.4x %4.4x %4.4x %4.4x"

__m64   a;
__m64   b = { 0x0004000300020001 };
__m64   c = { 0xff7fff800080007f };

void main()
  {
    a = _m_punpckhwd( b, c );
    printf( "m2="AS_WORDS" "
            "m1="AS_WORDS"\n"
            "mm="AS_WORDS"\n",
        c._16[3], c._16[2], c._16[1], c._16[0],
        b._16[3], b._16[2], b._16[1], b._16[0],
        a._16[3], a._16[2], a._16[1], a._16[0] );
  }
```

produces the following:

```
m2=ff7f ff80 0080 007f m1=0004 0003 0002 0001
mm=ff7f 0004 ff80 0003
```

Classification: Intel

Systems: MACRO

Synopsis:
```
#include <mmintrin.h>
__m64 _m_punpcklbw(__m64 *m1, __m64 *m2);
```

Description: The `_m_punpcklbw` function performs an interleaved unpack of the low-order data elements of *m1* and *m2*. It ignores the high-order bytes. When unpacking from a memory operand, 32 bits are accessed and all are utilized by the instruction. By choosing *m1* or *m2* to be zero, an unpacking of byte elements into word elements is performed.

```
            m2                          m1
-------------------------  -------------------------
|           |b3|b2|b1|b0|  |b7|b6|b5|b4|b3|b2|b1|b0|
-------------------------  -------------------------
             |  |  |  |                 |  |  |  |
             V  V  V  V                 V  V  V  V
             b7 b5 b3 b1                b6 b4 b2 b0

              -------------------------
              |b7|b6|b5|b4|b3|b2|b1|b0|
              -------------------------
                    result
```

Returns: The result of the interleaved unpacking of the low-order bytes of two multimedia values is returned.

See Also: `_m_punpckhbw`, `_m_punpckhdq`, `_m_punpckhwd`, `_m_punpckldq`, `_m_punpcklwd`

Example:
```
#include <stdio.h>
#include <mmintrin.h>

#define AS_BYTES "%2.2x %2.2x %2.2x %2.2x " \
                 "%2.2x %2.2x %2.2x %2.2x"

__m64   a;
__m64   b = { 0x000200013478bcf0 };
__m64   c = { 0x0080007f12569ade };

void main()
  {
    a = _m_punpcklbw( b, c );
    printf( "m2="AS_BYTES" "
            "m1="AS_BYTES"\n"
            "mm="AS_BYTES"\n",
        c._8[7], c._8[6], c._8[5], c._8[4],
        c._8[3], c._8[2], c._8[1], c._8[0],
        b._8[7], b._8[6], b._8[5], b._8[4],
        b._8[3], b._8[2], b._8[1], b._8[0],
        a._8[7], a._8[6], a._8[5], a._8[4],
        a._8[3], a._8[2], a._8[1], a._8[0] );
  }
```

produces the following:

```
m2=00 80 00 7f 12 56 9a de m1=00 02 00 01 34 78 bc f0
mm=12 34 56 78 9a bc de f0
```

Classification: Intel

Systems: MACRO

Synopsis:

```
#include <mmintrin.h>
__m64 _m_punpckldq(__m64 *m1, __m64 *m2);
```

Description: The `_m_punpckldq` function performs an interleaved unpack of the low-order data elements of *m1* and *m2*. It ignores the high-order double-words. When unpacking from a memory operand, 32 bits are accessed and all are utilized by the instruction.

```
            m2                        m1
-------------------------  -------------------------
|     d1    |     d0    |  |     d1    |     d0    |
-------------------------  -------------------------
                  |                          |
                  v                          v
                  d1                         d0

              -------------------------
              |     d1    |     d0    |
              -------------------------
                    result
```

Returns: The result of the interleaved unpacking of the low-order double-words of two multimedia values is returned.

See Also: `_m_punpckhbw`, `_m_punpckhdq`, `_m_punpckhwd`, `_m_punpcklbw`, `_m_punpcklwd`

Example:

```
#include <stdio.h>
#include <mmintrin.h>

#define AS_DWORDS "%8.8lx %8.8lx"

__m64   a;
__m64   b = { 0x0004000300020001 };
__m64   c = { 0xff7fff800080007f };

void main()
  {
    a = _m_punpckldq( b, c );
    printf( "m2="AS_DWORDS" "
            "m1="AS_DWORDS"\n"
            "mm="AS_DWORDS"\n",
        c._32[1], c._32[0],
        b._32[1], b._32[0],
        a._32[1], a._32[0] );
  }
```

produces the following:

```
m2=ff7fff80 0080007f m1=00040003 00020001
mm=0080007f 00020001
```

Classification: Intel

Systems: MACRO

Synopsis:

```
#include <mmintrin.h>
__m64 _m_punpcklwd(__m64 *m1, __m64 *m2);
```

Description: The `_m_punpcklwd` function performs an interleaved unpack of the low-order data elements of *m1* and *m2*. It ignores the high-order words. When unpacking from a memory operand, 32 bits are accessed and all are utilized by the instruction. By choosing *m1* or *m2* to be zero, an unpacking of word elements into double-word elements is performed.

```
            m2                          m1
 -------------------------   -------------------------
 |  w3 |  w2 |  w1 |  w0 |   |  w3 |  w2 |  w1 |  w0 |
 -------------------------   -------------------------
                |     |                     |    |
                V     V                     V    V
                w3    w1                    w2   w0

               -------------------------
               |  w3 |  w2 |  w1 |  w0 |
               -------------------------
                     result
```

Returns: The result of the interleaved unpacking of the low-order words of two multimedia values is returned.

See Also: `_m_punpckhbw`, `_m_punpckhdq`, `_m_punpckhwd`, `_m_punpcklbw`, `_m_punpckldq`

Example:

```
#include <stdio.h>
#include <mmintrin.h>

#define AS_WORDS "%4.4x %4.4x %4.4x %4.4x"

__m64   a;
__m64   b = { 0x0004000300020001 };
__m64   c = { 0xff7fff800080007f };

void main()
  {
    a = _m_punpcklwd( b, c );
    printf( "m2="AS_WORDS" "
            "m1="AS_WORDS"\n"
            "mm="AS_WORDS"\n",
        c._16[3], c._16[2], c._16[1], c._16[0],
        b._16[3], b._16[2], b._16[1], b._16[0],
        a._16[3], a._16[2], a._16[1], a._16[0] );
  }
```

produces the following:

```
m2=ff7f ff80 0080 007f m1=0004 0003 0002 0001
mm=0080 0002 007f 0001
```

Classification: Intel

Systems: MACRO

Synopsis:

```
#include <mmintrin.h>
__m64 _m_pxor(__m64 *m1, __m64 *m2);
```

Description: A bit-wise logical XOR is performed between 64-bit multimedia operands *m1* and *m2* and the result is stored in memory.

Returns: The bit-wise logical exclusive OR of two 64-bit values is returned.

See Also: _m_pand, _m_pandn, _m_por

Example:

```
#include <stdio.h>
#include <mmintrin.h>

#define AS_QWORD "%16.16Lx"

__m64   a;
__m64   b = { 0x0123456789abcdef };
__m64   c = { 0xfedcba9876543210 };

void main()
  {
    a = _m_pxor( b, c );
    printf( "m1="AS_QWORD"\n"
            "m2="AS_QWORD"\n"
            "mm="AS_QWORD"\n",
            b, c, a );
  }
```

produces the following:

```
m1=0123456789abcdef
m2=fedcba9876543210
mm=ffffffffffffffff
```

Classification: Intel

Systems: MACRO

Synopsis:

```
#include <malloc.h>
size_t _msize( void *buffer );
size_t _bmsize( __segment seg, void __based(void) *buffer );
size_t _fmsize( void __far *buffer );
size_t _nmsize( void __near *buffer );
```

Description: The `_msize` functions return the size of the memory block pointed to by *buffer* that was allocated by a call to the appropriate version of the `calloc`, `malloc`, or `realloc` functions.

You must use the correct `_msize` function as listed below depending on which heap the memory block belongs to.

Function	***Heap***
_msize	Depends on data model of the program
_bmsize	Based heap specified by *seg* value
_fmsize	Far heap (outside the default data segment)
_nmsize	Near heap (inside the default data segment)

In small data models (small and medium memory models), `_msize` maps to `_nmsize`. In large data models (compact, large and huge memory models), `_msize` maps to `_fmsize`.

Returns: The `_msize` functions return the size of the memory block pointed to by *buffer*.

See Also: `calloc` Functions, `_expand` Functions, `free` Functions, `halloc`, `hfree`, `malloc` Functions, `realloc` Functions, `sbrk`

Example:

```
#include <stdio.h>
#include <malloc.h>

void main()
  {
    void *buffer;

    buffer = malloc( 999 );
    printf( "Size of block is %u bytes\n",
                _msize( buffer ) );
  }
```

produces the following:

```
Size of block is 1000 bytes
```

Classification: WATCOM

Systems:

```
_msize - All, Netware
_bmsize - DOS/16, Windows, QNX/16, OS/2 1.x(all)
_fmsize - DOS/16, Windows, QNX/16, OS/2 1.x(all)
_nmsize - DOS, Windows, Win386, Win32, QNX, OS/2 1.x, OS/2 1.x(MT),
OS/2-32
```

Synopsis:
```
#include <mmintrin.h>
int   _m_to_int(__m64 *__m);
```

Description: The `_m_to_int` function returns the low-order 32 bits of a multimedia value.

Returns: The low-order 32 bits of a multimedia value are fetched and returned as the result.

See Also: `_m_packsswb`, `_m_paddb`, `_m_pand`, `_m_pcmpeqb`, `_m_pmaddwd`, `_m_psllw`, `_m_psraw`, `_m_psrlw`, `_m_psubb`, `_m_punpckhbw`

Example:
```
#include <stdio.h>
#include <mmintrin.h>

__m64   b = { 0x0123456789abcdef };

int     j;

void main()
  {
    j = _m_to_int( b );
    printf( "m=%16.16Lx int=%8.8lx\n",
            b, j );
  }
```

produces the following:

```
m=0123456789abcdef int=89abcdef
```

Classification: Intel

Systems: MACRO

Synopsis:
```
#include <i86.h>
void nosound( void );
```

Description: The `nosound` function turns off the PC's speaker.

When you use the `nosound` function, your program must be linked for privity level 1 and the process must be run by the superuser. See the Watcom C/C++ User's Guide discussion of privity levels and the documentation of the Watcom Linker PRIVILEGE option.

Returns: The `nosound` function has no return value.

See Also: `delay`, `sound`

Example:
```
#include <i86.h>

void main()
  {
    sound( 200 );
    delay( 500 );  /* delay for 1/2 second */
    nosound();
  }
```

Classification: Intel

Systems: DOS, Windows, Win386, QNX

Synopsis:

```
#include <stddef.h>
size_t offsetof( composite, name );
```

Description: The `offsetof` macro returns the offset of the element *name* within the `struct` or `union` *composite*. This provides a portable method to determine the offset.

Returns: The `offsetof` function returns the offset of *name*.

Example:

```
#include <stdio.h>
#include <stddef.h>

struct new_def
{  char *first;
   char second[10];
   int third;
};

void main()
  {
    printf( "first:%d second:%d third:%d\n",
        offsetof( struct new_def, first ),
        offsetof( struct new_def, second ),
        offsetof( struct new_def, third ) );
  }
```

produces the following:

In a small data model, the following would result:

```
first:0 second:2 third:12
```

In a large data model, the following would result:

```
first:0 second:4 third:14
```

Classification: ANSI

Systems: MACRO

Synopsis:

```
#include <stdlib.h>
onexit_t onexit( onexit_t func );
```

Description: The `onexit` function is passed the address of function *func* to be called when the program terminates normally. Successive calls to `onexit` create a list of functions that will be executed on a "last-in, first-out" basis. No more than 32 functions can be registered with the `onexit` function.

The functions have no parameters and do not return values.

NOTE: The `onexit` function is not an ANSI function. The ANSI standard function `atexit` does the same thing that `onexit` does and should be used instead of `onexit` where ANSI portability is concerned.

Returns: The `onexit` function returns *func* if the registration succeeds, NULL if it fails.

See Also: `abort`, `atexit`, `exit`, `_exit`

Example:

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

void main()
  {
    extern void func1(void), func2(void), func3(void);

    onexit( func1 );
    onexit( func2 );
    onexit( func3 );
    printf( "Do this first.\n" );
  }

void func1(void) { printf( "last.\n" ); }
void func2(void) { printf( "this " ); }
void func3(void) { printf( "Do " ); }
```

produces the following:

```
Do this first.
Do this last.
```

Classification: WATCOM

Systems: All, Netware

Synopsis:

```
#include <sys/types.h>
#include <sys/stat.h>
#include <fcntl.h>
int open( const char *path, int access, ... );
```

Description: The `open` function opens a file at the operating system level. The name of the file to be opened is given by *path*. The file will be accessed according to the access mode specified by *access*. The optional argument is the file permissions to be used when the `O_CREAT` flag is on in the *access* mode.

The access mode is established by a combination of the bits defined in the `<fcntl.h>` header file. The following bits may be set:

Mode	***Meaning***
O_RDONLY	permit the file to be only read.
O_WRONLY	permit the file to be only written.
O_RDWR	permit the file to be both read and written.
O_APPEND	causes each record that is written to be written at the end of the file.
O_CREAT	has no effect when the file indicated by *filename* already exists; otherwise, the file is created;
O_TRUNC	causes the file to be truncated to contain no data when the file exists; has no effect when the file does not exist.
O_TEMP	indicates that this file is to be treated as "temporary". It is a request to keep the data in cache, if possible, for fast access to temporary files.
O_EXCL	indicates that this file is to be opened for exclusive access. If the file exists and `O_CREAT` was also specified then the open will fail (i.e., use `O_EXCL` to ensure that the file does not already exist).

`O_CREAT` must be specified when the file does not exist and it is to be written.

When the file is to be created (`O_CREAT` is specified), an additional argument must be passed which contains the file permissions to be used for the new file. The access permissions for the file or directory are specified as a combination of bits (defined in the `<sys/stat.h>` header file).

The following bits define permissions for the owner.

Permission	***Meaning***
S_IRWXU	Read, write, execute/search
S_IRUSR	Read permission
S_IWUSR	Write permission
S_IXUSR	Execute/search permission

The following bits define permissions for the group.

Permission	*Meaning*
S_IRWXG	Read, write, execute/search
S_IRGRP	Read permission
S_IWGRP	Write permission
S_IXGRP	Execute/search permission

The following bits define permissions for others.

Permission	*Meaning*
S_IRWXO	Read, write, execute/search
S_IROTH	Read permission
S_IWOTH	Write permission
S_IXOTH	Execute/search permission

The following bits define miscellaneous permissions used by other implementations.

Permission	*Meaning*
S_IREAD	is equivalent to S_IRUSR (read permission)
S_IWRITE	is equivalent to S_IWUSR (write permission)
S_IEXEC	is equivalent to S_IXUSR (execute/search permission)

The `open` function applies the current file permission mask to the specified permissions (see `umask`).

Returns: If successful, `open` returns a descriptor for the file. When an error occurs while opening the file, -1 is returned.

Errors: When an error has occurred, `errno` contains a value indicating the type of error that has been detected.

Constant	*Meaning*
EACCES	Access denied because *path* specifies a directory or a volume ID, or attempting to open a read-only file for writing
EMFILE	No more descriptors available (too many open files)
ENOENT	Path or file not found

See Also: `chsize`, `close`, `creat`, `dup`, `dup2`, `eof`, `exec...`, `fdopen`, `filelength`, `fileno`, `fstat`, `lseek`, `read`, `setmode`, `sopen`, `stat`, `tell`, `write`, `umask`

Example:

```
#include <sys/stat.h>
#include <sys/types.h>
#include <fcntl.h>

void main()
  {
    int fildes;
```

```
    /* open a file for output                    */
    /* replace existing file if it exists        */

    fildes = open( "file",
                O_WRONLY | O_CREAT | O_TRUNC,
                S_IRUSR | S_IWUSR | S_IRGRP | S_IWGRP );

    /* read a file which is assumed to exist     */

    fildes = open( "file", O_RDONLY );

    /* append to the end of an existing file     */
    /* write a new file if file does not exist */

    fildes = open( "file",
                O_WRONLY | O_CREAT | O_APPEND,
                S_IRUSR | S_IWUSR | S_IRGRP | S_IWGRP );
  }
```

Classification: POSIX 1003.1

Systems: All, Netware

Synopsis:

```
#include <dirent.h>
DIR *opendir( const char *dirname );
```

Description: The `opendir` function is used in conjunction with the functions `readdir` and `closedir` to obtain the list of file names contained in the directory specified by *dirname*. The path indicated by *dirname* can be either relative to the current working directory or it can be an absolute path name.

The file `<dirent.h>` contains definitions for the structure `dirent` and the `DIR` type.

In QNX the `dirent` structure contains a `stat` structure in the `d_stat` member. To speed up applications which often want both the name and the stat data, a resource manager may return the `stat` information at the same time the `readdir` function is called.

However, since the support of this feature is left to the discretion of various resource managers, every program must use the following test to determine if the `d_stat` member contains valid data:

```
d_stat.st_status & _FILE_USED
```

This test must be performed after every `readdir` call.

If the `d_stat` member doesn't contain valid data and the data is needed then the application should construct the file's pathname and call `stat` or `lstat` as appropriate.

More than one directory can be read at the same time using the `opendir`, `readdir`, `rewinddir` and `closedir` functions.

The result of using a directory stream after one of the `exec` or `spawn` family of functions is undefined. After a call to the `fork` function, either the parent or the child (but not both) may continue processing the directory stream using `readdir` or `rewinddir` or both. If both the parent and child processes use these functions, the result is undefined. Either or both processes may use `closedir`.

Returns: The `opendir` function, if successful, returns a pointer to a structure required for subsequent calls to `readdir` to retrieve the file names specified by *dirname*. The `opendir` function returns `NULL` if *dirname* is not a valid pathname.

Errors: When an error has occurred, `errno` contains a value indicating the type of error that has been detected.

Constant	***Meaning***
EACCES	Search permission is denied for a component of *dirname* or read permission is denied for *dirname*.
ENAMETOOLONG	The length of the argument *dirname* exceeds {PATH_MAX}, or a pathname component is longer than {NAME_MAX}.
ENOENT	The named directory does not exist.
ENOTDIR	A component of *dirname* is not a directory.

See Also: `closedir`, `readdir`, `rewinddir`

Example: To get a list of files contained in the directory `/home/fred` of your node:

```
#include <stdio.h>
#include <dirent.h>

void main()
  {
    DIR *dirp;
    struct dirent *direntp;

    dirp = opendir( "/home/fred" );
    if( dirp != NULL ) {
      for(;;) {
        direntp = readdir( dirp );
        if( direntp == NULL ) break;
        printf( "%s\n", direntp->d_name );
      }
      closedir( dirp );
    }
  }
```

Classification: POSIX 1003.1

Systems: All, Netware

Synopsis:

```
#include <graph.h>
void _FAR _outgtext( char _FAR *text );
```

Description: The `_outgtext` function displays the character string indicated by the argument *text*. The string must be terminated by a null character ('\0').

The string is displayed starting at the current position (see the `_moveto` function) in the current color and in the currently selected font (see the `_setfont` function). The current position is updated to follow the displayed text.

When no font has been previously selected with `_setfont`, a default font will be used. The default font is an 8-by-8 bit-mapped font.

The graphics library can display text in three different ways.

1. The `_outtext` and `_outmem` functions can be used in any video mode. However, this variety of text can be displayed in only one size.
2. The `_grtext` function displays text as a sequence of line segments, and can be drawn in different sizes, with different orientations and alignments.
3. The `_outgtext` function displays text in the currently selected font. Both bit-mapped and vector fonts are supported; the size and type of text depends on the fonts that are available.

Returns: The `_outgtext` function does not return a value.

See Also: `_registerfonts`, `_unregisterfonts`, `_setfont`, `_getfontinfo`, `_getgtextextent`, `_setgtextvector`, `_getgtextvector`, `_outtext`, `_outmem`, `_grtext`

Example:

```
#include <conio.h>
#include <stdio.h>
#include <graph.h>

main()
{
    int i, n;
    char buf[ 10 ];

    _setvideomode( _VRES16COLOR );
    n = _registerfonts( "*.fon" );
    for( i = 0; i < n; ++i ) {
        sprintf( buf, "n%d", i );
        _setfont( buf );
        _moveto( 100, 100 );
        _outgtext( "WATCOM Graphics" );
        getch();
        _clearscreen( _GCLEARSCREEN );
    }
    _unregisterfonts();
    _setvideomode( _DEFAULTMODE );
}
```

Classification: PC Graphics

Systems: DOS, QNX

Synopsis:
```
#include <graph.h>
void _FAR _outmem( char _FAR *text, short length );
```

Description: The `_outmem` function displays the character string indicated by the argument *text*. The argument *length* specifies the number of characters to be displayed. Unlike the `_outtext` function, `_outmem` will display the graphical representation of characters such as ASCII 10 and 0, instead of interpreting them as control characters.

The text is displayed using the current text color (see the `_settextcolor` function), starting at the current text position (see the `_settextposition` function). The text position is updated to follow the end of the displayed text.

The graphics library can display text in three different ways.

1. The `_outtext` and `_outmem` functions can be used in any video mode. However, this variety of text can be displayed in only one size.

2. The `_grtext` function displays text as a sequence of line segments, and can be drawn in different sizes, with different orientations and alignments.

3. The `_outgtext` function displays text in the currently selected font. Both bit-mapped and vector fonts are supported; the size and type of text depends on the fonts that are available.

Returns: The `_outmem` function does not return a value.

See Also: `_settextcolor`, `_settextposition`, `_settextwindow`, `_grtext`, `_outtext`, `_outgtext`

Example:
```
#include <conio.h>
#include <graph.h>

main()
{
    int i;
    char buf[ 1 ];

    _clearscreen( _GCLEARSCREEN );
    for( i = 0; i <= 255; ++i ) {
        _settextposition( 1 + i % 16,
                          1 + 5 * ( i / 16 ) );
        buf[ 0 ] = i;
        _outmem( buf, 1 );
    }
    getch();
}
```

Classification: PC Graphics

Systems: DOS, QNX

Synopsis:

```
#include <conio.h>
unsigned int outp( int port, int value );
```

Description: The `outp` function writes one byte, determined by *value*, to the 80x86 hardware port whose number is given by *port*.

A hardware port is used to communicate with a device. One or two bytes can be read and/or written from each port, depending upon the hardware. Consult the technical documentation for your computer to determine the port numbers for a device and the expected usage of each port for a device.

When you use the `outp` function, your program must be linked for privity level 1 and the process must be run by the superuser. See the Watcom C/C++ User's Guide discussion of privity levels and the documentation of the Watcom Linker PRIVILEGE option.

Returns: The value transmitted is returned.

See Also: `inp`, `inpd`, `inpw`, `outpd`, `outpw`

Example:

```
#include <conio.h>

void main()
  {
    /* turn off speaker */
    outp( 0x61, inp( 0x61 ) & 0xFC );
  }
```

Classification: Intel

Systems: All, Netware

Synopsis:

```
#include <conio.h>
unsigned long outpd( int port,
                     unsigned long value );
```

Description: The `outpd` function writes a double-word (four bytes), determined by *value*, to the 80x86 hardware port whose number is given by *port*.

A hardware port is used to communicate with a device. One or two bytes can be read and/or written from each port, depending upon the hardware. Consult the technical documentation for your computer to determine the port numbers for a device and the expected usage of each port for a device.

When you use the `outpd` function, your program must be linked for privity level 1 and the process must be run by the superuser. See the Watcom C/C++ User's Guide discussion of privity levels and the documentation of the Watcom Linker PRIVILEGE option.

Returns: The value transmitted is returned.

See Also: `inp`, `inpd`, `inpw`, `outp`, `outpw`

Example:

```
#include <conio.h>
#define DEVICE 34

void main()
  {
    outpd( DEVICE, 0x12345678 );
  }
```

Classification: Intel

Systems: DOS/32, Win386, Win32, QNX/32, OS/2-32, Netware

Synopsis:

```
#include <conio.h>
unsigned int outpw( int port,
                    unsigned int value );
```

Description: The `outpw` function writes a word (two bytes), determined by *value*, to the 80x86 hardware port whose number is given by *port*.

A hardware port is used to communicate with a device. One or two bytes can be read and/or written from each port, depending upon the hardware. Consult the technical documentation for your computer to determine the port numbers for a device and the expected usage of each port for a device.

When you use the `outpw` function, your program must be linked for privity level 1 and the process must be run by the superuser. See the Watcom C/C++ User's Guide discussion of privity levels and the documentation of the Watcom Linker PRIVILEGE option.

Returns: The value transmitted is returned.

See Also: `inp`, `inpd`, `inpw`, `outp`, `outpd`

Example:

```
#include <conio.h>
#define DEVICE 34

void main()
  {
    outpw( DEVICE, 0x1234 );
  }
```

Classification: Intel

Systems: All, Netware

Synopsis:

```
#include <graph.h>
void _FAR _outtext( char _FAR *text );
```

Description: The `_outtext` function displays the character string indicated by the argument *text*. The string must be terminated by a null character ('\0'). When a line-feed character ('\n') is encountered in the string, the characters following will be displayed on the next row of the screen.

The text is displayed using the current text color (see the `_settextcolor` function), starting at the current text position (see the `_settextposition` function). The text position is updated to follow the end of the displayed text.

The graphics library can display text in three different ways.

1. The `_outtext` and `_outmem` functions can be used in any video mode. However, this variety of text can be displayed in only one size.

2. The `_grtext` function displays text as a sequence of line segments, and can be drawn in different sizes, with different orientations and alignments.

3. The `_outgtext` function displays text in the currently selected font. Both bit-mapped and vector fonts are supported; the size and type of text depends on the fonts that are available.

Returns: The `_outtext` function does not return a value.

See Also: `_settextcolor`, `_settextposition`, `_settextwindow`, `_grtext`, `_outmem`, `_outgtext`

Example:

```
#include <conio.h>
#include <graph.h>

main()
{
    _setvideomode( _TEXTC80 );
    _settextposition( 10, 30 );
    _outtext( "WATCOM Graphics" );
    getch();
    _setvideomode( _DEFAULTMODE );
}
```

Classification: PC Graphics

Systems: DOS, QNX

Synopsis:
```
#include <stdio.h>
void perror( const char *prefix );
void _wperror( const wchar_t *prefix );
```

Description: The `perror` function prints, on the file designated by `stderr`, the error message corresponding to the error number contained in `errno`. The `perror` function writes first the string pointed to by *prefix* to stderr. This is followed by a colon (":"), a space, the string returned by `strerror(errno)`, and a newline character.

The `_wperror` function is identical to `perror` except that it accepts a wide-character string argument and produces wide-character output.

Returns: The `perror` function returns no value. Because `perror` uses the `fprintf` function, `errno` can be set when an error is detected during the execution of that function.

See Also: `clearerr`, `feof`, `ferror`, `strerror`

Example:
```
#include <stdio.h>

void main()
  {
    FILE *fp;

    fp = fopen( "data.fil", "r" );
    if( fp == NULL ) {
        perror( "Unable to open file" );
    }
  }
```

Classification: perror is ANSI
_wperror is not ANSI

Systems:
```
perror - All, Netware
_wperror - All
```

Synopsis:

```
#include <pgchart.h>
short _FAR _pg_analyzechart( chartenv _FAR *env,
                             char _FAR * _FAR *cat,
                             float _FAR *values, short n );

short _FAR _pg_analyzechartms( chartenv _FAR *env,
                               char _FAR * _FAR *cat,
                               float _FAR *values,
                               short nseries,
                               short n, short dim,
                               char _FAR * _FAR *labels );
```

Description: The `_pg_analyzechart` functions analyze either a single-series or a multi-series bar, column or line chart. These functions calculate default values for chart elements without actually displaying the chart.

The `_pg_analyzechart` function analyzes a single-series bar, column or line chart. The chart environment structure *env* is filled with default values based on the type of chart and the values of the *cat* and *values* arguments. The arguments are the same as for the `_pg_chart` function.

The `_pg_analyzechartms` function analyzes a multi-series bar, column or line chart. The chart environment structure *env* is filled with default values based on the type of chart and the values of the *cat*, *values* and *labels* arguments. The arguments are the same as for the `_pg_chartms` function.

Returns: The `_pg_analyzechart` functions return zero if successful; otherwise, a non-zero value is returned.

See Also: `_pg_defaultchart`, `_pg_initchart`, `_pg_chart`, `_pg_chartpie`, `_pg_chartscatter`, `_pg_analyzepie`, `_pg_analyzescatter`

Example:

```
#include <graph.h>
#include <pgchart.h>
#include <string.h>
#include <conio.h>

#if defined ( __386__ )
    #define _FAR
#else
    #define _FAR    __far
#endif

#define NUM_VALUES 4

char _FAR *categories[ NUM_VALUES ] = {
    "Jan", "Feb", "Mar", "Apr"
};

float values[ NUM_VALUES ] = {
    20, 45, 30, 25
};

main()
{
    chartenv env;

    _setvideomode( _VRES16COLOR );
    _pg_initchart();
    _pg_defaultchart( &env,
                      _PG_COLUMNCHART, _PG_PLAINBARS );
    strcpy( env.maintitle.title, "Column Chart" );
    _pg_analyzechart( &env,
                      categories, values, NUM_VALUES );
    /* use manual scaling */
    env.yaxis.autoscale = 0;
    env.yaxis.scalemin = 0.0;
    env.yaxis.scalemax = 100.0;
    env.yaxis.ticinterval = 25.0;
    _pg_chart( &env, categories, values, NUM_VALUES );
    getch();
    _setvideomode( _DEFAULTMODE );
}
```

Classification: _pg_analyzechart is PC Graphics

Systems:

```
_pg_analyzechart - DOS, QNX
_pg_analyzechartms - DOS, QNX
```

Synopsis:

```
#include <pgchart.h>
short _FAR _pg_analyzepie( chartenv _FAR *env,
                           char _FAR * _FAR *cat,
                           float _FAR *values,
                           short _FAR *explode, short n );
```

Description: The `_pg_analyzepie` function analyzes a pie chart. This function calculates default values for chart elements without actually displaying the chart.

The chart environment structure *env* is filled with default values based on the values of the *cat*, *values* and *explode* arguments. The arguments are the same as for the `_pg_chartpie` function.

Returns: The `_pg_analyzepie` function returns zero if successful; otherwise, a non-zero value is returned.

See Also: `_pg_defaultchart`, `_pg_initchart`, `_pg_chart`, `_pg_chartpie`, `_pg_chartscatter`, `_pg_analyzechart`, `_pg_analyzescatter`

Example:

```
#include <graph.h>
#include <pgchart.h>
#include <string.h>
#include <conio.h>

#if defined ( __386__ )
    #define _FAR
#else
    #define _FAR    __far
#endif

#define NUM_VALUES 4

char _FAR *categories[ NUM_VALUES ] = {
    "Jan", "Feb", "Mar", "Apr"
};

float values[ NUM_VALUES ] = {
    20, 45, 30, 25
};

short explode[ NUM_VALUES ] = {
    1, 0, 0, 0
};

main()
{
    chartenv env;

    _setvideomode( _VRES16COLOR );
    _pg_initchart();
    _pg_defaultchart( &env,
                      _PG_PIECHART, _PG_NOPERCENT );
    strcpy( env.maintitle.title, "Pie Chart" );
    env.legend.place = _PG_BOTTOM;
    _pg_analyzepie( &env, categories,
                    values, explode, NUM_VALUES );
    /* make legend window same width as data window */
    env.legend.autosize = 0;
    env.legend.legendwindow.x1 = env.datawindow.x1;
    env.legend.legendwindow.x2 = env.datawindow.x2;
    _pg_chartpie( &env, categories,
                  values, explode, NUM_VALUES );
    getch();
    _setvideomode( _DEFAULTMODE );
}
```

Classification: PC Graphics

Systems: DOS, QNX

Synopsis:

```
#include <pgchart.h>
short _FAR _pg_analyzescatter( chartenv _FAR *env,
                               float _FAR *x,
                               float _FAR *y, short n );

short _FAR _pg_analyzescatterms(
                     chartenv _FAR *env,
                     float _FAR *x, float _FAR *y,
                     short nseries, short n, short dim,
                     char _FAR * _FAR *labels );
```

Description: The `_pg_analyzescatter` functions analyze either a single-series or a multi-series scatter chart. These functions calculate default values for chart elements without actually displaying the chart.

The `_pg_analyzescatter` function analyzes a single-series scatter chart. The chart environment structure *env* is filled with default values based on the values of the *x* and *y* arguments. The arguments are the same as for the `_pg_chartscatter` function.

The `_pg_analyzescatterms` function analyzes a multi-series scatter chart. The chart environment structure *env* is filled with default values based on the values of the *x*, *y* and *labels* arguments. The arguments are the same as for the `_pg_chartscatterms` function.

Returns: The `_pg_analyzescatter` functions return zero if successful; otherwise, a non-zero value is returned.

See Also: `_pg_defaultchart`, `_pg_initchart`, `_pg_chart`, `_pg_chartpie`, `_pg_chartscatter`, `_pg_analyzechart`, `_pg_analyzepie`

Example:

```
#include <graph.h>
#include <pgchart.h>
#include <string.h>
#include <conio.h>

#if defined ( __386__ )
    #define _FAR
#else
    #define _FAR    __far
#endif

#define NUM_VALUES 4
#define NUM_SERIES 2

char _FAR *labels[ NUM_SERIES ] = {
    "Jan", "Feb"
};

float x[ NUM_SERIES ][ NUM_VALUES ] = {
    5, 15, 30, 40, 10, 20, 30, 45
};

float y[ NUM_SERIES ][ NUM_VALUES ] = {
    10, 15, 30, 45, 40, 30, 15, 5
};

main()
{
    chartenv env;

    _setvideomode( _VRES16COLOR );
    _pg_initchart();
    _pg_defaultchart( &env,
                      _PG_SCATTERCHART, _PG_POINTANDLINE );
    strcpy( env.maintitle.title, "Scatter Chart" );
    _pg_analyzescatterms( &env, x, y, NUM_SERIES,
                          NUM_VALUES, NUM_VALUES, labels );
    /* display x-axis labels with 2 decimal places */
    env.xaxis.autoscale = 0;
    env.xaxis.ticdecimals = 2;
    _pg_chartscatterms( &env, x, y, NUM_SERIES,
                        NUM_VALUES, NUM_VALUES, labels );
    getch();
    _setvideomode( _DEFAULTMODE );
}
```

Classification: PC Graphics

Systems:

```
_pg_analyzescatter - DOS, QNX
_pg_analyzescatterms - DOS, QNX
```

Synopsis:

```
#include <pgchart.h>
short _FAR _pg_chart( chartenv _FAR *env,
                      char _FAR * _FAR *cat,
                      float _FAR *values, short n );

short _FAR _pg_chartms( chartenv _FAR *env,
                        char _FAR * _FAR *cat,
                        float _FAR *values, short nseries,
                        short n, short dim,
                        char _FAR * _FAR *labels );
```

Description: The `_pg_chart` functions display either a single-series or a multi-series bar, column or line chart. The type of chart displayed and other chart options are contained in the *env* argument. The argument *cat* is an array of strings. These strings describe the categories against which the data in the *values* array is charted.

The `_pg_chart` function displays a bar, column or line chart from the single series of data contained in the *values* array. The argument *n* specifies the number of values to chart.

The `_pg_chartms` function displays a multi-series bar, column or line chart. The argument *nseries* specifies the number of series of data to chart. The argument *values* is assumed to be a two-dimensional array defined as follows:

```
float values[ nseries ][ dim ];
```

The number of values used from each series is given by the argument *n*, where *n* is less than or equal to *dim*. The argument *labels* is an array of strings. These strings describe each of the series and are used in the chart legend.

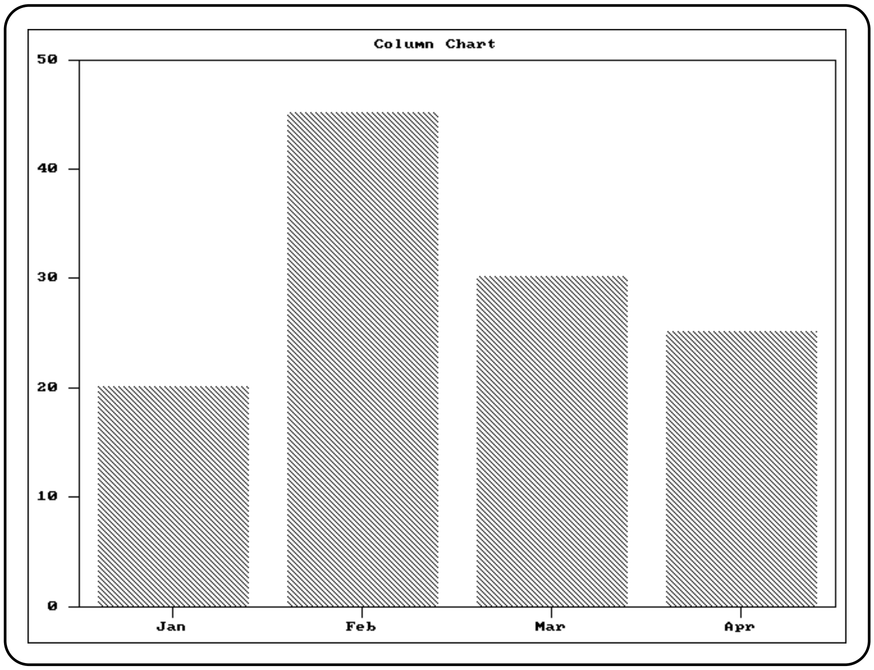
Returns: The `_pg_chart` functions return zero if successful; otherwise, a non-zero value is returned.

See Also: `_pg_defaultchart`, `_pg_initchart`, `_pg_chartpie`, `_pg_chartscatter`, `_pg_analyzechart`, `_pg_analyzepie`, `_pg_analyzescatter`

Example:

```
#include <graph.h>
#include <pgchart.h>
#include <string.h>
#include <conio.h>

#if defined ( __386__ )
    #define _FAR
#else
    #define _FAR    __far
#endif

#define NUM_VALUES 4

char _FAR *categories[ NUM_VALUES ] = {
    "Jan", "Feb", "Mar", "Apr"
};

float values[ NUM_VALUES ] = {
    20, 45, 30, 25
};

main()
{
    chartenv env;

    _setvideomode( _VRES16COLOR );
    _pg_initchart();
    _pg_defaultchart( &env,
                      _PG_COLUMNCHART, _PG_PLAINBARS );
    strcpy( env.maintitle.title, "Column Chart" );
    _pg_chart( &env, categories, values, NUM_VALUES );
    getch();
    _setvideomode( _DEFAULTMODE );
}
```

produces the following:



Classification: PC Graphics

Systems:
```
_pg_chart - DOS, QNX
_pg_chartms - DOS, QNX
```

Synopsis:

```
#include <pgchart.h>
short _FAR _pg_chartpie( chartenv _FAR *env,
                         char _FAR * _FAR *cat,
                         float _FAR *values,
                         short _FAR *explode, short n );
```

Description: The `_pg_chartpie` function displays a pie chart. The chart is displayed using the options specified in the *env* argument.

The pie chart is created from the data contained in the *values* array. The argument *n* specifies the number of values to chart.

The argument *cat* is an array of strings. These strings describe each of the pie slices and are used in the chart legend. The argument *explode* is an array of values corresponding to each of the pie slices. For each non-zero element in the array, the corresponding pie slice is drawn "exploded", or slightly offset from the rest of the pie.

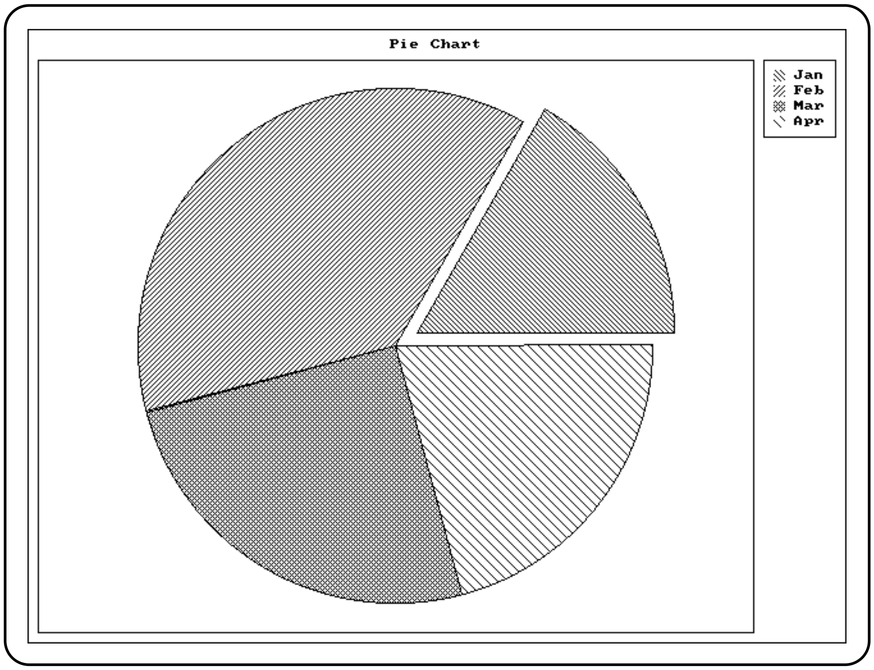
Returns: The `_pg_chartpie` function returns zero if successful; otherwise, a non-zero value is returned.

See Also: `_pg_defaultchart`, `_pg_initchart`, `_pg_chart`, `_pg_chartscatter`, `_pg_analyzechart`, `_pg_analyzepie`, `_pg_analyzescatter`

Example:

```
#include <graph.h>
#include <pgchart.h>
#include <string.h>
#include <conio.h>

#if defined ( __386__ )
    #define _FAR
#else
    #define _FAR    __far
#endif

#define NUM_VALUES 4

char _FAR *categories[ NUM_VALUES ] = {
    "Jan", "Feb", "Mar", "Apr"
};

float values[ NUM_VALUES ] = {
    20, 45, 30, 25
};

short explode[ NUM_VALUES ] = {
    1, 0, 0, 0
};

main()
{
    chartenv env;

    _setvideomode( _VRES16COLOR );
    _pg_initchart();
    _pg_defaultchart( &env,
                      _PG_PIECHART, _PG_NOPERCENT );
    strcpy( env.maintitle.title, "Pie Chart" );
    _pg_chartpie( &env, categories,
                  values, explode, NUM_VALUES );
    getch();
    _setvideomode( _DEFAULTMODE );
}
```

produces the following:



Classification: PC Graphics

Systems: DOS, QNX

Synopsis:

```
#include <pgchart.h>
short _FAR _pg_chartscatter( chartenv _FAR *env,
                             float _FAR *x,
                             float _FAR *y, short n );

short _FAR _pg_chartscatterms( chartenv _FAR *env,
                               float _FAR *x,
                               float _FAR *y,
                               short nseries,
                               short n, short dim,
                               char _FAR * _FAR *labels );
```

Description: The `_pg_chartscatter` functions display either a single-series or a multi-series scatter chart. The chart is displayed using the options specified in the *env* argument.

The `_pg_chartscatter` function displays a scatter chart from the single series of data contained in the arrays *x* and *y*. The argument *n* specifies the number of values to chart.

The `_pg_chartscatterms` function displays a multi-series scatter chart. The argument *nseries* specifies the number of series of data to chart. The arguments *x* and *y* are assumed to be two-dimensional arrays defined as follows:

```
float x[ nseries ][ dim ];
```

The number of values used from each series is given by the argument *n*, where *n* is less than or equal to *dim*. The argument *labels* is an array of strings. These strings describe each of the series and are used in the chart legend.

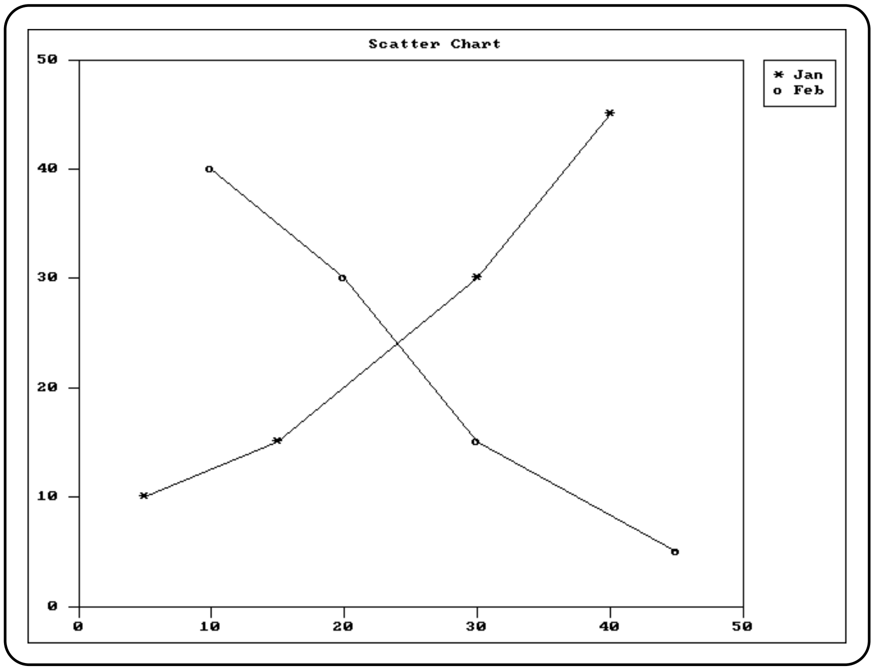
Returns: The `_pg_chartscatter` functions return zero if successful; otherwise, a non-zero value is returned.

See Also: `_pg_defaultchart`, `_pg_initchart`, `_pg_chart`, `_pg_chartpie`, `_pg_analyzechart`, `_pg_analyzepie`, `_pg_analyzescatter`

Example:

```
#include <graph.h>
#include <pgchart.h>
#include <string.h>
#include <conio.h>

#if defined ( __386__ )
    #define _FAR
#else
    #define _FAR    __far
#endif

#define NUM_VALUES 4
#define NUM_SERIES 2

char _FAR *labels[ NUM_SERIES ] = {
    "Jan", "Feb"
};

float x[ NUM_SERIES ][ NUM_VALUES ] = {
    5, 15, 30, 40, 10, 20, 30, 45
};

float y[ NUM_SERIES ][ NUM_VALUES ] = {
    10, 15, 30, 45, 40, 30, 15, 5
};

main()
{
    chartenv env;

    _setvideomode( _VRES16COLOR );
    _pg_initchart();
    _pg_defaultchart( &env,
                      _PG_SCATTERCHART, _PG_POINTANDLINE );
    strcpy( env.maintitle.title, "Scatter Chart" );
    _pg_chartscatterms( &env, x, y, NUM_SERIES,
                        NUM_VALUES, NUM_VALUES, labels );
    getch();
    _setvideomode( _DEFAULTMODE );
}
```

produces the following:



Classification: PC Graphics

Systems: `_pg_chartscatter - DOS, QNX`
`_pg_chartscatterms - DOS, QNX`

Synopsis:

```
#include <pgchart.h>
short _FAR _pg_defaultchart( chartenv _FAR *env,
                             short type, short style );
```

Description: The `_pg_defaultchart` function initializes the chart structure *env* to contain default values before a chart is drawn. All values in the chart structure are initialized, including blanking of all titles. The chart type in the structure is initialized to the value *type*, and the chart style is initialized to *style*.

The argument *type* can have one of the following values:

_PG_BARCHART	Bar chart (horizontal bars)
_PG_COLUMNCHART	Column chart (vertical bars)
_PG_LINECHART	Line chart
_PG_SCATTERCHART	Scatter chart
_PG_PIECHART	Pie chart

Each type of chart can be drawn in one of two styles. For each chart type the argument *style* can have one of the following values: uindex=2 uindex=2 uindex=2 uindex=2 uindex=2 uindex=2

```
Type           Style 1                 Style 2

Bar            _PG_PLAINBARS           _PG_STACKEDBARS
Column         _PG_PLAINBARS           _PG_STACKEDBARS
Line           _PG_POINTANDLINE        _PG_POINTONLY
Scatter        _PG_POINTANDLINE        _PG_POINTONLY
Pie            _PG_PERCENT             _PG_NOPERCENT
```

For single-series bar and column charts, the chart style is ignored. The "plain" (clustered) and "stacked" styles only apply when there is more than one series of data. The "percent" style for pie charts causes percentages to be displayed beside each of the pie slices.

Returns: The `_pg_defaultchart` function returns zero if successful; otherwise, a non-zero value is returned.

See Also: `_pg_initchart`, `_pg_chart`, `_pg_chartpie`, `_pg_chartscatter`

Example:

```
#include <graph.h>
#include <pgchart.h>
#include <string.h>
#include <conio.h>

#if defined ( __386__ )
    #define _FAR
#else
    #define _FAR    __far
#endif

#define NUM_VALUES 4

char _FAR *categories[ NUM_VALUES ] = {
    "Jan", "Feb", "Mar", "Apr"
};

float values[ NUM_VALUES ] = {
    20, 45, 30, 25
};

main()
{
    chartenv env;

    _setvideomode( _VRES16COLOR );
    _pg_initchart();
    _pg_defaultchart( &env,
                      _PG_COLUMNCHART, _PG_PLAINBARS );
    strcpy( env.maintitle.title, "Column Chart" );
    _pg_chart( &env, categories, values, NUM_VALUES );
    getch();
    _setvideomode( _DEFAULTMODE );
}
```

Classification: PC Graphics

Systems: DOS, QNX

Synopsis:

```
#include <pgchart.h>
short _FAR _pg_getchardef( short ch,
                           unsigned char _FAR *def );
```

Description: The `_pg_getchardef` function retrieves the current bit-map definition for the character *ch*. The bit-map is placed in the array *def*. The current font must be an 8-by-8 bit-mapped font.

Returns: The `_pg_getchardef` function returns zero if successful; otherwise, a non-zero value is returned.

See Also: `_pg_defaultchart`, `_pg_initchart`, `_pg_chart`, `_pg_chartpie`, `_pg_chartscatter`, `_pg_setchardef`

Example:

```
#include <graph.h>
#include <pgchart.h>
#include <string.h>
#include <conio.h>

#define NUM_VALUES 4

float x[ NUM_VALUES ] = {
    5, 25, 45, 65
};

float y[ NUM_VALUES ] = {
    5, 45, 25, 65
};

char diamond[ 8 ] = {
    0x10, 0x28, 0x44, 0x82, 0x44, 0x28, 0x10, 0x00
};

main()
{
    chartenv env;
    char old_def[ 8 ];

    _setvideomode( _VRES16COLOR );
    _pg_initchart();
    _pg_defaultchart( &env,
                      _PG_SCATTERCHART, _PG_POINTANDLINE );
    strcpy( env.maintitle.title, "Scatter Chart" );
    /* change asterisk character to diamond */
    _pg_getchardef( '*', old_def );
    _pg_setchardef( '*', diamond );
    _pg_chartscatter( &env, x, y, NUM_VALUES );
    _pg_setchardef( '*', old_def );
    getch();
    _setvideomode( _DEFAULTMODE );
}
```

Classification: PC Graphics

Systems: DOS, QNX

Synopsis:

```
#include <pgchart.h>
short _FAR _pg_getpalette( paletteentry _FAR *pal );
```

Description: The `_pg_getpalette` function retrieves the internal palette of the presentation graphics system. The palette controls the colors, line styles, fill patterns and plot characters used to display each series of data in a chart.

The argument *pal* is an array of palette structures that will contain the palette. Each element of the palette is a structure containing the following fields:

color	color used to display series
style	line style used for line and scatter charts
fill	fill pattern used to fill interior of bar and pie sections
plotchar	character plotted on line and scatter charts

Returns: The `_pg_getpalette` function returns zero if successful; otherwise, a non-zero value is returned.

See Also: `_pg_defaultchart`, `_pg_initchart`, `_pg_chart`, `_pg_chartpie`, `_pg_chartscatter`, `_pg_setpalette`, `_pg_resetpalette`

Example:

```
#include <graph.h>
#include <pgchart.h>
#include <string.h>
#include <conio.h>

#if defined ( __386__ )
    #define _FAR
#else
    #define _FAR    __far
#endif

#define NUM_VALUES 4

char _FAR *categories[ NUM_VALUES ] = {
    "Jan", "Feb", "Mar", "Apr"
};

float values[ NUM_VALUES ] = {
    20, 45, 30, 25
};

char bricks[ 8 ] = {
    0xff, 0x80, 0x80, 0x80, 0xff, 0x08, 0x08, 0x08
};

main()
{
    chartenv env;
    palettetype pal;

    _setvideomode( _VRES16COLOR );
    _pg_initchart();
    _pg_defaultchart( &env,
                      _PG_COLUMNCHART, _PG_PLAINBARS );
    strcpy( env.maintitle.title, "Column Chart" );
    /* get default palette and change 1st entry */
    _pg_getpalette( &pal );
    pal[ 1 ].color = 12;
    memcpy( pal[ 1 ].fill, bricks, 8 );
    /* use new palette */
    _pg_setpalette( &pal );
    _pg_chart( &env, categories, values, NUM_VALUES );
    /* reset palette to default */
    _pg_resetpalette();
    getch();
    _setvideomode( _DEFAULTMODE );
}
```

Classification: PC Graphics

Systems: DOS, QNX

Synopsis:

```
#include <pgchart.h>
void _FAR _pg_getstyleset( unsigned short _FAR *style );
```

Description: The `_pg_getstyleset` function retrieves the internal style-set of the presentation graphics system. The style-set is a set of line styles used for drawing window borders and grid-lines. The argument *style* is an array that will contain the style-set.

Returns: The `_pg_getstyleset` function does not return a value.

See Also: `_pg_defaultchart`, `_pg_initchart`, `_pg_chart`, `_pg_chartpie`, `_pg_chartscatter`, `_pg_setstyleset`, `_pg_resetstyleset`

Example:

```
#include <graph.h>
#include <pgchart.h>
#include <string.h>
#include <conio.h>

#if defined ( __386__ )
    #define _FAR
#else
    #define _FAR    __far
#endif

#define NUM_VALUES 4

char _FAR *categories[ NUM_VALUES ] = {
    "Jan", "Feb", "Mar", "Apr"
};

float values[ NUM_VALUES ] = {
    20, 45, 30, 25
};

main()
{
    chartenv env;
    styleset style;

    _setvideomode( _VRES16COLOR );
    _pg_initchart();
    _pg_defaultchart( &env,
                      _PG_COLUMNCHART, _PG_PLAINBARS );
    strcpy( env.maintitle.title, "Column Chart" );
    /* turn on yaxis grid, and use style 2 */
    env.yaxis.grid = 1;
    env.yaxis.gridstyle = 2;
    /* get default style-set and change entry 2 */
    _pg_getstyleset( &style );
    style[ 2 ] = 0x8888;
    /* use new style-set */
    _pg_setstyleset( &style );
    _pg_chart( &env, categories, values, NUM_VALUES );
    /* reset style-set to default */
    _pg_resetstyleset();
    getch();
    _setvideomode( _DEFAULTMODE );
}
```

Classification: PC Graphics

Systems: DOS, QNX

Synopsis:
```
#include <pgchart.h>
short _FAR _pg_hlabelchart( chartenv _FAR *env,
                            short x, short y,
                            short color,
                            char _FAR *label );
```

Description: The `_pg_hlabelchart` function displays the text string *label* on the chart described by the *env* chart structure. The string is displayed horizontally starting at the point `(x,y)`, relative to the upper left corner of the chart. The *color* specifies the palette color used to display the string.

Returns: The `_pg_hlabelchart` function returns zero if successful; otherwise, a non-zero value is returned.

See Also: `_pg_defaultchart`, `_pg_initchart`, `_pg_chart`, `_pg_chartpie`, `_pg_chartscatter`, `_pg_vlabelchart`

Example:
```
#include <graph.h>
#include <pgchart.h>
#include <string.h>
#include <conio.h>

#if defined ( __386__ )
    #define _FAR
#else
    #define _FAR    __far
#endif

#define NUM_VALUES 4

char _FAR *categories[ NUM_VALUES ] = {
    "Jan", "Feb", "Mar", "Apr"
};

float values[ NUM_VALUES ] = {
    20, 45, 30, 25
};

main()
{
    chartenv env;

    _setvideomode( _VRES16COLOR );
    _pg_initchart();
    _pg_defaultchart( &env,
                      _PG_COLUMNCHART, _PG_PLAINBARS );
    strcpy( env.maintitle.title, "Column Chart" );
    _pg_chart( &env, categories, values, NUM_VALUES );
    _pg_hlabelchart( &env, 64, 32, 1, "Horizontal label" );
    _pg_vlabelchart( &env, 48, 32, 1, "Vertical label" );
    getch();
    _setvideomode( _DEFAULTMODE );
}
```

Classification: PC Graphics

Systems: DOS, QNX

Synopsis:
```
#include <pgchart.h>
short _FAR _pg_initchart( void );
```

Description: The `_pg_initchart` function initializes the presentation graphics system. This includes initializing the internal palette and style-set used when drawing charts. This function must be called before any of the other presentation graphics functions.

The initialization of the presentation graphics system requires that a valid graphics mode has been selected. For this reason the `_setvideomode` function must be called before `_pg_initchart` is called. If a font has been selected (with the `_setfont` function), that font will be used when text is displayed in a chart. Font selection should also be done before initializing the presentation graphics system.

Returns: The `_pg_initchart` function returns zero if successful; otherwise, a non-zero value is returned.

See Also: `_pg_defaultchart`, `_pg_chart`, `_pg_chartpie`, `_pg_chartscatter`, `_setvideomode`, `_setfont`, `_registerfonts`

Example:
```
#include <graph.h>
#include <pgchart.h>
#include <string.h>
#include <conio.h>

#if defined ( __386__ )
    #define _FAR
#else
    #define _FAR    __far
#endif

#define NUM_VALUES 4

char _FAR *categories[ NUM_VALUES ] = {
    "Jan", "Feb", "Mar", "Apr"
};

float values[ NUM_VALUES ] = {
    20, 45, 30, 25
};

main()
{
    chartenv env;

    _setvideomode( _VRES16COLOR );
    _pg_initchart();
    _pg_defaultchart( &env,
                      _PG_COLUMNCHART, _PG_PLAINBARS );
    strcpy( env.maintitle.title, "Column Chart" );
    _pg_chart( &env, categories, values, NUM_VALUES );
    getch();
    _setvideomode( _DEFAULTMODE );
}
```

Classification: PC Graphics

Systems: DOS, QNX

Synopsis:

```
#include <pgchart.h>
short _FAR _pg_resetpalette( void );
```

Description: The `_pg_resetpalette` function resets the internal palette of the presentation graphics system to default values. The palette controls the colors, line styles, fill patterns and plot characters used to display each series of data in a chart. The default palette chosen is dependent on the current video mode.

Returns: The `_pg_resetpalette` function returns zero if successful; otherwise, a non-zero value is returned.

See Also: `_pg_defaultchart`, `_pg_initchart`, `_pg_chart`, `_pg_chartpie`, `_pg_chartscatter`, `_pg_getpalette`, `_pg_setpalette`

Example:

```
#include <graph.h>
#include <pgchart.h>
#include <string.h>
#include <conio.h>

#if defined ( __386__ )
    #define _FAR
#else
    #define _FAR    __far
#endif

#define NUM_VALUES 4

char _FAR *categories[ NUM_VALUES ] = {
    "Jan", "Feb", "Mar", "Apr"
};

float values[ NUM_VALUES ] = {
    20, 45, 30, 25
};

char bricks[ 8 ] = {
    0xff, 0x80, 0x80, 0x80, 0xff, 0x08, 0x08, 0x08
};

main()
{
    chartenv env;
    palettetype pal;

    _setvideomode( _VRES16COLOR );
    _pg_initchart();
    _pg_defaultchart( &env,
                      _PG_COLUMNCHART, _PG_PLAINBARS );
    strcpy( env.maintitle.title, "Column Chart" );
    /* get default palette and change 1st entry */
    _pg_getpalette( &pal );
    pal[ 1 ].color = 12;
    memcpy( pal[ 1 ].fill, bricks, 8 );
    /* use new palette */
    _pg_setpalette( &pal );
    _pg_chart( &env, categories, values, NUM_VALUES );
    /* reset palette to default */
    _pg_resetpalette();
    getch();
    _setvideomode( _DEFAULTMODE );
}
```

Classification: PC Graphics

Systems: DOS, QNX

Synopsis:
```
#include <pgchart.h>
void _FAR _pg_resetstyleset( void );
```

Description: The `_pg_resetstyleset` function resets the internal style-set of the presentation graphics system to default values. The style-set is a set of line styles used for drawing window borders and grid-lines.

Returns: The `_pg_resetstyleset` function does not return a value.

See Also: `_pg_defaultchart`, `_pg_initchart`, `_pg_chart`, `_pg_chartpie`, `_pg_chartscatter`, `_pg_getstyleset`, `_pg_setstyleset`

Example:
```
#include <graph.h>
#include <pgchart.h>
#include <string.h>
#include <conio.h>

#if defined ( __386__ )
    #define _FAR
#else
    #define _FAR    __far
#endif

#define NUM_VALUES 4

char _FAR *categories[ NUM_VALUES ] = {
    "Jan", "Feb", "Mar", "Apr"
};

float values[ NUM_VALUES ] = {
    20, 45, 30, 25
};

main()
{
    chartenv env;
    styleset style;

    _setvideomode( _VRES16COLOR );
    _pg_initchart();
    _pg_defaultchart( &env,
                      _PG_COLUMNCHART, _PG_PLAINBARS );
    strcpy( env.maintitle.title, "Column Chart" );
    /* turn on yaxis grid, and use style 2 */
    env.yaxis.grid = 1;
    env.yaxis.gridstyle = 2;
    /* get default style-set and change entry 2 */
    _pg_getstyleset( &style );
    style[ 2 ] = 0x8888;
    /* use new style-set */
    _pg_setstyleset( &style );
    _pg_chart( &env, categories, values, NUM_VALUES );
    /* reset style-set to default */
    _pg_resetstyleset();
    getch();
    _setvideomode( _DEFAULTMODE );
}
```

Classification: PC Graphics

Systems: DOS, QNX

Synopsis:
```
#include <pgchart.h>
short _FAR _pg_setchardef( short ch,
                           unsigned char _FAR *def );
```

Description: The `_pg_setchardef` function sets the current bit-map definition for the character *ch*. The bit-map is contained in the array *def*. The current font must be an 8-by-8 bit-mapped font.

Returns: The `_pg_setchardef` function returns zero if successful; otherwise, a non-zero value is returned.

See Also: `_pg_defaultchart`, `_pg_initchart`, `_pg_chart`, `_pg_chartpie`, `_pg_chartscatter`, `_pg_getchardef`

Example:
```
#include <graph.h>
#include <pgchart.h>
#include <string.h>
#include <conio.h>

#define NUM_VALUES 4

float x[ NUM_VALUES ] = {
    5, 25, 45, 65
};

float y[ NUM_VALUES ] = {
    5, 45, 25, 65
};

char diamond[ 8 ] = {
    0x10, 0x28, 0x44, 0x82, 0x44, 0x28, 0x10, 0x00
};

main()
{
    chartenv env;
    char old_def[ 8 ];

    _setvideomode( _VRES16COLOR );
    _pg_initchart();
    _pg_defaultchart( &env,
                      _PG_SCATTERCHART, _PG_POINTANDLINE );
    strcpy( env.maintitle.title, "Scatter Chart" );
    /* change asterisk character to diamond */
    _pg_getchardef( '*', old_def );
    _pg_setchardef( '*', diamond );
    _pg_chartscatter( &env, x, y, NUM_VALUES );
    _pg_setchardef( '*', old_def );
    getch();
    _setvideomode( _DEFAULTMODE );
}
```

Classification: PC Graphics

Systems: DOS, QNX

Synopsis:
```
#include <pgchart.h>
short _FAR _pg_setpalette( paletteentry _FAR *pal );
```

Description: The `_pg_setpalette` function sets the internal palette of the presentation graphics system. The palette controls the colors, line styles, fill patterns and plot characters used to display each series of data in a chart.

The argument *pal* is an array of palette structures containing the new palette. Each element of the palette is a structure containing the following fields:

color	color used to display series
style	line style used for line and scatter charts
fill	fill pattern used to fill interior of bar and pie sections
plotchar	character plotted on line and scatter charts

Returns: The `_pg_setpalette` function returns zero if successful; otherwise, a non-zero value is returned.

See Also: `_pg_defaultchart`, `_pg_initchart`, `_pg_chart`, `_pg_chartpie`, `_pg_chartscatter`, `_pg_getpalette`, `_pg_resetpalette`

Example:

```
#include <graph.h>
#include <pgchart.h>
#include <string.h>
#include <conio.h>

#if defined ( __386__ )
    #define _FAR
#else
    #define _FAR    __far
#endif

#define NUM_VALUES 4

char _FAR *categories[ NUM_VALUES ] = {
    "Jan", "Feb", "Mar", "Apr"
};

float values[ NUM_VALUES ] = {
    20, 45, 30, 25
};

char bricks[ 8 ] = {
    0xff, 0x80, 0x80, 0x80, 0xff, 0x08, 0x08, 0x08
};

main()
{
    chartenv env;
    palettetype pal;

    _setvideomode( _VRES16COLOR );
    _pg_initchart();
    _pg_defaultchart( &env,
                      _PG_COLUMNCHART, _PG_PLAINBARS );
    strcpy( env.maintitle.title, "Column Chart" );
    /* get default palette and change 1st entry */
    _pg_getpalette( &pal );
    pal[ 1 ].color = 12;
    memcpy( pal[ 1 ].fill, bricks, 8 );
    /* use new palette */
    _pg_setpalette( &pal );
    _pg_chart( &env, categories, values, NUM_VALUES );
    /* reset palette to default */
    _pg_resetpalette();
    getch();
    _setvideomode( _DEFAULTMODE );
}
```

Classification: PC Graphics

Systems: DOS, QNX

Synopsis:

```
#include <pgchart.h>
void _FAR _pg_setstyleset( unsigned short _FAR *style );
```

Description: The `_pg_setstyleset` function retrieves the internal style-set of the presentation graphics system. The style-set is a set of line styles used for drawing window borders and grid-lines. The argument *style* is an array containing the new style-set.

Returns: The `_pg_setstyleset` function does not return a value.

See Also: `_pg_defaultchart`, `_pg_initchart`, `_pg_chart`, `_pg_chartpie`, `_pg_chartscatter`, `_pg_getstyleset`, `_pg_resetstyleset`

Example:

```
#include <graph.h>
#include <pgchart.h>
#include <string.h>
#include <conio.h>

#if defined ( __386__ )
    #define _FAR
#else
    #define _FAR    __far
#endif

#define NUM_VALUES 4

char _FAR *categories[ NUM_VALUES ] = {
    "Jan", "Feb", "Mar", "Apr"
};

float values[ NUM_VALUES ] = {
    20, 45, 30, 25
};

main()
{
    chartenv env;
    styleset style;

    _setvideomode( _VRES16COLOR );
    _pg_initchart();
    _pg_defaultchart( &env,
                      _PG_COLUMNCHART, _PG_PLAINBARS );
    strcpy( env.maintitle.title, "Column Chart" );
    /* turn on yaxis grid, and use style 2 */
    env.yaxis.grid = 1;
    env.yaxis.gridstyle = 2;
    /* get default style-set and change entry 2 */
    _pg_getstyleset( &style );
    style[ 2 ] = 0x8888;
    /* use new style-set */
    _pg_setstyleset( &style );
    _pg_chart( &env, categories, values, NUM_VALUES );
    /* reset style-set to default */
    _pg_resetstyleset();
    getch();
    _setvideomode( _DEFAULTMODE );
}
```

Classification: PC Graphics

Systems: DOS, QNX

Synopsis:
```
#include <pgchart.h>
short _FAR _pg_vlabelchart( chartenv _FAR *env,
                            short x, short y,
                            short color,
                            char _FAR *label );
```

Description: The `_pg_vlabelchart` function displays the text string *label* on the chart described by the *env* chart structure. The string is displayed vertically starting at the point `(x,y)`, relative to the upper left corner of the chart. The *color* specifies the palette color used to display the string.

Returns: The `_pg_vlabelchart` function returns zero if successful; otherwise, a non-zero value is returned.

See Also: `_pg_defaultchart`, `_pg_initchart`, `_pg_chart`, `_pg_chartpie`, `_pg_chartscatter`, `_pg_hlabelchart`

Example:
```
#include <graph.h>
#include <pgchart.h>
#include <string.h>
#include <conio.h>

#if defined ( __386__ )
    #define _FAR
#else
    #define _FAR    __far
#endif

#define NUM_VALUES 4

char _FAR *categories[ NUM_VALUES ] = {
    "Jan", "Feb", "Mar", "Apr"
};

float values[ NUM_VALUES ] = {
    20, 45, 30, 25
};

main()
{
    chartenv env;

    _setvideomode( _VRES16COLOR );
    _pg_initchart();
    _pg_defaultchart( &env,
                      _PG_COLUMNCHART, _PG_PLAINBARS );
    strcpy( env.maintitle.title, "Column Chart" );
    _pg_chart( &env, categories, values, NUM_VALUES );
    _pg_hlabelchart( &env, 64, 32, 1, "Horizontal label" );
    _pg_vlabelchart( &env, 48, 32, 1, "Vertical label" );
    getch();
    _setvideomode( _DEFAULTMODE );
}
```

Classification: PC Graphics

Systems: DOS, QNX

Synopsis:

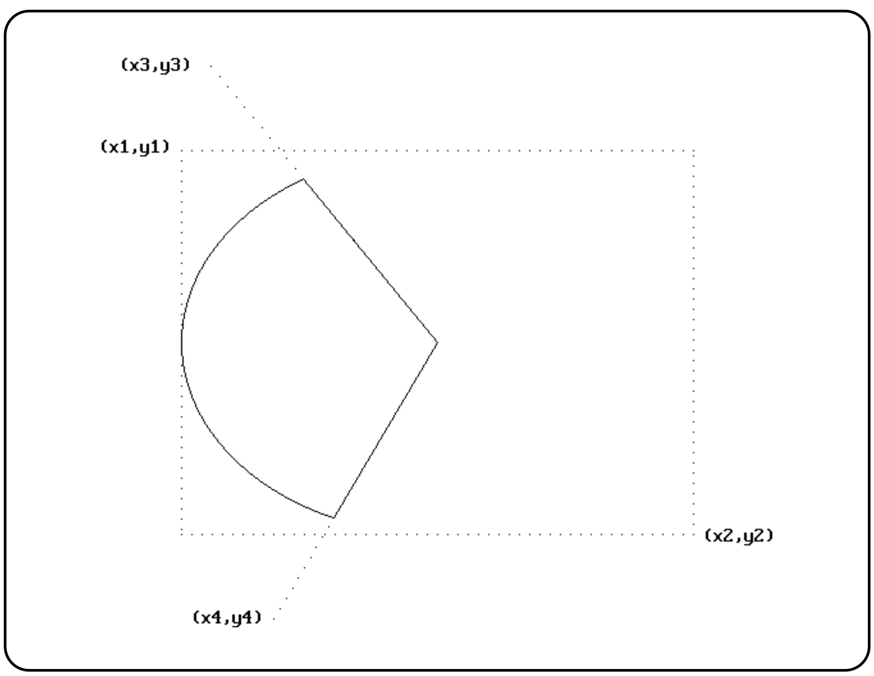
```
#include <graph.h>
short _FAR _pie( short fill, short x1, short y1,
                              short x2, short y2,
                              short x3, short y3,
                              short x4, short y4 );

short _FAR _pie_w( short fill, double x1, double y1,
                                double x2, double y2,
                                double x3, double y3,
                                double x4, double y4 );

short _FAR _pie_wxy( short fill,
                     struct _wxycoord _FAR *p1,
                     struct _wxycoord _FAR *p2,
                     struct _wxycoord _FAR *p3,
                     struct _wxycoord _FAR *p4 );
```

Description: The `_pie` functions draw pie-shaped wedges. The `_pie` function uses the view coordinate system. The `_pie_w` and `_pie_wxy` functions use the window coordinate system.

The pie wedges are drawn by drawing an elliptical arc (in the way described for the `_arc` functions) and then joining the center of the rectangle that contains the ellipse to the two endpoints of the arc.

The elliptical arc is drawn with its center at the center of the rectangle established by the points `(x1,y1)` and `(x2,y2)`. The arc is a segment of the ellipse drawn within this bounding rectangle. The arc starts at the point on this ellipse that intersects the vector from the centre of the ellipse to the point `(x3,y3)`. The arc ends at the point on this ellipse that intersects the vector from the centre of the ellipse to the point `(x4,y4)`. The arc is drawn in a counter-clockwise direction with the current plot action using the current color and the current line style.

The following picture illustrates the way in which the bounding rectangle and the vectors specifying the start and end points are defined.



When the coordinates `(x1,y1)` and `(x2,y2)` establish a line or a point (this happens when one or more of the x-coordinates or y-coordinates are equal), nothing is drawn.

The argument *fill* determines whether the figure is filled in or has only its outline drawn. The argument can have one of two values:

_GFILLINTERIOR fill the interior by writing pixels with the current plot action using the current color and the current fill mask

_GBORDER leave the interior unchanged; draw the outline of the figure with the current plot action using the current color and line style

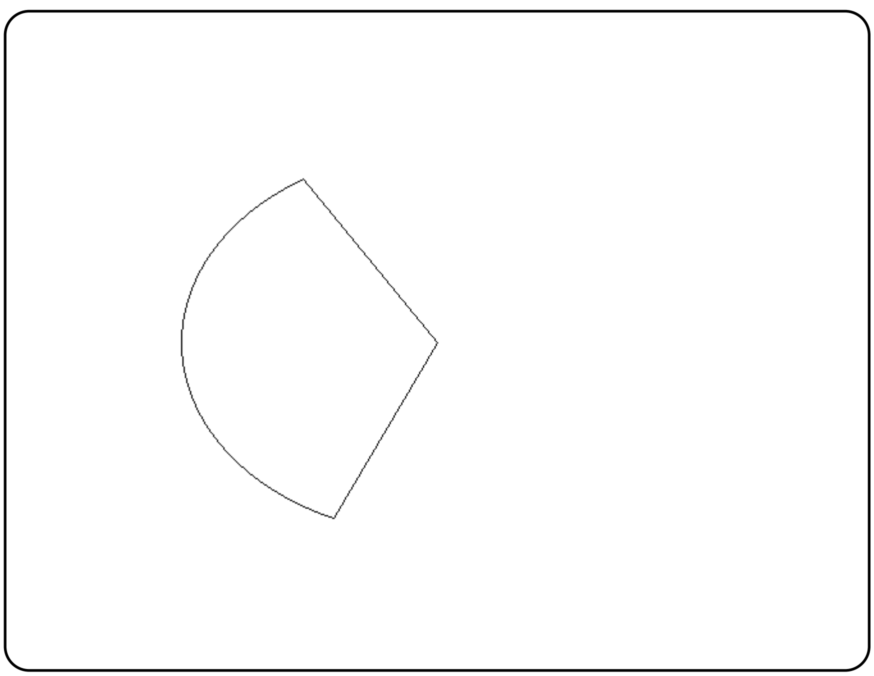
Returns: The `_pie` functions return a non-zero value when the figure was successfully drawn; otherwise, zero is returned.

See Also: `_arc`, `_ellipse`, `_setcolor`, `_setfillmask`, `_setlinestyle`, `_setplotaction`

Example:

```
#include <conio.h>
#include <graph.h>

main()
{
    _setvideomode( _VRES16COLOR );
    _pie( _GBORDER, 120, 90, 520, 390,
                    140, 20, 190, 460 );
    getch();
    _setvideomode( _DEFAULTMODE );
}
```

produces the following:



Classification: PC Graphics

Systems:
```
_pie - DOS, QNX
_pie_w - DOS, QNX
_pie_wxy - DOS, QNX
```

Synopsis:

```
#include <graph.h>
short _FAR _polygon( short fill, short numpts,
                     struct xycoord _FAR *points );

short _FAR _polygon_w( short fill, short numpts,
                       double _FAR *points );

short _FAR _polygon_wxy( short fill, short numpts,
                         struct _wxycoord _FAR *points );
```

Description: The `_polygon` functions draw polygons. The `_polygon` function uses the view coordinate system. The `_polygon_w` and `_polygon_wxy` functions use the window coordinate system.

The polygon is defined as containing *numpts* points whose coordinates are given in the array *points*.

The argument *fill* determines whether the polygon is filled in or has only its outline drawn. The argument can have one of two values:

_GFILLINTERIOR fill the interior by writing pixels with the current plot action using the current color and the current fill mask

_GBORDER leave the interior unchanged; draw the outline of the figure with the current plot action using the current color and line style

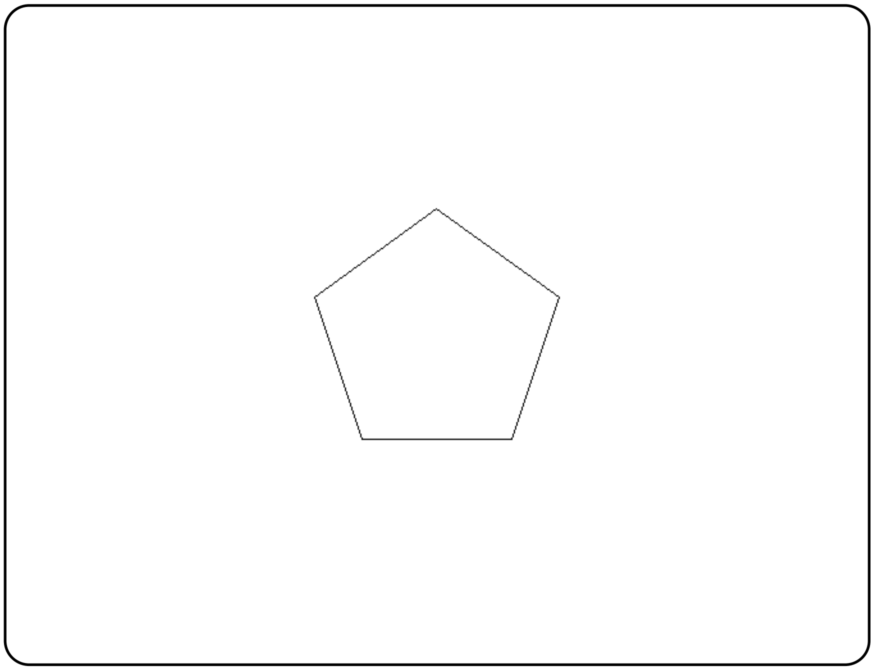
Returns: The `_polygon` functions return a non-zero value when the polygon was successfully drawn; otherwise, zero is returned.

See Also: `_setcolor`, `_setfillmask`, `_setlinestyle`, `_setplotaction`

Example:

```
#include <conio.h>
#include <graph.h>

struct xycoord points[ 5 ] = {
    319, 140, 224, 209, 261, 320,
    378, 320, 415, 209
};

main()
{
    _setvideomode( _VRES16COLOR );
    _polygon( _GBORDER, 5, points );
    getch();
    _setvideomode( _DEFAULTMODE );
}
```

produces the following:



Classification: PC Graphics

Systems:
```
_polygon - DOS, QNX
_polygon_w - DOS, QNX
_polygon_wxy - DOS, QNX
```

Synopsis:
```
#include <math.h>
double pow( double x, double y );
```

Description: The `pow` function computes *x* raised to the power *y*. A domain error occurs if *x* is zero and *y* is less than or equal to 0, or if *x* is negative and *y* is not an integer. A range error may occur.

Returns: The `pow` function returns the value of *x* raised to the power *y*. When the argument is outside the permissible range, the `matherr` function is called. Unless the default `matherr` function is replaced, it will set the global variable `errno` to `EDOM`, and print a "DOMAIN error" diagnostic message using the `stderr` stream.

See Also: `exp`, `log`, `sqrt`

Example:
```
#include <stdio.h>
#include <math.h>

void main()
  {
    printf( "%f\n", pow( 1.5, 2.5 ) );
  }
```

produces the following:

```
2.755676
```

Classification: ANSI

Systems: Math

Synopsis:
```
#include <stdio.h>
int printf( const char *format, ... );
#include <wchar.h>
int wprintf( const wchar_t *format, ... );
```

Safer C: The Safer C Library extension provides the `printf_s` function which is a safer alternative to `printf`. This newer `printf_s` function is recommended to be used instead of the traditional "unsafe" `printf` function.

Description: The `printf` function writes output to the file designated by `stdout` under control of the argument *format*. The *format* string is described below.

The `wprintf` function is identical to `printf` except that it accepts a wide-character string argument for *format*.

Returns: The `printf` function returns the number of characters written, or a negative value if an output error occurred.

The `wprintf` function returns the number of wide characters written, or a negative value if an output error occurred. When an error has occurred, `errno` contains a value indicating the type of error that has been detected.

See Also: `_bprintf`, `cprintf`, `fprintf`, `sprintf`, `_vbprintf`, `vcprintf`, `vfprintf`, `vprintf`, `vsprintf`

Example:
```
#include <stdio.h>

void main( void )
{
    char *weekday, *month;

    weekday = "Saturday";
    month = "April";
    printf( "%s, %s %d, %d\n",
          weekday, month, 18, 1987 );
    printf( "f1 = %8.4f f2 = %10.2E x = %#08x i = %d\n",
            23.45,      3141.5926,   0x1db,     -1 );
}
```

produces the following:

```
Saturday, April 18, 1987
f1 =  23.4500 f2 =  3.14E+003 x = 0x0001db i = -1
```

Format Control String: The format control string consists of *ordinary characters*, that are written exactly as they occur in the format string, and *conversion specifiers*, that cause argument values to be written as they are encountered during the processing of the format string. An ordinary character in the format string is any character, other than a percent character (%), that is not part of a conversion specifier. A conversion specifier is a sequence of characters in the format string that begins with a percent character (%) and is followed, in sequence, by the following:

- zero or more *format control flags* that can modify the final effect of the format directive;
- an optional decimal integer, or an asterisk character ('*'), that specifies a *minimum field width* to be reserved for the formatted item;
- an optional *precision* specification in the form of a period character (.), followed by an optional decimal integer or an asterisk character (*);
- an optional *type length* specification: one of "hh", "h", "l", "ll", "j", "z", "t", "L", "I64", "w", "N" or "W"; and
- a character that specifies the type of conversion to be performed: one of the characters "bcCdeEfFgGinopsSuxX".

The valid format control flags are:

`"-"` the formatted item is left-justified within the field; normally, items are right-justified

`"+"` a signed, positive object will always start with a plus character (+); normally, only negative items begin with a sign

`" "` a signed, positive object will always start with a space character; if both "+" and " " are specified, "+" overrides " "

`"#"` an alternate conversion form is used:

- for "b" (unsigned binary) and "o" (unsigned octal) conversions, the precision is incremented, if necessary, so that the first digit is "0".
- for "x" or "X" (unsigned hexadecimal) conversions, a non-zero value is prepended with "0x" or "0X" respectively.
- for "e", "E", "f", "F", "g" or "G" (any floating-point) conversions, the result always contains a decimal-point character, even if no digits follow it; normally, a decimal-point character appears in the result only if there is a digit to follow it.
- in addition to the preceding, for "g" or "G" conversions, trailing zeros are not removed from the result.

If no field width is specified, or if the value that is given is less than the number of characters in the converted value (subject to any precision value), a field of sufficient width to contain the converted value is used. If the converted value has fewer characters than are specified by the field width, the value is padded on the left (or right, subject to the left-justification flag) with spaces or zero characters ("0"). If the field width begins with "0" and no precision is specified, the value is padded with zeros; otherwise the value is padded with spaces. If the field width is "*", a value of type `int` from the argument list is used (before a precision argument or a conversion argument) as the minimum field width. A negative field width value is interpreted as a left-justification flag, followed by a positive field width.

As with the field width specifier, a precision specifier of "*" causes a value of type `int` from the argument list to be used as the precision specifier. If no precision value is given, a precision of 0 is used. The precision value affects the following conversions:

- For "b", "d", "i", "o", "u", "x" and "X" (integer) conversions, the precision specifies the minimum number of digits to appear.

- For "e", "E", "f" and "F" (fixed-precision, floating-point) conversions, the precision specifies the number of digits to appear after the decimal-point character.

- For "g" and "G" (variable-precision, floating-point) conversions, the precision specifies the maximum number of significant digits to appear.

- For "s" or "S" (string) conversions, the precision specifies the maximum number of characters to appear.

A type length specifier affects the conversion as follows:

- "hh" causes a "b", "d", "i", "o", "u", "x" or "X" (integer) format conversion to treat the argument as a `signed char` or `unsigned char` argument. Note that, although the argument may have been promoted to an `int` as part of the function call, the value is converted to the smaller type before it is formatted.

- "hh" causes an "n" (converted length assignment) operation to assign the converted length to an object of type `signed char.`

- "h" causes a "b", "d", "i", "o", "u", "x" or "X" (integer) format conversion to treat the argument as a `short int` or `unsigned short int` argument. Note that, although the argument may have been promoted to an `int` as part of the function call, the value is converted to the smaller type before it is formatted.

- "h" causes an "f" format conversion to interpret a `long` argument as a fixed-point number consisting of a 16-bit signed integer part and a 16-bit unsigned fractional part. The integer part is in the high 16 bits and the fractional part is in the low 16 bits.

```
struct fixpt {
    unsigned short fraction; /* Intel architecture! */
      signed short integral;
};

struct fixpt foo1 =
  { 0x8000, 1234 }; /* represents 1234.5 */
struct fixpt foo2 =
  { 0x8000, -1 };   /* represents -0.5 (-1+.5) */
```

  The value is formatted with the same rules as for floating-point values. This is a Watcom extension.

- "h" causes an "n" (converted length assignment) operation to assign the converted length to an object of type `short int.`

- "h" causes an "s" operation to treat the argument string as an ASCII character string composed of 8-bit characters.

  For `printf` and related byte input/output functions, this specifier is redundant. For `wprintf` and related wide character input/output functions, this specifier is required if the argument string is to be treated as an 8-bit ASCII character string; otherwise it will be treated as a wide character string.

```
printf(    "%s%d", "Num=", 12345 );
wprintf( L"%hs%d", "Num=", 12345 );
```

- "l" causes a "b", "d", "i", "o", "u", "x" or "X" (integer) conversion to process a `long int` or `unsigned long int` argument.

- "l" causes an "n" (converted length assignment) operation to assign the converted length to an object of type `long int.`

- "l" or "w" cause an "s" operation to treat the argument string as a wide character string (a string composed of characters of type `wchar_t`).

  For `printf` and related byte input/output functions, this specifier is required if the argument string is to be treated as a wide character string; otherwise it will be treated as an 8-bit ASCII character string. For `wprintf` and related wide character input/output functions, this specifier is redundant.

```
printf(  "%ls%d", L"Num=", 12345 );
wprintf( L"%s%d", L"Num=", 12345 );
```

- "ll" causes a "b", "d", "i", "o", "u", "x" or "X" (integer) conversion to process a `long long` or `unsigned long long` argument (e.g., %lld).

- "ll" causes an "n" (converted length assignment) operation to assign the converted length to an object of type `long long int.`

- "j" causes a "b", "d", "i", "o", "u", "x" or "X" (integer) conversion to process an `intmax_t` or `uintmax_t` argument.

- "j" causes an "n" (converted length assignment) operation to assign the converted length to an object of type `intmax_t.`

- "z" causes a "b", "d", "i", "o", "u", "x" or "X" (integer) conversion to process a `size_t` or the corresponding signed integer type argument.

- "z" causes an "n" (converted length assignment) operation to assign the converted length to an object of signed integer type corresponding to `size_t.`

- "t" causes a "b", "d", "i", "o", "u", "x" or "X" (integer) conversion to process a `ptrdiff_t` or the corresponding unsigned integer type argument.

- "t" causes an "n" (converted length assignment) operation to assign the converted length to an object of type `ptrdiff_t.`

- "I64" causes a "b", "d", "i", "o", "u", "x" or "X" (integer) conversion to process an `__int64` or `unsigned __int64` argument (e.g., %I64d).

- "L" causes an "e", "E", "f", "F", "g", "G" (double) conversion to process a `long double` argument.

- "W" causes the pointer associated with "n", "p", "s" conversions to be treated as a far pointer.

- "N" causes the pointer associated with "n", "p", "s" conversions to be treated as a near pointer.

The valid conversion type specifiers are:

b An argument of type `int` is converted to an unsigned binary notation and written to the output stream. The default precision is 1, but if more digits are required, leading zeros are added.

c An argument of type `int` is converted to a value of type `char` and the corresponding ASCII character code is written to the output stream.

C An argument of type `wchar_t` is converted to a multibyte character and written to the output stream.

d, i An argument of type `int` is converted to a signed decimal notation and written to the output stream. The default precision is 1, but if more digits are required, leading zeros are added.

e, E An argument of type `double` is converted to a decimal notation in the form `[-]d.ddde[+|-]ddd` similar to FORTRAN exponential (E) notation. The leading sign appears (subject to the format control flags) only if the argument is negative. If the argument is non-zero, the digit before the decimal-point character is non-zero. The precision is used as the number of digits following the decimal-point character. If the precision is not specified, a default precision of six is used. If the precision is 0, the decimal-point character is suppressed. The value is rounded to the appropriate number of digits. For "E" conversions, the exponent begins with the character "E" rather than "e". The exponent sign and a three-digit number (that indicates the power of ten by which the decimal fraction is multiplied) are always produced.

f, F An argument of type `double` is converted to a decimal notation in the form `[-]ddd.ddd` similar to FORTRAN fixed-point (F) notation. The leading sign appears (subject to the format control flags) only if the argument is negative. The precision is used as the number of digits following the decimal-point character. If the precision is not specified, a default precision of six is used. If the precision is 0, the decimal-point character is suppressed, otherwise, at least one digit is produced before the decimal-point character. The value is rounded to the appropriate number of digits.

g, G An argument of type `double` is converted using either the "f" or "e" (or "F" or "E", for a "G" conversion) style of conversion depending on the value of the argument. In either case, the precision specifies the number of significant digits that are contained in the result. "e" style conversion is used only if the exponent from such a conversion would be less than -4 or greater than the precision. Trailing zeros are removed from the result and a decimal-point character only appears if it is followed by a digit.

n The number of characters that have been written to the output stream is assigned to the integer pointed to by the argument. No output is produced.

o An argument of type `int` is converted to an unsigned octal notation and written to the output stream. The default precision is 1, but if more digits are required, leading zeros are added.

p, P An argument of type `void *` is converted to a value of type `int` and the value is formatted as for a hexadecimal ("x") conversion.

s Characters from the string specified by an argument of type `char *` or `wchar_t *`, up to, but not including the terminating null character ('\0'), are written to the output stream. If a precision is specified, no more than that many characters (bytes) are written (e.g., %.7s)

For `printf`, this specifier refers to an ASCII character string unless the "l" or "w" modifiers are used to indicate a wide character string.

For `wprintf`, this specifier refers to a wide character string unless the "h" modifier is used to indicate an ASCII character string.

S Characters from the string specified by an argument of type `wchar_t *`, up to, but not including the terminating null wide character (L'\0'), are converted to multibyte characters and written to the output stream. If a precision is specified, no more than that many characters (bytes) are written (e.g., %.7S)

u An argument of type `int` is converted to an unsigned decimal notation and written to the output stream. The default precision is 1, but if more digits are required, leading zeros are added.

x, X An argument of type `int` is converted to an unsigned hexadecimal notation and written to the output stream. The default precision is 1, but if more digits are required, leading zeros are added. Hexadecimal notation uses the digits "0" through "9" and the characters "a" through "f" or "A" through "F" for "x" or "X" conversions respectively, as the hexadecimal digits. Subject to the alternate-form control flag, "0x" or "0X" is prepended to the output.

Any other conversion type specifier character, including another percent character (%), is written to the output stream with no special interpretation.

The arguments must correspond with the conversion type specifiers, left to right in the string; otherwise, indeterminate results will occur.

If the value corresponding to a floating-point specifier is infinity, or not a number (NaN), then the output will be "inf" or "-inf" for infinity, and "nan" or "-nan" for NaN's. If the conversion specifier is an uppercase character (ie. "E", "F", or "G"), the output will be uppercase as well ("INF", "NAN"), otherwise the output will be lowercase as noted above.

The pointer size specification ("N" or "W") is only effective on platforms that use a segmented memory model, although it is always recognized.

For example, a specifier of the form `"%8.*f"` will define a field to be at least 8 characters wide, and will get the next argument for the precision to be used in the conversion.

Classification: ANSI (except for N, W pointer size modifiers and b, I64 specifiers)

Systems:
```
printf - All, Netware
wprintf - All
```

Synopsis:

```
#define __STDC_WANT_LIB_EXT1__ 1
#include <stdio.h>
int printf_s( const char * restrict format, ... );
#include <wchar.h>
int wprintf_s( const wchar_t * restrict format, ... );
```

Constraints: If any of the following runtime-constraints is violated, the currently active runtime-constraint handler will be invoked and `printf_s` will return a non-zero value to indicate an error, or the runtime-constraint handler aborts the program.

The *format* argument shall not be a null pointer. The `%n` specifier (modified or not by flags, field width, or precision) shall not appear in the string pointed to by *format*. Any argument to `printf_s` corresponding to a `%s` specifier shall not be a null pointer.

If there is a runtime-constraint violation, the `printf_s` function does not attempt to produce further output, and it is unspecified to what extent `printf_s` produced output before discovering the runtime-constraint violation.

Description: The `printf_s` function is equivalent to the `printf` function except for the explicit runtime-constraints listed above.

The `wprintf_s` function is identical to `printf_s` except that it accepts a wide-character string argument for *format*.

Returns: The `printf_s` function returns the number of characters written, or a negative value if an output error or runtime-constraint violation occurred.

The `wprintf_s` function returns the number of wide characters written, or a negative value if an output error or runtime-constraint violation occurred.

See Also: `_bprintf`, `cprintf`, `fprintf`, `printf`, `sprintf`, `_vbprintf`, `vcprintf`, `vfprintf`, `vprintf`, `vsprintf`

Example:

```
#define __STDC_WANT_LIB_EXT1__ 1
#include <stdio.h>

void main( void )
{
    char *weekday, *month;

    weekday = "Saturday";
    month = "April";
    printf_s( "%s, %s %d, %d\n",
              weekday, month, 18, 1987 );
    printf_s( "f1 = %8.4f f2 = %10.2E x = %#08x i = %d\n",
              23.45, 3141.5926, 0x1db, -1 );
}
```

produces the following:

```
Saturday, April 18, 1987
f1 =  23.4500 f2 =  3.14E+003 x = 0x0001db i = -1
```

Classification: printf_s is TR 24731 wprintf_s is TR 24731

Systems:
```
printf_s - All, Netware
wprintf_s - All
```

Synopsis:

```
#include <stdio.h>
int putc( int c, FILE *fp );
#include <stdio.h>
#include <wchar.h>
wint_t putwc( wint_t c, FILE *fp );
```

Description: The `putc` function is equivalent to `fputc`, except it may be implemented as a macro. The `putc` function writes the character specified by the argument *c* to the output stream designated by *fp*.

The `putwc` function is identical to `putc` except that it converts the wide character specified by *c* to a multibyte character and writes it to the output stream.

Returns: The `putc` function returns the character written or, if a write error occurs, the error indicator is set and `putc` returns `EOF`.

The `putwc` function returns the wide character written or, if a write error occurs, the error indicator is set and `putwc` returns `WEOF`.

When an error has occurred, `errno` contains a value indicating the type of error that has been detected.

See Also: `fopen`, `fputc`, `fputchar`, `fputs`, `putchar`, `puts`, `ferror`

Example:

```
#include <stdio.h>

void main()
  {
    FILE *fp;
    int c;

    fp = fopen( "file", "r" );
    if( fp != NULL ) {
      while( (c = fgetc( fp )) != EOF )
          putc( c, stdout );
      fclose( fp );
    }
  }
```

Classification: putc is ANSI
putwc is ANSI

Systems:

```
putc - All, Netware
putwc - All
```

Synopsis:
```
#include <conio.h>
int putch( int c );
```

Description: The `putch` function writes the character specified by the argument *c* to the console.

Returns: The `putch` function returns the character written.

See Also: `getch`, `getche`, `kbhit`, `ungetch`

Example:
```
#include <conio.h>
#include <stdio.h>

void main()
  {
    FILE *fp;
    int c;

    fp = fopen( "file", "r" );
    if ( fp != NULL ) {
      while( (c = fgetc( fp )) != EOF )
        putch( c );
    }
    fclose( fp );
  }
```

Classification: WATCOM

Systems: All, Netware

Synopsis:
```
#include <stdio.h>
int putchar( int c );
#include <wchar.h>
wint_t putwchar( wint_t c );
```

Description: The `putchar` function writes the character specified by the argument *c* to the output stream `stdout`.

The function is equivalent to

```
fputc( c, stdout );
```

The `putwchar` function is identical to `putchar` except that it converts the wide character specified by *c* to a multibyte character and writes it to the output stream.

Returns: The `putchar` function returns the character written or, if a write error occurs, the error indicator is set and `putchar` returns `EOF`.

The `putwchar` function returns the wide character written or, if a write error occurs, the error indicator is set and `putwchar` returns `WEOF`.

When an error has occurred, `errno` contains a value indicating the type of error that has been detected.

See Also: `fopen`, `fputc`, `fputchar`, `fputs`, `putc`, `puts`, `ferror`

Example:
```
#include <stdio.h>

void main()
  {
    FILE *fp;
    int c;

    fp = fopen( "file", "r" );
    c = fgetc( fp );
    while( c != EOF ) {
        putchar( c );
        c = fgetc( fp );
    }
    fclose( fp );
  }
```

Classification: putchar is ANSI
putwchar is ANSI

Systems:
```
putchar - All, Netware
putwchar - All
```

Synopsis:

```
#include <stdlib.h>
int putenv( const char *env_name );
int _putenv( const char *env_name );
int _wputenv( const wchar_t *env_name );
```

Description: The environment list consists of a number of environment names, each of which has a value associated with it. Entries can be added to the environment list with the QNX `export` command or with the `putenv` function. All entries in the environment list can be displayed by using the QNX `export` command with no arguments. A program can obtain the value for an environment variable by using the `getenv` function.

When the value of *env_name* has the format

```
env_name=value
```

an environment name and its value is added to the environment list. When the value of *env_name* has the format

```
env_name=
```

the environment name and value is removed from the environment list.

The matching is case-sensitive; all lowercase letters are treated as different from uppercase letters.

The space into which environment names and their values are placed is limited. Consequently, the `putenv` function can fail when there is insufficient space remaining to store an additional value.

The `_putenv` function is identical to `putenv`. Use `_putenv` for ANSI naming conventions.

The `_wputenv` function is a wide-character version of `putenv` the *env_name* argument to `_wputenv` is a wide-character string.

`putenv` and `_wputenv` affect only the environment that is local to the current process; you cannot use them to modify the command-level environment. That is, these functions operate only on data structures accessible to the run-time library and not on the environment "segment" created for a process by the operating system. When the current process terminates, the environment reverts to the level of the calling process (in most cases, the operating-system level). However, the modified environment can be passed to any new processes created by _spawn, _exec, or system, and these new processes get any new items added by `putenv` and `_wputenv`.

With regard to environment entries, observe the following cautions:

- Do not change an environment entry directly; instead, use `putenv` or `_wputenv` to change it. To modify the return value of `putenv` or `_wputenv` without affecting the environment table, use `_strdup` or `strcpy` to make a copy of the string.
- If the argument *env_name* is not a literal string, you should duplicate the string, since `putenv` does not copy the value; for example,

  ```
  putenv( _strdup( buffer ) );
  ```

- Never free a pointer to an environment entry, because the environment variable will then point to freed space. A similar problem can occur if you pass `putenv` or `_wputenv` a pointer to a local variable, then exit the function in which the variable is declared.

To assign a string to a variable and place it in the environment list:

```
% export INCLUDE=/usr/include
```

To see what variables are in the environment list, and their current assignments:

```
% export
SHELL=ksh
TERM=qnx
LOGNAME=fred
PATH=:/bin:/usr/bin
HOME=/home/fred
INCLUDE=/usr/include
LIB=/usr/lib
%
```

Returns: The `putenv` function returns zero when it is successfully executed and returns -1 when it fails.

Errors: When an error has occurred, `errno` contains a value indicating the type of error that has been detected.

ENOMEM Not enough memory to allocate a new environment string.

See Also: `clearenv`, `getenv`, `setenv`

Example: The following gets the string currently assigned to `INCLUDE` and displays it, assigns a new value to it, gets and displays it, and then removes the environment name and value.

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

void main()
  {
    char *path;
    path = getenv( "INCLUDE" );
    if( path != NULL )
        printf( "INCLUDE=%s\n", path );
    if( putenv( "INCLUDE=//5/usr/include" ) != 0 )
        printf( "putenv failed" );
    path = getenv( "INCLUDE" );
    if( path != NULL )
        printf( "INCLUDE=%s\n", path );
    if( putenv( "INCLUDE=" ) != 0 )
        printf( "putenv failed" );
  }
```

produces the following:

```
INCLUDE=/usr/include
INCLUDE=//5/usr/include
```

Classification: putenv is POSIX 1003.1
_putenv is not POSIX
_wputenv is not POSIX

Systems:

```
putenv - All
_putenv - All
_wputenv - All
```

Synopsis:

```
#include <graph.h>
void _FAR _putimage( short x, short y,
                     char _HUGE *image, short mode );

void _FAR _putimage_w( double x, double y,
                       char _HUGE *image, short mode );
```

Description: The `_putimage` functions display the screen image indicated by the argument *image*. The `_putimage` function uses the view coordinate system. The `_putimage_w` function uses the window coordinate system.

The image is displayed upon the screen with its top left corner located at the point with coordinates `(x,y).` The image was previously saved using the `_getimage` functions. The image is displayed in a rectangle whose size is the size of the rectangular image saved by the `_getimage` functions.

The image can be displayed in a number of ways, depending upon the value of the *mode* argument. This argument can have the following values:

_GPSET replace the rectangle on the screen by the saved image

_GPRESET replace the rectangle on the screen with the pixel values of the saved image inverted; this produces a negative image

_GAND produce a new image on the screen by ANDing together the pixel values from the screen with those from the saved image

_GOR produce a new image on the screen by ORing together the pixel values from the screen with those from the saved image

_GXOR produce a new image on the screen by exclusive ORing together the pixel values from the screen with those from the saved image; the original screen is restored by two successive calls to the `_putimage` function with this value, providing an efficient method to produce animated effects

Returns: The `_putimage` functions do not return a value.

See Also: `_getimage`, `_imagesize`

Example:

```
#include <conio.h>
#include <graph.h>
#include <malloc.h>

main()
{
    char *buf;
    int y;

    _setvideomode( _VRES16COLOR );
    _ellipse( _GFILLINTERIOR, 100, 100, 200, 200 );
    buf = (char*) malloc(
                  _imagesize( 100, 100, 201, 201 ) );
    if( buf != NULL ) {
        _getimage( 100, 100, 201, 201, buf );
        _putimage( 260, 200, buf, _GPSET );
        _putimage( 420, 100, buf, _GPSET );
        for( y = 100; y < 300; ) {
            _putimage( 420, y, buf, _GXOR );
            y += 20;
            _putimage( 420, y, buf, _GXOR );
        }
        free( buf );
    }
    getch();
    _setvideomode( _DEFAULTMODE );
}
```

Classification: _putimage is PC Graphics

Systems:

```
_putimage - DOS, QNX
_putimage_w - DOS, QNX
```

Synopsis:

```
#include <stdio.h>
int puts( const char *buf );
#include <stdio.h>
int _putws( const wchar_t *bufs );
```

Description: The `puts` function writes the character string pointed to by *buf* to the output stream designated by `stdout`, and appends a new-line character to the output. The terminating null character is not written.

The `_putws` function is identical to `puts` except that it converts the wide character string specified by *buf* to a multibyte character string and writes it to the output stream.

Returns: The `puts` function returns `EOF` if an error occurs; otherwise, it returns a non-negative value (the number of characters written including the new-line character). The `_putws` function returns `EOF` if a write or encoding error occurs; otherwise, it returns a non-negative value (the number of characters written including the new-line character). When an error has occurred, `errno` contains a value indicating the type of error that has been detected.

See Also: `fopen`, `fputc`, `fputchar`, `fputs`, `putc`, `putchar`, `ferror`

Example:

```
#include <stdio.h>

void main()
  {
    FILE *fp;
    char buffer[80];

    fp = freopen( "file", "r", stdin );
    while( gets( buffer ) != NULL ) {
        puts( buffer );
    }
    fclose( fp );
  }
```

Classification: puts is ANSI
_putws is not ANSI

Systems:

```
puts - All, Netware
_putws - All
```

Synopsis:
```
#include <stdio.h>
int _putw( int binint, FILE *fp );
```

Description: The `_putw` function writes a binary value of type *int* to the current position of the stream *fp*. `_putw` does not affect the alignment of items in the stream, nor does it assume any special alignment.

`_putw` is provided primarily for compatibility with previous libraries. Portability problems may occur with `_putw` because the size of an *int* and the ordering of bytes within an *int* differ across systems.

Returns: The `_putw` function returns the value written or, if a write error occurs, the error indicator is set and `_putw` returns `EOF`. Since `EOF` is a legitimate value to write to *fp*, use `ferror` to verify that an error has occurred.

See Also: `ferror`, `fopen`, `fputc`, `fputchar`, `fputs`, `putc`, `putchar`, `puts`

Example:
```
#include <stdio.h>

void main()
  {
    FILE *fp;
    int c;

    fp = fopen( "file", "r" );
    if( fp != NULL ) {
      while( (c = _getw( fp )) != EOF )
          _putw( c, stdout );
      fclose( fp );
    }
  }
```

Classification: WATCOM

Systems: All, Netware

Synopsis:

```
#include <stdlib.h>
void qsort( void *base,
            size_t num,
            size_t width,
            int (*compar) ( const void *,
                            const void *) );
```

Safer C: The Safer C Library extension provides the `qsort_s` function which is a safer alternative to `qsort`. This newer `qsort_s` function is recommended to be used instead of the traditional "unsafe" `qsort` function.

Description: The `qsort` function sorts an array of *num* elements, which is pointed to by *base*, using a modified version of Sedgewick's Quicksort algorithm. Each element in the array is *width* bytes in size. The comparison function pointed to by *compar* is called with two arguments that point to elements in the array. The comparison function shall return an integer less than, equal to, or greater than zero if the first argument is less than, equal to, or greater than the second argument.

The version of the Quicksort algorithm that is employed was proposed by Jon Louis Bentley and M. Douglas McIlroy in the article "Engineering a sort function" published in ***Software -- Practice and Experience,*** 23(11):1249-1265, November 1993.

Returns: The `qsort` function returns no value.

See Also: `qsort_s`, `bsearch`, `bsearch_s`

Example:

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

char *CharVect[] = { "last", "middle", "first" };

int compare( const void *op1, const void *op2 )
{
    const char **p1 = (const char **) op1;
    const char **p2 = (const char **) op2;
    return( strcmp( *p1, *p2 ) );
}

void main()
{
    qsort( CharVect, sizeof(CharVect)/sizeof(char *),
          sizeof(char *), compare );
    printf( "%s %s %s\n",
            CharVect[0], CharVect[1], CharVect[2] );
}
```

produces the following:

```
first last middle
```

Classification: ANSI

Systems: All, Netware

Synopsis:

```
#define __STDC_WANT_LIB_EXT1__ 1
#include <stdlib.h>
errno_t qsort_s( void *base,
                 rsize_t nmemb,
                 rsize_t size,
    int (*compar)( const void *x, const void *y, void *context ),
                 void *context );
```

Constraints: If any of the following runtime-constraints is violated, the currently active runtime-constraint handler will be invoked and `qsort_s` will return a non-zero value to indicate an error, or the runtime-constraint handler aborts the program.

Neither *nmemb* nor *size* shall be greater than `RSIZE_MAX`. If *nmemb* is not equal to zero, then neither *base* nor *compar* shall be a null pointer. If there is a runtime-constraint violation, the `qsort_s` function does not sort the array.

Description: The `qsort_s` function sorts an array of *nmemb* objects, the initial element of which is pointed to by *base*. The size of each object is specified by *size*. The contents of the array are sorted into ascending order according to a comparison function pointed to by *compar*, which is called with three arguments. The first two point to the objects being compared. The function shall return an integer less than, equal to, or greater than zero if the first argument is considered to be respectively less than, equal to, or greater than the second. The third argument to the comparison function is the *context* argument passed to `qsort_s` The sole use of *context* by `qsort_s` is to pass it to the comparison function. If two elements compare as equal, their relative order in the resulting sorted array is unspecified.

Returns: The `qsort_s` function returns zero if there was no runtime-constraint violation. Otherwise, a non-zero value is returned.

See Also: `qsort`, `bsearch`, `bsearch_s`

Example:

```
#define __STDC_WANT_LIB_EXT1__ 1
#include <stdio.h>
#include <stdlib.h>
#include <string.h>

char *CharVect[] = { "last", "middle", "first" };

int compare( const void *op1, const void *op2, void *context )
{
    const char **p1 = (const char **) op1;
    const char **p2 = (const char **) op2;
    return( strcmp( *p1, *p2 ) );
}

void main()
{
    void * context = NULL;
    qsort_s( CharVect, sizeof(CharVect)/sizeof(char *),
          sizeof(char *), compare, context );
    printf( "%s %s %s\n",
            CharVect[0], CharVect[1], CharVect[2] );
}
```

produces the following:

```
first last middle
```

Classification: TR 24731

Systems: All, Netware

Synopsis:
```
#include <signal.h>
int raise( int condition );
```

Description: The `raise` function signals the exceptional condition indicated by the *condition* argument. The possible conditions are defined in the `<signal.h>` header file and are documented with the `signal` function. The `signal` function can be used to specify the action which is to take place when such a condition occurs.

Returns: The `raise` function returns zero when the condition is successfully raised and a non-zero value otherwise. There may be no return of control following the function call if the action for that condition is to terminate the program or to transfer control using the `longjmp` function.

See Also: `signal`

Example:
```
/*
 * This program waits until a SIGINT signal
 * is received.
 */
#include <stdio.h>
#include <signal.h>

sig_atomic_t signal_count;
sig_atomic_t signal_number;

static void alarm_handler( int signum )
  {
    ++signal_count;
    signal_number = signum;
  }

void main()
  {
    unsigned long i;

    signal_count = 0;
    signal_number = 0;
    signal( SIGINT, alarm_handler );

    printf("Signal will be auto-raised on iteration "
           "10000 or hit CTRL-C.\n");
    printf("Iteration:      ");
    for( i = 0; i < 100000; ++i )
    {
      printf("\b\b\b\b\b%*d", 5, i);

      if( i == 10000 ) raise(SIGINT);

      if( signal_count > 0 ) break;
    }
```

```
    if( i == 100000 ) {
      printf("\nNo signal was raised.\n");
    } else if( i == 10000 ) {
      printf("\nSignal %d was raised by the "
              "raise() function.\n", signal_number);
    } else {
      printf("\nUser raised the signal.\n",
              signal_number);
    }
  }
```

Classification: ANSI

Systems: All, Netware

Synopsis:

```
#include <stdlib.h>
int rand( void );
```

Description: The `rand` function computes a sequence of pseudo-random integers in the range 0 to `RAND_MAX` (32767). The sequence can be started at different values by calling the `srand` function.

Returns: The `rand` function returns a pseudo-random integer.

See Also: `srand`

Example:

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

void main()
  {
    int i;

    for( i=1; i < 10; ++i ) {
      printf( "%d\n", rand() );
    }
  }
```

Classification: ANSI

Systems: All, Netware

Synopsis:

```
#include <unistd.h>
int read( int fildes, void *buffer, unsigned len );
```

Description: The `read` function reads data at the operating system level. The number of bytes transmitted is given by *len* and the data is transmitted starting at the address specified by *buffer*.

The *fildes* value is returned by the `open` function. The access mode must have included either `O_RDONLY` or `O_RDWR` when the `open` function was invoked. The data is read starting at the current file position for the file in question. This file position can be determined with the `tell` function and can be set with the `lseek` function.

When `O_BINARY` is included in the access mode, the data is transmitted unchanged. When `O_TEXT` is included in the access mode, the data is transmitted with the extra carriage return character removed before each linefeed character encountered in the original data.

Returns: The `read` function returns the number of bytes of data transmitted from the file to the buffer (this does not include any carriage-return characters that were removed during the transmission). Normally, this is the number given by the *len* argument. When the end of the file is encountered before the read completes, the return value will be less than the number of bytes requested.

A value of -1 is returned when an input/output error is detected. When an error has occurred, `errno` contains a value indicating the type of error that has been detected.

See Also: `close`, `creat`, `fread`, `open`, `write`

Example:

```
#include <stdio.h>
#include <fcntl.h>
#include <unistd.h>

void main( void )
{
    int  fildes;
    int  size_read;
    char buffer[80];

    /* open a file for input              */
    fildes = open( "file", O_RDONLY );
    if( fildes != -1 ) {

        /* read the text                      */
        size_read = read( fildes, buffer,
                          sizeof( buffer ) );

        /* test for error                     */
        if( size_read == -1 ) {
            printf( "Error reading file\n" );
        }

        /* close the file                     */
        close( fildes );
    }
}
```

Classification: POSIX 1003.1

Systems: All, Netware

Synopsis:

```
#include <dirent.h>
struct dirent *readdir( DIR *dirp );
```

Description: The `readdir` function obtains information about the next matching file name from the argument *dirp*. The argument *dirp* is the value returned from the `opendir` function. The `readdir` function can be called repeatedly to obtain the list of file names contained in the directory specified by the pathname given to `opendir`. The function `closedir` must be called to close the directory and free the memory allocated by `opendir`.

The file `<dirent.h>` contains definitions for the structure `dirent` and the `DIR` type.

In QNX the `dirent` structure contains a `stat` structure in the `d_stat` member. To speed up applications which often want both the name and the stat data, a resource manager may return the `stat` information at the same time the `readdir` function is called.

However, since the support of this feature is left to the discretion of various resource managers, every program must use the following test to determine if the `d_stat` member contains valid data:

```
d_stat.st_status & _FILE_USED
```

This test must be performed after every `readdir` call.

If the `d_stat` member doesn't contain valid data and the data is needed then the application should construct the file's pathname and call `stat` or `lstat` as appropriate.

The result of using a directory stream after one of the `exec` or `spawn` family of functions is undefined. After a call to the `fork` function, either the parent or the child (but not both) may continue processing the directory stream using `readdir` or `rewinddir` or both. If both the parent and child processes use these functions, the result is undefined. Either or both processes may use `closedir`.

Returns: When successful, `readdir` returns a pointer to an object of type *struct dirent.* When an error occurs, `readdir` returns the value `NULL` and `errno` is set to indicate the error. When the end of the directory is encountered, `readdir` returns the value `NULL` and `errno` is unchanged.

Errors: When an error has occurred, `errno` contains a value indicating the type of error that has been detected.

EBADF The argument *dirp* does not refer to an open directory stream.

See Also: `closedir`, `opendir`, `rewinddir`

Example: To get a list of files contained in the directory `/home/fred` of your node:

```
#include <stdio.h>
#include <dirent.h>

void main()
  {
    DIR *dirp;
    struct dirent *direntp;
```

```
        dirp = opendir( "/home/fred" );
        if( dirp != NULL ) {
          for(;;) {
            direntp = readdir( dirp );
            if( direntp == NULL ) break;
            printf( "%s\n", direntp->d_name );
          }
          closedir( dirp );
        }
      }
```

Classification: POSIX 1003.1

Systems: All, Netware

Synopsis:

```
#include <stdlib.h>  For ANSI compatibility (realloc only)
#include <malloc.h>  Required for other function prototypes
void * realloc( void *old_blk, size_t size );
void __based(void) *_brealloc( __segment seg,
                               void __based(void) *old_blk,
                               size_t size );
void __far  *_frealloc( void __far  *old_blk,
                              size_t size );
void __near *_nrealloc( void __near *old_blk,
                              size_t size );
```

Description: When the value of the *old_blk* argument is `NULL`, a new block of memory of *size* bytes is allocated.

If the value of *size* is zero, the corresponding `free` function is called to release the memory pointed to by *old_blk*.

Otherwise, the `realloc` function re-allocates space for an object of *size* bytes by either:

- shrinking the allocated size of the allocated memory block *old_blk* when *size* is sufficiently smaller than the size of *old_blk*.
- extending the allocated size of the allocated memory block *old_blk* if there is a large enough block of unallocated memory immediately following *old_blk*.
- allocating a new block and copying the contents of *old_blk* to the new block.

Because it is possible that a new block will be allocated, any pointers into the old memory should not be maintained. These pointers will point to freed memory, with possible disastrous results, when a new block is allocated.

The function returns `NULL` when the memory pointed to by *old_blk* cannot be re-allocated. In this case, the memory pointed to by *old_blk* is not freed so care should be exercised to maintain a pointer to the old memory block.

```
buffer = (char *) realloc( buffer, 100 );
```

In the above example, `buffer` will be set to `NULL` if the function fails and will no longer point to the old memory block. If `buffer` was your only pointer to the memory block then you will have lost access to this memory.

Each function reallocates memory from a particular heap, as listed below:

Function	***Heap***
realloc	Depends on data model of the program
_brealloc	Based heap specified by *seg* value
_frealloc	Far heap (outside the default data segment)
_nrealloc	Near heap (inside the default data segment)

In a small data memory model, the `realloc` function is equivalent to the `_nrealloc` function; in a large data memory model, the `realloc` function is equivalent to the `_frealloc` function.

Returns: The `realloc` functions return a pointer to the start of the re-allocated memory. The return value is `NULL` if there is insufficient memory available or if the value of the *size* argument is zero. The `_brealloc` function returns `_NULLOFF` if there is insufficient memory available or if the requested size is zero.

See Also: `calloc` Functions, `_expand` Functions, `free` Functions, `halloc`, `hfree`, `malloc` Functions, `_msize` Functions, `sbrk`

Example:

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

void main()
  {
    char *buffer;
    char *new_buffer;

    buffer = (char *) malloc( 80 );
    new_buffer = (char *) realloc( buffer, 100 );
    if( new_buffer == NULL ) {

      /* not able to allocate larger buffer */

    } else {
      buffer = new_buffer;
    }
  }
```

Classification: realloc is ANSI
_frealloc is not ANSI
_brealloc is not ANSI
_nrealloc is not ANSI

Systems:

```
realloc - All, Netware
_brealloc - DOS/16, Windows, QNX/16, OS/2 1.x(all)
_frealloc - DOS/16, Windows, QNX/16, OS/2 1.x(all)
_nrealloc - DOS, Windows, Win386, Win32, QNX, OS/2 1.x, OS/2 1.x(MT),
OS/2-32
```

Synopsis:

```
#include <graph.h>
short _FAR _rectangle( short fill,
                       short x1, short y1,
                       short x2, short y2 );

short _FAR _rectangle_w( short fill,
                         double x1, double y1,
                         double x2, double y2 );

short _FAR _rectangle_wxy( short fill,
                           struct _wxycoord _FAR *p1,
                           struct _wxycoord _FAR *p2 );
```

Description: The `_rectangle` functions draw rectangles. The `_rectangle` function uses the view coordinate system. The `_rectangle_w` and `_rectangle_wxy` functions use the window coordinate system.

The rectangle is defined with opposite corners established by the points `(x1,y1)` and `(x2,y2)`.

The argument *fill* determines whether the rectangle is filled in or has only its outline drawn. The argument can have one of two values:

_GFILLINTERIOR fill the interior by writing pixels with the current plot action using the current color and the current fill mask

_GBORDER leave the interior unchanged; draw the outline of the figure with the current plot action using the current color and line style

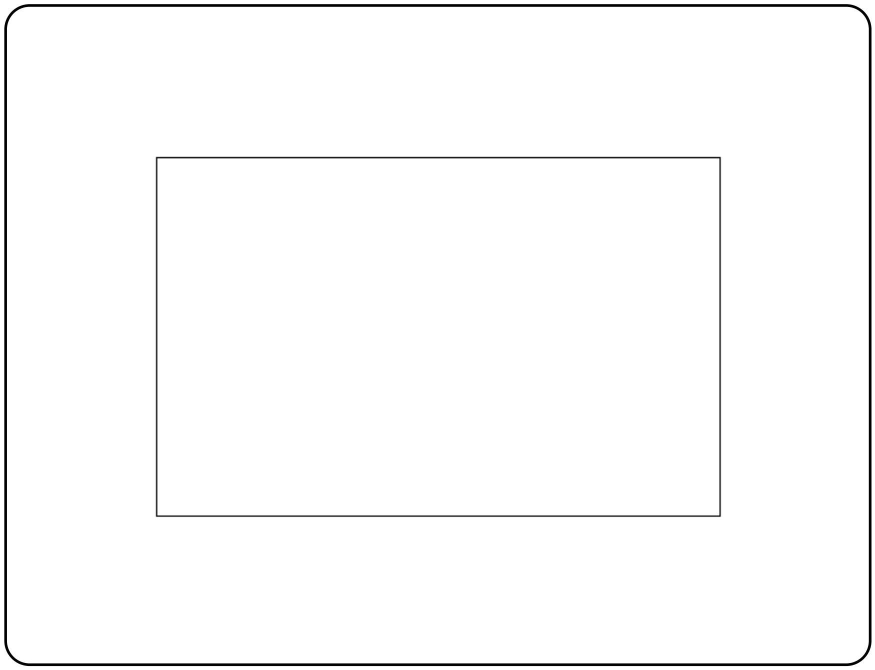
Returns: The `_rectangle` functions return a non-zero value when the rectangle was successfully drawn; otherwise, zero is returned.

See Also: `_setcolor`, `_setfillmask`, `_setlinestyle`, `_setplotaction`

Example:

```
#include <conio.h>
#include <graph.h>

main()
{
    _setvideomode( _VRES16COLOR );
    _rectangle( _GBORDER, 100, 100, 540, 380 );
    getch();
    _setvideomode( _DEFAULTMODE );
}
```

produces the following:



Classification: _rectangle is PC Graphics

Systems:
```
_rectangle - DOS, QNX
_rectangle_w - DOS, QNX
_rectangle_wxy - DOS, QNX
```

Synopsis:

```
#include <graph.h>
short _FAR _registerfonts( char _FAR *path );
```

Description: The `_registerfonts` function initializes the font graphics system. Fonts must be registered, and a font selected, before text can be displayed with the `_outgtext` function.

The argument *path* specifies the location of the font files. This argument is a file specification, and can contain drive and directory components and may contain wildcard characters. The `_registerfonts` function opens each of the font files specified and reads the font information. Memory is allocated to store the characteristics of the font. These font characteristics are used by the `_setfont` function when selecting a font.

Returns: The `_registerfonts` function returns the number of fonts that were registered if the function is successful; otherwise, a negative number is returned.

See Also: `_unregisterfonts`, `_setfont`, `_getfontinfo`, `_outgtext`, `_getgtextextent`, `_setgtextvector`, `_getgtextvector`

Example:

```
#include <conio.h>
#include <stdio.h>
#include <graph.h>

main()
{
    int i, n;
    char buf[ 10 ];

    _setvideomode( _VRES16COLOR );
    n = _registerfonts( "*.fon" );
    for( i = 0; i < n; ++i ) {
        sprintf( buf, "n%d", i );
        _setfont( buf );
        _moveto( 100, 100 );
        _outgtext( "WATCOM Graphics" );
        getch();
        _clearscreen( _GCLEARSCREEN );
    }
    _unregisterfonts();
    _setvideomode( _DEFAULTMODE );
}
```

Classification: PC Graphics

Systems: DOS, QNX

Synopsis:

```
#include <graph.h>
short _FAR _remapallpalette( long _FAR *colors );
```

Description: The `_remapallpalette` function sets (or remaps) all of the colors in the palette. The color values in the palette are replaced by the array of color values given by the argument *colors*. This function is supported in all video modes, but only works with EGA, MCGA and VGA adapters.

The array *colors* must contain at least as many elements as there are supported colors. The newly mapped palette will cause the complete screen to change color wherever there is a pixel value of a changed color in the palette.

The representation of colors depends upon the hardware being used. The number of colors in the palette can be determined by using the `_getvideoconfig` function.

Returns: The `_remapallpalette` function returns (-1) if the palette is remapped successfully and zero otherwise.

See Also: `_remappalette`, `_getvideoconfig`

Example:

```
#include <conio.h>
#include <graph.h>

long colors[ 16 ] = {
   _BRIGHTWHITE, _YELLOW, _LIGHTMAGENTA, _LIGHTRED,
   _LIGHTCYAN, _LIGHTGREEN, _LIGHTBLUE, _GRAY, _WHITE,
   _BROWN, _MAGENTA, _RED, _CYAN, _GREEN, _BLUE, _BLACK,
};

main()
{
    int x, y;

    _setvideomode( _VRES16COLOR );
    for( y = 0; y < 4; ++y ) {
        for( x = 0; x < 4; ++x ) {
            _setcolor( x + 4 * y );
            _rectangle( _GFILLINTERIOR,
                        x * 160, y * 120,
                        ( x + 1 ) * 160, ( y + 1 ) * 120 );
        }
    }
    getch();
    _remapallpalette( colors );
    getch();
    _setvideomode( _DEFAULTMODE );
}
```

Classification: PC Graphics

Systems: DOS, QNX

Synopsis:

```
#include <graph.h>
long _FAR _remappalette( short pixval, long color );
```

Description: The `_remappalette` function sets (or remaps) the palette color *pixval* to be the color *color*. This function is supported in all video modes, but only works with EGA, MCGA and VGA adapters.

The argument *pixval* is an index in the color palette of the current video mode. The argument *color* specifies the actual color displayed on the screen by pixels with pixel value *pixval*. Color values are selected by specifying the red, green and blue intensities that make up the color. Each intensity can be in the range from 0 to 63, resulting in 262144 possible different colors. A given color value can be conveniently specified as a value of type `long.` The color value is of the form `0x00bbggrr,` where `bb` is the blue intensity, `gg` is the green intensity and `rr` is the red intensity of the selected color. The file `graph.h` defines constants containing the color intensities of each of the 16 default colors.

The `_remappalette` function takes effect immediately. All pixels on the complete screen which have a pixel value equal to the value of *pixval* will now have the color indicated by the argument *color*.

Returns: The `_remappalette` function returns the previous color for the pixel value if the palette is remapped successfully; otherwise, (-1) is returned.

See Also: `_remapallpalette`, `_setvideomode`

Example:

```
#include <conio.h>
#include <graph.h>

long colors[ 16 ] = {
   _BLACK, _BLUE, _GREEN, _CYAN,
   _RED, _MAGENTA, _BROWN, _WHITE,
   _GRAY, _LIGHTBLUE, _LIGHTGREEN, _LIGHTCYAN,
   _LIGHTRED, _LIGHTMAGENTA, _YELLOW, _BRIGHTWHITE
};

main()
{
    int col;

    _setvideomode( _VRES16COLOR );
    for( col = 0; col < 16; ++col ) {
        _remappalette( 0, colors[ col ] );
        getch();
    }
    _setvideomode( _DEFAULTMODE );
}
```

Classification: PC Graphics

Systems: DOS, QNX

Synopsis:

```
#include <stdio.h>
int remove( const char *filename );
```

Description: The `remove` function deletes the file whose name is the string pointed to by *filename*.

Returns: The `remove` function returns zero if the operation succeeds, non-zero if it fails. When an error has occurred, `errno` contains a value indicating the type of error that has been detected.

Example:

```
#include <stdio.h>

void main()
  {
    remove( "vm.tmp" );
  }
```

Classification: ANSI

Systems: All, Netware

Synopsis:

```
#include <stdio.h>
int rename( const char *old, const char *new );
```

Description: The `rename` function causes the file whose name is indicated by the string *old* to be renamed to the name given by the string *new*.

Returns: The `rename` function returns zero if the operation succeeds, a non-zero value if it fails. When an error has occurred, `errno` contains a value indicating the type of error that has been detected.

Example:

```
#include <stdio.h>

void main()
  {
    rename( "old.dat", "new.dat" );
  }
```

Classification: ANSI

Systems: All, Netware

Synopsis:

```
#include <stdio.h>
void rewind( FILE *fp );
```

Description: The `rewind` function sets the file position indicator for the stream indicated to by *fp* to the beginning of the file. It is equivalent to

```
fseek( fp, 0L, SEEK_SET );
```

except that the error indicator for the stream is cleared.

Returns: The `rewind` function returns no value.

See Also: `fopen`, `clearerr`

Example:

```
#include <stdio.h>

static assemble_pass( int passno )
  {
    printf( "Pass %d\n", passno );
  }

void main()
  {
    FILE *fp;

    if( (fp = fopen( "program.asm", "r")) != NULL ) {
        assemble_pass( 1 );
        rewind( fp );
        assemble_pass( 2 );
        fclose( fp );
    }
  }
```

Classification: ANSI

Systems: All, Netware

Synopsis:

```
#include <sys/types.h>
#include <dirent.h>
void rewinddir( DIR *dirp );
```

Description: The `rewinddir` function resets the position of the directory stream to which *dirp* refers to the beginning of the directory. It also causes the directory stream to refer to the current state of the corresponding directory, as a call to `opendir` would have done.

The result of using a directory stream after one of the `exec` or `spawn` family of functions is undefined. After a call to the `fork` function, either the parent or the child (but not both) may continue processing the directory stream using `readdir` or `rewinddir` or both. If both the parent and child processes use these functions, the result is undefined. Either or both processes may use `closedir`.

Returns: The `rewinddir` function does not return a value.

See Also: `closedir`, `opendir`, `readdir`

Example: The following example lists all the files in a directory, creates a new file, and then relists the directory.

```
#include <stdio.h>
#include <sys/types.h>
#include <sys/stat.h>
#include <dirent.h>

void main()
{
    DIR *dirp;
    struct dirent *direntp;
    int fildes;

    dirp = opendir( "/home/fred" );
    if( dirp != NULL ) {
        printf( "Old directory listing\n" );
        for(;;) {
            direntp = readdir( dirp );
            if( direntp == NULL )
                break;
            printf( "%s\n", direntp->d_name );
        }

        fildes = creat( "/home/fred/file.new",
                    S_IRUSR | S_IWUSR | S_IRGRP | S_IWGRP );
        close( fildes );

        rewinddir( dirp );
        printf( "New directory listing\n" );
        for(;;) {
            direntp = readdir( dirp );
            if( direntp == NULL )
                break;
            printf( "%s\n", direntp->d_name );
        }
        closedir( dirp );
    }
}
```

Classification: POSIX 1003.1

Systems: All

Synopsis:

```
#include <sys/types.h>
#include <unistd.h>
int rmdir( const char *path );
```

Description: The `rmdir` function removes (deletes) the specified directory. The directory must not contain any files or directories. The *path* can be either relative to the current working directory or it can be an absolute path name.

If the directory is the root directory or the current working directory of any process, the effect of this function is implementation-defined.

If the directory's link count becomes zero and no process has the directory open, the space occupied by the directory is freed and the directory is no longer accessible. If one or more processes have the directory open when the last link is removed, the dot and dot-dot entries, if present, are removed before `rmdir` returns and no new entries may be created in the directory, but the directory is not removed until all references to the directory have been closed.

Upon successful completion, the `rmdir` function will mark for update the *st_ctime* and *st_mtime* fields of the parent directory.

Returns: The `rmdir` function returns zero if successful and -1 otherwise.

Errors: When an error has occurred, `errno` contains a value indicating the type of error that has been detected.

Constant	***Meaning***
EACCES	Search permission is denied for a component of *path* or write permission is denied on the parent directory of the directory to be removed.
EBUSY	The directory named by the *path* argument cannot be removed because it is being used by another process and the implementation considers this to be an error.
EEXIST	The *path* argument names a directory that is not an empty directory.
ENAMETOOLONG	The argument *path* exceeds {PATH_MAX} in length, or a pathname component is longer than {NAME_MAX}.
ENOENT	The specified *path* does not exist or *path* is an empty string.
ENOTDIR	A component of *path* is not a directory.
ENOTEMPTY	The *path* argument names a directory that is not an empty directory.
EROFS	The directory entry to be removed resides on a read-only file system.

See Also: `chdir`, `getcwd`, `mkdir`, `stat`, `umask`

Example: To remove the directory called `/home/terry`

```
#include <sys/types.h>
#include <sys/stat.h>

void main( void )
{
    rmdir( "/home/terry" );
}
```

Classification: POSIX 1003.1

Systems: All, Netware

Synopsis:

```
#include <stdlib.h>
unsigned int _rotl( unsigned int value,
                    unsigned int shift );
```

Description: The `_rotl` function rotates the unsigned integer, determined by *value*, to the left by the number of bits specified in *shift*. If you port an application using `_rotl` between a 16-bit and a 32-bit environment, you will get different results because of the difference in the size of integers.

Returns: The rotated value is returned.

See Also: `_lrotl`, `_lrotr`, `_rotr`

Example:

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

unsigned int mask = 0x0F00;

void main()
  {
    mask = _rotl( mask, 4 );
    printf( "%04X\n", mask );
  }
```

produces the following:

```
F000
```

Classification: WATCOM

Systems: All, Netware

Synopsis:

```
#include <stdlib.h>
unsigned int _rotr( unsigned int value,
                    unsigned int shift );
```

Description: The `_rotr` function rotates the unsigned integer, determined by *value*, to the right by the number of bits specified in *shift*. If you port an application using `_rotr` between a 16-bit and a 32-bit environment, you will get different results because of the difference in the size of integers.

Returns: The rotated value is returned.

See Also: `_lrotl`, `_lrotr`, `_rotl`

Example:

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

unsigned int mask = 0x1230;

void main()
  {
    mask = _rotr( mask, 4 );
    printf( "%04X\n", mask );
  }
```

produces the following:

```
0123
```

Classification: WATCOM

Systems: All, Netware

Synopsis:
```
#include <stdlib.h>
void *sbrk( int increment );
```

Description: The "break" value is the address of the first byte of unallocated memory. When a program starts execution, the break value is placed following the code and constant data for the program. As memory is allocated, this pointer will advance when there is no freed block large enough to satisfy an allocation request. The `sbrk` function can be used to set a new "break" value for the program by adding the value of *increment* to the current break value. This increment may be positive or negative.

The variable `_amblksiz` defined in `<stdlib.h>` contains the default increment by which the "break" pointer for memory allocation will be advanced when there is no freed block large enough to satisfy a request to allocate a block of memory. This value may be changed by a program at any time.

Returns: If the call to `sbrk` succeeds, a pointer to the start of the new block of memory is returned. If the call to `sbrk` fails, -1 is returned. When an error has occurred, `errno` contains a value indicating the type of error that has been detected.

See Also: `calloc` Functions, `_expand` Functions, `free` Functions, `halloc`, `hfree`, `malloc` Functions, `_msize` Functions, `realloc` Functions

Example:
```
#include <stdio.h>
#include <stdlib.h>

#if defined(M_I86)
#define alloc( x, y ) sbrk( x ); y = sbrk( 0 );
#else
#define alloc( x, y ) y = sbrk( x );
#endif

void main()
 {
    void *brk;

#if defined(M_I86)
    alloc( 0x0000, brk );
    /* calling printf will cause an allocation */
    printf( "Original break value %p\n", brk );
    printf( "Current amblksiz value %x\n", _amblksiz );
    alloc( 0x0000, brk );
    printf( "New break value after printf \t\t%p\n", brk );
#endif
    alloc( 0x3100, brk );
    printf( "New break value after sbrk( 0x3100 ) \t%p\n",
            brk );
    alloc( 0x0200, brk );
    printf( "New break value after sbrk( 0x0200 ) \t%p\n",
            brk );
#if defined(M_I86)
    alloc( -0x0100, brk );
    printf( "New break value after sbrk( -0x0100 ) \t%p\n",
            brk );
#endif
 }
```

Classification: WATCOM

Systems: DOS, Windows, Win386, Win32, QNX, OS/2 1.x, OS/2 1.x(MT), OS/2-32

Synopsis:
```
#include <stdio.h>
int scanf( const char *format, ... );
#include <wchar.h>
int wscanf( const wchar_t *format, ... );
```

Safer C: The Safer C Library extension provides the `scanf_s` function which is a safer alternative to `scanf`. This newer `scanf_s` function is recommended to be used instead of the traditional "unsafe" `scanf` function.

Description: The `scanf` function scans input from the file designated by `stdin` under control of the argument *format*. The *format* string is described below. Following the format string is the list of addresses of items to receive values.

The `wscanf` function is identical to `scanf` except that it accepts a wide-character string argument for *format*.

Returns: The `scanf` function returns `EOF` if an input failure occured before any conversion. Otherwise, the number of input arguments for which values were successfully scanned and stored is returned.

See Also: `cscanf`, `fscanf`, `sscanf`, `vcscanf`, `vfscanf`, `vscanf`, `vsscanf`

Example: To scan a date in the form "Saturday April 18 1987":

```
#include <stdio.h>

void main( void )
{
    int day, year;
    char weekday[10], month[10];

    scanf( "%s %s %d %d", weekday, month, &day, &year );
}
```

Format Control String: The format control string consists of zero or more *format directives* that specify acceptable input file data. Subsequent arguments are pointers to various types of objects that are assigned values as the format string is processed.

A format directive can be a sequence of one or more white-space characters, an *ordinary character*, or a *conversion specifier*. An ordinary character in the format string is any character, other than a white-space character or the percent character (%), that is not part of a conversion specifier. A conversion specifier is a sequence of characters in the format string that begins with a percent character (%) and is followed, in sequence, by the following:

- an optional assignment suppression indicator: the asterisk character (*);
- an optional decimal integer that specifies the *maximum field width* to be scanned for the conversion;
- an optional *pointer-type* specification: one of "N" or "W";
- an optional *type length* specification: one of "hh", "h", "l", "ll", "j", "z", "t", "L" or "I64";
- a character that specifies the type of conversion to be performed: one of the characters "cCdeEfFgGinopsSuxX[".

As each format directive in the format string is processed, the directive may successfully complete, fail because of a lack of input data, or fail because of a matching error as defined by the particular directive. If end-of-file is encountered on the input data before any characters that match the current directive have been processed (other than leading white-space where permitted), the directive fails for lack of data. If end-of-file occurs after a matching character has been processed, the directive is completed (unless a matching error occurs), and the function returns without processing the next directive. If a directive fails because of an input character mismatch, the character is left unread in the input stream. Trailing white-space characters, including new-line characters, are not read unless matched by a directive. When a format directive fails, or the end of the format string is encountered, the scanning is completed and the function returns.

When one or more white-space characters (space " ", horizontal tab "\t", vertical tab "\v", form feed "\f", carriage return "\r", new line or linefeed "\n") occur in the format string, input data up to the first non-white-space character is read, or until no more data remains. If no white-space characters are found in the input data, the scanning is complete and the function returns.

An ordinary character in the format string is expected to match the same character in the input stream.

A conversion specifier in the format string is processed as follows:

- for conversion types other than "[", "c", "C" and "n", leading white-space characters are skipped

- for conversion types other than "n", all input characters, up to any specified maximum field length, that can be matched by the conversion type are read and converted to the appropriate type of value; the character immediately following the last character to be matched is left unread; if no characters are matched, the format directive fails

- unless the assignment suppression indicator ("*") was specified, the result of the conversion is assigned to the object pointed to by the next unused argument (if assignment suppression was specified, no argument is skipped); the arguments must correspond in number, type and order to the conversion specifiers in the format string

A pointer-type specification is used to indicate the type of pointer used to locate the next argument to be scanned:

W pointer is a far pointer

N pointer is a near pointer

The pointer-type specification is only effective on platforms that use a segmented memory model, although it is always recognized.

The pointer type defaults to that used for data in the memory model for which the program has been compiled.

A type length specifier affects the conversion as follows:

- "hh" causes a "d", "i", "o", "u" or "x" (integer) conversion to assign the converted value to an object of type `signed char` or `unsigned char.`

- "hh" causes an "n" (read length assignment) operation to assign the number of characters that have been read to an object of type `signed char.`

- "h" causes a "d", "i", "o", "u" or "x" (integer) conversion to assign the converted value to an object of type `short int` or `unsigned short int`.

- "h" causes an "f" conversion to assign a fixed-point number to an object of type `long` consisting of a 16-bit signed integer part and a 16-bit unsigned fractional part. The integer part is in the high 16 bits and the fractional part is in the low 16 bits.

```
struct fixpt {
    unsigned short fraction; /* Intel architecture! */
      signed short integral;
};

struct fixpt foo1 =
  { 0x8000, 1234 }; /* represents 1234.5 */
struct fixpt foo2 =
  { 0x8000, -1 };   /* represents -0.5 (-1+.5) */
```

- "h" causes an "n" (read length assignment) operation to assign the number of characters that have been read to an object of type `short int`.

- "h" causes an "s" operation to convert the input string to an ASCII character string. For `scanf`, this specifier is redundant. For `wscanf`, this specifier is required if the wide character input string is to be converted to an ASCII character string; otherwise it will not be converted.

- "l" causes a "d", "i", "o", "u" or "x" (integer) conversion to assign the converted value to an object of type `long int` or `unsigned long int`.

- "l" causes an "n" (read length assignment) operation to assign the number of characters that have been read to an object of type `long int`.

- "l" causes an "e", "f" or "g" (floating-point) conversion to assign the converted value to an object of type `double`.

- "l" or "w" cause an "s" operation to convert the input string to a wide character string. For `scanf`, this specifier is required if the input ASCII string is to be converted to a wide character string; otherwise it will not be converted.

- "ll" causes a "d", "i", "o", "u" or "x" (integer) conversion to assign the converted value to an object of type `long long` or `unsigned long long` (e.g., %lld).

- "ll" causes an "n" (read length assignment) operation to assign the number of characters that have been read to an object of type `long long int`.

- "j" causes a "d", "i", "o", "u" or "x" (integer) conversion to assign the converted value to an object of type `intmax_t` or `uintmax_t`.

- "j" causes an "n" (read length assignment) operation to assign the number of characters that have been read to an object of type `intmax_t`.

- "z" causes a "d", "i", "o", "u" or "x" (integer) conversion to assign the converted value to an object of type `size_t` or the corresponding signed integer type.

- "z" causes an "n" (read length assignment) operation to assign the number of characters that have been read to an object of signed integer type corresponding to `size_t`.

- "t" causes a "d", "i", "o", "u" or "x" (integer) conversion to assign the converted value to an object of type `ptrdiff_t` or the corresponding unsigned integer type.

- "t" causes an "n" (read length assignment) operation to assign the number of characters that have been read to an object of type `ptrdiff_t.`

- "I64" causes a "d", "i", "o", "u" or "x" (integer) conversion to assign the converted value to an object of type `__int64` or`unsigned __int64` (e.g., %I64d).

- "L" causes an "e", "f" or "g" (floating-point) conversion to assign the converted value to an object of type `long double.`

The valid conversion type specifiers are:

c Any sequence of characters in the input stream of the length specified by the field width, or a single character if no field width is specified, is matched. The argument is assumed to point to the first element of a character array of sufficient size to contain the sequence, without a terminating null character ('\0'). For a single character assignment, a pointer to a single object of type `char` is sufficient.

C A sequence of multibyte characters in the input stream is matched. Each multibyte character is converted to a wide character of type `wchar_t.` The number of wide characters matched is specified by the field width (1 if no field width is specified). The argument is assumed to point to the first element of an array of `wchar_t` of sufficient size to contain the sequence. No terminating null wide character (L'\0') is added. For a single wide character assignment, a pointer to a single object of type `wchar_t` is sufficient.

d A decimal integer, consisting of an optional sign, followed by one or more decimal digits, is matched. The argument is assumed to point to an object of type `int.`

e, f, g A floating-point number, consisting of an optional sign ("+" or "-"), followed by one or more decimal digits, optionally containing a decimal-point character, followed by an optional exponent of the form "e" or "E", an optional sign and one or more decimal digits, is matched. The exponent, if present, specifies the power of ten by which the decimal fraction is multiplied. The argument is assumed to point to an object of type `float.`

i An optional sign, followed by an octal, decimal or hexadecimal constant is matched. An octal constant consists of "0" and zero or more octal digits. A decimal constant consists of a non-zero decimal digit and zero or more decimal digits. A hexadecimal constant consists of the characters "0x" or "0X" followed by one or more (upper- or lowercase) hexadecimal digits. The argument is assumed to point to an object of type `int.`

n No input data is processed. Instead, the number of characters that have already been read is assigned to the object of type `unsigned int` that is pointed to by the argument. The number of items that have been scanned and assigned (the return value) is not affected by the "n" conversion type specifier.

o An octal integer, consisting of an optional sign, followed by one or more (zero or non-zero) octal digits, is matched. The argument is assumed to point to an object of type `int.`

p A hexadecimal integer, as described for "x" conversions below, is matched. The converted value is further converted to a value of type `void*` and then assigned to the object pointed to by the argument.

s A sequence of non-white-space characters is matched. The argument is assumed to point to the first element of a character array of sufficient size to contain the sequence and a terminating null character, which is added by the conversion operation.

S A sequence of multibyte characters is matched. None of the multibyte characters in the sequence may be single byte white-space characters. Each multibyte character is converted to a wide character. The argument is assumed to point to the first element of an array of `wchar_t` of sufficient size to contain the sequence and a terminating null wide character, which is added by the conversion operation.

u An unsigned decimal integer, consisting of one or more decimal digits, is matched. The argument is assumed to point to an object of type `unsigned int.`

x A hexadecimal integer, consisting of an optional sign, followed by an optional prefix "0x" or "0X", followed by one or more (upper- or lowercase) hexadecimal digits, is matched. The argument is assumed to point to an object of type `int.`

[c1c2...] The longest, non-empty sequence of characters, consisting of any of the characters `c1, c2, ...` called the *scanset,* in any order, is matched. `c1` cannot be the caret character ('^'). If `c1` is "]", that character is considered to be part of the scanset and a second "]" is required to end the format directive. The argument is assumed to point to the first element of a character array of sufficient size to contain the sequence and a terminating null character, which is added by the conversion operation.

[^c1c2...] The longest, non-empty sequence of characters, consisting of any characters *other than* the characters between the "^" and "]", is matched. As with the preceding conversion, if `c1` is "]", it is considered to be part of the scanset and a second "]" ends the format directive. The argument is assumed to point to the first element of a character array of sufficient size to contain the sequence and a terminating null character, which is added by the conversion operation.

For example, the specification `%[^\n]` will match an entire input line up to but not including the newline character.

A conversion type specifier of "%" is treated as a single ordinary character that matches a single "%" character in the input data. A conversion type specifier other than those listed above causes scanning to terminate and the function to return.

Conversion type specifiers "E", "F", "G", "X" have meaning identical to their lowercase equivalents.

The line

```
scanf( "%s%*f%3hx%d", name, &hexnum, &decnum )
```

with input

```
some_string 34.555e-3 abc1234
```

will copy `"some_string"` into the array `name,` skip `34.555e-3`, assign `0xabc` to `hexnum` and `1234` to `decnum.` The return value will be 3.

The program

```
#include <stdio.h>

void main( void )
{
    char string1[80], string2[80];

    scanf( "%[abcdefghijklmnopqrstuvwxyz"
           "ABCDEFGHIJKLMNOPQRSTUVWZ ]%*2s%[^\n]",
           string1, string2 );
    printf( "%s\n%s\n", string1, string2 );
}
```

with input

```
They may look alike, but they don't perform alike.
```

will assign

```
"They may look alike"
```

to `string1`, skip the comma (the `"%*2s"` will match only the comma; the following blank terminates that field), and assign

```
" but they don't perform alike."
```

to `string2`.

Classification: scanf is ISO C90
wscanf is ISO C95
The N, W pointer size modifiers and the I64 modifier are extensions to ISO C.

Systems:
```
scanf - All, Netware
wscanf - All
```

Synopsis:

```
#define __STDC_WANT_LIB_EXT1__ 1
#include <stdio.h>
int scanf_s( const char * restrict format, ... );
#include <wchar.h>
int wscanf_s( const wchar_t * restrict format, ... );
```

Constraints: If any of the following runtime-constraints is violated, the currently active runtime-constraint handler will be invoked and `scanf_s` will return a non-zero value to indicate an error, or the runtime-constraint handler aborts the program.

The *format* argument shall not be a null pointer. Any argument indirected through in order to store converted input shall not be a null pointer.

If there is a runtime-constraint violation, the `scanf_s` function does not attempt to perform further input, and it is unspecified to what extent `scanf_s` performed input before discovering the runtime-constraint violation.

Description: The `scanf_s` function is equivalent to `fscanf_s` with the argument *stdin* interposed before the arguments to `scanf_s`

The `wscanf_s` function is identical to `scanf_s` except that it accepts a wide-character string argument for *format*.

Returns: The `scanf_s` function returns `EOF` if an input failure occurred before any conversion or if there was a runtime-constraint violation. Otherwise, the `scanf_s` function returns the number of input items successfully assigned, which can be fewer than provided for, or even zero.

When a file input error occurs, the `errno` global variable may be set.

See Also: `cscanf`, `fscanf`, `scanf`, `sscanf`, `vcscanf`, `vfscanf`, `vscanf`, `vsscanf`

Example: To scan a date in the form "Friday August 13 2004":

```
#define __STDC_WANT_LIB_EXT1__ 1
#include <stdio.h>

void main( void )
{
    int day, year;
    char weekday[10], month[10];

    scanf_s( "%s %s %d %d",
             weekday, sizeof( weekday ),
             month, sizeof( month ),
             &day, &year );
}
```

Classification: scanf_s is TR 24731
wscanf_s is TR 24731

Systems:

```
scanf_s - All, Netware
wscanf_s - All
```

Synopsis:

```
#include <graph.h>
void _FAR _scrolltextwindow( short rows );
```

Description: The `_scrolltextwindow` function scrolls the lines in the current text window. A text window is defined with the `_settextwindow` function. By default, the text window is the entire screen.

The argument *rows* specifies the number of rows to scroll. A positive value means to scroll the text window up or towards the top of the screen. A negative value means to scroll the text window down or towards the bottom of the screen. Specifying a number of rows greater than the height of the text window is equivalent to clearing the text window with the `_clearscreen` function.

Two constants are defined that can be used with the `_scrolltextwindow` function:

_GSCROLLUP the contents of the text window are scrolled up (towards the top of the screen) by one row

_GSCROLLDOWN the contents of the text window are scrolled down (towards the bottom of the screen) by one row

Returns: The `_scrolltextwindow` function does not return a value.

See Also: `_settextwindow`, `_clearscreen`, `_outtext`, `_outmem`, `_settextposition`

Example:

```
#include <conio.h>
#include <graph.h>
#include <stdio.h>

main()
{
    int i;
    char buf[ 80 ];

    _setvideomode( _TEXTC80 );
    _settextwindow( 5, 20, 20, 40 );
    for( i = 1; i <= 10; ++i ) {
        sprintf( buf, "Line %d\n", i );
        _outtext( buf );
    }
    getch();
    _scrolltextwindow( _GSCROLLDOWN );
    getch();
    _scrolltextwindow( _GSCROLLUP );
    getch();
    _setvideomode( _DEFAULTMODE );
}
```

Classification: _scrolltextwindow is PC Graphics

Systems: DOS, QNX

Synopsis:

```
#include <stdlib.h>
void _searchenv( const char *name,
                 const char *env_var,
                       char *pathname );
```

Description: The `_searchenv` function searches for the file specified by *name* in the list of directories assigned to the environment variable specified by *env_var*. Common values for *env_var* are PATH, LIB and INCLUDE.

The current directory is searched first to find the specified file. If the file is not found in the current directory, each of the directories specified by the environment variable is searched.

The full pathname is placed in the buffer pointed to by the argument *pathname*. If the specified file cannot be found, then *pathname* will contain an empty string.

Returns: The `_searchenv` function returns no value.

See Also: `getenv`, `setenv`, `_splitpath`, `putenv`

Example:

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

void display_help( FILE *fp )
  {
    printf( "display_help T.B.I.\n" );
  }

void main()
  {
    FILE *help_file;
    char full_path[ _MAX_PATH ];

    _searchenv( "watcomc.hlp", "PATH", full_path );
    if( full_path[0] == '\0' ) {
      printf( "Unable to find help file\n" );
    } else {
      help_file = fopen( full_path, "r" );
      display_help( help_file );
      fclose( help_file );
    }
  }
```

Classification: WATCOM

Systems: All

Synopsis:
```
#include <i86.h>
void segread( struct SREGS *seg_regs );
```

Description: The `segread` function places the values of the segment registers into the structure located by *seg_regs*.

Returns: No value is returned.

See Also: `FP_OFF`, `FP_SEG`, `MK_FP`

Example:
```
#include <stdio.h>
#include <i86.h>

void main()
  {
    struct SREGS sregs;

    segread( &sregs );
    printf( "Current value of CS is %04X\n", sregs.cs );
  }
```

Classification: WATCOM

Systems: All, Netware

Synopsis:

```
#include <graph.h>
short _FAR _selectpalette( short palnum );
```

Description: The `_selectpalette` function selects the palette indicated by the argument *palnum* from the color palettes available. This function is only supported by the video modes `_MRES4COLOR` and `_MRESNOCOLOR`.

Mode `_MRES4COLOR` supports four palettes of four colors. In each palette, color 0, the background color, can be any of the 16 possible colors. The color values associated with the other three pixel values, (1, 2 and 3), are determined by the selected palette.

The following table outlines the available color palettes:

Palette Number	Pixel Values 1	2	3
0	green	red	brown
1	cyan	magenta	white
2	light green	light red	yellow
3	light cyan	light magenta	bright white

Returns: The `_selectpalette` function returns the number of the previously selected palette.

See Also: `_setvideomode`, `_getvideoconfig`

Example:

```
#include <conio.h>
#include <graph.h>

main()
{
    int x, y, pal;

    _setvideomode( _MRES4COLOR );
    for( y = 0; y < 2; ++y ) {
        for( x = 0; x < 2; ++x ) {
            _setcolor( x + 2 * y );
            _rectangle( _GFILLINTERIOR,
                        x * 160, y * 100,
                        ( x + 1 ) * 160, ( y + 1 ) * 100 );
        }
    }
    for( pal = 0; pal < 4; ++pal ) {
        _selectpalette( pal );
        getch();
    }
    _setvideomode( _DEFAULTMODE );
}
```

Classification: PC Graphics

Systems: DOS, QNX

Synopsis:

```
#define __STDC_WANT_LIB_EXT1__ 1
#include <stdlib.h>
constraint_handler_t set_constraint_handler_s(
        constraint_handler_t handler );
```

Description: The `set_constraint_handler_s` function sets the runtime-constraint handler to be *handler*. The runtime-constraint handler is the function called when a library function detect a runtime-constraint violation. Only the most recent handler registered with `set_constraint_handler_s` is called when a runtime-constraint violation occurs.

When the handler is called, it is passed the following arguments:

1. A pointer to a character string describing the runtime-constraint violation.

2. A null pointer or a pointer to an implementation defined object. This implementation passes a null pointer.

3. If the function calling the handler has a return type declared as `errno_t`, the return value of the function is passed. Otherwise, a positive value of type `errno_t` is passed.

If no calls to the `set_constraint_handler_s` function have been made, a default constraint handler is used. This handler will display an error message and abort the program.

If the *handler* argument to `set_constraint_handler_s` is a null pointer, the default handler becomes the current constraint handler.

Returns: The `set_constraint_handler_s` function returns a pointer to the previously registered handler.

See Also: `abort_handler_s`, `ignore_handler_s`

Example:

```
#define __STDC_WANT_LIB_EXT1__ 1
#include <stdlib.h>
#include <stdio.h>

void my_handler( const char *msg, void *ptr, errno_t error )
{
    fprintf( stderr, "rt-constraint violation caught :" );
    fprintf( stderr, msg );
    fprintf( stderr, "\n" );
}

void main( void )
{
    constraint_handler_t    old_handler;

    old_handler = set_constraint_handler_s( my_handler );
    if( getenv_s( NULL, NULL, 0, NULL ) ) {
        printf( "getenv_s failed\n" );
    }
    set_constraint_handler_s( old_handler );
}
```

produces the following:

```
rt-constraint violation caught: getenv_s, name == NULL.
getenv_s failed
```

Classification: TR 24731

Systems: All, Netware

Synopsis:

```
#include <graph.h>
short _FAR _setactivepage( short pagenum );
```

Description: The `_setactivepage` function selects the page (in memory) to which graphics output is written. The page to be selected is given by the *pagenum* argument.

Only some combinations of video modes and hardware allow multiple pages of graphics to exist. When multiple pages are supported, the active page may differ from the visual page. The graphics information in the visual page determines what is displayed upon the screen. Animation may be accomplished by alternating the visual page. A graphics page can be constructed without affecting the screen by setting the active page to be different than the visual page.

The number of available video pages can be determined by using the `_getvideoconfig` function. The default video page is 0.

Returns: The `_setactivepage` function returns the number of the previous page when the active page is set successfully; otherwise, a negative number is returned.

See Also: `_getactivepage`, `_setvisualpage`, `_getvisualpage`, `_getvideoconfig`

Example:

```
#include <conio.h>
#include <graph.h>

main()
{
    int old_apage;
    int old_vpage;

    _setvideomode( _HRES16COLOR );
    old_apage = _getactivepage();
    old_vpage = _getvisualpage();
    /* draw an ellipse on page 0 */
    _setactivepage( 0 );
    _setvisualpage( 0 );
    _ellipse( _GFILLINTERIOR, 100, 50, 540, 150 );
    /* draw a rectangle on page 1 */
    _setactivepage( 1 );
    _rectangle( _GFILLINTERIOR, 100, 50, 540, 150 );
    getch();
    /* display page 1 */
    _setvisualpage( 1 );
    getch();
    _setactivepage( old_apage );
    _setvisualpage( old_vpage );
    _setvideomode( _DEFAULTMODE );
}
```

Classification: PC Graphics

Systems: DOS, QNX

Synopsis:

```
#include <graph.h>
long _FAR _setbkcolor( long color );
```

Description: The `_setbkcolor` function sets the current background color to be that of the *color* argument. In text modes, the background color controls the area behind each individual character. In graphics modes, the background refers to the entire screen. The default background color is 0.

When the current video mode is a graphics mode, any pixels with a zero pixel value will change to the color of the *color* argument. When the current video mode is a text mode, nothing will immediately change; only subsequent output is affected.

Returns: The `_setbkcolor` function returns the previous background color.

See Also: `_getbkcolor`

Example:

```
#include <conio.h>
#include <graph.h>

long colors[ 16 ] = {
   _BLACK, _BLUE, _GREEN, _CYAN,
   _RED, _MAGENTA, _BROWN, _WHITE,
   _GRAY, _LIGHTBLUE, _LIGHTGREEN, _LIGHTCYAN,
   _LIGHTRED, _LIGHTMAGENTA, _YELLOW, _BRIGHTWHITE
};

main()
{
    long old_bk;
    int bk;

    _setvideomode( _VRES16COLOR );
    old_bk = _getbkcolor();
    for( bk = 0; bk < 16; ++bk ) {
        _setbkcolor( colors[ bk ] );
        getch();
    }
    _setbkcolor( old_bk );
    _setvideomode( _DEFAULTMODE );
}
```

Classification: PC Graphics

Systems: DOS, QNX

Synopsis:

```
#include <stdio.h>
void setbuf( FILE *fp, char *buffer );
```

Description: The `setbuf` function can be used to associate a buffer with the file designated by *fp*. If this function is used, it must be called after the file has been opened and before it has been read or written. If the argument *buffer* is `NULL,` then all input/output for the file *fp* will be completely unbuffered. If the argument *buffer* is not `NULL,` then it must point to an array that is at least `BUFSIZ` characters in length, and all input/output will be fully buffered.

Returns: The `setbuf` function returns no value.

See Also: `fopen`, `setvbuf`

Example:

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

void main()
  {
    char *buffer;
    FILE *fp;

    fp = fopen( "file", "r" );
    buffer = (char *) malloc( BUFSIZ );
    setbuf( fp, buffer );
    /* . */
    /* . */
    /* . */
    fclose( fp );
  }
```

Classification: ANSI

Systems: All, Netware

Synopsis:

```
#include <graph.h>
void _FAR _setcharsize( short height, short width );

void _FAR _setcharsize_w( double height, double width );
```

Description: The `_setcharsize` functions set the character height and width to the values specified by the arguments *height* and *width*. For the `_setcharsize` function, the arguments *height* and *width* represent a number of pixels. For the `_setcharsize_w` function, the arguments *height* and *width* represent lengths along the y-axis and x-axis in the window coordinate system.

These sizes are used when displaying text with the `_grtext` function. The default character sizes are dependent on the graphics mode selected, and can be determined by the `_gettextsettings` function.

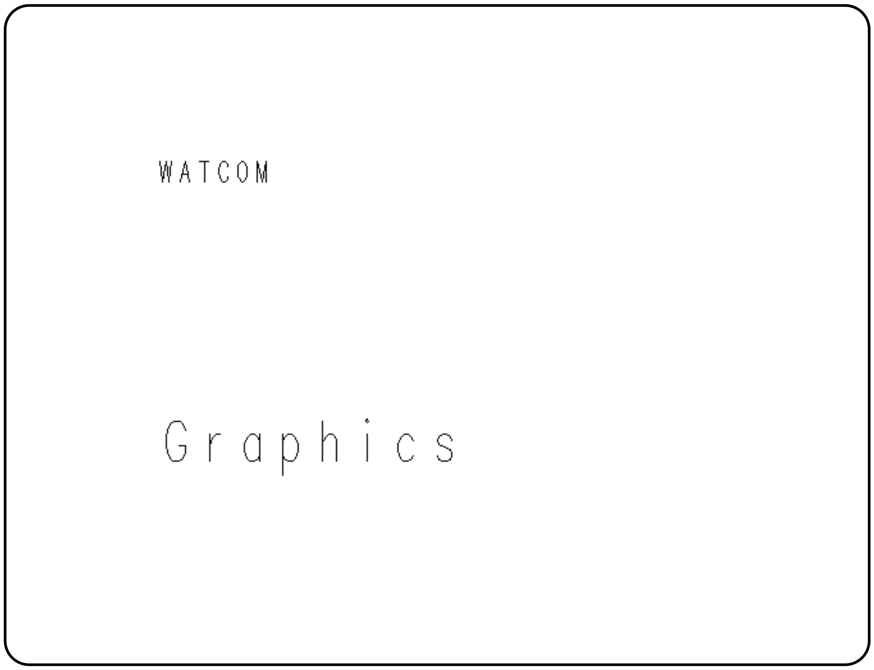
Returns: The `_setcharsize` functions do not return a value.

See Also: `_grtext`, `_gettextsettings`

Example:

```
#include <conio.h>
#include <graph.h>

main()
{
    struct textsettings ts;

    _setvideomode( _VRES16COLOR );
    _gettextsettings( &ts );
    _grtext( 100, 100, "WATCOM" );
    _setcharsize( 2 * ts.height, 2 * ts.width );
    _grtext( 100, 300, "Graphics" );
    _setcharsize( ts.height, ts.width );
    getch();
    _setvideomode( _DEFAULTMODE );
}
```

produces the following:



Classification: PC Graphics

Systems:
```
_setcharsize - DOS, QNX
_setcharsize_w - DOS, QNX
```

Synopsis:
```
#include <graph.h>
void _FAR _setcharspacing( short space );

void _FAR _setcharspacing_w( double space );
```

Description: The `_setcharspacing` functions set the current character spacing to have the value of the argument *space*. For the `_setcharspacing` function, *space* represents a number of pixels. For the `_setcharspacing_w` function, *space* represents a length along the x-axis in the window coordinate system.

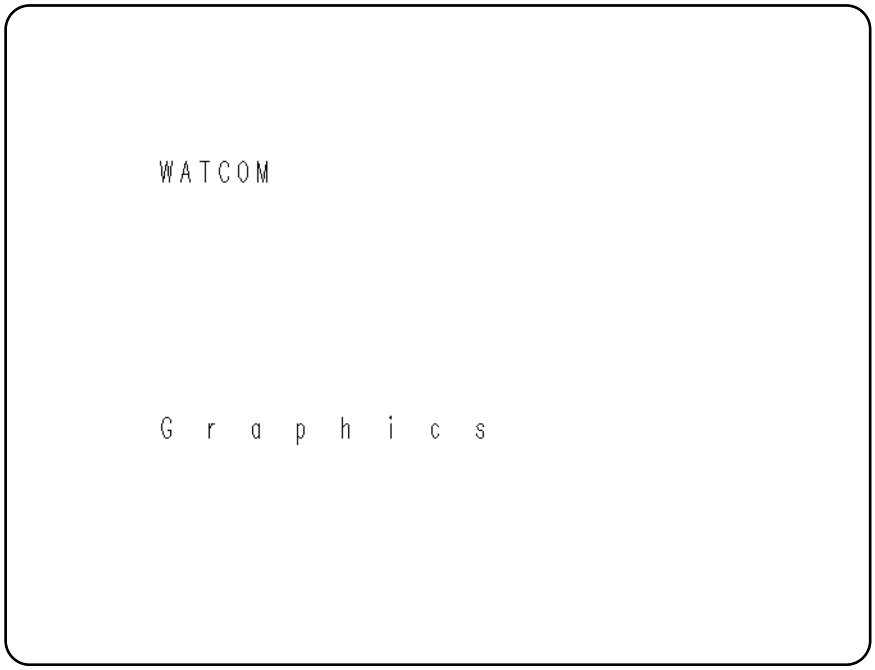
The character spacing specifies the additional space to leave between characters when a text string is displayed with the `_grtext` function. A negative value can be specified to cause the characters to be drawn closer together. The default value of the character spacing is 0.

Returns: The `_setcharspacing` functions do not return a value.

See Also: `_grtext`, `_gettextsettings`

Example:
```
#include <conio.h>
#include <graph.h>

main()
{
    _setvideomode( _VRES16COLOR );
    _grtext( 100, 100, "WATCOM" );
    _setcharspacing( 20 );
    _grtext( 100, 300, "Graphics" );
    getch();
    _setvideomode( _DEFAULTMODE );
}
```

produces the following:



Classification: PC Graphics

Systems:
```
_setcharspacing - DOS, QNX
_setcharspacing_w - DOS, QNX
```

Synopsis:

```
#include <graph.h>
void _FAR _setcliprgn( short x1, short y1,
                       short x2, short y2 );
```

Description: The `_setcliprgn` function restricts the display of graphics output to the clipping region. This region is a rectangle whose opposite corners are established by the physical points `(x1,y1)` and `(x2,y2)`.

The `_setcliprgn` function does not affect text output using the `_outtext` and `_outmem` functions. To control the location of text output, see the `_settextwindow` function.

Returns: The `_setcliprgn` function does not return a value.

See Also: `_settextwindow`, `_setvieworg`, `_setviewport`

Example:

```
#include <conio.h>
#include <graph.h>

main()
{
    short x1, y1, x2, y2;

    _setvideomode( _VRES16COLOR );
    _getcliprgn( &x1, &y1, &x2, &y2 );
    _setcliprgn( 130, 100, 510, 380 );
    _ellipse( _GBORDER, 120, 90, 520, 390 );
    getch();
    _setcliprgn( x1, y1, x2, y2 );
    _setvideomode( _DEFAULTMODE );
}
```

Classification: PC Graphics

Systems: DOS, QNX

Synopsis:

```
#include <graph.h>
short _FAR _setcolor( short pixval );
```

Description: The `_setcolor` function sets the pixel value for the current color to be that indicated by the *pixval* argument. The current color is only used by the functions that produce graphics output; text output with `_outtext` uses the current text color (see the `_settextcolor` function). The default color value is one less than the maximum number of colors in the current video mode.

Returns: The `_setcolor` function returns the previous value of the current color.

See Also: `_getcolor`, `_settextcolor`

Example:

```
#include <conio.h>
#include <graph.h>

main()
{
    int col, old_col;

    _setvideomode( _VRES16COLOR );
    old_col = _getcolor();
    for( col = 0; col < 16; ++col ) {
        _setcolor( col );
        _rectangle( _GFILLINTERIOR, 100, 100, 540, 380 );
        getch();
    }
    _setcolor( old_col );
    _setvideomode( _DEFAULTMODE );
}
```

Classification: PC Graphics

Systems: DOS, QNX

Synopsis:

```
#include <env.h>
int setenv( const char *name,
            const char *newvalue,
            int overwrite );
int _setenv( const char *name,
             const char *newvalue,
             int overwrite );
int _wsetenv( const wchar_t *name,
              const wchar_t *newvalue,
              int overwrite );
```

Description: The environment list consists of a number of environment names, each of which has a value associated with it. Entries can be added to the environment list with the QNX `export` command or with the `setenv` function. All entries in the environment list can be displayed by using the QNX `export` command with no arguments. A program can obtain the value for an environment variable by using the `getenv` function.

The `setenv` function searches the environment list for an entry of the form *name=value*. If no such string is present, `setenv` adds an entry of the form *name=newvalue* to the environment list. Otherwise, if the *overwrite* argument is non-zero, `setenv` either will change the existing value to *newvalue* or will delete the string *name=value* and add the string *name=newvalue*.

If the *newvalue* pointer is NULL, all strings of the form *name=value* in the environment list will be deleted.

The value of the pointer `environ` may change across a call to the `setenv` function.

The `setenv` function will make copies of the strings associated with *name* and *newvalue*.

The matching is case-sensitive; all lowercase letters are treated as different from uppercase letters.

Entries can also be added to the environment list with the QNX `export` command or with the `putenv` or `setenv` functions. All entries in the environment list can be obtained by using the `getenv` function.

To assign a string to a variable and place it in the environment list:

```
% export INCLUDE=/usr/include
```

To see what variables are in the environment list, and their current assignments:

```
% export
SHELL=ksh
TERM=qnx
LOGNAME=fred
PATH=:/bin:/usr/bin
HOME=/home/fred
INCLUDE=/usr/include
LIB=/usr/lib
%
```

The `_setenv` function is identical to `setenv`. Use `_setenv` for ANSI naming conventions.

The `_wsetenv` function is a wide-character version of `setenv` that operates with wide-character strings.

Returns: The setenv function returns zero upon successful completion. Otherwise, it will return a non-zero value and set errno to indicate the error.

Errors: When an error has occurred, errno contains a value indicating the type of error that has been detected.

ENOMEM Not enough memory to allocate a new environment string.

See Also: clearenv, exec..., getenv, getenv_s, putenv, _searchenv, spawn..., system

Example: The following will change the string assigned to INCLUDE and then display the new string.

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

void main()
  {
    char *path;

    if( setenv( "INCLUDE",
                "/usr/include:/home/fred/include",
                1
              ) == 0 )
      if( (path = getenv( "INCLUDE" )) != NULL )
        printf( "INCLUDE=%s\n", path );
  }
```

Classification: WATCOM

Systems:

```
setenv - All
_setenv - All
_wsetenv - All
```

Synopsis:
```
#include <graph.h>
void _FAR _setfillmask( char _FAR *mask );
```

Description: The `_setfillmask` function sets the current fill mask to the value of the argument *mask*. When the value of the *mask* argument is `NULL`, there will be no fill mask set.

The fill mask is an eight-byte array which is interpreted as a square pattern (8 by 8) of 64 bits. Each bit in the mask corresponds to a pixel. When a region is filled, each point in the region is mapped onto the fill mask. When a bit from the mask is one, the pixel value of the corresponding point is set using the current plotting action with the current color; when the bit is zero, the pixel value of that point is not affected.

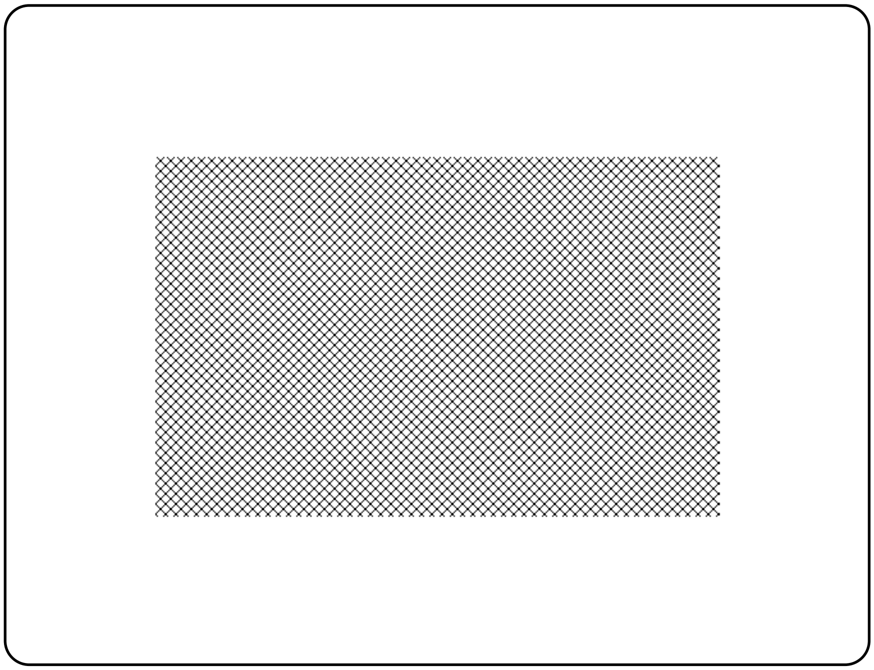
When the fill mask is not set, a fill operation will set all points in the fill region to have a pixel value of the current color. By default, no fill mask is set.

Returns: The `_setfillmask` function does not return a value.

See Also: `_getfillmask`, `_ellipse`, `_floodfill`, `_rectangle`, `_polygon`, `_pie`, `_setcolor`, `_setplotaction`

Example:
```
#include <conio.h>
#include <graph.h>

char old_mask[ 8 ];
char new_mask[ 8 ] = { 0x81, 0x42, 0x24, 0x18,
                       0x18, 0x24, 0x42, 0x81 };

main()
{
    _setvideomode( _VRES16COLOR );
    _getfillmask( old_mask );
    _setfillmask( new_mask );
    _rectangle( _GFILLINTERIOR, 100, 100, 540, 380 );
    _setfillmask( old_mask );
    getch();
    _setvideomode( _DEFAULTMODE );
}
```

produces the following:



Classification: _setfillmask is PC Graphics

Systems: DOS, QNX

Synopsis:

```
#include <graph.h>
short _FAR _setfont( char _FAR *opt );
```

Description: The `_setfont` function selects a font from the list of registered fonts (see the `_registerfonts` function). The font selected becomes the current font and is used whenever text is displayed with the `_outgtext` function. The function will fail if no fonts have been registered, or if a font cannot be found that matches the given characteristics.

The argument *opt* is a string of characters specifying the characteristics of the desired font. These characteristics determine which font is selected. The options may be separated by blanks and are not case-sensitive. Any number of options may be specified and in any order. The available options are:

hX character height X (in pixels)

wX character width X (in pixels)

f choose a fixed-width font

p choose a proportional-width font

r choose a raster (bit-mapped) font

v choose a vector font

b choose the font that best matches the options

nX choose font number X (the number of fonts is returned by the `_registerfonts` function)

t'facename' choose a font with specified facename

The facename option is specified as a "t" followed by a facename enclosed in single quotes. The available facenames are:

Courier fixed-width raster font with serifs

Helv proportional-width raster font without serifs

Tms Rmn proportional-width raster font with serifs

Script proportional-width vector font that appears similar to hand-writing

Modern proportional-width vector font without serifs

Roman proportional-width vector font with serifs

When "nX" is specified to select a particular font, the other options are ignored.

If the best fit option ("b") is specified, `_setfont` will always be able to select a font. The font chosen will be the one that best matches the options specified. The following precedence is given to the options when selecting a font:

1. Pixel height (higher precedence is given to heights less than the specified height)

2. Facename

3. Pixel width

4. Font type (fixed or proportional)

When a pixel height or width does not match exactly and a vector font has been selected, the font will be stretched appropriately to match the given size.

Returns: The `_setfont` function returns zero if successful; otherwise, (-1) is returned.

See Also: `_registerfonts`, `_unregisterfonts`, `_getfontinfo`, `_outgtext`, `_getgtextextent`, `_setgtextvector`, `_getgtextvector`

Example:

```
#include <conio.h>
#include <stdio.h>
#include <graph.h>

main()
{
    int i, n;
    char buf[ 10 ];

    _setvideomode( _VRES16COLOR );
    n = _registerfonts( "*.fon" );
    for( i = 0; i < n; ++i ) {
        sprintf( buf, "n%d", i );
        _setfont( buf );
        _moveto( 100, 100 );
        _outgtext( "WATCOM Graphics" );
        getch();
        _clearscreen( _GCLEARSCREEN );
    }
    _unregisterfonts();
    _setvideomode( _DEFAULTMODE );
}
```

Classification: PC Graphics

Systems: DOS, QNX

Synopsis:

```
#include <graph.h>
struct xycoord _FAR _setgtextvector( short x, short y );
```

Description: The `_setgtextvector` function sets the orientation for text output used by the `_outgtext` function to the vector specified by the arguments `(x,y)`. Each of the arguments can have a value of -1, 0 or 1, allowing for text to be displayed at any multiple of a 45-degree angle. The default text orientation, for normal left-to-right text, is the vector `(1,0)`.

Returns: The `_setgtextvector` function returns, as an `xycoord` structure, the previous value of the text orientation vector.

See Also: `_registerfonts`, `_unregisterfonts`, `_setfont`, `_getfontinfo`, `_outgtext`, `_getgtextextent`, `_getgtextvector`

Example:

```
#include <conio.h>
#include <graph.h>

main()
{
    struct xycoord old_vec;

    _setvideomode( _VRES16COLOR );
    old_vec = _getgtextvector();
    _setgtextvector( 0, -1 );
    _moveto( 100, 100 );
    _outgtext( "WATCOM Graphics" );
    _setgtextvector( old_vec.xcoord, old_vec.ycoord );
    getch();
    _setvideomode( _DEFAULTMODE );
}
```

Classification: PC Graphics

Systems: DOS, QNX

Synopsis:

```
#include <setjmp.h>
int setjmp( jmp_buf env );
```

Description: The `setjmp` function saves its calling environment in its `jmp_buf` argument, for subsequent use by the `longjmp` function.

In some cases, error handling can be implemented by using `setjmp` to record the point to which a return will occur following an error. When an error is detected in a called function, that function uses `longjmp` to jump back to the recorded position. The original function which called `setjmp` must still be active (it cannot have returned to the function which called it).

Special care must be exercised to ensure that any side effects that are left undone (allocated memory, opened files, etc.) are satisfactorily handled.

Returns: The `setjmp` function returns zero when it is initially called. The return value will be non-zero if the return is the result of a call to the `longjmp` function. An `if` statement is often used to handle these two returns. When the return value is zero, the initial call to `setjmp` has been made; when the return value is non-zero, a return from a `longjmp` has just occurred.

See Also: `longjmp`

Example:

```
#include <stdio.h>
#include <setjmp.h>

jmp_buf env;

rtn()
  {
    printf( "about to longjmp\n" );
    longjmp( env, 14 );
  }

void main()
  {
    int ret_val = 293;

    if( 0 == ( ret_val = setjmp( env ) ) ) {
      printf( "after setjmp %d\n", ret_val );
      rtn();
      printf( "back from rtn %d\n", ret_val );
    } else {
      printf( "back from longjmp %d\n", ret_val );
    }
  }
```

produces the following:

```
after setjmp 0
about to longjmp
back from longjmp 14
```

Classification: ANSI

Systems: MACRO

Synopsis:

```
#include <graph.h>
void _FAR _setlinestyle( unsigned short style );
```

Description: The `_setlinestyle` function sets the current line-style mask to the value of the *style* argument.

The line-style mask determines the style by which lines and arcs are drawn. The mask is treated as an array of 16 bits. As a line is drawn, a pixel at a time, the bits in this array are cyclically tested. When a bit in the array is 1, the pixel value for the current point is set using the current color according to the current plotting action; otherwise, the pixel value for the point is left unchanged. A solid line would result from a value of `0xFFFF` and a dashed line would result from a value of `0xF0F0`

The default line style mask is `0xFFFF`

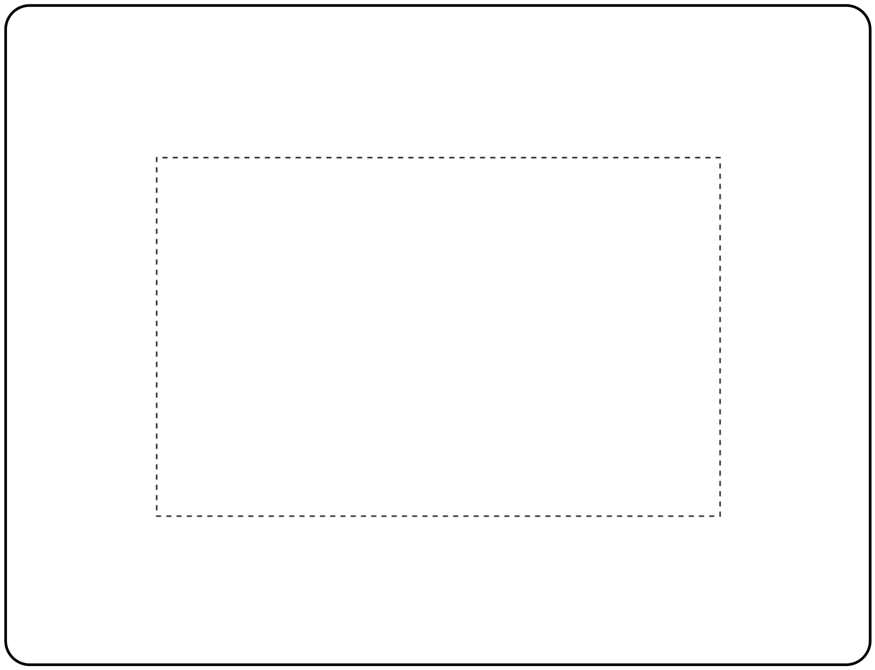
Returns: The `_setlinestyle` function does not return a value.

See Also: `_getlinestyle`, `_lineto`, `_rectangle`, `_polygon`, `_setplotaction`

Example:

```
#include <conio.h>
#include <graph.h>

#define DASHED 0xf0f0

main()
{
    unsigned old_style;

    _setvideomode( _VRES16COLOR );
    old_style = _getlinestyle();
    _setlinestyle( DASHED );
    _rectangle( _GBORDER, 100, 100, 540, 380 );
    _setlinestyle( old_style );
    getch();
    _setvideomode( _DEFAULTMODE );
}
```

produces the following:



Classification: PC Graphics

Systems: DOS, QNX

Synopsis:

```
#include <locale.h>
char *setlocale( int category, const char *locale );
wchar_t *_wsetlocale( int category, const wchar_t *locale);
```

Description: The `setlocale` function selects a portion of a program's *locale* according to the category given by *category* and the locale specified by *locale*. A *locale* affects the collating sequence (the order in which characters compare with one another), the way in which certain character-handling functions operate, the decimal-point character that is used in formatted input/output and string conversion, and the format and names used in the time string produced by the `strftime` function.

Potentially, there may be many such environments. Watcom C/C++ supports only the `"C"` locale and so invoking this function will have no effect upon the behavior of a program at present.

The possible values for the argument *category* are as follows:

Category	***Meaning***
LC_ALL	select entire environment
LC_COLLATE	select collating sequence
LC_CTYPE	select the character-handling
LC_MESSAGES	
LC_MONETARY	select monetary formatting information
LC_NUMERIC	select the numeric-format environment
LC_TIME	select the time-related environment

At the start of a program, the equivalent of the following statement is executed.

```
setlocale( LC_ALL, "C" );
```

The `_wsetlocale` function is a wide-character version of `setlocale` that operates with wide-character strings.

Returns: If the selection is successful, a string is returned to indicate the locale that was in effect before the function was invoked; otherwise, a `NULL` pointer is returned.

See Also: `strcoll`, `strftime`, `strxfrm`

Example:

```
#include <stdio.h>
#include <string.h>
#include <locale.h>

char src[] = { "A sample STRING" };
char dst[20];
```

```
void main()
  {
    char *prev_locale;
    size_t len;

    /* set native locale */
    prev_locale = setlocale( LC_ALL, "" );
    printf( "%s\n", prev_locale );
    len = strxfrm( dst, src, 20 );
    printf( "%s (%u)\n", dst, len );
  }
```

produces the following:

```
C
A sample STRING (15)
```

Classification: setlocale is ANSI, POSIX 1003.1
_wsetlocale is not ANSI

Systems: setlocale - All, Netware
_wsetlocale - All

Synopsis:

```
#include <unistd.h>
#include <fcntl.h>
int setmode( int fildes, int mode );
```

Description: The `setmode` is provided for compatibility with other systems. `setmode` performs no useful action under QNX.

Returns: `setmode` always returns `O_BINARY` under QNX. This manifest is defined in the `<fcntl.h>` header file.

See Also: `chsize`, `close`, `creat`, `dup`, `dup2`, `eof`, `exec...`, `fdopen`, `filelength`, `fileno`, `fstat`, `lseek`, `open`, `read`, `sopen`, `stat`, `tell`, `write`, `umask`

Example:

```
#include <stdio.h>
#include <fcntl.h>
#include <unistd.h>

void main( void )
{
    FILE *fp;
    long count;

    fp = fopen( "file", "rb" );
    if( fp != NULL ) {
        setmode( fileno( fp ), O_BINARY );
        count = 0L;
        while( fgetc( fp ) != EOF ) ++count;
        printf( "File contains %lu characters\n",
                count );
        fclose( fp );
    }
}
```

Classification: WATCOM

Systems: All, Netware

Synopsis:

```
#include <new.h>
PFV set_new_handler( PFV pNewHandler );
PFU _set_new_handler( PFU pNewHandler );
```

Description: The `set_new_handler` functions are used to transfer control to a user-defined error handler if the `new` operator fails to allocate memory. The argument *pNewHandler* is the name of a function of type `PFV` or `PFU`.

Type	***Description***
PFV	Pointer to a function that returns `void` (i.e., returns nothing) and takes an argument of type `void` (i.e., takes no argument).
PFU	Pointer to a function that returns `int` and takes an argument of type `unsigned` which is the amount of space to be allocated.

In a multi-threaded environment, handlers are maintained separately for each process and thread. Each new process lacks installed handlers. Each new thread gets a copy of its parent thread's new handlers. Thus, each process and thread is in charge of its own free-store error handling.

Returns: The `set_new_handler` functions return a pointer to the previous error handler so that the previous error handler can be reinstated at a later time.

The error handler specified as the argument to `_set_new_handler` returns zero indicating that further attempts to allocate memory should be halted or non-zero to indicate that an allocation request should be re-attempted.

See Also: `_bfreeseg`, `_bheapseg`, `calloc`, `free`, `malloc`, `realloc`

Example:

```
#include <stdio.h>
#include <new.h>

#if defined(__386__)
const size_t MemBlock = 8192;
#else
const size_t MemBlock = 2048;
#endif

/*
    Pre-allocate a memory block for demonstration
    purposes. The out-of-memory handler will return
    it to the system so that "new" can use it.
*/

long *failsafe = new long[MemBlock];
```

```
/*
    Declare a customized function to handle memory
    allocation failure.
*/

int out_of_memory_handler( unsigned size )
  {
    printf( "Allocation failed, " );
    printf( "%u bytes not available.\n", size );
    /* Release pre-allocated memory if we can */
    if( failsafe == NULL ) {
      printf( "Halting allocation.\n" );
      /* Tell new to stop allocation attempts */
      return( 0 );
    } else {
      delete failsafe;
      failsafe = NULL;
      printf( "Retrying allocation.\n" );
      /* Tell new to retry allocation attempt */
      return( 1 );
    }
  }

void main( void )
  {
    int i;

    /* Register existence of a new memory handler */
    _set_new_handler( out_of_memory_handler );
    long *pmemdump = new long[MemBlock];
    for( i=1 ; pmemdump != NULL; i++ ) {
      pmemdump = new long[MemBlock];
      if( pmemdump != NULL )
        printf( "Another block allocated %d\n", i );
    }
  }
```

Classification: WATCOM

Systems: set_new_handler - All, Netware
_set_new_handler - All, Netware

Synopsis:
```
#include <graph.h>
short _FAR _setpixel( short x, short y );

short _FAR _setpixel_w( double x, double y );
```

Description: The `_setpixel` function sets the pixel value of the point `(x,y)` using the current plotting action with the current color. The `_setpixel` function uses the view coordinate system. The `_setpixel_w` function uses the window coordinate system.

A pixel value is associated with each point. The values range from 0 to the number of colors (less one) that can be represented in the palette for the current video mode. The color displayed at the point is the color in the palette corresponding to the pixel number. For example, a pixel value of 3 causes the fourth color in the palette to be displayed at the point in question.

Returns: The `_setpixel` functions return the previous value of the indicated pixel if the pixel value can be set; otherwise, (-1) is returned.

See Also: `_getpixel`, `_setcolor`, `_setplotaction`

Example:
```
#include <conio.h>
#include <graph.h>
#include <stdlib.h>

main()
{
    int x, y;
    unsigned i;

    _setvideomode( _VRES16COLOR );
    _rectangle( _GBORDER, 100, 100, 540, 380 );
    for( i = 0; i <= 60000; ++i ) {
        x = 101 + rand() % 439;
        y = 101 + rand() % 279;
        _setcolor( _getpixel( x, y ) + 1 );
        _setpixel( x, y );
    }
    getch();
    _setvideomode( _DEFAULTMODE );
}
```

Classification: _setpixel is PC Graphics

Systems:
```
_setpixel - DOS, QNX
_setpixel_w - DOS, QNX
```

Synopsis:

```
#include <graph.h>
short _FAR _setplotaction( short action );
```

Description: The `_setplotaction` function sets the current plotting action to the value of the *action* argument.

The drawing functions cause pixels to be set with a pixel value. By default, the value to be set is obtained by replacing the original pixel value with the supplied pixel value. Alternatively, the replaced value may be computed as a function of the original and the supplied pixel values.

The plotting action can have one of the following values:

_GPSET replace the original screen pixel value with the supplied pixel value

_GAND replace the original screen pixel value with the *bitwise and* of the original pixel value and the supplied pixel value

_GOR replace the original screen pixel value with the *bitwise or* of the original pixel value and the supplied pixel value

_GXOR replace the original screen pixel value with the *bitwise exclusive-or* of the original pixel value and the supplied pixel value. Performing this operation twice will restore the original screen contents, providing an efficient method to produce animated effects.

Returns: The previous value of the plotting action is returned.

See Also: `_getplotaction`

Example:

```
#include <conio.h>
#include <graph.h>

main()
{
    int old_act;

    _setvideomode( _VRES16COLOR );
    old_act = _getplotaction();
    _setplotaction( _GPSET );
    _rectangle( _GFILLINTERIOR, 100, 100, 540, 380 );
    getch();
    _setplotaction( _GXOR );
    _rectangle( _GFILLINTERIOR, 100, 100, 540, 380 );
    getch();
    _setplotaction( old_act );
    _setvideomode( _DEFAULTMODE );
}
```

Classification: PC Graphics

Systems: DOS, QNX

Synopsis:

```
#include <graph.h>
void _FAR _settextalign( short horiz, short vert );
```

Description: The `_settextalign` function sets the current text alignment to the values specified by the arguments *horiz* and *vert*. When text is displayed with the `_grtext` function, it is aligned (justified) horizontally and vertically about the given point according to the current text alignment settings.

The horizontal component of the alignment can have one of the following values:

_NORMAL use the default horizontal alignment for the current setting of the text path

_LEFT the text string is left justified at the given point

_CENTER the text string is centred horizontally about the given point

_RIGHT the text string is right justified at the given point

The vertical component of the alignment can have one of the following values:

_NORMAL use the default vertical alignment for the current setting of the text path

_TOP the top of the text string is aligned at the given point

_CAP the cap line of the text string is aligned at the given point

_HALF the text string is centred vertically about the given point

_BASE the base line of the text string is aligned at the given point

_BOTTOM the bottom of the text string is aligned at the given point

The default is to use `_LEFT` alignment for the horizontal component unless the text path is `_PATH_LEFT`, in which case `_RIGHT` alignment is used. The default value for the vertical component is `_TOP` unless the text path is `_PATH_UP`, in which case `_BOTTOM` alignment is used.

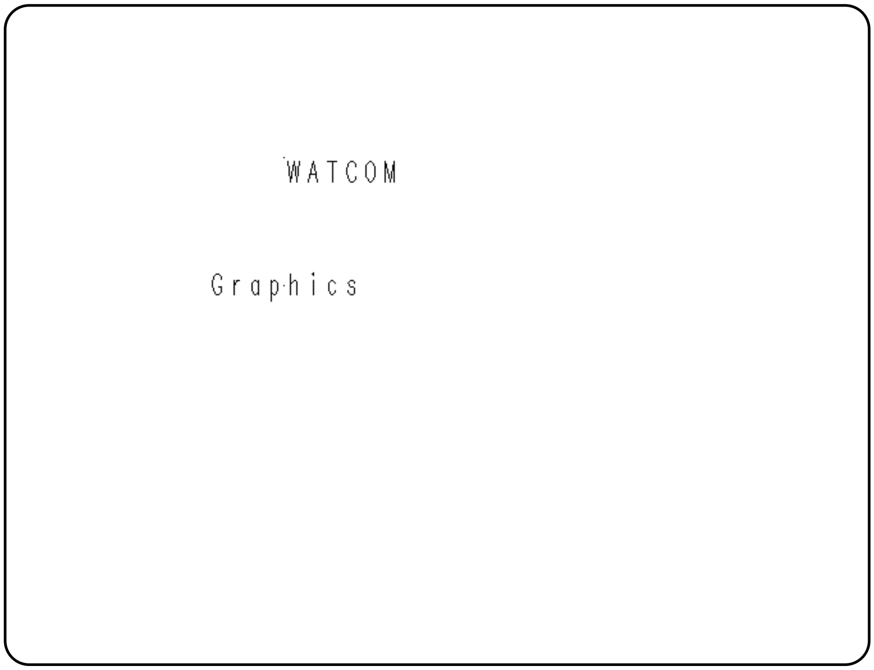
Returns: The `_settextalign` function does not return a value.

See Also: `_grtext`, `_gettextsettings`

Example:

```
#include <conio.h>
#include <graph.h>

main()
{
    _setvideomode( _VRES16COLOR );
    _grtext( 200, 100, "WATCOM" );
    _setpixel( 200, 100 );
    _settextalign( _CENTER, _HALF );
    _grtext( 200, 200, "Graphics" );
    _setpixel( 200, 200 );
    getch();
    _setvideomode( _DEFAULTMODE );
}
```

produces the following:



Classification: PC Graphics

Systems: DOS, QNX

Synopsis:
```
#include <graph.h>
short _FAR _settextcolor( short pixval );
```

Description: The `_settextcolor` function sets the current text color to be the color indicated by the pixel value of the *pixval* argument. This is the color value used for displaying text with the `_outtext` and `_outmem` functions. Use the `_setcolor` function to change the color of graphics output. The default text color value is set to 7 whenever a new video mode is selected.

The pixel value *pixval* is a number in the range 0-31. Colors in the range 0-15 are displayed normally. In text modes, blinking colors are specified by adding 16 to the normal color values. The following table specifies the default colors in color text modes.

Pixel value	Color	Pixel value	Color
0	Black	8	Gray
1	Blue	9	Light Blue
2	Green	10	Light Green
3	Cyan	11	Light Cyan
4	Red	12	Light Red
5	Magenta	13	Light Magenta
6	Brown	14	Yellow
7	White	15	Bright White

Returns: The `_settextcolor` function returns the pixel value of the previous text color.

See Also: `_gettextcolor`, `_outtext`, `_outmem`, `_setcolor`

Example:
```
#include <conio.h>
#include <graph.h>

main()
{
    int old_col;
    long old_bk;

    _setvideomode( _TEXTC80 );
    old_col = _gettextcolor();
    old_bk = _getbkcolor();
    _settextcolor( 7 );
    _setbkcolor( _BLUE );
    _outtext( " WATCOM \nGraphics" );
    _settextcolor( old_col );
    _setbkcolor( old_bk );
    getch();
    _setvideomode( _DEFAULTMODE );
}
```

Classification: PC Graphics

Systems: DOS, QNX

Synopsis:

```
#include <graph.h>
short _FAR _settextcursor( short cursor );
```

Description: The `_settextcursor` function sets the attribute, or shape, of the cursor in text modes. The argument *cursor* specifies the new cursor shape. The cursor shape is selected by specifying the top and bottom rows in the character matrix. The high byte of *cursor* specifies the top row of the cursor; the low byte specifies the bottom row.

Some typical values for *cursor* are:

Cursor	Shape
0x0607	normal underline cursor
0x0007	full block cursor
0x0407	half-height block cursor
0x2000	no cursor

Returns: The `_settextcursor` function returns the previous cursor shape when the shape is set successfully; otherwise, (-1) is returned.

See Also: `_gettextcursor`, `_displaycursor`

Example:

```
#include <conio.h>
#include <graph.h>

main()
{
    int old_shape;

    old_shape = _gettextcursor();
    _settextcursor( 0x0007 );
    _outtext( "\nBlock cursor" );
    getch();
    _settextcursor( 0x0407 );
    _outtext( "\nHalf height cursor" );
    getch();
    _settextcursor( 0x2000 );
    _outtext( "\nNo cursor" );
    getch();
    _settextcursor( old_shape );
}
```

Classification: PC Graphics

Systems: DOS, QNX

Synopsis:

```
#include <graph.h>
void _FAR _settextorient( short vecx, short vecy );
```

Description: The `_settextorient` function sets the current text orientation to the vector specified by the arguments `(vecx,vecy).` The text orientation specifies the direction of the base-line vector when a text string is displayed with the `_grtext` function. The default text orientation, for normal left-to-right text, is the vector `(1,0).`

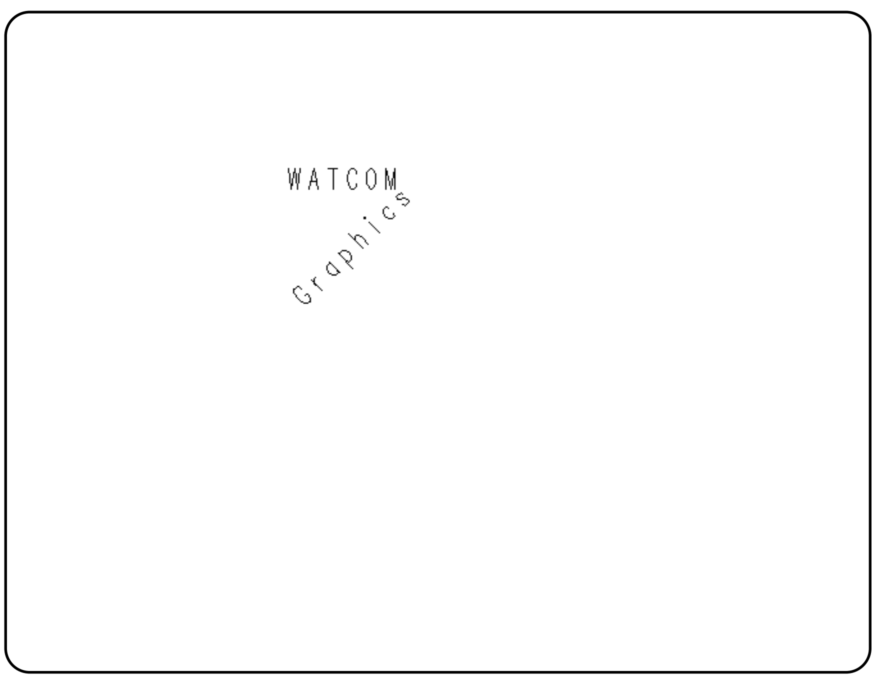
Returns: The `_settextorient` function does not return a value.

See Also: `_grtext`, `_gettextsettings`

Example:

```
#include <conio.h>
#include <graph.h>

main()
{
    _setvideomode( _VRES16COLOR );
    _grtext( 200, 100, "WATCOM" );
    _settextorient( 1, 1 );
    _grtext( 200, 200, "Graphics" );
    getch();
    _setvideomode( _DEFAULTMODE );
}
```

produces the following:



Classification: PC Graphics

Systems: DOS, QNX

Synopsis:

```
#include <graph.h>
void _FAR _settextpath( short path );
```

Description: The `_settextpath` function sets the current text path to have the value of the *path* argument. The text path specifies the writing direction of the text displayed by the `_grtext` function. The argument can have one of the following values:

_PATH_RIGHT subsequent characters are drawn to the right of the previous character

_PATH_LEFT subsequent characters are drawn to the left of the previous character

_PATH_UP subsequent characters are drawn above the previous character

_PATH_DOWN subsequent characters are drawn below the previous character

The default value of the text path is `_PATH_RIGHT.`

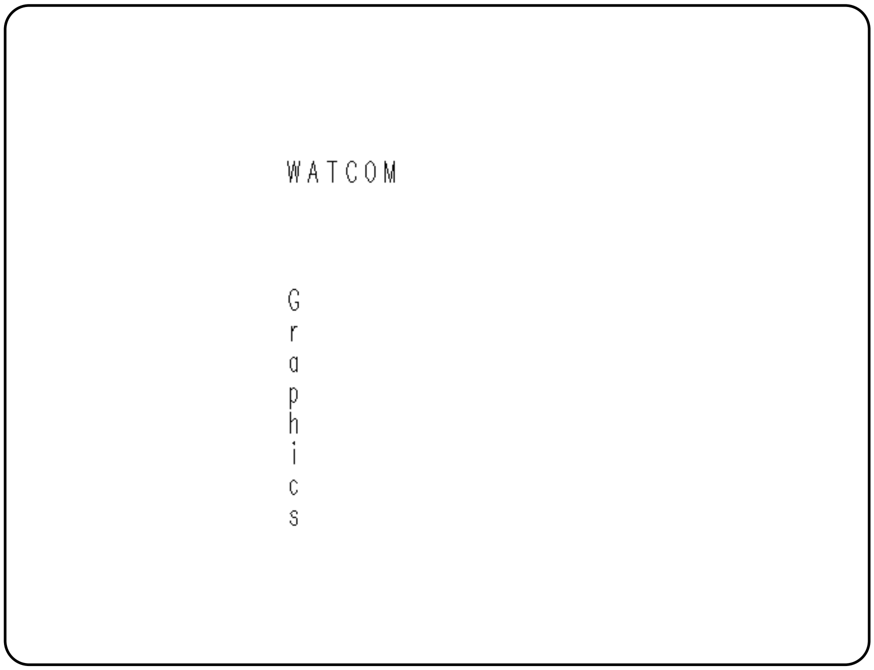
Returns: The `_settextpath` function does not return a value.

See Also: `_grtext`, `_gettextsettings`

Example:

```
#include <conio.h>
#include <graph.h>

main()
{
    _setvideomode( _VRES16COLOR );
    _grtext( 200, 100, "WATCOM" );
    _settextpath( _PATH_DOWN );
    _grtext( 200, 200, "Graphics" );
    getch();
    _setvideomode( _DEFAULTMODE );
}
```

produces the following:



Classification: PC Graphics

Systems: DOS, QNX

Synopsis:

```
#include <graph.h>
struct rccoord _FAR _settextposition( short row,
                                      short col );
```

Description: The `_settextposition` function sets the current output position for text to be `(row,col)` where this position is in terms of characters, not pixels.

The text position is relative to the current text window. It defaults to the top left corner of the screen, `(1,1)`, when a new video mode is selected, or when a new text window is set. The position is updated as text is drawn with the `_outtext` and `_outmem` functions.

Note that the output position for graphics output differs from that for text output. The output position for graphics output can be set by use of the `_moveto` function.

Also note that output to the standard output file, `stdout`, is line buffered by default. It may be necessary to flush the output stream using `fflush( stdout )` after a `printf` call if your output does not contain a newline character. Mixing of calls to `_outtext` and `printf` may cause overlapped text since `_outtext` uses the output position that was set by `_settextposition`.

Returns: The `_settextposition` function returns, as an `rccoord` structure, the previous output position for text.

See Also: `_gettextposition`, `_outtext`, `_outmem`, `_settextwindow`, `_moveto`

Example:

```
#include <conio.h>
#include <graph.h>

main()
{
    struct rccoord old_pos;

    _setvideomode( _TEXTC80 );
    old_pos = _gettextposition();
    _settextposition( 10, 40 );
    _outtext( "WATCOM Graphics" );
    _settextposition( old_pos.row, old_pos.col );
    getch();
    _setvideomode( _DEFAULTMODE );
}
```

Classification: PC Graphics

Systems: DOS, QNX

Synopsis:

```
#include <graph.h>
short _FAR _settextrows( short rows );
```

Description: The _settextrows function selects the number of rows of text displayed on the screen. The number of rows is specified by the argument *rows*. Computers equipped with EGA, MCGA and VGA adapters can support different numbers of text rows. The number of rows that can be selected depends on the current video mode and the type of monitor attached.

If the argument *rows* has the value *_MAXTEXTROWS*, the maximum number of text rows will be selected for the current video mode and hardware configuration. In text modes the maximum number of rows is 43 for EGA adapters, and 50 for MCGA and VGA adapters. Some graphics modes will support 43 rows for EGA adapters and 60 rows for MCGA and VGA adapters.

Returns: The _settextrows function returns the number of screen rows when the number of rows is set successfully; otherwise, zero is returned.

See Also: _getvideoconfig, _setvideomode, _setvideomoderows

Example:

```
#include <conio.h>
#include <graph.h>
#include <stdio.h>

int valid_rows[] = {
    14, 25, 28, 30,
    34, 43, 50, 60
};

main()
{
    int i, j, rows;
    char buf[ 80 ];

    for( i = 0; i < 8; ++i ) {
        rows = valid_rows[ i ];
        if( _settextrows( rows ) == rows ) {
            for( j = 1; j <= rows; ++j ) {
                sprintf( buf, "Line %d", j );
                _settextposition( j, 1 );
                _outtext( buf );
            }
            getch();
        }
    }
    _setvideomode( _DEFAULTMODE );
}
```

Classification: PC Graphics

Systems: DOS, QNX

Synopsis:

```
#include <graph.h>
void _FAR _settextwindow( short row1, short col1,
                          short row2, short col2 );
```

Description: The `_settextwindow` function sets the text window to be the rectangle with a top left corner at `(row1,col1)` and a bottom right corner at `(row2,col2)`. These coordinates are in terms of characters not pixels.

The initial text output position is `(1,1)`. Subsequent text positions are reported (by the `_gettextposition` function) and set (by the `_outtext`, `_outmem` and `_settextposition` functions) relative to this rectangle.

Text is displayed from the current output position for text proceeding along the current row and then downwards. When the window is full, the lines scroll upwards one line and then text is displayed on the last line of the window.

Returns: The `_settextwindow` function does not return a value.

See Also: `_gettextposition`, `_outtext`, `_outmem`, `_settextposition`

Example:

```
#include <conio.h>
#include <graph.h>
#include <stdio.h>

main()
{
    int i;
    short r1, c1, r2, c2;
    char buf[ 80 ];

    _setvideomode( _TEXTC80 );
    _gettextwindow( &r1, &c1, &r2, &c2 );
    _settextwindow( 5, 20, 20, 40 );
    for( i = 1; i <= 20; ++i ) {
        sprintf( buf, "Line %d\n", i );
        _outtext( buf );
    }
    getch();
    _settextwindow( r1, c1, r2, c2 );
    _setvideomode( _DEFAULTMODE );
}
```

Classification: PC Graphics

Systems: DOS, QNX

Synopsis:

```
#include <stdio.h>
int setvbuf( FILE *fp,
             char *buf,
             int mode,
             size_t size );
```

Description: The `setvbuf` function can be used to associate a buffer with the file designated by *fp*. If this function is used, it must be called after the file has been opened and before it has been read or written. The argument *mode* determines how the file *fp* will be buffered, as follows:

Mode	***Meaning***
_IOFBF	causes input/output to be fully buffered.
_IOLBF	causes output to be line buffered (the buffer will be flushed when a new-line character is written, when the buffer is full, or when input is requested on a line buffered or unbuffered stream).
_IONBF	causes input/output to be completely unbuffered.

If the argument *buf* is not `NULL,` the array to which it points will be used instead of an automatically allocated buffer. The argument *size* specifies the size of the array.

Returns: The `setvbuf` function returns zero on success, or a non-zero value if an invalid value is given for *mode* or *size*.

See Also: `fopen`, `setbuf`

Example:

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

void main()
{
  char *buf;
  FILE *fp;

  fp = fopen( "file", "r" );
  buf = (char *) malloc( 1024 );
  setvbuf( fp, buf, _IOFBF, 1024 );
}
```

Classification: ANSI

Systems: All, Netware

Synopsis:
```
#include <graph.h>
short _FAR _setvideomode( short mode );
```

Description: The `_setvideomode` function sets the video mode according to the value of the *mode* argument. The value of *mode* can be one of the following: uindex=2

```
Mode           Type    Size    Colors    Adapter

_MAXRESMODE   (graphics mode with highest resolution)
_MAXCOLORMODE (graphics mode with most colors)
_DEFAULTMODE  (restores screen to original mode)
_TEXTBW40      M,T    40 x 25    16   MDPA,HGC,VGA,SVGA
_TEXTC40       C,T    40 x 25    16   CGA,EGA,MCGA,VGA,SVGA
_TEXTBW80      M,T    80 x 25    16   MDPA,HGC,VGA,SVGA
_TEXTC80       C,T    80 x 25    16   CGA,EGA,MCGA,VGA,SVGA
_MRES4COLOR    C,G   320 x 200    4   CGA,EGA,MCGA,VGA,SVGA
_MRESNOCOLOR   C,G   320 x 200    4   CGA,EGA,MCGA,VGA,SVGA
_HRESBW        C,G   640 x 200    2   CGA,EGA,MCGA,VGA,SVGA
_TEXTMONO      M,T    80 x 25    16   MDPA,HGC,VGA,SVGA
_HERCMONO      M,G   720 x 350    2   HGC
_MRES16COLOR   C,G   320 x 200   16   EGA,VGA,SVGA
_HRES16COLOR   C,G   640 x 200   16   EGA,VGA,SVGA
_ERESNOCOLOR   M,G   640 x 350    4   EGA,VGA,SVGA
_ERESCOLOR     C,G   640 x 350  4/16  EGA,VGA,SVGA
_VRES2COLOR    C,G   640 x 480    2   MCGA,VGA,SVGA
_VRES16COLOR   C,G   640 x 480   16   VGA,SVGA
_MRES256COLOR  C,G   320 x 200  256   MCGA,VGA,SVGA
_URES256COLOR  C,G   640 x 400  256   SVGA
_VRES256COLOR  C,G   640 x 480  256   SVGA
_SVRES16COLOR  C,G   800 x 600   16   SVGA
_SVRES256COLOR C,G   800 x 600  256   SVGA
_XRES16COLOR   C,G  1024 x 768   16   SVGA
_XRES256COLOR  C,G  1024 x 768  256   SVGA
```

In the preceding table, the Type column contains the following letters:

M indicates monochrome; multiple colors are shades of grey

C indicates color

G indicates graphics mode; size is in pixels

T indicates text mode; size is in columns and rows of characters

The Adapter column contains the following codes:

MDPA IBM Monochrome Display/Printer Adapter

CGA IBM Color Graphics Adapter

EGA IBM Enhanced Graphics Adapter

VGA IBM Video Graphics Array

MCGA IBM Multi-Color Graphics Array

HGC Hercules Graphics Adapter

SVGA SuperVGA adapters

The modes _MAXRESMODE and _MAXCOLORMODE will select from among the video modes supported by the current graphics adapter the one that has the highest resolution or the greatest number of colors. The video mode will be selected from the standard modes, not including the SuperVGA modes.

Selecting a new video mode resets the current output positions for graphics and text to be the top left corner of the screen. The background color is reset to black and the default color value is set to be one less than the number of colors in the selected mode.

Returns: The _setvideomode function returns the number of text rows when the new mode is successfully selected; otherwise, zero is returned.

See Also: _getvideoconfig, _settextrows, _setvideomoderows

Example:

```
#include <conio.h>
#include <graph.h>
#include <stdio.h>
#include <stdlib.h>

main()
{
    int mode;
    struct videoconfig vc;
    char buf[ 80 ];

    _getvideoconfig( &vc );
    /* select "best" video mode */
    switch( vc.adapter ) {
    case _VGA :
    case _SVGA :
        mode = _VRES16COLOR;
        break;
    case _MCGA :
        mode = _MRES256COLOR;
        break;
    case _EGA :
        if( vc.monitor == _MONO ) {
            mode = _ERESNOCOLOR;
        } else {
            mode = _ERESCOLOR;
        }
        break;
    case _CGA :
        mode = _MRES4COLOR;
        break;
    case _HERCULES :
        mode = _HERCMONO;
        break;
    default :
        puts( "No graphics adapter" );
        exit( 1 );
    }
    if( _setvideomode( mode ) ) {
        _getvideoconfig( &vc );
        sprintf( buf, "%d x %d x %d\n", vc.numxpixels,
                         vc.numypixels, vc.numcolors );
        _outtext( buf );
        getch();
        _setvideomode( _DEFAULTMODE );
    }
}
```

Classification: PC Graphics

Systems: DOS, QNX

Synopsis:
```
#include <graph.h>
short _FAR _setvideomoderows( short mode, short rows );
```

Description: The `_setvideomoderows` function selects a video mode and the number of rows of text displayed on the screen. The video mode is specified by the argument *mode* and is selected with the `_setvideomode` function. The number of rows is specified by the argument *rows* and is selected with the `_settextrows` function.

Computers equipped with EGA, MCGA and VGA adapters can support different numbers of text rows. The number of rows that can be selected depends on the video mode and the type of monitor attached.

Returns: The `_setvideomoderows` function returns the number of screen rows when the mode and number of rows are set successfully; otherwise, zero is returned.

See Also: `_getvideoconfig`, `_setvideomode`, `_settextrows`

Example:
```
#include <conio.h>
#include <graph.h>
#include <stdio.h>

main()
{
    int rows;
    char buf[ 80 ];

    rows = _setvideomoderows( _TEXTC80, _MAXTEXTROWS );
    if( rows != 0 ) {
        sprintf( buf, "Number of rows is %d\n", rows );
        _outtext( buf );
        getch();
        _setvideomode( _DEFAULTMODE );
    }
}
```

Classification: PC Graphics

Systems: DOS, QNX

Synopsis:

```
#include <graph.h>
struct xycoord _FAR _setvieworg( short x, short y );
```

Description: The `_setvieworg` function sets the origin of the view coordinate system, `(0,0),` to be located at the physical point `(x,y).` This causes subsequently drawn images to be translated by the amount `(x,y).`

Note: In previous versions of the software, the `_setvieworg` function was called `_setlogorg.` uindex=2

Returns: The `_setvieworg` function returns, as an `xycoord` structure, the physical coordinates of the previous origin.

See Also: `_getviewcoord`, `_getphyscoord`, `_setcliprgn`, `_setviewport`

Example:

```
#include <conio.h>
#include <graph.h>

main()
{
    _setvideomode( _VRES16COLOR );
    _setvieworg( 320, 240 );
    _ellipse( _GBORDER, -200, -150, 200, 150 );
    getch();
    _setvideomode( _DEFAULTMODE );
}
```

Classification: PC Graphics

Systems: DOS, QNX

Synopsis:
```
#include <graph.h>
void _FAR _setviewport( short x1, short y1,
                        short x2, short y2 );
```

Description: The `_setviewport` function restricts the display of graphics output to the clipping region and then sets the origin of the view coordinate system to be the top left corner of the region. This region is a rectangle whose opposite corners are established by the physical points `(x1,y1)` and `(x2,y2)`.

The `_setviewport` function does not affect text output using the `_outtext` and `_outmem` functions. To control the location of text output, see the `_settextwindow` function.

Returns: The `_setviewport` function does not return a value.

See Also: `_setcliprgn`, `_setvieworg`, `_settextwindow`, `_setwindow`

Example:
```
#include <conio.h>
#include <graph.h>

#define XSIZE 380
#define YSIZE 280

main()
{
    _setvideomode( _VRES16COLOR );
    _setviewport( 130, 100, 130 + XSIZE, 100 + YSIZE );
    _ellipse( _GBORDER, 0, 0, XSIZE, YSIZE );
    getch();
    _setvideomode( _DEFAULTMODE );
}
```

Classification: PC Graphics

Systems: DOS, QNX

Synopsis:
```
#include <graph.h>
short _FAR _setvisualpage( short pagenum );
```

Description: The `_setvisualpage` function selects the page (in memory) from which graphics output is displayed. The page to be selected is given by the *pagenum* argument.

Only some combinations of video modes and hardware allow multiple pages of graphics to exist. When multiple pages are supported, the active page may differ from the visual page. The graphics information in the visual page determines what is displayed upon the screen. Animation may be accomplished by alternating the visual page. A graphics page can be constructed without affecting the screen by setting the active page to be different than the visual page.

The number of available video pages can be determined by using the `_getvideoconfig` function. The default video page is 0.

Returns: The `_setvisualpage` function returns the number of the previous page when the visual page is set successfully; otherwise, a negative number is returned.

See Also: `_getvisualpage`, `_setactivepage`, `_getactivepage`, `_getvideoconfig`

Example:
```
#include <conio.h>
#include <graph.h>

main()
{
    int old_apage;
    int old_vpage;

    _setvideomode( _HRES16COLOR );
    old_apage = _getactivepage();
    old_vpage = _getvisualpage();
    /* draw an ellipse on page 0 */
    _setactivepage( 0 );
    _setvisualpage( 0 );
    _ellipse( _GFILLINTERIOR, 100, 50, 540, 150 );
    /* draw a rectangle on page 1 */
    _setactivepage( 1 );
    _rectangle( _GFILLINTERIOR, 100, 50, 540, 150 );
    getch();
    /* display page 1 */
    _setvisualpage( 1 );
    getch();
    _setactivepage( old_apage );
    _setvisualpage( old_vpage );
    _setvideomode( _DEFAULTMODE );
}
```

Classification: PC Graphics

Systems: DOS, QNX

Synopsis:

```
#include <graph.h>
short _FAR _setwindow( short invert,
                       double x1, double y1,
                       double x2, double y2 );
```

Description: The `_setwindow` function defines a window for the window coordinate system. Window coordinates are specified as a user-defined range of values. This allows for consistent pictures regardless of the video mode.

The window is defined as the region with opposite corners established by the points `(x1,y1)` and `(x2,y2)`. The argument *invert* specifies the direction of the y-axis. If the value is non-zero, the y values increase from the bottom of the screen to the top, otherwise, the y values increase as you move down the screen.

The window defined by the `_setwindow` function is displayed in the current viewport. A viewport is defined by the `_setviewport` function.

By default, the window coordinate system is defined with the point `(0.0,0.0)` located at the lower left corner of the screen, and the point `(1.0,1.0)` at the upper right corner.

Returns: The `_setwindow` function returns a non-zero value when the window is set successfully; otherwise, zero is returned.

See Also: `_setviewport`

Example:

```
#include <conio.h>
#include <graph.h>

main()
{
    _setvideomode( _MAXRESMODE );
    draw_house( "Default window" );
    _setwindow( 1, -0.5, -0.5, 1.5, 1.5 );
    draw_house( "Larger window" );
    _setwindow( 1, 0.0, 0.0, 0.5, 1.0 );
    draw_house( "Left side" );
    _setvideomode( _DEFAULTMODE );
}

draw_house( char *msg )
{
    _clearscreen( _GCLEARSCREEN );
    _outtext( msg );
    _rectangle_w( _GBORDER, 0.2, 0.1, 0.8, 0.6 );
    _moveto_w( 0.1, 0.5 );
    _lineto_w( 0.5, 0.9 );
    _lineto_w( 0.9, 0.5 );
    _arc_w( 0.4, 0.5, 0.6, 0.3, 0.6, 0.4, 0.4, 0.4 );
    _rectangle_w( _GBORDER, 0.4, 0.1, 0.6, 0.4 );
    getch();
}
```

Classification: PC Graphics

Systems: DOS, QNX

Synopsis:

```
#include <signal.h>
void ( *signal(int sig, void (*func)(int)) )( int );
```

Description: The signal function is used to specify an action to take place when certain conditions are detected while a program executes. See the <signal.h> header file for definitions of these conditions, and also refer to the *System Architecture* manual.

There are three types of actions that can be associated with a signal: SIG_DFL, SIG_IGN, or a *pointer to a function.* Initially, all signals are set to SIG_DFL or SIG_IGN prior to entry of the *main()* routine. An action can be specified for each of the conditions, depending upon the value of the *func* argument:

function When *func* is a function name, that function will be called equivalently to the following code sequence.

```
/* "sig_no" is condition being signalled */
signal( sig_no, SIG_DFL );
(*func)( sig_no );
```

The *func* function may terminate the program by calling the exit or abort functions or call the longjmp function. Because the next signal will be handled with default handling, the program must again call signal if it is desired to handle the next condition of the type that has been signalled.

If you use longjmp to return from a signal handler, the signal will remain masked. You can use siglongjmp to restore the mask to the state saved in a previous call to sigsetjmp.

After returning from the signal-catching function, the receiving process will resume execution at the point at which it was interrupted.

The signal catching function is described as follows:

```
void func( int sig_no )
{

    /* body of function */

}
```

It is not possible to catch the signals SIGKILL and SIGSTOP.

Since signal-catching functions are invoked asynchronously with process execution, the type sig_atomic_t may be used to define variables on which an atomic operation (e.g., incrementation, decrementation) may be performed.

SIG_DFL This value causes the default action for the condition to occur.

If the default action is to stop the process, the execution of that process is temporarily suspended. When a process stops, a SIGCHLD signal is generated for its parent process, unless the parent process has set the SA_NOCLDSTOP flag (see sigaction). While a process is stopped, any additional signals that are sent to the process are not delivered until the process is continued, except SIGKILL, which always terminates the receiving process. :cmr. .ct , or

Setting a signal action to SIG_DFL for a signal that is pending, and whose default action is to ignore the signal (e.g., SIGCHLD), will cause the pending signal to be discarded, whether or not it is blocked.

SIG_IGN This value causes the indicated condition to be ignored.

The action for the signals SIGKILL or SIGSTOP cannot be set to SIG_IGN.

Setting a signal action to SIG_IGN for a signal that is pending will cause the pending signal to be discarded, whether or not it is blocked.

If a process sets the action for the SIGCHLD signal to SIG_IGN, the behaviour is unspecified.

When a condition is detected, it may be handled by a program, it may be ignored, or it may be handled by the usual default action (often causing an error message to be printed upon the stderr stream followed by program termination).

A condition can be generated by a program using the raise function.

Returns: A return value of SIG_ERR indicates that the request could not be handled, and errno is set to the value EINVAL.

Otherwise, the previous value of *func* for the indicated condition is returned.

See Also: raise

Example:

```
#include <stdio.h>
#include <signal.h>
#include <i86.h>

/* SIGINT Test */

sig_atomic_t signal_count;
sig_atomic_t signal_number;

void MyIntHandler( int signo )
{
    signal_count++;
    signal_number = signo;
}

void MyBreakHandler( int signo )
{
    signal_count++;
    signal_number = signo;
}
```

```
int main( void )
{
    int i;

    signal_count = 0;
    signal_number = 0;
    signal( SIGINT, MyIntHandler );
    signal( SIGBREAK, MyBreakHandler );
    printf( "Press Ctrl/C or Ctrl/Break\n" );
    for( i = 0; i < 50; i++ ) {
        printf( "Iteration # %d\n", i );
        delay( 500 ); /* sleep for 1/2 second */
        if( signal_count > 0 ) break;
    }
    printf( "SIGINT count %d number %d\n",
                    signal_count, signal_number );

    signal_count = 0;
    signal_number = 0;
    signal( SIGINT, SIG_DFL );      /* Default action */
    signal( SIGBREAK, SIG_DFL );    /* Default action */
    printf( "Default signal handling\n" );
    for( i = 0; i < 50; i++ ) {
        printf( "Iteration # %d\n", i );
        delay( 500 ); /* sleep for 1/2 second */
        if( signal_count > 0 ) break; /* Won't happen */
    }
    return( signal_count );
}
```

Classification: ANSI

Systems: All, Netware

Synopsis:

```
#include <math.h>
int signbit( x );
```

Description: The `signbit` macro determines whether the sign of its argument value is negative.

The argument *x* must be an expression of real floating type.

Returns: The `signbit` macro returns a nonzero value if and only if the sign of its argument has value is negative.

See Also: `fpclassify`, `isfinite`, `isinf`, `isnan`, `isnormal`

Example:

```
#include <math.h>
#include <stdio.h>

void main( void )
{
    printf( "-4.5 %s negative\n",
        signbit( -4.5 ) ? "is" : "is not" );
}
```

produces the following:

```
-4.5 is negative
```

Classification: ANSI

Systems: MACRO

Synopsis:

```
#include <math.h>
double sin( double x );
```

Description: The `sin` function computes the sine of *x* (measured in radians). A large magnitude argument may yield a result with little or no significance.

Returns: The `sin` function returns the sine value.

See Also: `acos`, `asin`, `atan`, `atan2`, `cos`, `tan`

Example:

```
#include <stdio.h>
#include <math.h>

void main()
  {
    printf( "%f\n", sin(.5) );
  }
```

produces the following:

```
0.479426
```

Classification: ANSI

Systems: Math

Synopsis:

```
#include <math.h>
double sinh( double x );
```

Description: The `sinh` function computes the hyperbolic sine of *x*. A range error occurs if the magnitude of *x* is too large.

Returns: The `sinh` function returns the hyperbolic sine value. When the argument is outside the permissible range, the `matherr` function is called. Unless the default `matherr` function is replaced, it will set the global variable `errno` to `ERANGE`, and print a "RANGE error" diagnostic message using the `stderr` stream.

See Also: `cosh`, `tanh`, `matherr`

Example:

```
#include <stdio.h>
#include <math.h>

void main()
  {
    printf( "%f\n", sinh(.5) );
  }
```

produces the following:

```
0.521095
```

Classification: ANSI

Systems: Math

Synopsis:
```
#include <unistd.h>
unsigned int sleep( unsigned int seconds );
```

Description: The `sleep` function suspends the calling process until the number of real time seconds specified by the *seconds* argument have elapsed, or a signal whose action is to either terminate the process or call a signal handler is received. The suspension time may be greater than the requested amount due to the scheduling of other, higher priority activity by the system.

Returns: The `sleep` function returns zero if the full time specified was completed; otherwise it returns the number of seconds unslept if interrupted by a signal. If an error occurs, an (unsigned)(-1) is returned and `errno` will be set.

Errors: When an error has occurred, `errno` contains a value indicating the type of error that has been detected.

Constant	*Meaning*
EAGAIN	No timer resources available to satisfy the request.

See Also: `delay`

Example:
```
/*
 * The following program sleeps for the
 * number of seconds specified in argv[1].
 */
#include <stdlib.h>
#include <unistd.h>

void main( int argc, char *argv[] )
{
    unsigned seconds;

    seconds = (unsigned) strtol( argv[1], NULL, 0 );
    sleep( seconds );
}
```

Classification: POSIX 1003.1

Systems: All, Netware

Synopsis:

```
#include <stdio.h>
int _snprintf( char *buf,
               size_t count,
               const char *format, ... );
#include <wchar.h>
int _snwprintf( wchar_t *buf,
                size_t count,
                const wchar_t *format, ... );
```

Description: The `_snprintf` function is equivalent to the `fprintf` function, except that the argument *buf* specifies a character array into which the generated output is placed, rather than to a file. The maximum number of characters to store is specified by *count*. A null character is placed at the end of the generated character string if fewer than *count* characters were stored. The *format* string is described under the description of the `printf` function.

The `_snwprintf` function is identical to `_snprintf` except that the argument *buf* specifies an array of wide characters into which the generated output is to be written, rather than converted to multibyte characters and written to a stream. The maximum number of wide characters to store is specified by *count*. A null wide character is placed at the end of the generated wide character string if fewer than *count* wide characters were stored. The `_snwprintf` function accepts a wide-character string argument for *format*

Returns: The `_snprintf` function returns the number of characters written into the array, not counting the terminating null character, or a negative value if more than *count* characters were requested to be generated. An error can occur while converting a value for output. The `_snwprintf` function returns the number of wide characters written into the array, not counting the terminating null wide character, or a negative value if more than *count* wide characters were requested to be generated. When an error has occurred, `errno` contains a value indicating the type of error that has been detected.

See Also: `_bprintf`, `cprintf`, `fprintf`, `printf`, `sprintf`, `_vbprintf`, `vcprintf`, `vfprintf`, `vprintf`, `vsprintf`

Example:

```
#include <stdio.h>

/* Create temporary file names using a counter */

char namebuf[13];
int  TempCount = 0;

char *make_temp_name()
  {
    _snprintf( namebuf, 13, "ZZ%.6o.TMP", TempCount++ );
    return( namebuf );
  }

void main()
  {
    FILE *tf1, *tf2;
```

```
    tf1 = fopen( make_temp_name(), "w" );
    tf2 = fopen( make_temp_name(), "w" );
    fputs( "temp file 1", tf1 );
    fputs( "temp file 2", tf2 );
    fclose( tf1 );
    fclose( tf2 );
  }
```

Classification: WATCOM

Systems:
```
_snprintf - All, Netware
_snwprintf - All
```

Synopsis:

```
#include <stdio.h>
int snprintf( char *buf,
              size_t count,
              const char *format, ... );
#include <wchar.h>
int snwprintf( wchar_t *buf,
               size_t count,
               const wchar_t *format, ... );
```

Safer C: The Safer C Library extension provides the `snprintf_s` function which is a safer alternative to `snprintf`. This newer `snprintf_s` function is recommended to be used instead of the traditional "unsafe" `snprintf` function.

Description: The `snprintf` function is equivalent to the `fprintf` function, except that the argument *buf* specifies a character array into which the generated output is placed, rather than to a file. A null character is placed at the end of the generated character string. The maximum number of characters to store, including a terminating null character, is specified by *count*. The *format* string is described under the description of the `printf` function.

The `snwprintf` function is identical to `snprintf` except that the argument *buf* specifies an array of wide characters into which the generated output is to be written, rather than converted to multibyte characters and written to a stream. The maximum number of wide characters to store, including a terminating null wide character, is specified by *count*. The `snwprintf` function accepts a wide-character string argument for *format*

Returns: The `snprintf` function returns the number of characters that would have been written had *count* been sufficiently large, not counting the terminating null character, or a negative value if an encoding error occurred. Thus, the null-terminated output has been completely written if and only if the returned value is nonnegative and less than *count*. The `snwprintf` function returns the number of wide characters that would have been written had *count* been sufficiently large, not counting the terminating null wide character, or a negative value if an encoding error occurred. Thus, the null-terminated output has been completely written if and only if the returned value is nonnegative and less than *count*. When an error has occurred, `errno` contains a value indicating the type of error that has been detected.

See Also: `_bprintf`, `cprintf`, `fprintf`, `printf`, `sprintf`, `_vbprintf`, `vcprintf`, `vfprintf`, `vprintf`, `vsprintf`

Example:

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

/* Format output into a buffer after determining its size */

void main( void )
{
    int     bufsize;
    char    *buffer;

    bufsize = snprintf( NULL, 0, "%3d %P", 42, 42 );
    buffer  = malloc( bufsize + 1 );
    snprintf( buffer, bufsize + 1, "%3d %P", 42, 42 );
    free( buffer );
}
```

Classification: snprintf is ANSI

snwprintf is ANSI

Systems:
```
snprintf - All, Netware
snwprintf - All
```

Synopsis:

```
#define __STDC_WANT_LIB_EXT1__ 1
#include <stdio.h>
int snprintf_s( char * restrict s, rsize_t n
          const char * restrict format, ... );
#include <wchar.h>
int snwprintf_s( char * restrict s, rsize_t n,
        const wchar_t * restrict format, ... );
```

Constraints: If any of the following runtime-constraints is violated, the currently active runtime-constraint handler will be invoked and `snprintf_s` will return a non-zero value to indicate an error, or the runtime-constraint handler aborts the program.

Neither *s* nor *format* shall be a null pointer. The *n* argument shall neither equal zero nor be greater than `RSIZE_MAX.` The number of characters (including the trailing null) required for the result to be written to the array pointed to by *s* shall not be greater than *n*. The `%n` specifier (modified or not by flags, field width, or precision) shall not appear in the string pointed to by *format*. Any argument to `snprintf_s` corresponding to a `%s` specifier shall not be a null pointer. No encoding error shall occur.

If there is a runtime-constraint violation, then if *s* is not a null pointer and *n* is greater than zero and less than `RSIZE_MAX,` then the `snprintf_s` function sets *s[0]* to the null character.

Description: The `snprintf_s` function is equivalent to the `snprintf` function except for the explicit runtime-constraints listed above.

The `snprintf_s` function, unlike `sprintf_s`, will truncate the result to fit within the array pointed to by *s*.

The `snwprintf_s` function is identical to `snprintf_s` except that it accepts a wide-character string argument for *format* and produces wide character output.

Returns: The `snprintf_s` function returns the number of characters that would have been written had *n* been sufficiently large, not counting the terminating null character, or a negative value if a runtime-constraint violation occurred. Thus, the null-terminated output has been completely written if and only if the returned value is nonnegative and less than *n*.

The `snwprintf_s` function returns the number of wide characters that would have been written had *n* been sufficiently large, not counting the terminating wide null character, or a negative value if a runtime-constraint violation occurred. Thus, the null-terminated output has been completely written if and only if the returned value is nonnegative and less than *n*.

See Also: `_bprintf`, `cprintf`, `fprintf`, `printf`, `sprintf`, `_vbprintf`, `vcprintf`, `vfprintf`, `vprintf`, `vsprintf`

Example:

```
#define __STDC_WANT_LIB_EXT1__ 1
#include <stdio.h>
#include <stdlib.h>

/* Format output into a buffer after determining its size */

void main( void )
{
    int     bufsize;
    char    *buffer;

    bufsize = snprintf( NULL, 0, "%3d %P", 42, 42 ) + 1;
    buffer  = malloc( bufsize );
    snprintf_s( buffer, bufsize, "%3d %P", 42, 42 );
    free( buffer );
}
```

Classification: snprintf_s is TR 24731
snwprintf_s is TR 24731

Systems: `snprintf_s - All, Netware`
`snwprintf_s - All`

Synopsis:

```
#include <unistd.h>
#include <fcntl.h>
#include <sys/stat.h>
#include <sys/types.h>
#include <share.h>
int sopen( const char *filename,
           int access, int share, ... );
```

Description: The `sopen` function opens a file at the operating system level for shared access. The name of the file to be opened is given by *filename*. The file will be accessed according to the access mode specified by *access*. When the file is to be created, the optional argument must be given which establishes the future access permissions for the file. Additionally, the sharing mode of the file is given by the *share* argument. The optional argument is the file permissions to be used when `O_CREAT` flag is on in the *access* mode.

The access mode is established by a combination of the bits defined in the `<fcntl.h>` header file. The following bits may be set:

Mode	***Meaning***
O_RDONLY	permit the file to be only read.
O_WRONLY	permit the file to be only written.
O_RDWR	permit the file to be both read and written.
O_APPEND	causes each record that is written to be written at the end of the file.
O_CREAT	has no effect when the file indicated by *filename* already exists; otherwise, the file is created;
O_TRUNC	causes the file to be truncated to contain no data when the file exists; has no effect when the file does not exist.
O_TEMP	indicates that this file is to be treated as "temporary". It is a request to keep the data in cache, if possible, for fast access to temporary files.
O_EXCL	indicates that this file is to be opened for exclusive access. If the file exists and `O_CREAT` was also specified then the open will fail (i.e., use `O_EXCL` to ensure that the file does not already exist).

`O_CREAT` must be specified when the file does not exist and it is to be written.

When the file is to be created (`O_CREAT` is specified), an additional argument must be passed which contains the file permissions to be used for the new file. The access permissions for the file or directory are specified as a combination of bits (defined in the `<sys/stat.h>` header file).

The following bits define permissions for the owner.

Permission	Meaning
S_IRWXU	Read, write, execute/search
S_IRUSR	Read permission
S_IWUSR	Write permission
S_IXUSR	Execute/search permission

The following bits define permissions for the group.

Permission	Meaning
S_IRWXG	Read, write, execute/search
S_IRGRP	Read permission
S_IWGRP	Write permission
S_IXGRP	Execute/search permission

The following bits define permissions for others.

Permission	Meaning
S_IRWXO	Read, write, execute/search
S_IROTH	Read permission
S_IWOTH	Write permission
S_IXOTH	Execute/search permission

The following bits define miscellaneous permissions used by other implementations.

Permission	Meaning
S_IREAD	is equivalent to S_IRUSR (read permission)
S_IWRITE	is equivalent to S_IWUSR (write permission)
S_IEXEC	is equivalent to S_IXUSR (execute/search permission)

The `sopen` function applies the current file permission mask to the specified permissions (see `umask`).

The shared access for the file, *share*, is established by a combination of bits defined in the `<share.h>` header file. The following values may be set:

Value	Meaning
SH_COMPAT	Set compatibility mode.
SH_DENYRW	Prevent read or write access to the file.
SH_DENYWR	Prevent write access of the file.
SH_DENYRD	Prevent read access to the file.
SH_DENYNO	Permit both read and write access to the file.

Note that

```
open( path, oflag, ... );
```

is the same as:

```
sopen( path, oflag, SH_COMPAT, ... );
```

Note that the `sopen` function call ignores advisory locks which may have been set by the `fcntl`, `lock`, or `locking` functions.

Returns: If successful, `sopen` returns a descriptor for the file. When an error occurs while opening the file, -1 is returned. When an error has occurred, `errno` contains a value indicating the type of error that has been detected.

Errors: When an error has occurred, `errno` contains a value indicating the type of error that has been detected.

Constant	*Meaning*
EACCES	Access denied because *path* specifies a directory or a volume ID, or sharing mode denied due to a conflicting open.
EMFILE	No more descriptors available (too many open files)
ENOENT	Path or file not found

See Also: `chsize`, `close`, `creat`, `dup`, `dup2`, `eof`, `exec...`, `fdopen`, `filelength`, `fileno`, `fstat`, `lseek`, `open`, `read`, `setmode`, `stat`, `tell`, `write`, `umask`

Example:

```
#include <sys/stat.h>
#include <sys/types.h>
#include <fcntl.h>
#include <share.h>

void main( void )
{
    int fildes;

    /* open a file for output                  */
    /* replace existing file if it exists      */

    fildes = sopen( "file",
                O_WRONLY | O_CREAT | O_TRUNC,
                SH_DENYWR,
                S_IRUSR | S_IWUSR | S_IRGRP | S_IWGRP );

    /* read a file which is assumed to exist   */

    fildes = sopen( "file", O_RDONLY, SH_DENYWR );

    /* append to the end of an existing file   */
    /* write a new file if file does not exist */

    fildes = sopen( "file",
                O_WRONLY | O_CREAT | O_APPEND,
                SH_DENYWR,
                S_IRUSR | S_IWUSR | S_IRGRP | S_IWGRP );
}
```

Classification: WATCOM

Systems: All, Netware

Synopsis:

```
#include <i86.h>
void sound( unsigned frequency );
```

Description: The `sound` function turns on the PC's speaker at the specified *frequency*. The frequency is in Hertz (cycles per second). The speaker can be turned off by calling the `nosound` function after an appropriate amount of time.

When you use the `sound` function, your program must be linked for privity level 1 and the process must be run by the superuser. See the Watcom C/C++ User's Guide discussion of privity levels and the documentation of the Watcom Linker PRIVILEGE option. **WARNING:** The `sound` function only works if either the program is owned by `root` and is `setuid`, or if the invoking user is `root`.

Returns: The `sound` function has no return value.

See Also: `delay`, `nosound`

Example:

```
#include <i86.h>

/*
    The numbers in this table are the timer divisors
    necessary to produce the pitch indicated in the
    lowest octave that is supported by the "sound"
    function.

    To raise the pitch by N octaves, simply divide the
    number in the table by 2**N since a pitch which is
    an octave above another has double the frequency of
    the original pitch.

    The frequency obtained by these numbers is given by
    1193180 / X where X is the number obtained in the
    table.
*/

unsigned short Notes[] = {
        19327 ,        /* C b              */
        18242 ,        /* C                */
        17218 ,        /* C #    ( D b )   */
        16252 ,        /* D                */
        15340 ,        /* D #    ( E b )   */
        14479 ,        /* E      ( F b )   */
        13666 ,        /* F      ( E # )   */
        12899 ,        /* F #    ( G b )   */
        12175 ,        /* G                */
        11492 ,        /* G #    ( A b )   */
        10847 ,        /* A                */
        10238 ,        /* A #    ( B b )   */
        9664 ,         /* B      ( C b )   */
        9121 ,         /* B #              */
        0
};
```

```
#define FACTOR  1193180
#define OCTAVE  4

void main()             /* play the scale */
  {
    int i;
    for( i = 0; Notes[i]; ++i ) {
      sound( FACTOR / (Notes[i] / (1 << OCTAVE)) );
      delay( 200 );
      nosound();
    }
  }
```

Classification: Intel

Systems: DOS, Windows, Win386, QNX

Synopsis:

```
#include <process.h>
int spawnl(   mode, path, arg0, arg1..., argn, NULL );
int spawnle(  mode, path, arg0, arg1..., argn, NULL, envp);
int spawnlp(  mode, file, arg0, arg1..., argn, NULL );
int spawnlpe( mode, file, arg0, arg1..., argn, NULL, envp);
int spawnv(   mode, path, argv );
int spawnve(  mode, path, argv, envp );
int spawnvp(  mode, file, argv );
int spawnvpe( mode, file, argv, envp );
  int         mode;             /* mode for parent      */
  const char *path;             /* file name incl. path */
  const char *file;             /* file name            */
  const char *arg0, ..., *argn; /* arguments            */
  const char *const argv[];     /* array of arguments   */
  const char *const envp[];     /* environment strings  */
int _wspawnl(   mode, path, arg0, arg1..., argn, NULL );
int _wspawnle(  mode, path, arg0, arg1..., argn, NULL, envp);
int _wspawnlp(  mode, file, arg0, arg1..., argn, NULL );
int _wspawnlpe( mode, file, arg0, arg1..., argn, NULL, envp);
int _wspawnv(   mode, path, argv );
int _wspawnve(  mode, path, argv, envp );
int _wspawnvp(  mode, file, argv );
int _wspawnvpe( mode, file, argv, envp );
  int            mode;             /* mode for parent      */
  const wchar_t *path;             /* file name incl. path */
  const wchar_t *file;             /* file name            */
  const wchar_t *arg0, ..., *argn; /* arguments            */
  const wchar_t *const argv[];     /* array of arguments   */
  const wchar_t *const envp[];     /* environment strings  */
```

Description: The **spawn...** functions create and execute a new child process, named by *pgm*. The value of *mode* determines how the program is loaded and how the invoking program will behave after the invoked program is initiated:

Mode	***Meaning***
P_WAIT	The invoked program is loaded into available memory, is executed, and then the original program resumes execution.
P_NOWAIT	Causes the current program to execute concurrently with the new child process.
P_NOWAITO	Causes the current program to execute concurrently with the new child process. The `wait` function cannot be used to obtain the exit code.
P_OVERLAY	The invoked program replaces the original program in memory and is executed. No return is made to the original program. This is equivalent to calling the appropriate `exec...` function.

1. The "l" form of the spawn functions (spawnl...) contain an argument list terminated by a `NULL` pointer. The argument *arg0* should point to a filename that is associated with the program being loaded.

2. The "v" form of the spawn functions (spawnv...) contain a pointer to an argument vector. The value in *argv[0]* should point to a filename that is associated with the program being

loaded. The last member of *argv* must be a `NULL` pointer. The value of *argv* cannot be `NULL`, but argv[0] can be a `NULL` pointer if no argument strings are passed.

3. The "p" form of the spawn functions (spawnlp..., spawnvp...) use paths listed in the "PATH" environment variable to locate the program to be loaded provided that the following conditions are met. The argument *file* identifies the name of program to be loaded. If no path character (/) is included in the name, an attempt is made to load the program from one of the paths in the "PATH" environment variable. If "PATH" is not defined, the current working directory is used. If a path character (/) is included in the name, the program is loaded as in the following point.

4. If a "p" form of the spawn functions is not used, *path* must identify the program to be loaded, including a path if required. Unlike the "p" form of the spawn functions, only one attempt is made to locate and load the program.

5. The "e" form of the spawn functions (spawn...e) pass a pointer to a new environment for the program being loaded. The argument *envp* is an array of character pointers to null-terminated strings. The array of pointers is terminated by a `NULL` pointer. The value of *envp* cannot be `NULL`, but envp[0] can be a `NULL` pointer if no environment strings are passed.

An error is detected when the program cannot be found.

Arguments are passed to the child process by supplying one or more pointers to character strings as arguments in the **spawn...** call.

The arguments may be passed as a list of arguments (`spawnl`, `spawnle`, `spawnlp` and `spawnlpe`) or as a vector of pointers (`spawnv`, `spawnve`, `spawnvp`, and `spawnvpe`). At least one argument, *arg0* or *argv[0]*, must be passed to the child process. By convention, this first argument is a pointer to the name of the program.

If the arguments are passed as a list, there must be a `NULL` pointer to mark the end of the argument list. Similarly, if a pointer to an argument vector is passed, the argument vector must be terminated by a `NULL` pointer.

The environment for the invoked program is inherited from the parent process when you use the `spawnl`, `spawnlp`, `spawnv` and `spawnvp` functions. The `spawnle`, `spawnlpe`, `spawnve` and `spawnvpe` functions allow a different environment to be passed to the child process through the *envp* argument. The argument *envp* is a pointer to an array of character pointers, each of which points to a string defining an environment variable. The array is terminated with a `NULL` pointer. Each pointer locates a character string of the form

```
variable=value
```

that is used to define an environment variable. If the value of *envp* is `NULL`, then the child process inherits the environment of the parent process.

The environment is the collection of environment variables whose values that have been defined with the QNX `export` command or by the successful execution of the `putenv` or `setenv` functions. A program may read these values with the `getenv` function. The wide-character `_wspawnl`, `_wspawnle`, `_wspawnlp`, `_wspawnlpe`, `_wspawnv`, `_wspawnve`, `_wspawnvp` and `_wspawnvpe` functions are similar to their counterparts but operate on wide-character strings.

The following example invokes "myprog" as if `myprog ARG1 ARG2` had been entered as a command to QNX.

```
spawnl( P_WAIT, "myprog",
        "myprog", "ARG1", "ARG2", NULL );
```

The program will be found if "myprog" is found in the current working directory.

The following example includes a new environment for "myprog".

```
char *env_list[] = { "SOURCE=MYDATA",
                     "TARGET=OUTPUT",
                     "lines=65",
                     NULL
                    };

spawnle( P_WAIT, "myprog",
        "myprog", "ARG1", "ARG2", NULL,
         env_list );
```

The environment for the invoked program will consist of the three environment variables `SOURCE`, `TARGET` and `lines`.

The following example is another variation on the first example.

```
char *arg_list[] = { "myprog", "ARG1", "ARG2", NULL };

spawnv( P_WAIT, "myprog", arg_list );
```

Returns: When the value of *mode* is:

Mode	***Meaning***
P_WAIT	then the return value from **spawn...** is the exit status of the child process.
P_NOWAIT	then the return value from **spawn...** is the process id (or process handle under Win32) of the child process. To obtain the exit code for a process spawned with `P_NOWAIT`, you must call the `wait` (under OS/2 or QNX) function specifying the process id/handle. If the child process terminated normally, then the low order byte of the returned status word will be set to 0, and the high order byte will contain the low order byte of the return code that the child process passed to the `DOSEXIT` function.
P_NOWAITO	then the return value from **spawn...** is the process id of the child process. The exit code cannot be obtained for a process spawned with `P_NOWAITO`.

When an error is detected while invoking the indicated program, **spawn...** returns -1 and `errno` is set to indicate the error.

Errors: When an error has occurred, `errno` contains a value indicating the type of error that has been detected. See the `qnx_spawn` function for a description of possible `errno` values.

See Also: `abort`, `atexit`, `exec...`, `exit`, `_exit`, `getcmd`, `getenv`, `main`, `putenv`, `system`, `wait`

Example:

```
#include <stdio.h>
#include <stdlib.h>
#include <process.h>
#include <errno.h>
#include <string.h>

void main()
{
    int     process_id;
#if defined(__OS2__) || defined(__NT__)
    int     status, rc;
#endif

    process_id = spawnl( P_NOWAIT, "child.exe",
                         "child", "5", NULL );
    if( process_id == -1 ) {
        printf( "spawn failed - %s\n", strerror( errno ) );
        exit( EXIT_FAILURE );
    }
    printf( "Process id = %d\n", process_id );

#if defined(__OS2__) || defined(__NT__)
    rc = cwait( &status, process_id, WAIT_CHILD );
    if( rc == -1 ) {
        printf( "wait failed - %s\n", strerror( errno ) );
    } else {
        printf( "wait succeeded - %x\n", status );
        switch( status & 0xff ) {
        case 0:
            printf( "Normal termination exit code = %d\n",
                    status >> 8 );
            break;
        case 1:
            printf( "Hard-error abort\n" );
            break;
        case 2:
            printf( "Trap operation\n" );
            break;
        case 3:
            printf( "SIGTERM signal not intercepted\n" );
            break;
        default:
            printf( "Bogus return status\n" );
        }
    }
#endif
    printf( "spawn completed\n" );
}
```

```
/*
[child.c]
#include <stdio.h>
#include <stdlib.h>
#include <dos.h>

void main( int argc, char *argv[] )
{
    int delay;

    if( argc <= 1 )
        exit( EXIT_FAILURE );
    delay = atoi( argv[1] );
    printf( "I am a child going to sleep "
            "for %d seconds\n", delay );
    sleep( delay );
    printf( "I am a child awakening\n" );
    exit( 123 );

}
*/
```

Classification: WATCOM

Systems:

```
spawnl - DOS, Win32, QNX, OS/2 1.x(all), OS/2-32
spawnle - DOS, Win32, QNX, OS/2 1.x(all), OS/2-32
spawnlp - DOS, Win32, QNX, OS/2 1.x(all), OS/2-32, Netware
spawnlpe - DOS, Win32, QNX, OS/2 1.x(all), OS/2-32
spawnv - DOS, Win32, QNX, OS/2 1.x(all), OS/2-32
spawnve - DOS, Win32, QNX, OS/2 1.x(all), OS/2-32
spawnvp - DOS, Win32, QNX, OS/2 1.x(all), OS/2-32, Netware
spawnvpe - DOS, Win32, QNX, OS/2 1.x(all), OS/2-32
```

Synopsis:

```
#include <stdlib.h>
void _splitpath( const char *path,
                       char *node,
                       char *dir,
                       char *fname,
                       char *ext );
void _wsplitpath( const wchar_t *path,
                        wchar_t *node,
                        wchar_t *dir,
                        wchar_t *fname,
                        wchar_t *ext );
```

Description: The `_splitpath` function splits up a full pathname into four components consisting of a node specification (e.g., //2), directory path (e.g., /home/fred), file name (e.g., myfile) and file name extension or suffix (e.g., .dat). The argument *path* points to a buffer containing the full pathname to be split up.

The `_wsplitpath` function is a wide-character version of `_splitpath` that operates with wide-character strings.

The maximum size required for each buffer is specified by the manifest constants `_MAX_PATH`, `_MAX_NODE`, `_MAX_DIR`, `_MAX_FNAME`, and `_MAX_EXT` which are defined in `<stdlib.h>`.

node The *node* argument points to a buffer that will be filled in with the node specification (e.g., //0, //1, etc.) if a node is specified in the full pathname.

dir The *dir* argument points to a buffer that will be filled in with the pathname including the trailing slash.

fname The *fname* argument points to a buffer that will be filled in with the base name of the file without any extension (suffix) if a file name is specified in the full pathname (filled in by `_splitpath`).

ext The *ext* argument points to a buffer that will be filled in with the filename extension (suffix) including the leading period if an extension is specified in the full pathname (filled in by `_splitpath`). If more than one period appears in the filename, the suffix consists of the final period and characters following it. If *ext* is a NULL pointer then the extension or suffix is included with the file name.

The arguments *node*, *dir*, *fname* and *ext* will not be filled in if they are NULL pointers.

For each component of the full pathname that is not present, its corresponding buffer will be set to an empty string.

Returns: The `_splitpath` function returns no value.

See Also: `_fullpath`, `_makepath`, `_splitpath2`

Example:

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

void main()
  {
    char full_path[ _MAX_PATH ];
    char node[ _MAX_NODE ];
    char dir[ _MAX_DIR ];
    char fname[ _MAX_FNAME ];
    char ext[ _MAX_EXT ];

    _makepath(full_path,"//0","/home/fred/h","stdio","h");
    printf( "Full path is: %s\n\n", full_path );
    _splitpath( full_path, node, dir, fname, ext );
    printf( "Components after _splitpath\n" );
    printf( "node:  %s\n", node );
    printf( "dir:   %s\n", dir );
    printf( "fname: %s\n", fname );
    printf( "ext:   %s\n", ext );
  }
```

produces the following:

```
Full path is: //0/home/fred/h/stdio.h

Components after _splitpath
node:  //0
dir:   /home/fred/h/
fname: stdio
ext:   .h
```

Classification: WATCOM

Systems:

```
_splitpath - All, Netware
_wsplitpath - All
```

Synopsis:

```
#include <stdlib.h>
void _splitpath2( const char *inp,
                        char *outp,
                        char **node,
                        char **dir,
                        char **fname,
                        char **ext );
void _wsplitpath2( const wchar_t *inp,
                         wchar_t *outp,
                         wchar_t **node,
                         wchar_t **dir,
                         wchar_t **fname,
                         wchar_t **ext );
```

Description: The `_splitpath2` function splits up a full pathname into four components consisting of a node specification (e.g., //2), directory path (e.g., /home/fred), file name (e.g., myfile) and file name extension or suffix (e.g., dat).

inp The argument *inp* points to a buffer containing the full pathname to be split up.

outp The argument *outp* points to a buffer that will contain all the components of the path, each separated by a null character. The maximum size required for this buffer is specified by the manifest constant `_MAX_PATH2` which is defined in `<stdlib.h>.`

node The *node* argument is the location that is to contain the pointer to the node specification (e.g., //0, //1, etc.) if a node is specified in the full pathname (filled in by `_splitpath2`).

dir The *dir* argument is the location that is to contain the pointer to the directory path including the trailing slash if a directory path is specified in the full pathname (filled in by `_splitpath2`).

fname The *fname* argument is the location that is to contain the pointer to the base name of the file without any extension (suffix) if a file name is specified in the full pathname (filled in by `_splitpath2`).

ext The *ext* argument is the location that is to contain the pointer to the filename extension (suffix) including the leading period if an extension is specified in the full pathname (filled in by `_splitpath2`). If more than one period appears in the filename, the suffix consists of the final period and characters following it. If *ext* is a NULL pointer then the extension or suffix is included with the file name.

The arguments *node*, *dir*, *fname* and *ext* will not be filled in if they are NULL pointers.

For each component of the full pathname that is not present, its corresponding pointer will be set to point at a NULL string ('\0').

This function reduces the amount of memory space required when compared to the `splitpath` function.

The `_wsplitpath2` function is a wide-character version of `_splitpath2` that operates with wide-character strings.

Returns: The `_splitpath2` function returns no value.

See Also: `_fullpath`, `_makepath`, `_splitpath`

Example:

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

void main()
  {
    char full_path[ _MAX_PATH ];
    char tmp_path[ _MAX_PATH2 ];
    char *node;
    char *dir;
    char *fname;
    char *ext;

    _makepath(full_path,"c","watcomc\\h","stdio","h");
    printf( "Full path is: %s\n\n", full_path );
    _splitpath2( full_path, tmp_path,
                 &node, &dir, &fname, &ext );
    printf( "Components after _splitpath2\n" );
    printf( "node:  %s\n", node );
    printf( "dir:   %s\n", dir );
    printf( "fname: %s\n", fname );
    printf( "ext:   %s\n", ext );
  }
```

produces the following:

```
Full path is: //0/home/fred/h/stdio.h

Components after _splitpath2
node:  //0
dir:   /home/fred/h/
fname: stdio
ext:   .h
```

Classification: WATCOM

Systems:

```
_splitpath2 - All
_wsplitpath2 - All
```

Synopsis:

```
#include <stdio.h>
int sprintf( char *buf, const char *format, ... );
#include <wchar.h>
int swprintf( wchar_t *buf,
              size_t n,
              const wchar_t *format, ... );
```

Safer C: The Safer C Library extension provides the `sprintf_s` function which is a safer alternative to `sprintf`. This newer `sprintf_s` function is recommended to be used instead of the traditional "unsafe" `sprintf` function.

Description: The `sprintf` function is equivalent to the `fprintf` function, except that the argument *buf* specifies a character array into which the generated output is placed, rather than to a file. A null character is placed at the end of the generated character string. The *format* string is described under the description of the `printf` function.

The `swprintf` function is identical to `sprintf` except that the argument *buf* specifies an array of wide characters into which the generated output is to be written, rather than converted to multibyte characters and written to a stream. The maximum number of wide characters to write, including a terminating null wide character, is specified by *n*. The `swprintf` function accepts a wide-character string argument for *format*

Returns: The `sprintf` function returns the number of characters written into the array, not counting the terminating null character. An error can occur while converting a value for output. The `swprintf` function returns the number of wide characters written into the array, not counting the terminating null wide character, or a negative value if *n* or more wide characters were requested to be generated. When an error has occurred, `errno` contains a value indicating the type of error that has been detected.

See Also: `_bprintf`, `cprintf`, `fprintf`, `printf`, `_vbprintf`, `vcprintf`, `vfprintf`, `vprintf`, `vsprintf`

Example:

```
#include <stdio.h>

/* Create temporary file names using a counter */

char namebuf[13];
int  TempCount = 0;

char *make_temp_name( void )
{
    sprintf( namebuf, "zz%.6o.tmp", TempCount++ );
    return( namebuf );
}

void main( void )
{
    FILE *tf1, *tf2;
```

```
    tf1 = fopen( make_temp_name(), "w" );
    tf2 = fopen( make_temp_name(), "w" );
    fputs( "temp file 1", tf1 );
    fputs( "temp file 2", tf2 );
    fclose( tf1 );
    fclose( tf2 );
}
```

Classification: sprintf is ANSI
swprintf is ANSI

Systems:
```
sprintf - All, Netware
swprintf - All
```

Synopsis:

```
#define __STDC_WANT_LIB_EXT1__ 1
#include <stdio.h>
int sprintf_s( char * restrict s, rsize_t n
         const char * restrict format, ... );
#include <wchar.h>
int swprintf_s( char * restrict s, rsize_t n,
       const wchar_t * restrict format, ... );
```

Constraints: If any of the following runtime-constraints is violated, the currently active runtime-constraint handler will be invoked and `sprintf_s` will return a non-zero value to indicate an error, or the runtime-constraint handler aborts the program.

Neither *s* nor *format* shall be a null pointer. The *n* argument shall neither equal zero nor be greater than `RSIZE_MAX.` The number of characters (including the trailing null) required for the result to be written to the array pointed to by *s* shall not be greater than *n*. The `%n` specifier (modified or not by flags, field width, or precision) shall not appear in the string pointed to by *format*. Any argument to `sprintf_s` corresponding to a `%s` specifier shall not be a null pointer. No encoding error shall occur.

If there is a runtime-constraint violation, then if *s* is not a null pointer and *n* is greater than zero and less than `RSIZE_MAX,` then the `sprintf_s` function sets *s[0]* to the null character.

Description: The `sprintf_s` function is equivalent to the `sprintf` function except for the explicit runtime-constraints listed above.

The `sprintf_s` function, unlike `snprintf_s`, treats a result too big for the array pointed to by *s* as a runtime-constraint violation.

The `swprintf_s` function is identical to `sprintf_s` except that it accepts a wide-character string argument for *format* and produces wide character output.

Returns: If no runtime-constraint violation occurred, the `sprintf_s` function returns the number of characters written in the array, not counting the terminating null character. If an encoding error occurred, `sprintf_s` returns a negative value. If any other runtime-constraint violation occurred, `sprintf_s` returns zero.

If no runtime-constraint violation occurred, the `swprintf_s` function returns the number of wide characters written in the array, not counting the terminating null wide character. If an encoding error occurred or if *n* or more wide characters are requested to be written, `swprintf_s` returns a negative value. If any other runtime-constraint violation occurred, `swprintf_s` returns zero.

See Also: `_bprintf`, `cprintf`, `fprintf`, `printf`, `sprintf`, `_vbprintf`, `vcprintf`, `vfprintf`, `vprintf`, `vsprintf`

Example:

```
#define __STDC_WANT_LIB_EXT1__ 1
#include <stdio.h>

/* Create temporary file names using a counter */

char namebuf[13];
int  TempCount = 0;
```

```
char *make_temp_name( void )
{
    sprintf_s( namebuf, sizeof( namebuf ),
               "zz%.6o.tmp", TempCount++ );
    return( namebuf );
}

void main( void )
{
    FILE *tf1, *tf2;

    tf1 = fopen( make_temp_name(), "w" );
    tf2 = fopen( make_temp_name(), "w" );
    fputs( "temp file 1", tf1 );
    fputs( "temp file 2", tf2 );
    fclose( tf1 );
    fclose( tf2 );
}
```

Classification: sprintf_s is TR 24731
swprintf_s is TR 24731

Systems: sprintf_s - All, Netware
swprintf_s - All

Synopsis:

```
#include <math.h>
double sqrt( double x );
```

Description: The `sqrt` function computes the non-negative square root of *x*. A domain error occurs if the argument is negative.

Returns: The `sqrt` function returns the value of the square root. When the argument is outside the permissible range, the `matherr` function is called. Unless the default `matherr` function is replaced, it will set the global variable `errno` to `EDOM`, and print a "DOMAIN error" diagnostic message using the `stderr` stream.

See Also: `exp`, `log`, `pow`, `matherr`

Example:

```
#include <stdio.h>
#include <math.h>

void main()
  {
    printf( "%f\n", sqrt(.5) );
  }
```

produces the following:

```
0.707107
```

Classification: ANSI

Systems: Math

Synopsis:
```
#include <stdlib.h>
void srand( unsigned int seed );
```

Description: The `srand` function uses the argument *seed* to start a new sequence of pseudo-random integers to be returned by subsequent calls to `rand`. A particular sequence of pseudo-random integers can be repeated by calling `srand` with the same *seed* value. The default sequence of pseudo-random integers is selected with a *seed* value of 1.

Returns: The `srand` function returns no value.

See Also: `rand`

Example:
```
#include <stdio.h>
#include <stdlib.h>

void main()
  {
    int i;

    srand( 982 );
    for( i = 1; i < 10; ++i ) {
        printf( "%d\n", rand() );
    }
    srand( 982 );  /* start sequence over again */
    for( i = 1; i < 10; ++i ) {
        printf( "%d\n", rand() );
    }
  }
```

Classification: ANSI

Systems: All, Netware

Synopsis:

```
#include <stdio.h>
int sscanf( const char *in_string,
            const char *format, ... );
#include <wchar.h>
int swscanf( const wchar_t *in_string,
             const wchar_t *format, ... );
```

Safer C: The Safer C Library extension provides the `sscanf_s` function which is a safer alternative to `sscanf`. This newer `sscanf_s` function is recommended to be used instead of the traditional "unsafe" `sscanf` function.

Description: The `sscanf` function scans input from the character string *in_string* under control of the argument *format*. Following the format string is the list of addresses of items to receive values.

The *format* string is described under the description of the `scanf` function.

The `swscanf` function is identical to `sscanf` except that it accepts a wide-character string argument for *format* and the input string *in_string* consists of wide characters.

Returns: The `sscanf` function returns `EOF` if the end of the input string was reached before any input conversion. Otherwise, the number of input arguments for which values were successfully scanned and stored is returned.

See Also: `cscanf`, `fscanf`, `scanf`, `vcscanf`, `vfscanf`, `vscanf`, `vsscanf`

Example:

```
#include <stdio.h>

/* Scan a date in the form "Saturday April 18 1987" */

void main( void )
{
    int day, year;
    char weekday[10], month[10];

    sscanf( "Friday August 0014 1987",
            "%s %s %d  %d",
             weekday, month, &day, &year );
    printf( "%s %s %d %d\n",
             weekday, month, day, year );
}
```

produces the following:

```
Friday August 14 1987
```

Classification: sscanf is ISO C90
swscanf is ISO C95

Systems:

```
sscanf - All, Netware
swscanf - All
```

Synopsis:

```
#define __STDC_WANT_LIB_EXT1__ 1
#include <stdio.h>
int sscanf_s( const char * restrict s,
              const char * restrict format, ... );
#include <wchar.h>
int swscanf_s( const wchar_t * restrict s,
               const wchar_t * restrict format, ... );
```

Constraints: If any of the following runtime-constraints is violated, the currently active runtime-constraint handler will be invoked and `sscanf_s` will return a non-zero value to indicate an error, or the runtime-constraint handler aborts the program.

Neither *s* not *format* shall be a null pointer. Any argument indirected through in order to store converted input shall not be a null pointer.

If there is a runtime-constraint violation, the `sscanf_s` function does not attempt to perform further input, and it is unspecified to what extent `sscanf_s` performed input before discovering the runtime-constraint violation.

Description: The `sscanf_s` function is equivalent to `fscanf_s`, except that input is obtained from a string (specified by the argument *s*) rather than from a stream. Reaching the end of the string is equivalent to encountering end-of-file for the `fscanf_s` function. If copying takes place between objects that overlap, the objects take on unspecified values.

The `swscanf_s` function is identical to `sscanf_s` except that it accepts wide-character string arguments for *s* and *format*.

Returns: The `sscanf_s` function returns `EOF` if an input failure occurred before any conversion or if there was a runtime-constraint violation. Otherwise, the `sscanf_s` function returns the number of input items successfully assigned, which can be fewer than provided for, or even zero.

See Also: `cscanf`, `fscanf`, `scanf`, `sscanf`, `vcscanf`, `vfscanf`, `vscanf`, `vsscanf`

Example:

```
#define __STDC_WANT_LIB_EXT1__ 1
#include <stdio.h>

void main( void )
{
    int day, year;
    char weekday[10], month[10];

    sscanf_s( "Friday August 0013 2004",
            "%s %s %d  %d",
             weekday, sizeof( weekday ),
             month, sizeof( month ),
             &day, &year );
    printf_s( "%s %s %d %d\n",
             weekday, month, day, year );
}
```

produces the following:

```
Friday August 13 2004
```

Classification: sscanf_s is TR 24731
swscanf_s is TR 24731

Systems:
```
sscanf_s - All, Netware
swscanf_s - All
```

Synopsis:

```
#include <malloc.h>
size_t stackavail( void );
size_t _stackavail( void );
```

Description: The `stackavail` function returns the number of bytes currently available in the stack. This value is usually used to determine an appropriate amount to allocate using alloca.

The `_stackavail` function is identical to `stackavail`. Use `_stackavail` for ANSI/ISO naming conventions.

Returns: The `stackavail` function returns the number of bytes currently available in the stack.

See Also: `alloca`, `calloc` Functions, `malloc` Functions

Example:

```
#include <stdio.h>
#include <string.h>
#include <malloc.h>
#include <fcntl.h>
#include <unistd.h>

long char_count( FILE *fp )
{
     char    *buffer;
     size_t  bufsiz;
     long    count;

     /* allocate half of stack for temp buffer */
     bufsiz = stackavail() >> 1;
     buffer = (char *) alloca( bufsiz );
     setvbuf( fp, buffer, _IOFBF, bufsiz );
     count = 0L;
     while( fgetc( fp ) != EOF ) ++count;
     fclose( fp );
     return( count );
}

void main( void )
{
    FILE    *fp;

    fp = fopen( "file", "rb" );
    if( fp != NULL ) {
        setmode( fileno( fp ), O_BINARY );
        printf( "File contains %lu characters\n",
                char_count( fp ) );
        fclose( fp );
    }
}
```

Classification: WATCOM
_stackavail conforms to ANSI/ISO naming conventions

Systems:

```
stackavail - All, Netware
_stackavail - All, Netware
```

Synopsis:

```
#include <sys/stat.h>
int stat( const char *path, struct stat *buf );
int _stati64( const char *path, struct _stati64 *buf );
int _wstati64( const wchar_t *path, struct _stati64 *buf );
int lstat( const char *path, struct stat *buf );
```

Description: The `stat` functions obtain information about the file or directory referenced in *path*. This information is placed in the structure located at the address indicated by *buf*.

The file `<sys/stat.h>` contains definitions for the structure `stat`.

At least the following macros are defined in the `<sys/stat.h>` header file.

Macro	***Meaning***
S_ISFIFO(m)	Test for FIFO.
S_ISCHR(m)	Test for character special file.
S_ISDIR(m)	Test for directory file.
S_ISBLK(m)	Test for block special file.
S_ISREG(m)	Test for regular file.
S_ISLNK(m)	Test for symbolic link.

The value *m* supplied to the macros is the value of the `st_mode` field of a `stat` structure. The macro evaluates to a non-zero value if the test is true and zero if the test is false.

The following bits are encoded within the `st_mode` field of a `stat` structure.

Mask	***Owner Permissions***
S_IRWXU	Read, write, search (if a directory), or execute (otherwise)
S_IRUSR	Read permission bit
S_IWUSR	Write permission bit
S_IXUSR	Search/execute permission bit
S_IREAD	== `S_IRUSR` (for Microsoft compatibility)
S_IWRITE	== `S_IWUSR` (for Microsoft compatibility)
S_IEXEC	== `S_IXUSR` (for Microsoft compatibility)

`S_IRWXU` is the bitwise inclusive OR of `S_IRUSR`, `S_IWUSR`, and `S_IXUSR`.

Mask	***Group Permissions***
S_IRWXG	Read, write, search (if a directory), or execute (otherwise)
S_IRGRP	Read permission bit
S_IWGRP	Write permission bit
S_IXGRP	Search/execute permission bit

`S_IRWXG` is the bitwise inclusive OR of `S_IRGRP`, `S_IWGRP`, and `S_IXGRP`.

Mask	*Other Permissions*
S_IRWXO	Read, write, search (if a directory), or execute (otherwise)
S_IROTH	Read permission bit
S_IWOTH	Write permission bit
S_IXOTH	Search/execute permission bit

`S_IRWXO` is the bitwise inclusive OR of `S_IROTH`, `S_IWOTH`, and `S_IXOTH`.

Mask	*Meaning*
S_ISUID	Set user ID on execution. The process's effective user ID shall be set to that of the owner of the file when the file is run as a program. On a regular file, this bit should be cleared on any write.
S_ISGID	Set group ID on execution. Set effective group ID on the process to the file's group when the file is run as a program. On a regular file, this bit should be cleared on any write.

The `_stati64`, `_wstat`, and `_wstati64` functions differ from `stat` in the type of structure that they are asked to fill in. The `_wstat` and `_wstati64` functions deal with wide character strings. The differences in the structures are described above. The `lstat` function is identical to `stat` on non-UNIX platforms.

Returns: All forms of the `stat` function return zero when the information is successfully obtained. Otherwise, -1 is returned.

Errors: When an error has occurred, `errno` contains a value indicating the type of error that has been detected.

EACCES Search permission is denied for a component of *path*.

EIO A physical error occurred on the block device.

ENAMETOOLONG The argument *path* exceeds {PATH_MAX} in length, or a pathname component is longer than {NAME_MAX}.

ENOENT The named file does not exist or *path* is an empty string.

ENOTDIR A component of *path* is not a directory.

See Also: `fstat`

Example:

```
#include <stdio.h>
#include <sys/stat.h>

void main()
{
    struct stat buf;

    if( stat( "file", &buf ) != -1 ) {
        printf( "File size = %d\n", buf.st_size );
    }
}
```

Classification: POSIX

Systems: All, Netware

Synopsis:

```
#include <float.h>
unsigned int _status87( void );
```

Description: The _status87 function returns the floating-point status word which is used to record the status of 8087/80287/80387/80486 floating-point operations.

Returns: The _status87 function returns the floating-point status word which is used to record the status of 8087/80287/80387/80486 floating-point operations. The description of this status is found in the <float.h> header file.

See Also: _clear87, _control87, _controlfp, _finite, _fpreset

Example:

```
#include <stdio.h>
#include <float.h>

#define TEST_FPU(x,y) printf( "\t%s " y "\n", \
                ((fp_status & x) ? "  " : "No") )

void main()
  {
    unsigned int fp_status;

    fp_status = _status87();

    printf( "80x87 status\n" );
    TEST_FPU( SW_INVALID, "invalid operation" );
    TEST_FPU( SW_DENORMAL, "denormalized operand" );
    TEST_FPU( SW_ZERODIVIDE, "divide by zero" );
    TEST_FPU( SW_OVERFLOW, "overflow" );
    TEST_FPU( SW_UNDERFLOW, "underflow" );
    TEST_FPU( SW_INEXACT, "inexact result" );
  }
```

Classification: Intel

Systems: Math

Synopsis:

```
#include <strings.h>
int strcasecmp( const char *s1, const char *s2 );
```

Description: The `strcasecmp` function compares, with case insensitivity, the string pointed to by *s1* to the string pointed to by *s2*. All uppercase characters from *s1* and *s2* are mapped to lowercase for the purposes of doing the comparison.

The `strcasecmp` function is identical to the `stricmp` function.

Returns: The `strcasecmp` function returns an integer less than, equal to, or greater than zero, indicating that the string pointed to by *s1* is, ignoring case, less than, equal to, or greater than the string pointed to by *s2*.

See Also: `strcmp`, `strcmpi`, `stricmp`, `strncmp`, `strnicmp`, `strncasecmp`

Example:

```
#include <stdio.h>
#include <strings.h>

int main( void )
{
    printf( "%d\n", strcasecmp( "AbCDEF", "abcdef" ) );
    printf( "%d\n", strcasecmp( "abcdef", "ABC"    ) );
    printf( "%d\n", strcasecmp( "abc",    "ABCdef" ) );
    printf( "%d\n", strcasecmp( "Abcdef", "mnopqr" ) );
    printf( "%d\n", strcasecmp( "Mnopqr", "abcdef" ) );
    return( 0 );
}
```

produces the following:

```
0
100
-100
-12
12
```

Classification: POSIX

Systems: All, Netware

Synopsis:

```
#include <string.h>
char *strcat( char *dst, const char *src );
char __far *_fstrcat( char __far *dst,
                      const char __far *src );
#include <wchar.h>
wchar_t *wcscat( wchar_t *dst, const wchar_t *src );
```

Safer C: The Safer C Library extension provides the function which is a safer alternative to `strcat`. This newer `strcat_s` function is recommended to be used instead of the traditional "unsafe" `strcat` function.

Description: The `strcat` function appends a copy of the string pointed to by *src* (including the terminating null character) to the end of the string pointed to by *dst*. The first character of *src* overwrites the null character at the end of *dst*.

The `_fstrcat` function is a data model independent form of the `strcat` function. It accepts far pointer arguments and returns a far pointer. It is most useful in mixed memory model applications.

The `wcscat` function is a wide-character version of `strcat` that operates with wide-character strings.

Returns: The value of *dst* is returned.

See Also: `strncat`

Example:

```
#include <stdio.h>
#include <string.h>

void main()
{
    char buffer[80];

    strcpy( buffer, "Hello " );
    strcat( buffer, "world" );
    printf( "%s\n", buffer );
}
```

produces the following:

```
Hello world
```

Classification: strcat is ANSI
_fstrcat is not ANSI
wcscat is ANSI

Systems:

```
strcat - All, Netware
_fstrcat - All
wcscat - All
```

Synopsis:

```
#include <string.h>
char *strchr( const char *s, int c );
char __far *_fstrchr( const char __far *s, int c );
#include <wchar.h>
wchar_t *wcschr( const wchar_t *s, wint_t c );
```

Description: The `strchr` function locates the first occurrence of *c* (converted to a char) in the string pointed to by *s*. The terminating null character is considered to be part of the string.

The `_fstrchr` function is a data model independent form of the `strchr` function. It accepts far pointer arguments and returns a far pointer. It is most useful in mixed memory model applications.

The `wcschr` function is a wide-character version of `strchr` that operates with wide-character strings.

Returns: The `strchr` function returns a pointer to the located character, or `NULL` if the character does not occur in the string.

See Also: `memchr`, `strcspn`, `strrchr`, `strspn`, `strstr`, `strtok`

Example:

```
#include <stdio.h>
#include <string.h>

void main()
  {
    char buffer[80];
    char *where;

    strcpy( buffer, "video x-rays" );
    where = strchr( buffer, 'x' );
    if( where == NULL ) {
        printf( "'x' not found\n" );
    }
  }
```

Classification: strchr is ANSI
_fstrchr is not ANSI
wcschr is ANSI

Systems:

```
strchr - All, Netware
_fstrchr - All
wcschr - All
```

Synopsis:

```
#include <string.h>
int strcmp( const char *s1, const char *s2 );
int _fstrcmp( const char __far *s1,
              const char __far *s2 );
#include <wchar.h>
int wcscmp( const wchar_t *s1, const wchar_t *s2 );
```

Description: The `strcmp` function compares the string pointed to by *s1* to the string pointed to by *s2*.

The `_fstrcmp` function is a data model independent form of the `strcmp` function that accepts far pointer arguments. It is most useful in mixed memory model applications.

The `wcscmp` function is a wide-character version of `strcmp` that operates with wide-character strings.

Returns: The `strcmp` function returns an integer less than, equal to, or greater than zero, indicating that the string pointed to by *s1* is less than, equal to, or greater than the string pointed to by *s2*.

See Also: `strcmpi`, `stricmp`, `strncmp`, `strnicmp`

Example:

```
#include <stdio.h>
#include <string.h>

void main()
  {
    printf( "%d\n", strcmp( "abcdef", "abcdef" ) );
    printf( "%d\n", strcmp( "abcdef", "abc" ) );
    printf( "%d\n", strcmp( "abc", "abcdef" ) );
    printf( "%d\n", strcmp( "abcdef", "mnopqr" ) );
    printf( "%d\n", strcmp( "mnopqr", "abcdef" ) );
  }
```

produces the following:

```
0
1
-1
-1
1
```

Classification: strcmp is ANSI
_fstrcmp is not ANSI
wcscmp is ANSI

Systems:

```
strcmp - All, Netware
_fstrcmp - All
wcscmp - All
```

Synopsis:

```
#include <string.h>
int strcmpi( const char *s1, const char *s2 );
int wcscmpi( const wchar_t *s1, const wchar_t *s2 );
```

Description: The `strcmpi` function compares, with case insensitivity, the string pointed to by *s1* to the string pointed to by *s2*. All uppercase characters from *s1* and *s2* are mapped to lowercase for the purposes of doing the comparison. The `strcmpi` function is identical to the `stricmp` function.

The `wcscmpi` function is a wide-character version of `strcmpi` that operates with wide-character strings.

Returns: The `strcmpi` function returns an integer less than, equal to, or greater than zero, indicating that the string pointed to by *s1* is less than, equal to, or greater than the string pointed to by *s2*.

See Also: `strcmp`, `stricmp`, `strncmp`, `strnicmp`

Example:

```
#include <stdio.h>
#include <string.h>

void main()
  {
    printf( "%d\n", strcmpi( "AbCDEF", "abcdef" ) );
    printf( "%d\n", strcmpi( "abcdef", "ABC"    ) );
    printf( "%d\n", strcmpi( "abc",    "ABCdef" ) );
    printf( "%d\n", strcmpi( "Abcdef", "mnopqr" ) );
    printf( "%d\n", strcmpi( "Mnopqr", "abcdef" ) );
  }
```

produces the following:

```
0
100
-100
-12
12
```

Classification: WATCOM

Systems:

```
strcmpi - All, Netware
wcscmpi - All
```

Synopsis:
```
#include <string.h>
int strcoll( const char *s1, const char *s2 );
#include <wchar.h>
int wcscoll( const wchar_t *s1, const wchar_t *s2 );
```

Description: The `strcoll` function compares the string pointed to by *s1* to the string pointed to by *s2*. The comparison uses the collating sequence selected by the `setlocale` function. The function will be equivalent to the `strcmp` function when the collating sequence is selected from the `"C"` locale.

The `wcscoll` function is a wide-character version of `strcoll` that operates with wide-character strings.

Returns: The `strcoll` function returns an integer less than, equal to, or greater than zero, indicating that the string pointed to by *s1* is less than, equal to, or greater than the string pointed to by *s2*, according to the collating sequence selected.

See Also: `setlocale`, `strcmp`, `strncmp`

Example:
```
#include <stdio.h>
#include <string.h>

char buffer[80] = "world";

void main()
  {
    if( strcoll( buffer, "Hello" ) < 0 ) {
        printf( "Less than\n" );
    }
  }
```

Classification: strcoll is ANSI
wcscoll is ANSI

Systems:
```
strcoll - All, Netware
wcscoll - All
```

Synopsis:

```
#include <string.h>
char *strcpy( char *dst, const char *src );
char __far *_fstrcpy( char __far *dst,
                      const char __far *src );
#include <wchar.h>
wchar_t *wcscpy( wchar_t *dst, const wchar_t *src );
```

Safer C: The Safer C Library extension provides the function which is a safer alternative to `strcpy`. This newer `strcpy_s` function is recommended to be used instead of the traditional "unsafe" `strcpy` function.

Description: The `strcpy` function copies the string pointed to by *src* (including the terminating null character) into the array pointed to by *dst*. Copying of overlapping objects is not guaranteed to work properly. See the description for the `memmove` function to copy objects that overlap.

The `_fstrcpy` function is a data model independent form of the `strcpy` function. It accepts far pointer arguments and returns a far pointer. It is most useful in mixed memory model applications.

The `wcscpy` function is a wide-character version of `strcpy` that operates with wide-character strings.

Returns: The value of *dst* is returned.

See Also: `strdup`, `strncpy`

Example:

```
#include <stdio.h>
#include <string.h>

void main()
{
    auto char buffer[80];

    strcpy( buffer, "Hello " );
    strcat( buffer, "world" );
    printf( "%s\n", buffer );
}
```

produces the following:

```
Hello world
```

Classification: strcpy is ANSI
_fstrcpy is not ANSI
wcscpy is ANSI

Systems:

```
strcpy - All, Netware
_fstrcpy - All
wcscpy - All
```

Synopsis:

```
#include <string.h>
size_t strcspn( const char *str,
                const char *charset );
size_t _fstrcspn( const char __far *str,
                  const char __far *charset );
#include <wchar.h>
size_t wcscspn( const wchar_t *str,
                const wchar_t *charset );
```

Description: The `strcspn` function computes the length, in bytes, of the initial segment of the string pointed to by *str* which consists entirely of characters *not* from the string pointed to by *charset*. The terminating null character is not considered part of *str*.

The `_fstrcspn` function is a data model independent form of the `strcspn` function that accepts far pointer arguments. It is most useful in mixed memory model applications.

The `wcscspn` function is a wide-character version of `strcspn` that operates with wide-character strings.

Returns: The length, in bytes, of the initial segment is returned.

See Also: `strspn`

Example:

```
#include <stdio.h>
#include <string.h>

void main()
  {
    printf( "%d\n", strcspn( "abcbcadef", "cba" ) );
    printf( "%d\n", strcspn( "xxxbcadef", "cba" ) );
    printf( "%d\n", strcspn( "123456789", "cba" ) );
  }
```

produces the following:

```
0
3
9
```

Classification: strcspn is ANSI
_fstrcspn is not ANSI
wcscspn is ANSI

Systems:

```
strcspn - All, Netware
_fstrcspn - All
wcscspn - All
```

Synopsis:
```
#include <time.h>
char *_strdate( char *datestr )
wchar_t _wstrdate( wchar_t *datestr );
```

Description: The `_strdate` function copies the current date to the buffer pointed to by *datestr*. The date is formatted as "MM/DD/YY" where "MM" is two digits representing the month, where "DD" is two digits representing the day, and where "YY" is two digits representing the year. The buffer must be at least 9 bytes long.

The `_wstrdate` function is a wide-character version of `_strdate` that operates with wide-character strings.

Returns: The `_strdate` function returns a pointer to the resulting text string *datestr*.

See Also: `asctime` Functions, `ctime` Functions, `gmtime`, `localtime`, `mktime`, `_strtime`, `time`, `tzset`

Example:
```
#include <stdio.h>
#include <time.h>

void main()
  {
    char datebuff[9];

    printf( "%s\n", _strdate( datebuff ) );
  }
```

Classification: WATCOM

Systems:
```
_strdate - All
_wstrdate - All
```

Synopsis:

```
#include <tchar.h>
char *_strdec( const char *start, const char *current );
wchar_t *_wcsdec( const wchar_t *start,
                  const wchar_t *current );
```

Description: The `_strdec` function returns a pointer to the previous character (single-byte, wide, or multibyte) in the string pointed to by *start* which must precede *current*. The current character in the string is pointed to by *current*. You must ensure that *current* does not point into the middle of a multibyte or wide character.

The function is a data model independent form of the `_strdec` function that accepts far pointer arguments. It is most useful in mixed memory model applications.

The `_wcsdec` function is a wide-character version of `_strdec` that operates with wide-character strings.

Returns: The `_strdec` function returns a pointer to the previous character (single-byte, wide, or multibyte depending on the function used).

See Also: `_strinc`, `_strninc`

Example:

```
#include <stdio.h>
#include <mbctype.h>
#include <mbstring.h>

const unsigned char chars[] = {
    ' ',
    '.',
    '1',
    'A',
    0x81,0x40, /* double-byte space */
    0x82,0x60, /* double-byte A */
    0x82,0xA6, /* double-byte Hiragana */
    0x83,0x42, /* double-byte Katakana */
    0xA1,      /* single-byte Katakana punctuation */
    0xA6,      /* single-byte Katakana alphabetic */
    0xDF,      /* single-byte Katakana alphabetic */
    0xE0,0xA1, /* double-byte Kanji */
    0x00
};

#define SIZE sizeof( chars ) / sizeof( unsigned char )
```

```
void main()
  {
    int                 j, k;
    const unsigned char *prev;

    _setmbcp( 932 );
    prev = &chars[ SIZE - 1 ];
    do {
      prev = _mbsdec( chars, prev );
      j = mblen( prev, MB_CUR_MAX );
      if( j == 0 ) {
        k = 0;
      } else if ( j == 1 ) {
        k = *prev;
      } else if( j == 2 ) {
        k = *(prev)<<8 | *(prev+1);
      }
      printf( "Previous character %#6.4x\n", k );
    } while( prev != chars );
  }
```

produces the following:

```
Previous character 0xe0a1
Previous character 0x00df
Previous character 0x00a6
Previous character 0x00a1
Previous character 0x8342
Previous character 0x82a6
Previous character 0x8260
Previous character 0x8140
Previous character 0x0041
Previous character 0x0031
Previous character 0x002e
Previous character 0x0020
```

Classification: WATCOM

Systems:
```
_strdec - MACRO
_wcsdec - MACRO
```

Synopsis:

```
#include <string.h>
char *strdup( const char *src );
char *_strdup( const char *src );
char __far *_fstrdup( const char __far *src );
#include <wchar.h>
wchar_t *_wcsdup( const wchar_t *src );
```

Description: The `strdup` function creates a duplicate copy of the string pointed to by *src* and returns a pointer to the new copy. For `strdup`, the memory for the new string is obtained by using the `malloc` function and can be freed using the `free` function. For `_fstrdup`, the memory for the new string is obtained by using the `_fmalloc` function and can be freed using the `_ffree` function.

The `_strdup` function is identical to `strdup`. Use `_strdup` for ANSI/ISO naming conventions.

The `_fstrdup` function is a data model independent form of the `strdup` function that accepts far pointer arguments. It is most useful in mixed memory model applications.

The `_wcsdup` function is a wide-character version of `strdup` that operates with wide-character strings.

Returns: The `strdup` function returns the pointer to the new copy of the string if successful, otherwise it returns `NULL.`

See Also: `free`, `malloc`, `strcpy`, `strncpy`

Example:

```
#include <stdio.h>
#include <string.h>

void main()
  {
    char *dup;

    dup = strdup( "Make a copy" );
    printf( "%s\n", dup );
  }
```

Classification: WATCOM
_strdup conforms to ANSI/ISO naming conventions

Systems:

```
strdup - All, Netware
_strdup - All, Netware
_fstrdup - All
_wcsdup - All
```

Synopsis:
```
#include <string.h>
char *strerror( int errnum );
```

Safer C: The Safer C Library extension provides the function which is a safer alternative to `strerror`. This newer `strerror_s` function is recommended to be used instead of the traditional "unsafe" `strerror` function.

Description: The `strerror` function maps the error number contained in *errnum* to an error message.

Returns: The `strerror` function returns a pointer to the error message. The array containing the error string should not be modified by the program. This array may be overwritten by a subsequent call to the `strerror` function.

See Also: `clearerr`, `feof`, `ferror`, `perror`

Example:
```
#include <stdio.h>
#include <string.h>
#include <errno.h>

void main()
{
    FILE *fp;

    fp = fopen( "file.nam", "r" );
    if( fp == NULL ) {
        printf( "Unable to open file: %s\n",
                 strerror( errno ) );
    }
}
```

Classification: ANSI

Systems: All, Netware

Synopsis:

```
#include <time.h>
size_t strftime( char *s,
                 size_t maxsize,
                 const char *format,
                 const struct tm *timeptr );
#include <wchar.h>
size_t wcsftime( wchar_t *s,
                 size_t maxsize,
                 const wchar_t *format,
                 const struct tm *timeptr );
#include <time.h>
size_t _wstrftime_ms( wchar_t *s,
                      size_t maxsize,
                      const char *format,
                      const struct tm *timeptr );

struct  tm {
  int tm_sec;   /* seconds after the minute -- [0,61] */
  int tm_min;   /* minutes after the hour   -- [0,59] */
  int tm_hour;  /* hours after midnight     -- [0,23] */
  int tm_mday;  /* day of the month         -- [1,31] */
  int tm_mon;   /* months since January     -- [0,11] */
  int tm_year;  /* years since 1900                   */
  int tm_wday;  /* days since Sunday        -- [0,6]  */
  int tm_yday;  /* days since January 1     -- [0,365]*/
  int tm_isdst; /* Daylight Savings Time flag */
};
```

Description: The `strftime` function formats the time in the argument *timeptr* into the array pointed to by the argument *s* according to the *format* argument.

The `wcsftime` function is a wide-character version of `strftime` that operates with wide-character strings.

The `_wstrftime_ms` function is identical to `wcsftime` except that the *format* is not a wide-character string.

The *format* string consists of zero or more directives and ordinary characters. A directive consists of a '%' character followed by a character that determines the substitution that is to take place. All ordinary characters are copied unchanged into the array. No more than *maxsize* characters are placed in the array. The format directives %D, %h, %n, %r, %t, and %T are from POSIX.

Directive	***Meaning***
%a	locale's abbreviated weekday name
%A	locale's full weekday name
%b	locale's abbreviated month name
%B	locale's full month name
%c	locale's appropriate date and time representation

%C	is replaced by the year devided by 100 and truncated to an integer (00-99)
%d	day of the month as a decimal number (01-31)
%D	date in the format mm/dd/yy (POSIX)
%e	day of the month as a decimal number (1-31), a single digit is preceded by a blank
%F	is equivalent to '%Y-%m-%d' (the ISO 8601 date format)
%g	is replaced by the last 2 digits of the week-based year as a decimal number (00-99)
%G	is replaced by the week-based year as a decimal number (e.g. 2006)
%h	locale's abbreviated month name (POSIX)
%H	hour (24-hour clock) as a decimal number (00-23)
%I	hour (12-hour clock) as a decimal number (01-12)
%j	day of the year as a decimal number (001-366)
%m	month as a decimal number (01-12)
%M	minute as a decimal number (00-59)
%n	newline character (POSIX)
%p	locale's equivalent of either AM or PM
%r	12-hour clock time (01-12) using the AM/PM notation in the format HH:MM:SS (AM|PM) (POSIX)
%S	second as a decimal number (00-59)
%t	tab character (POSIX)
%T	24-hour clock time in the format HH:MM:SS (POSIX)
%u	is replaced by the ISO 8601 weekday as a decimal number (1-7), where Monday is 1
%U	week number of the year as a decimal number (00-52) where Sunday is the first day of the week
%V	is replaced by the ISO 8601 week number as a decimal number (01-53)
%w	weekday as a decimal number (0-6) where 0 is Sunday
%W	week number of the year as a decimal number (00-52) where Monday is the first day of the week
%x	locale's appropriate date representation

%X locale's appropriate time representation

%y year without century as a decimal number (00-99)

%Y year with century as a decimal number

%z offset from UTC in the ISO 8601 format '-0430' (meaning 4 hours 30 minutes behind UTC, west of Greenwich), or by no characters, if no timezone is determinable

%Z timezone name, or by no characters if no timezone exists

%% character %

When the `%Z` or `%z` directive is specified, the `tzset` function is called.

% g, %G, %V give values according to the ISO 8601 week-based year. In this system, weeks begin on a monday and week 1 of the year is the week that includes January 4th, which is also the week that includes the first Thursday of the year, and is also the first week that contains at least four days in the year. If the first Monday of January is the 2nd, 3rd, or 4th, the preceding days are part of the last week of the preceding year; thus, for Saturday 2nd January 1999, %G is replaced by 1998 and %V is replaced by 53. If december 29th, 30th, or 31st is a Monday, it and any following days are part of week 1 of the following year. Thus, for Tuesday 30th December 1997, %G is replaced by 1998 and %V is replaced by 01.

The format modifiers E and O are ignored. (eg. %EY is the same as %Y)

Returns: If the number of characters to be placed into the array is less than *maxsize*, the `strftime` function returns the number of characters placed into the array pointed to by *s* not including the terminating null character. Otherwise, zero is returned. When an error has occurred, `errno` contains a value indicating the type of error that has been detected.

See Also: `setlocale`, `asctime` Functions, `clock`, `ctime` Functions, `difftime`, `gmtime`, `localtime`, `mktime`, `time`, `tzset`

Example:

```
#include <stdio.h>
#include <time.h>

void main()
  {
    time_t time_of_day;
    char buffer[ 80 ];

    time_of_day = time( NULL );
    strftime( buffer, 80, "Today is %A %B %d, %Y",
               localtime( &time_of_day ) );
    printf( "%s\n", buffer );
  }
```

produces the following:

```
Today is Friday December 25, 1987
```

Classification: strftime is ANSI, POSIX
wcsftime is ANSI

_wstrftime_ms is not ANSI

Systems:

```
strftime - All, Netware
wcsftime - All
_wstrftime_ms - All
```

Synopsis:
```
#include <string.h>
int stricmp( const char *s1, const char *s2 );
int _stricmp( const char *s1, const char *s2 );
int _fstricmp( const char __far *s1,
               const char __far *s2 );
#include <wchar.h>
int _wcsicmp( const wchar_t *s1, const wchar_t *s2 );
```

Description: The `stricmp` function compares, with case insensitivity, the string pointed to by *s1* to the string pointed to by *s2*. All uppercase characters from *s1* and *s2* are mapped to lowercase for the purposes of doing the comparison.

The `_stricmp` function is identical to `stricmp`. Use `_stricmp` for ANSI/ISO naming conventions.

The `_fstricmp` function is a data model independent form of the `stricmp` function that accepts far pointer arguments. It is most useful in mixed memory model applications.

The `_wcsicmp` function is a wide-character version of `stricmp` that operates with wide-character strings.

Returns: The `stricmp` function returns an integer less than, equal to, or greater than zero, indicating that the string pointed to by *s1* is less than, equal to, or greater than the string pointed to by *s2*.

See Also: `strcmp`, `strcmpi`, `strncmp`, `strnicmp`

Example:
```
#include <stdio.h>
#include <string.h>

void main()
  {
    printf( "%d\n", stricmp( "AbCDEF", "abcdef" ) );
    printf( "%d\n", stricmp( "abcdef", "ABC"    ) );
    printf( "%d\n", stricmp( "abc",    "ABCdef" ) );
    printf( "%d\n", stricmp( "Abcdef", "mnopqr" ) );
    printf( "%d\n", stricmp( "Mnopqr", "abcdef" ) );
  }
```

produces the following:

```
0
100
-100
-12
12
```

Classification: WATCOM
_stricmp conforms to ANSI/ISO naming conventions

Systems:
```
stricmp - All, Netware
_stricmp - All, Netware
_fstricmp - All
_wcsicmp - All
```

Synopsis:

```
#include <string.h>
int _stricoll( const char *s1, const char *s2 );
#include <wchar.h>
int _wcsicoll( const wchar_t *s1, const wchar_t *s2 );
```

Description: The `_stricoll` function performs a case insensitive comparison of the string pointed to by *s1* to the string pointed to by *s2*. The comparison uses the current code page which can be selected by the `_setmbcp` function.

The `_wcsicoll` function is a wide-character version of `_stricoll` that operates with wide-character strings.

Returns: These functions return an integer less than, equal to, or greater than zero, indicating that the string pointed to by *s1* is less than, equal to, or greater than the string pointed to by *s2*, according to the collating sequence selected.

See Also: `strcoll`, `stricmp`, `strncmp`, `_strncoll`, `strnicmp`, `_strnicoll`

Example:

```
#include <stdio.h>
#include <string.h>

char buffer[80] = "world";

void main()
{
    int test;

    test = _stricoll( buffer, "world2" );
    if( test < 0 ) {
        printf( "Less than\n" );
    } else if( test == 0 ) {
        printf( "Equal\n" );
    } else {
        printf( "Greater than\n" );
    }
}
```

Classification: WATCOM

Systems:

```
_stricoll - All, Netware
_wcsicoll - All
```

Synopsis:

```
#include <tchar.h>
char *_strinc( const char *current );
wchar_t *_wcsinc( const wchar_t *current );
```

Description: The `_strinc` function returns a pointer to the next character (single-byte, wide, or multibyte) in the string pointed to by *current*. You must ensure that *current* does not point into the middle of a multibyte or wide character.

The function is a data model independent form of the `_strinc` function that accepts far pointer arguments. It is most useful in mixed memory model applications.

The `_wcsinc` function is a wide-character version of `_strinc` that operates with wide-character strings.

Returns: The `_strinc` function returns a pointer to the next character (single-byte, wide, or multibyte depending on the function used).

See Also: `_strdec`, `_strninc`

Example:

```
#include <stdio.h>
#include <mbctype.h>
#include <mbstring.h>

const unsigned char chars[] = {
    ' ',
    '.',
    '1',
    'A',
    0x81,0x40, /* double-byte space */
    0x82,0x60, /* double-byte A */
    0x82,0xA6, /* double-byte Hiragana */
    0x83,0x42, /* double-byte Katakana */
    0xA1,      /* single-byte Katakana punctuation */
    0xA6,      /* single-byte Katakana alphabetic */
    0xDF,      /* single-byte Katakana alphabetic */
    0xE0,0xA1, /* double-byte Kanji */
    0x00
};

#define SIZE sizeof( chars ) / sizeof( unsigned char )

void main()
  {
    int                 j, k;
    const unsigned char *next;

    _setmbcp( 932 );
    next = chars;
    do {
      next = _mbsinc( next );
      j = mblen( next, MB_CUR_MAX );
      if( j == 0 ) {
        k = 0;
      } else if ( j == 1 ) {
        k = *next;
      } else if( j == 2 ) {
        k = *(next)<<8 | *(next+1);
      }
      printf( "Next character %#6.4x\n", k );
    } while( next != &chars[ SIZE - 1 ] );
  }
```

produces the following:

```
Next character 0x002e
Next character 0x0031
Next character 0x0041
Next character 0x8140
Next character 0x8260
Next character 0x82a6
Next character 0x8342
Next character 0x00a1
Next character 0x00a6
Next character 0x00df
Next character 0xe0a1
Next character   0000
```

Classification: WATCOM

Systems:
```
_strinc - MACRO
_wcsinc - MACRO
```

Synopsis:

```
#include <string.h>
size_t strlcat( char *dst, const char *src, size_t n );
size_t *wcslcat( wchar_t *dst,
                 const wchar_t *src,
                 size_t n );
```

Description: The `strlcat` function appends characters of the string pointed to by *src* to the end of the string in a buffer pointed to by *dst* that can hold up to *n* characters. The first character of *src* overwrites the null character at the end of *dst*. A terminating null character is always appended to the result, unless *n* characters of *dst* are scanned and no null character is found.

The `wcslcat` function is a wide-character version of `strlcat` that operates with wide-character strings.

Returns: The `strlcat` function returns the total length of string it tried to create, that is the number of characters in both *src* and *dst* strings, not counting the terminating null characters. If *n* characters of *dst* were scanned without finding a null character, *n* is returned.

See Also: `strlcpy`, `strncat`, `strcat`

Example:

```
#include <stdio.h>
#include <string.h>

char buffer[80];

void main( void )
{
    strcpy( buffer, "Hello " );
    strlcat( buffer, "world", 12 );
    printf( "%s\n", buffer );
    strlcat( buffer, "*************", 16 );
    printf( "%s\n", buffer );
}
```

produces the following:

```
Hello world
Hello world****
```

Classification: WATCOM

Systems:

```
strlcat - All, Netware
wcslcat - All
```

Synopsis:

```
#include <string.h>
size_t strlcpy( char *dst,
                const char *src,
                size_t n );
size_t wcslcpy( wchar_t *dst,
                const wchar_t *src,
                size_t n );
```

Description: The `strlcpy` function copies no more than *n* characters from the string pointed to by *src* into the array pointed to by *dst*. Copying of overlapping objects is not guaranteed to work properly. See the `memmove` function if you wish to copy objects that overlap.

If the string pointed to by *src* is longer than *n* characters, then only *n* - 1 characters will be copied and the result will be null terminated.

The `wcslcpy` function is a wide-character version of `strlcpy` that operates with wide-character strings.

Returns: The `strlcpy` function returns the number of characters in the *src* string, not including the terminating null character.

See Also: `strlcat`, `strncpy`, `strcpy`

Example:

```
#include <stdio.h>
#include <string.h>

void main( void )
{
    char    buffer[10];

    printf( "%d:’%s’\n", strlcpy( buffer,
        "Buffer overflow", sizeof( buffer ) ), buffer );
}
```

produces the following:

```
15:’Buffer ov’
```

Classification: WATCOM

Systems:

```
strlcpy - All, Netware
wcslcpy - All
```

Synopsis:

```
#include <string.h>
size_t strlen( const char *s );
size_t _fstrlen( const char __far *s );
#include <wchar.h>
size_t wcslen( const wchar_t *s );
```

Safer C: The Safer C Library extension provides the function which is a safer alternative to `strlen`. This newer `strlen_s` function is recommended to be used instead of the traditional "unsafe" `strlen` function.

Description: The `strlen` function computes the length of the string pointed to by *s*.

The `_fstrlen` function is a data model independent form of the `strlen` function that accepts far pointer arguments. It is most useful in mixed memory model applications.

The `wcslen` function is a wide-character version of `strlen` that operates with wide-character strings.

Returns: The `strlen` function returns the number of characters that precede the terminating null character.

See Also:

Example:

```
#include <stdio.h>
#include <string.h>

void main()
{
    printf( "%d\n", strlen( "Howdy" ) );
    printf( "%d\n", strlen( "Hello world\n" ) );
    printf( "%d\n", strlen( "" ) );
}
```

produces the following:

```
5
12
0
```

Classification: strlen is ANSI
_fstrlen is not ANSI
wcslen is ANSI

Systems:

```
strlen - All, Netware
_fstrlen - All
wcslen - All
```

Synopsis:

```
#include <string.h>
char *strlwr( char *s1 );
char *_strlwr( char *s1 );
char __far *_fstrlwr( char __far *s1 );
#include <wchar.h>
wchar_t *_wcslwr( wchar_t *s1 );
```

Description: The `strlwr` function replaces the string *s1* with lowercase characters by invoking the `tolower` function for each character in the string.

The `_strlwr` function is identical to `strlwr`. Use `_strlwr` for ANSI/ISO naming conventions.

The `_fstrlwr` function is a data model independent form of the `strlwr` function. It accepts far pointer arguments and returns a far pointer. It is most useful in mixed memory model applications.

The `_wcslwr` function is a wide-character version of `strlwr` that operates with wide-character strings.

Returns: The address of the original string *s1* is returned.

See Also: `strupr`

Example:

```
#include <stdio.h>
#include <string.h>

char source[] = { "A mixed-case STRING" };

void main()
  {
    printf( "%s\n", source );
    printf( "%s\n", strlwr( source ) );
    printf( "%s\n", source );
  }
```

produces the following:

```
A mixed-case STRING
a mixed-case string
a mixed-case string
```

Classification: WATCOM
_strlwr conforms to ANSI/ISO naming conventions

Systems:

```
strlwr - All, Netware
_strlwr - All, Netware
_fstrlwr - All
_wcslwr - All
```

Synopsis:

```
#include <strings.h>
int strncasecmp( const char *s1,
                 const char *s2,
                 size_t len );
```

Description: The `strncasecmp` function compares, without case sensitivity, the string pointed to by *s1* to the string pointed to by *s2*, for at most *len* characters.

The `strncasecmp` function is identical to the `strnicmp` function.

Returns: The `strncasecmp` function returns an integer less than, equal to, or greater than zero, indicating that the string pointed to by *s1* is, ignoring case, less than, equal to, or greater than the string pointed to by *s2*.

See Also: `strcmp`, `stricmp`, `strncmp`, `strcasecmp`

Example:

```
#include <stdio.h>
#include <strings.h>

int main( void )
{
    printf( "%d\n", strncasecmp( "abcdef", "ABCXXX", 10 ) );
    printf( "%d\n", strncasecmp( "abcdef", "ABCXXX",  6 ) );
    printf( "%d\n", strncasecmp( "abcdef", "ABCXXX",  3 ) );
    printf( "%d\n", strncasecmp( "abcdef", "ABCXXX",  0 ) );
    return( 0 );
}
```

produces the following:

```
-20
-20
0
0
```

Classification: POSIX

Systems: All, Netware

Synopsis:

```
#include <string.h>
char *strncat( char *dst, const char *src, size_t n );
char __far *_fstrncat( char __far *dst,
                  const char __far *src,
                        size_t n );
#include <wchar.h>
wchar_t *wcsncat( wchar_t *dst,
            const wchar_t *src,
                  size_t n );
```

Safer C: The Safer C Library extension provides the function which is a safer alternative to `strncat`. This newer `strncat_s` function is recommended to be used instead of the traditional "unsafe" `strncat` function.

Description: The `strncat` function appends not more than *n* characters of the string pointed to by *src* to the end of the string pointed to by *dst*. The first character of *src* overwrites the null character at the end of *dst*. A terminating null character is always appended to the result.

The `_fstrncat` function is a data model independent form of the `strncat` function. It accepts far pointer arguments and returns a far pointer. It is most useful in mixed memory model applications.

The `wcsncat` function is a wide-character version of `strncat` that operates with wide-character strings.

Returns: The `strncat` function returns the value of *dst*.

See Also: `strcat`, `strlcat`

Example:

```
#include <stdio.h>
#include <string.h>

char buffer[80];

void main( void )
{
    strcpy( buffer, "Hello " );
    strncat( buffer, "world", 8 );
    printf( "%s\n", buffer );
    strncat( buffer, "*************", 4 );
    printf( "%s\n", buffer );
}
```

produces the following:

```
Hello world
Hello world****
```

Classification: strncat is ANSI
_fstrncat is not ANSI
wcsncat is ANSI

Systems:

```
strncat - All, Netware
_fstrncat - All
wcsncat - All
```

Synopsis:

```
#include <string.h>
int strncmp( const char *s1,
             const char *s2,
             size_t n );
int _fstrncmp( const char __far *s1,
               const char __far *s2,
               size_t n );
#include <wchar.h>
int wcsncmp( const wchar_t *s1,
             const wchar_t *s2,
             size_t n );
```

Description: The `strncmp` compares not more than *n* characters from the string pointed to by *s1* to the string pointed to by *s2*.

The `_fstrncmp` function is a data model independent form of the `strncmp` function that accepts far pointer arguments. It is most useful in mixed memory model applications.

The `wcsncmp` function is a wide-character version of `strncmp` that operates with wide-character strings.

Returns: The `strncmp` function returns an integer less than, equal to, or greater than zero, indicating that the string pointed to by *s1* is less than, equal to, or greater than the string pointed to by *s2*.

See Also: `strcmp`, `stricmp`, `strnicmp`

Example:

```
#include <stdio.h>
#include <string.h>

void main()
  {
    printf( "%d\n", strncmp( "abcdef", "abcDEF", 10 ) );
    printf( "%d\n", strncmp( "abcdef", "abcDEF",  6 ) );
    printf( "%d\n", strncmp( "abcdef", "abcDEF",  3 ) );
    printf( "%d\n", strncmp( "abcdef", "abcDEF",  0 ) );
  }
```

produces the following:

```
1
1
0
0
```

Classification: strncmp is ANSI
_fstrncmp is not ANSI
wcsncmp is ANSI

Systems:

```
strncmp - All, Netware
_fstrncmp - All
wcsncmp - All
```

Synopsis:
```
#include <string.h>
int _strncoll( const char *s1,
               const char *s2,
               size_t count );
#include <wchar.h>
int _wcsncoll( const wchar_t *s1,
               const wchar_t *s2,
               size_t count );
```

Description: These functions compare the first *count* characters of the string pointed to by *s1* to the string pointed to by *s2*. The comparison uses the current code page which can be selected by the `_setmbcp` function.

The `_wcsncoll` function is a wide-character version of `_strncoll` that operates with wide-character strings.

Returns: These functions return an integer less than, equal to, or greater than zero, indicating that the string pointed to by *s1* is less than, equal to, or greater than the string pointed to by *s2*, according to the collating sequence selected.

See Also: `strcoll`, `stricmp`, `_stricoll`, `strncmp`, `strnicmp`, `_strnicoll`

Example:
```
#include <stdio.h>
#include <string.h>

char buffer[80] = "world";

void main()
  {
    int test;

    test = _strncoll( buffer, "world2", 5 );
    if( test < 0 ) {
        printf( "Less than\n" );
    } else if( test == 0 ) {
        printf( "Equal\n" );
    } else {
        printf( "Greater than\n" );
    }
  }
```

Classification: WATCOM

Systems:
```
_strncoll - All, Netware
_wcsncoll - All
```

Synopsis:

```
#include <string.h>
char *strncpy( char *dst,
               const char *src,
               size_t n );
char __far *_fstrncpy( char __far *dst,
                       const char __far *src,
                       size_t n );
#include <wchar.h>
wchar_t *wcsncpy( wchar_t *dst,
                  const wchar_t *src,
                  size_t n );
```

Safer C: The Safer C Library extension provides the function which is a safer alternative to `strncpy`. This newer `strncpy_s` function is recommended to be used instead of the traditional "unsafe" `strncpy` function.

Description: The `strncpy` function copies no more than *n* characters from the string pointed to by *src* into the array pointed to by *dst*. Copying of overlapping objects is not guaranteed to work properly. See the `memmove` function if you wish to copy objects that overlap.

If the string pointed to by *src* is shorter than *n* characters, null characters are appended to the copy in the array pointed to by *dst*, until *n* characters in all have been written. If the string pointed to by *src* is longer than *n* characters, then the result will not be terminated by a null character.

The `_fstrncpy` function is a data model independent form of the `strncpy` function. It accepts far pointer arguments and returns a far pointer. It is most useful in mixed memory model applications.

The `wcsncpy` function is a wide-character version of `strncpy` that operates with wide-character strings.

Returns: The `strncpy` function returns the value of *dst*.

See Also: `strlcpy`, `strcpy`, `strdup`

Example:

```
#include <stdio.h>
#include <string.h>

void main( void )
{
    char buffer[15];

    printf( "%s\n", strncpy( buffer, "abcdefg", 10 ) );
    printf( "%s\n", strncpy( buffer, "1234567",  6 ) );
    printf( "%s\n", strncpy( buffer, "abcdefg",  3 ) );
    printf( "%s\n", strncpy( buffer, "*******",  0 ) );
}
```

produces the following:

```
abcdefg
123456g
abc456g
abc456g
```

Classification: strncpy is ANSI
_fstrncpy is not ANSI
wcsncpy is ANSI

Systems:
```
strncpy - All, Netware
_fstrncpy - All
wcsncpy - All
```

Synopsis:

```
#include <string.h>
int strnicmp( const char *s1,
              const char *s2,
              size_t len );
int _strnicmp( const char *s1,
               const char *s2,
               size_t len );
int _fstrnicmp( const char __far *s1,
                const char __far *s2,
                size_t len );
#include <wchar.h>
int _wcsnicmp( const wchar_t *s1,
               const wchar_t *s2,
               size_t len );
```

Description: The `strnicmp` function compares, without case sensitivity, the string pointed to by *s1* to the string pointed to by *s2*, for at most *len* characters.

The `_strnicmp` function is identical to `strnicmp`. Use `_strnicmp` for ANSI/ISO naming conventions.

The `_fstrnicmp` function is a data model independent form of the `strnicmp` function that accepts far pointer arguments. It is most useful in mixed memory model applications.

The `_wcsnicmp` function is a wide-character version of `strnicmp` that operates with wide-character strings.

Returns: The `strnicmp` function returns an integer less than, equal to, or greater than zero, indicating that the string pointed to by *s1* is less than, equal to, or greater than the string pointed to by *s2*.

See Also: `strcmp`, `stricmp`, `strncmp`

Example:

```
#include <stdio.h>
#include <string.h>

void main()
  {
    printf( "%d\n", strnicmp( "abcdef", "ABCXXX", 10 ) );
    printf( "%d\n", strnicmp( "abcdef", "ABCXXX",  6 ) );
    printf( "%d\n", strnicmp( "abcdef", "ABCXXX",  3 ) );
    printf( "%d\n", strnicmp( "abcdef", "ABCXXX",  0 ) );
  }
```

produces the following:

```
-20
-20
0
0
```

Classification: WATCOM
_strnicmp conforms to ANSI/ISO naming conventions

Systems: `strnicmp - All, Netware`

```
_strnicmp - All, Netware
_fstrnicmp - All
_wcsnicmp - All
```

Synopsis:

```
#include <string.h>
int _strnicoll( const char *s1,
                const char *s2,
                size_t count );
#include <wchar.h>
int _wcsnicoll( const wchar_t *s1,
                const wchar_t *s2,
                size_t count );
```

Description: These functions perform a case insensitive comparison of the first *count* characters of the string pointed to by *s1* to the string pointed to by *s2*. The comparison uses the current code page which can be selected by the `_setmbcp` function.

The `_wcsnicoll` function is a wide-character version of `_strnicoll` that operates with wide-character strings.

Returns: These functions return an integer less than, equal to, or greater than zero, indicating that the string pointed to by *s1* is less than, equal to, or greater than the string pointed to by *s2*, according to the collating sequence selected.

See Also: `strcoll`, `stricmp`, `_stricoll`, `strncmp`, `_strncoll`, `strnicmp`

Example:

```
#include <stdio.h>
#include <string.h>

char buffer[80] = "world";

void main()
  {
    int test;

    test = _strnicoll( buffer, "World2", 5 );
    if( test < 0 ) {
        printf( "Less than\n" );
    } else if( test == 0 ) {
        printf( "Equal\n" );
    } else {
        printf( "Greater than\n" );
    }
  }
```

Classification: WATCOM

Systems:

```
_strnicoll - All, Netware
_wcsnicoll - All
```

Synopsis:

```
#ninclude <tchar.h>
char *_strninc( const char *str, size_t count );
wchar_t *_wcsninc( const wchar_t *str, size_t count );
```

Description: The function increments *str* by *count* multibyte characters. recognizes multibyte-character sequences according to the multibyte code page currently in use. The header file `<tchar.h>` defines the generic-text routine `_tcsninc`. This macro maps to if `_MBCS` has been defined, or to `_wcsninc` if `_UNICODE` has been defined. Otherwise `_tcsninc` maps to `_strninc`. `_strninc` and `_wcsninc` are single-byte-character string and wide-character string versions of . `_wcsninc` and `_strninc` are provided only for this mapping and should not be used otherwise.

Returns: The `_strninc` function returns a pointer to *str* after it has been incremented by *count* characters or `NULL` if *str* was `NULL`. If *count* exceeds the number of characters remaining in the string, the result is undefined.

See Also: `_strdec`, `_strinc`

Example:

```
#ninclude <stdio.h>
#ninclude <mbctype.h>
#ninclude <mbstring.h>

const unsigned char chars[] = {
    ' ',
    '.',
    '1',
    'A',
    0x81,0x40, /* double-byte space */
    0x82,0x60, /* double-byte A */
    0x82,0xA6, /* double-byte Hiragana */
    0x83,0x42, /* double-byte Katakana */
    0xA1,      /* single-byte Katakana punctuation */
    0xA6,      /* single-byte Katakana alphabetic */
    0xDF,      /* single-byte Katakana alphabetic */
    0xE0,0xA1, /* double-byte Kanji */
    0x00
};

#define SIZE sizeof( chars ) / sizeof( unsigned char )

void main()
  {
    int                 j, k;
    const unsigned char *next;

    _setmbcp( 932 );
    next = chars;
    do {
      next = _mbsninc( next, 1 );
      j = mblen( next, MB_CUR_MAX );
      if( j == 0 ) {
        k = 0;
      } else if ( j == 1 ) {
        k = *next;
      } else if( j == 2 ) {
        k = *(next)<<8 | *(next+1);
      }
      printf( "Next character %#6.4x\n", k );
    } while( next != &chars[ SIZE - 1 ] );
  }
```

produces the following:

```
Next character 0x002e
Next character 0x0031
Next character 0x0041
Next character 0x8140
Next character 0x8260
Next character 0x82a6
Next character 0x8342
Next character 0x00a1
Next character 0x00a6
Next character 0x00df
Next character 0xe0a1
Next character   0000
```

Classification: WATCOM

Systems:
```
_strninc - MACRO
_wcsninc - MACRO
```

Synopsis:

```
#include <string.h>
char *strnset( char *str, int fill, size_t count );
char *_strnset( char *str, int fill, size_t count );
char __far *_fstrnset( char __far *str,
                       int fill,
                       size_t count );
#include <wchar.h>
wchar_t *_wcsnset( wchar_t *str, int fill, size_t count );
```

Description: The `strnset` function fills the string *str* with the value of the argument *fill*, converted to be a character value. When the value of *count* is greater than the length of the string, the entire string is filled. Otherwise, that number of characters at the start of the string are set to the fill character.

The `_strnset` function is identical to `strnset`. Use `_strnset` for ANSI naming conventions.

The `_fstrnset` function is a data model independent form of the `strnset` function. It accepts far pointer arguments and returns a far pointer. It is most useful in mixed memory model applications.

The `_wcsnset` function is a wide-character version of `strnset` that operates with wide-character strings. For `_wcsnset`, the value of *count* is the number of wide characters to fill. This is half the number of bytes.

For , the value of *count* is the number of multibyte characters to fill. If the number of bytes to be filled is odd and *fill* is a double-byte character, the partial byte at the end is filled with an ASCII space character.

Returns: The address of the original string *str* is returned.

See Also: `strset`

Example:

```
#include <stdio.h>
#include <string.h>

char source[] = { "A sample STRING" };

void main()
  {
    printf( "%s\n", source );
    printf( "%s\n", strnset( source, '=', 100 ) );
    printf( "%s\n", strnset( source, '*', 7 ) );
  }
```

produces the following:

```
A sample STRING
===============
*******========
```

Classification: WATCOM

Systems:

```
strnset - All, Netware
_strnset - All, Netware
_fstrnset - All
_wcsnset - All
```

Synopsis:
```
#include <string.h>
char *strpbrk( const char *str, const char *charset );
char __far *_fstrpbrk( const char __far *str,
                       const char __far *charset );
#include <wchar.h>
wchar_t *wcspbrk( const wchar_t *str,
                  const wchar_t *charset );
```

Description: The `strpbrk` function locates the first occurrence in the string pointed to by *str* of any character from the string pointed to by *charset*.

The `_fstrpbrk` function is a data model independent form of the `strpbrk` function. It accepts far pointer arguments and returns a far pointer. It is most useful in mixed memory model applications.

The `wcspbrk` function is a wide-character version of `strpbrk` that operates with wide-character strings.

Returns: The `strpbrk` function returns a pointer to the located character, or `NULL` if no character from *charset* occurs in *str*.

See Also: `strchr`, `strrchr`, `strtok`

Example:
```
#include <stdio.h>
#include <string.h>

void main()
  {
    char *p = "Find all vowels";

    while( p != NULL ) {
      printf( "%s\n", p );
      p = strpbrk( p+1, "aeiouAEIOU" );
    }
  }
```

produces the following:

```
Find all vowels
ind all vowels
all vowels
owels
els
```

Classification: strpbrk is ANSI
_fstrpbrk is not ANSI
wcspbrk is ANSI

Systems:
```
strpbrk - All, Netware
_fstrpbrk - All
wcspbrk - All
```

Synopsis:
```
#include <string.h>
char *strrchr( const char *s, int c );
char __far *_fstrrchr( const char __far *s, int c );
#include <wchar.h>
wchar_t *wcsrchr( const wchar_t *s, wint_t c );
```

Description: The `strrchr` function locates the last occurrence of *c* (converted to a char) in the string pointed to by *s*. The terminating null character is considered to be part of the string.

The `_fstrrchr` function is a data model independent form of the `strrchr` function. It accepts far pointer arguments and returns a far pointer. It is most useful in mixed memory model applications.

The `wcsrchr` function is a wide-character version of `strrchr` that operates with wide-character strings.

Returns: The `strrchr` function returns a pointer to the located character, or a NULL pointer if the character does not occur in the string.

See Also: `strchr`, `strpbrk`

Example:
```
#include <stdio.h>
#include <string.h>

void main()
{
    printf( "%s\n", strrchr( "abcdeaaklmn", 'a' ) );
    if( strrchr( "abcdeaaklmn", 'x' ) == NULL )
        printf( "NULL\n" );
}
```

produces the following:

```
aklmn
NULL
```

Classification: strrchr is ANSI
_fstrrchr is not ANSI
wcsrchr is ANSI

Systems:
```
strrchr - All, Netware
_fstrrchr - All
wcsrchr - All
```

Synopsis:

```
#include <string.h>
char *strrev( char *s1 );
char *_strrev( char *s1 );
char __far *_fstrrev( char __far *s1 );
#include <wchar.h>
wchar_t *_wcsrev( wchar_t *s1 );
```

Description: The `strrev` function replaces the string *s1* with a string whose characters are in the reverse order.

The `_strrev` function is identical to `strrev`. Use `_strrev` for ANSI/ISO naming conventions.

The `_fstrrev` function is a data model independent form of the `strrev` function. It accepts far pointer arguments and returns a far pointer. It is most useful in mixed memory model applications.

The `_wcsrev` function is a wide-character version of `strrev` that operates with wide-character strings.

Returns: The address of the original string *s1* is returned.

Example:

```
#include <stdio.h>
#include <string.h>

char source[] = { "A sample STRING" };

void main()
  {
    printf( "%s\n", source );
    printf( "%s\n", strrev( source ) );
    printf( "%s\n", strrev( source ) );
  }
```

produces the following:

```
A sample STRING
GNIRTS elpmas A
A sample STRING
```

Classification: WATCOM
_strrev conforms to ANSI/ISO naming conventions

Systems:

```
strrev - All, Netware
_strrev - All, Netware
_fstrrev - All
_wcsrev - All
```

Synopsis:

```
#include <string.h>
char *strset( char *s1, int fill );
char *_strset( char *s1, int fill );
char __far *_fstrset( char __far *s1, int fill );
#include <wchar.h>
wchar_t *_wcsset( wchar_t *s1, int fill );
```

Description: The `strset` function fills the string pointed to by *s1* with the character *fill*. The terminating null character in the original string remains unchanged.

The `_strset` function is identical to `strset`. Use `_strset` for ANSI naming conventions.

The `_fstrset` function is a data model independent form of the `strset` function. It accepts far pointer arguments and returns a far pointer. It is most useful in mixed memory model applications.

The `_wcsset` function is a wide-character version of `strset` that operates with wide-character strings.

Returns: The address of the original string *s1* is returned.

See Also: `strnset`

Example:

```
#include <stdio.h>
#include <string.h>

char source[] = { "A sample STRING" };

void main()
  {
    printf( "%s\n", source );
    printf( "%s\n", strset( source, '=' ) );
    printf( "%s\n", strset( source, '*' ) );
  }
```

produces the following:

```
A sample STRING
===============
***************
```

Classification: WATCOM

Systems:

```
strset - All, Netware
_strset - All, Netware
_fstrset - All
_wcsset - All
```

Synopsis:

```
#include <string.h>
size_t strspn( const char *str,
               const char *charset );
size_t _fstrspn( const char __far *str,
                 const char __far *charset );
#include <wchar.h>
size_t wcsspn( const wchar_t *str,
               const wchar_t *charset );
```

Description: The `strspn` function computes the length, in bytes, of the initial segment of the string pointed to by *str* which consists of characters from the string pointed to by *charset*. The terminating null character is not considered to be part of *charset*.

The `_fstrspn` function is a data model independent form of the `strspn` function that accepts far pointer arguments. It is most useful in mixed memory model applications.

The `wcsspn` function is a wide-character version of `strspn` that operates with wide-character strings.

Returns: The length, in bytes, of the initial segment is returned.

See Also: `strcspn`, `strspnp`

Example:

```
#include <stdio.h>
#include <string.h>

void main()
  {
    printf( "%d\n", strspn( "out to lunch", "aeiou" ) );
    printf( "%d\n", strspn( "out to lunch", "xyz" ) );
  }
```

produces the following:

```
2
0
```

Classification: strspn is ANSI
_fstrspn is not ANSI
wcsspn is ANSI

Systems:

```
strspn - All, Netware
_fstrspn - All
wcsspn - All
```

Synopsis:

```
#include <string.h>
char *strspnp( const char *str,
               const char *charset );
char *_strspnp( const char *str,
                const char *charset );
char __far *_fstrspnp( const char __far *str,
                       const char __far *charset );
#include <tchar.h>
wchar_t *_wcsspnp( const wchar_t *str,
                   const wchar_t *charset );
```

Description: The `strspnp` function returns a pointer to the first character in *str* that does not belong to the set of characters in *charset*. The terminating null character is not considered to be part of *charset*.

The `_strspnp` function is identical to `strspnp`. Use `_strspnp` for ANSI/ISO naming conventions.

The `_fstrspnp` function is a data model independent form of the `strspnp` function that accepts far pointer arguments. It is most useful in mixed memory model applications.

The `_wcsspnp` function is a wide-character version of `strspnp` that operates with wide-character strings.

Returns: The `strspnp` function returns `NULL` if *str* consists entirely of characters from *charset*.

See Also: `strcspn`, `strspn`

Example:

```
#include <stdio.h>
#include <string.h>

void main()
  {
    printf( "%s\n", strspnp( "out to lunch", "aeiou" ) );
    printf( "%s\n", strspnp( "out to lunch", "xyz" ) );
  }
```

produces the following:

```
t to lunch
out to lunch
```

Classification: WATCOM
_strspnp conforms to ANSI/ISO naming conventions

Systems:

```
strspnp - All, Netware
_strspnp - All, Netware
_fstrspnp - All
_wcsspnp - All
```

Synopsis:

```
#include <string.h>
char *strstr( const char *str,
              const char *substr );
char __far *_fstrstr( const char __far *str,
                      const char __far *substr );
#include <wchar.h>
wchar_t *wcsstr( const wchar_t *str,
                 const wchar_t *substr );
```

Description: The `strstr` function locates the first occurrence in the string pointed to by *str* of the sequence of characters (excluding the terminating null character) in the string pointed to by *substr*.

The `_fstrstr` function is a data model independent form of the `strstr` function. It accepts far pointer arguments and returns a far pointer. It is most useful in mixed memory model applications.

The `wcsstr` function is a wide-character version of `strstr` that operates with wide-character strings.

Returns: The `strstr` function returns a pointer to the located string, or `NULL` if the string is not found.

See Also: `strcspn`

Example:

```
#include <stdio.h>
#include <string.h>

void main()
  {
    printf( "%s\n", strstr("This is an example", "is") );
  }
```

produces the following:

```
is is an example
```

Classification: strstr is ANSI
_fstrstr is not ANSI
wcsstr is ANSI

Systems:

```
strstr - All, Netware
_fstrstr - All
wcsstr - All
```

Synopsis:
```
#include <time.h>
char *_strtime( char *timestr )
wchar_t _wstrtime( wchar_t *timestr );
```

Description: The `_strtime` function copies the current time to the buffer pointed to by *timestr*. The time is formatted as "HH:MM:SS" where "HH" is two digits representing the hour in 24-hour notation, where "MM" is two digits representing the minutes past the hour, and where "SS" is two digits representing seconds. The buffer must be at least 9 bytes long.

The `_wstrtime` function is a wide-character version of `_strtime` that operates with wide-character strings.

Returns: The `_strtime` function returns a pointer to the resulting text string *timestr*.

See Also: `asctime` Functions, `ctime` Functions, `gmtime`, `localtime`, `mktime`, `_strdate`, `time`, `tzset`

Example:
```
#include <stdio.h>
#include <time.h>

void main()
  {
    char timebuff[9];

    printf( "%s\n", _strtime( timebuff ) );
  }
```

Classification: WATCOM

Systems:
```
_strtime - All
_wstrtime - All
```

Synopsis:

```
#include <stdlib.h>
double strtod( const char *ptr, char **endptr );
#include <wchar.h>
double wcstod( const wchar_t *ptr, wchar_t **endptr );
```

Description: The `strtod` function converts the string pointed to by *ptr* to `double` representation. First, it decompose the input string into three parts: an initial, possibly empty, sequence of white-space characters (as specified by the `isspace` function), a subject sequence resembling a floating-point constant or representing an infinity or NaN; and a final string of one or more unrecognized characters, including the terminating null character of the input string. Then, it attempts to convert the subject sequence to a floating-point number, and return the result.

The expected form of the subject sequence is an optional plus or minus sign, then one of the following:

- a decimal floating-point number
- a hexadecimal floating-point number
- `INF` or `INFINITY`, ignoring case
- `NAN`, ignoring case, optionally followed by a sequence of digits and nondigits (upper- or lowercase characters or underscore) enclosed in parentheses.

The subject sequence is defined as the longest initial subsequence of the input string, starting with the first non-whitespace character, that is of the expected form. The subject sequence contains no characters if the input string is not of the expected form.

A decimal floating-point number recognized by `strtod` (after optional sign was processed) is a string containing:

- a sequence of digits containing an optional decimal point,
- an optional 'e' or 'E' followed by an optionally signed sequence of digits.

A hexadecimal floating-point number recognized by `strtod` (after optional sign was processed) is a string containing:

- a `0X` prefix, ignoring case,
- a sequence of hexadecimal digits containing an optional decimal point,
- an optional 'p' or 'P' followed by an optionally signed sequence of decimal digits.

The subject sequence is defined as the longest initial subsequence of the input string, starting with the first non-white-space character, that is of the expected form. The subject sequence contains no characters if the input string is not of the expected form.

If the subject sequence contains `NAN`, a NaN (with appropriate sign) will be returned; the optional digit-nondigit sequence is ignored. If the subject sequence contains `INF`, the value of infinity (with appropriate sign) will be returned. This case can be distinguished from overflow by checking `errno`.

For a hexadecimal floating-point number, the optional exponent is binary (that is, denotes a power of two), not decimal.

A pointer to the final string (following the subject sequence) will be stored in the object to which *endptr* points if *endptr* is not `NULL.` By comparing the "end" pointer with *ptr*, it can be determined how much of the string, if any, was scanned by the `strtod` function.

The `wcstod` function is a wide-character version of `strtod` that operates with wide-character strings.

Returns: The strtod function returns the converted value, if any. If no conversion could be performed, zero is returned. If the correct value would cause overflow, plus or minus HUGE_VAL is returned according to the sign, and errno is set to ERANGE. If the correct value would cause underflow, then zero is returned, and errno is set to ERANGE. Zero is returned when the input string cannot be converted. In this case, errno is not set. When an error has occurred, errno contains a value indicating the type of error that has been detected.

See Also: atof

Example:

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

void main( void )
{
    double pi;

    pi = strtod( "3.141592653589793", NULL );
    printf( "pi=%17.15f\n",pi );
}
```

Classification: strtod is ISO C90
wcstod is ISO C95

Systems: strtod - Math
wcstod - Math

Synopsis:

```
#include <string.h>
char *strtok( char *s1, const char *s2 );
char __far *_fstrtok( char __far *s1,
                      const char __far *s2 );
#include <wchar.h>
wchar_t *wcstok( wchar_t *s1, const wchar_t *s2,
                 wchar_t **ptr );
```

Safer C: The Safer C Library extension provides the function which is a safer alternative to `strtok`. This newer `strtok_s` function is recommended to be used instead of the traditional "unsafe" `strtok` function.

Description: The `strtok` function is used to break the string pointed to by *s1* into a sequence of tokens, each of which is delimited by a character from the string pointed to by *s2*. The first call to `strtok` will return a pointer to the first token in the string pointed to by *s1*. Subsequent calls to `strtok` must pass a NULL pointer as the first argument, in order to get the next token in the string. The set of delimiters used in each of these calls to `strtok` can be different from one call to the next.

The first call in the sequence searches *s1* for the first character that is not contained in the current delimiter string *s2*. If no such character is found, then there are no tokens in *s1* and the `strtok` function returns a NULL pointer. If such a character is found, it is the start of the first token.

The `strtok` function then searches from there for a character that is contained in the current delimiter string. If no such character is found, the current token extends to the end of the string pointed to by *s1*. If such a character is found, it is overwritten by a null character, which terminates the current token. The `strtok` function saves a pointer to the following character, from which the next search for a token will start when the first argument is a NULL pointer.

Because `strtok` may modify the original string, that string should be duplicated if the string is to be re-used.

The `_fstrtok` function is a data model independent form of the `strtok` function. It accepts far pointer arguments and returns a far pointer. It is most useful in mixed memory model applications.

The `wcstok` function is a wide-character version of `strtok` that operates with wide-character strings. The third argument *ptr* points to a caller-provided `wchar_t` pointer into which the `wcstok` function stores information necessary for it to continue scanning the same wide string.

On the first call in the sequence of calls to `wcstok`, *s1* points to a wide string. In subsequent calls for the same string, *s1* must be NULL. If *s1* is NULL, the value pointed to by *ptr* matches that set by the previous call to `wcstok` for the same wide string. Otherwise, the value of *ptr* is ignored. The list of delimiters pointed to by *s2* may be different from one call to the next. The tokenization of *s1* is similar to that for the `strtok` function.

Returns: The `strtok` function returns a pointer to the first character of a token or `NULL` if there is no token found.

See Also: `strcspn`, `strpbrk`

Example:

```
#include <stdio.h>
#include <string.h>

void main()
{
    char *p;
    char *buffer;
    char *delims = { " .," };

    buffer = strdup( "Find words, all of them." );
    printf( "%s\n", buffer );
    p = strtok( buffer, delims );
    while( p != NULL ) {
      printf( "word: %s\n", p );
      p = strtok( NULL, delims );
    }
    printf( "%s\n", buffer );
}
```

produces the following:

```
Find words, all of them.
word: Find
word: words
word: all
word: of
word: them
Find
```

Classification: strtok is ANSI
_fstrtok is not ANSI
wcstok is ANSI

Systems:

```
strtok - All, Netware
_fstrtok - All
wcstok - All
```

Synopsis:

```
#include <stdlib.h>
long int strtol( const char *ptr,
                 char **endptr,
                 int base );
#include <wchar.h>
long int wcstol( const wchar_t *ptr,
                 wchar_t **endptr,
                 int base );
```

Description: The `strtol` function converts the string pointed to by *ptr* to an object of type `long int.` The `strtol` function recognizes a string containing:

- optional white space,
- an optional plus or minus sign,
- a sequence of digits and letters.

The conversion ends at the first unrecognized character. A pointer to that character will be stored in the object to which *endptr* points if *endptr* is not `NULL.`

If *base* is zero, the first characters after the optional sign determine the base used for the conversion. If the first characters are "0x" or "0X" the digits are treated as hexadecimal. If the first character is '0', the digits are treated as octal. Otherwise the digits are treated as decimal.

If *base* is not zero, it must have a value between 2 and 36. The letters a-z and A-Z represent the values 10 through 35. Only those letters whose designated values are less than *base* are permitted. If the value of *base* is 16, the characters "0x" or "0X" may optionally precede the sequence of letters and digits.

The `wcstol` function is a wide-character version of `strtol` that operates with wide-character strings.

Returns: The `strtol` function returns the converted value. If the correct value would cause overflow, `LONG_MAX` or `LONG_MIN` is returned according to the sign, and `errno` is set to `ERANGE`. If *base* is out of range, zero is returned and `errno` is set to `EDOM`.

See Also: `atoi`, `atol`, `atoll`, `itoa`, `ltoa`, `lltoa`, `sscanf`, `strtoll`, `strtoul`, `strtoull`, `strtoimax`, `strtoumax`, `ultoa`, `ulltoa`, `utoa`

Example:

```
#include <stdlib.h>

void main()
{
    long int v;

    v = strtol( "12345678", NULL, 10 );
}
```

Classification: strtol is ANSI
wcstol is ANSI

Systems:

```
strtol - All, Netware
wcstol - All
```

Synopsis:

```
#include <stdlib.h>
long long int strtoll( const char *ptr,
                       char **endptr,
                       int base );
#include <wchar.h>
long long int wcstoll( const wchar_t *ptr,
                       wchar_t **endptr,
                       int base );
```

Description: The `strtoll` function converts the string pointed to by *ptr* to an object of type `long long int.` The `strtoll` function recognizes a string containing:

- optional white space,
- an optional plus or minus sign,
- a sequence of digits and letters.

The conversion ends at the first unrecognized character. A pointer to that character will be stored in the object to which *endptr* points if *endptr* is not `NULL.`

If *base* is zero, the first characters after the optional sign determine the base used for the conversion. If the first characters are "0x" or "0X" the digits are treated as hexadecimal. If the first character is ’0’, the digits are treated as octal. Otherwise the digits are treated as decimal.

If *base* is not zero, it must have a value between 2 and 36. The letters a-z and A-Z represent the values 10 through 35. Only those letters whose designated values are less than *base* are permitted. If the value of *base* is 16, the characters "0x" or "0X" may optionally precede the sequence of letters and digits.

The `wcstoll` function is a wide-character version of `strtoll` that operates with wide-character strings.

Returns: The `strtoll` function returns the converted value. If the correct value would cause overflow, `LLONG_MAX` or `LLONG_MIN` is returned according to the sign, and `errno` is set to `ERANGE`. If *base* is out of range, zero is returned and `errno` is set to `EDOM`.

See Also: `atoi`, `atol`, `atoll`, `itoa`, `ltoa`, `lltoa`, `sscanf`, `strtol`, `strtoul`, `strtoull`, `strtoimax`, `strtoumax`, `ultoa`, `ulltoa`, `utoa`

Example:

```
#include <stdlib.h>

void main()
{
    long long int v;

    v = strtol( "12345678909876", NULL, 10 );
}
```

Classification: strtoll is ANSI
wcstoll is ANSI

Systems:

```
strtoll - All, Netware
wcstoll - All
```

Synopsis:

```
#include <stdint.h>
intmax_t strtoimax( const char *ptr,
                    char **endptr,
                    int base );
#include <stdint.h>
intmax_t wcstoimax( const wchar_t *ptr,
                    wchar_t **endptr,
                    int base );
```

Description: The `strtoimax` function converts the string pointed to by *ptr* to an object of type `intmax_t.` The `strtoimax` function recognizes a string containing:

- optional white space,
- an optional plus or minus sign,
- a sequence of digits and letters.

The conversion ends at the first unrecognized character. A pointer to that character will be stored in the object to which *endptr* points if *endptr* is not `NULL.`

If *base* is zero, the first characters after the optional sign determine the base used for the conversion. If the first characters are "0x" or "0X" the digits are treated as hexadecimal. If the first character is '0', the digits are treated as octal. Otherwise the digits are treated as decimal.

If *base* is not zero, it must have a value between 2 and 36. The letters a-z and A-Z represent the values 10 through 35. Only those letters whose designated values are less than *base* are permitted. If the value of *base* is 16, the characters "0x" or "0X" may optionally precede the sequence of letters and digits.

The `wcstoimax` function is a wide-character version of `strtoimax` that operates with wide-character strings.

Returns: The `strtoimax` function returns the converted value. If the correct value would cause overflow, `INTMAX_MAX` or `INTMAX_MIN` is returned according to the sign, and `errno` is set to `ERANGE`. If *base* is out of range, zero is returned and `errno` is set to `EDOM`.

See Also: `atoi`, `atol`, `atoll`, `itoa`, `ltoa`, `lltoa`, `sscanf`, `strtol`, `strtoll`, `strtoul`, `strtoull`, `strtoumax`, `ultoa`, `ulltoa`, `utoa`

Example:

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

void main()
{
    intmax_t v;

    v = strtoimax( "12345678909876", NULL, 10 );
}
```

Classification: strtoimax is ANSI
wcstoimax is ANSI

Systems:

```
strtoimax - All, Netware
wcstoimax - All
```

Synopsis:

```
#include <stdlib.h>
unsigned long int strtoul( const char *ptr,
                           char **endptr,
                           int base );
#include <wchar.h>
unsigned long int wcstoul( const wchar_t *ptr,
                           wchar_t **endptr,
                           int base );
```

Description: The `strtoul` function converts the string pointed to by *ptr* to an `unsigned long.` The function recognizes a string containing optional white space, an optional sign (+ or -), followed by a sequence of digits and letters. The conversion ends at the first unrecognized character. A pointer to that character will be stored in the object *endptr* points to if *endptr* is not `NULL.`

If *base* is zero, the first characters determine the base used for the conversion. If the first characters are "0x" or "0X" the digits are treated as hexadecimal. If the first character is '0', the digits are treated as octal. Otherwise the digits are treated as decimal.

If *base* is not zero, it must have a value of between 2 and 36. The letters a-z and A-Z represent the values 10 through 35. Only those letters whose designated values are less than *base* are permitted. If the value of *base* is 16, the characters "0x" or "0X" may optionally precede the sequence of letters and digits.

If there is a leading minus sign in the string, the value is negated.

The `wcstoul` function is a wide-character version of `strtoul` that operates with wide-character strings.

Returns: The `strtoul` function returns the converted value. If the correct value would cause overflow, `ULONG_MAX` is returned and `errno` is set to `ERANGE`. If *base* is out of range, zero is returned and `errno` is set to `EDOM`.

See Also: `atoi`, `atol`, `atoll`, `itoa`, `ltoa`, `lltoa`, `sscanf`, `strtol`, `strtoll`, `strtoull`, `strtoimax`, `strtoumax`, `ultoa`, `ulltoa`, `utoa`

Example:

```
#include <stdlib.h>

void main()
{
    unsigned long int v;

    v = strtoul( "12345678", NULL, 10 );
}
```

Classification: strtoul is ANSI
wcstoul is ANSI

Systems:

```
strtoul - All, Netware
wcstoul - All
```

Synopsis:

```
#include <stdlib.h>
unsigned long long int strtoull( const char *ptr,
                                 char **endptr,
                                 int base );
#include <wchar.h>
unsigned long long int wcstoull( const wchar_t *ptr,
                                 wchar_t **endptr,
                                 int base );
```

Description: The `strtoull` function converts the string pointed to by *ptr* to an `unsigned long long.` The function recognizes a string containing optional white space, an optional sign (+ or -), followed by a sequence of digits and letters. The conversion ends at the first unrecognized character. A pointer to that character will be stored in the object *endptr* points to if *endptr* is not `NULL.`

If *base* is zero, the first characters determine the base used for the conversion. If the first characters are "0x" or "0X" the digits are treated as hexadecimal. If the first character is ’0’, the digits are treated as octal. Otherwise the digits are treated as decimal.

If *base* is not zero, it must have a value of between 2 and 36. The letters a-z and A-Z represent the values 10 through 35. Only those letters whose designated values are less than *base* are permitted. If the value of *base* is 16, the characters "0x" or "0X" may optionally precede the sequence of letters and digits.

If there is a leading minus sign in the string, the value is negated.

The `wcstoull` function is a wide-character version of `strtoull` that operates with wide-character strings.

Returns: The `strtoull` function returns the converted value. If the correct value would cause overflow, `ULLONG_MAX` is returned and `errno` is set to `ERANGE`. If *base* is out of range, zero is returned and `errno` is set to `EDOM`.

See Also: `atoi`, `atol`, `atoll`, `itoa`, `ltoa`, `lltoa`, `sscanf`, `strtol`, `strtoll`, `strtoul`, `strtoimax`, `strtoumax`, `ultoa`, `ulltoa`, `utoa`

Example:

```
#include <stdlib.h>

void main()
{
    unsigned long long int v;

    v = strtoul( "12345678909876", NULL, 10 );
}
```

Classification: strtoull is ANSI
wcstoull is ANSI

Systems:

```
strtoull - All, Netware
wcstoull - All
```

Synopsis:

```
#include <inttypes.h>
uintmax_t strtoumax( const char *ptr,
                     char **endptr,
                     int base );
#include <inttypes.h>
uintmax_t wcstoumax( const wchar_t *ptr,
                     wchar_t **endptr,
                     int base );
```

Description: The `strtoumax` function converts the string pointed to by *ptr* to an `uintmax_t.` The function recognizes a string containing optional white space, an optional sign (+ or -), followed by a sequence of digits and letters. The conversion ends at the first unrecognized character. A pointer to that character will be stored in the object *endptr* points to if *endptr* is not `NULL.`

If *base* is zero, the first characters determine the base used for the conversion. If the first characters are "0x" or "0X" the digits are treated as hexadecimal. If the first character is '0', the digits are treated as octal. Otherwise the digits are treated as decimal.

If *base* is not zero, it must have a value of between 2 and 36. The letters a-z and A-Z represent the values 10 through 35. Only those letters whose designated values are less than *base* are permitted. If the value of *base* is 16, the characters "0x" or "0X" may optionally precede the sequence of letters and digits.

If there is a leading minus sign in the string, the value is negated.

The `wcstoumax` function is a wide-character version of `strtoumax` that operates with wide-character strings.

Returns: The `strtoumax` function returns the converted value. If the correct value would cause overflow, `UINTMAX_MAX` is returned and `errno` is set to `ERANGE`. If *base* is out of range, zero is returned and `errno` is set to `EDOM`.

See Also: `atoi`, `atol`, `atoll`, `itoa`, `ltoa`, `lltoa`, `sscanf`, `strtol`, `strtoll`, `strtoul`, `strtoull`, `strtoimax`, `ultoa`, `ulltoa`, `utoa`

Example:

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

void main()
{
    uintmax_t v;

    v = strtoumax( "12345678909876", NULL, 10 );
}
```

Classification: strtoumax is ANSI
wcstoumax is ANSI

Systems:

```
strtoumax - All, Netware
wcstoumax - All
```

Synopsis:

```
#include <string.h>
char *strupr( char *s );
char *_strupr( char *s );
char __far *_fstrupr( char __far *s );
#include <wchar.h>
wchar_t *_wcsupr( wchar_t *s );
```

Description: The `strupr` function replaces the string *s* with uppercase characters by invoking the `toupper` function for each character in the string.

The `_strupr` function is identical to `strupr`. Use `_strupr` for ANSI/ISO naming conventions.

The `_fstrupr` function is a data model independent form of the `strupr` function. It accepts far pointer arguments and returns a far pointer. It is most useful in mixed memory model applications.

The `_wcsupr` function is a wide-character version of `strupr` that operates with wide-character strings.

Returns: The address of the original string *s* is returned.

See Also: `strlwr`

Example:

```
#include <stdio.h>
#include <string.h>

char source[] = { "A mixed-case STRING" };

void main()
  {
    printf( "%s\n", source );
    printf( "%s\n", strupr( source ) );
    printf( "%s\n", source );
  }
```

produces the following:

```
A mixed-case STRING
A MIXED-CASE STRING
A MIXED-CASE STRING
```

Classification: WATCOM
_strupr conforms to ANSI/ISO naming conventions

Systems:

```
strupr - All, Netware
_strupr - All, Netware
_fstrupr - All
_wcsupr - All
```

Synopsis:

```
#include <string.h>
size_t strxfrm( char *dst,
                const char *src,
                size_t n );
#include <wchar.h>
size_t wcsxfrm( wchar_t *dst,
                const wchar_t *src,
                size_t n );
```

Description: The `strxfrm` function transforms, for no more than *n* characters, the string pointed to by *src* to the buffer pointed to by *dst*. The transformation uses the collating sequence selected by the `setlocale` function so that two transformed strings will compare identically (using the `strncmp` function) to a comparison of the original two strings using the `strcoll` function. The function will be equivalent to the `strncpy` function (except there is no padding of the *dst* argument with null characters when the argument *src* is shorter than *n* characters) when the collating sequence is selected from the `"C"` locale.

The `wcsxfrm` function is a wide-character version of `strxfrm` that operates with wide-character strings. For `wcsxfrm`, after the string transformation, a call to `wcscmp` with the two transformed strings yields results identical to those of a call to `wcscoll` applied to the original two strings. `wcsxfrm` and `strxfrm` behave identically otherwise.

Returns: The `strxfrm` function returns the length of the transformed string. If this length is more than *n*, the contents of the array pointed to by *dst* are indeterminate.

See Also: `setlocale`, `strcoll`

Example:

```
#include <stdio.h>
#include <string.h>
#include <locale.h>

char src[] = { "A sample STRING" };
char dst[20];

void main()
  {
    size_t len;

    setlocale( LC_ALL, "C" );
    printf( "%s\n", src );
    len = strxfrm( dst, src, 20 );
    printf( "%s (%u)\n", dst, len );
  }
```

produces the following:

```
A sample STRING
A sample STRING (15)
```

Classification: strxfrm is ANSI
wcsxfrm is ANSI

Systems:

```
strxfrm - All, Netware
wcsxfrm - All
```

Synopsis:

```
#include <stdlib.h>
void swab( char *src, char *dest, int num );
```

Description: The `swab` function copies *num* bytes (which should be even) from *src* to *dest* swapping every pair of characters. This is useful for preparing binary data to be transferred to another machine that has a different byte ordering.

Returns: The `swab` function has no return value.

Example:

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

char *msg = "hTsim seasegi  swspaep.d";
#define NBYTES 24

void main()
  {
    auto char buffer[80];

    printf( "%s\n", msg );
    memset( buffer, '\0', 80 );
    swab( msg, buffer, NBYTES );
    printf( "%s\n", buffer );
  }
```

produces the following:

```
hTsim seasegi  swspaep.d
This message is swapped.
```

Classification: WATCOM

Systems: All, Netware

Synopsis:

```
#include <stdlib.h>
int system( const char *command );
```

Description: If the value of *command* is `NULL,` then the `system` function determines whether or not a shell is present. On a POSIX 1003.2 system (e.g., QNX), the shell is always assumed present and `system`(NULL) always returns a non-zero value.

Otherwise, the `system` function invokes a copy of the shell, and passes the string *command* to it for processing. This function uses `spawnlp` to load a copy of the shell.

Note that the shell used is always `/bin/sh,` regardless of the setting of the `SHELL` environment variable. This is so because applications may rely on features of the standard shell and may fail as a result of running a different shell.

This means that any command that can be entered to QNX can be executed, including programs, QNX commands and shell scripts. The `exec...` and `spawn...` functions can only cause programs to be executed.

Returns: If the value of *command* is `NULL,` then the `system` function returns zero if the shell is not present, a non-zero value if the shell is present. This implementation always returns a non-zero value.

Otherwise, the `system` function returns the result of invoking a copy of the shell. A -1 is returned if the shell could not be loaded; otherwise, the status of the specified command is returned. Assume that "status" is the value returned by `system`. If `WEXITSTATUS( status ) == 255,` this indicates that the specified command could not be run. `WEXITSTATUS` is defined in `<sys/wait.h>` When an error has occurred, `errno` contains a value indicating the type of error that has been detected.

See Also: `abort`, `atexit`, `_bgetcmd`, `close`, `exec...`, `exit`, `_Exit`, `_exit`, `getcmd`, `getenv`, `main`, `onexit`, `putenv`, `signal`, `spawn...`, `wait`

Example:

```
#include <stdlib.h>
#include <stdio.h>
#include <sys/wait.h>

void main()
  {
    int rc;

    rc = system( "ls" );
    if( rc == -1 ) {
      printf( "shell could not be run\n" );
    } else {
      printf( "result of running command is %d\n",
              WEXITSTATUS( rc ) );
    }
  }
```

Classification: ANSI, POSIX 1003.2

Systems: All, Netware

Synopsis:

```
#include <math.h>
double tan( double x );
```

Description: The `tan` function computes the tangent of *x* (measured in radians). A large magnitude argument may yield a result with little or no significance.

Returns: The `tan` function returns the tangent value. When an error has occurred, `errno` contains a value indicating the type of error that has been detected.

See Also: `atan`, `atan2`, `cos`, `sin`, `tanh`

Example:

```
#include <stdio.h>
#include <math.h>

void main()
  {
    printf( "%f\n", tan(.5) );
  }
```

produces the following:

```
0.546302
```

Classification: ANSI

Systems: Math

Synopsis:
```
#include <math.h>
double tanh( double x );
```

Description: The `tanh` function computes the hyperbolic tangent of *x*.

When the *x* argument is large, partial or total loss of significance may occur. The `matherr` function will be invoked in this case.

Returns: The `tanh` function returns the hyperbolic tangent value. When an error has occurred, `errno` contains a value indicating the type of error that has been detected.

See Also: `cosh`, `sinh`, `matherr`

Example:
```
#include <stdio.h>
#include <math.h>

void main()
  {
    printf( "%f\n", tanh(.5) );
  }
```

produces the following:

```
0.462117
```

Classification: ANSI

Systems: Math

Synopsis:

```
#include <unistd.h>
off_t tell( int fildes );
__int64 _telli64( int fildes );
```

Description: The `tell` function reports the current file position at the operating system level. The *fildes* value is the file descriptor returned by a successful execution of the `open` function.

The returned value may be used in conjunction with the `lseek` function to reset the current file position.

The function is similar to the `tell` function but returns a 64-bit file position. This value may be used in conjunction with the `_lseeki64` function to reset the current file position.

Returns: If an error occurs in `tell`, (-1L) is returned.

If an error occurs in , (-1I64) is returned.

When an error has occurred, `errno` contains a value indicating the type of error that has been detected.

Otherwise, the current file position is returned in a system-dependent manner. A value of 0 indicates the start of the file.

See Also: `chsize`, `close`, `creat`, `dup`, `dup2`, `eof`, `exec...`, `fdopen`, `filelength`, `fileno`, `fstat`, `lseek`, `open`, `read`, `setmode`, `sopen`, `stat`, `write`, `umask`

Example:

```
#include <stdio.h>
#include <sys/stat.h>
#include <unistd.h>
#include <fcntl.h>

char buffer[]
        = { "A text record to be written" };

void main( void )
{
    int fildes;
    int size_written;

    /* open a file for output             */
    /* replace existing file if it exists */
    fildes = open( "file",
                O_WRONLY | O_CREAT | O_TRUNC,
                S_IRUSR | S_IWUSR | S_IRGRP | S_IWGRP );
```

```
    if( fildes != -1 ) {

        /* print file position */
        printf( "%ld\n", tell( fildes ) );

        /* write the text */
        size_written = write( fildes, buffer,
                              sizeof( buffer ) );

        /* print file position */
        printf( "%ld\n", tell( fildes ) );

        /* close the file */
        close( fildes );
    }
}
```

produces the following:

```
0
28
```

Classification: WATCOM

Systems: All, Netware

Synopsis:

```
#include <time.h>
time_t time( time_t *tloc );
```

Description: The `time` function determines the current calendar time and encodes it into the type `time_t`.

The time represents the time since January 1, 1970 Coordinated Universal Time (UTC) (formerly known as Greenwich Mean Time (GMT)).

The time set on the computer with the QNX `date` command reflects Coordinated Universal Time (UTC). The environment variable `TZ` is used to establish the local time zone. See the section *The TZ Environment Variable* for a discussion of how to set the time zone.

Returns: The `time` function returns the current calendar time. If *tloc* is not `NULL,` the current calendar time is also stored in the object pointed to by *tloc*.

See Also: `asctime` Functions, `clock`, `ctime` Functions, `difftime`, `gmtime`, `localtime`, `mktime`, `strftime`, `tzset`

Example:

```
#include <stdio.h>
#include <time.h>

void main()
  {
    time_t time_of_day;

    time_of_day = time( NULL );
    printf( "It is now: %s", ctime( &time_of_day ) );
  }
```

produces the following:

```
It is now: Fri Dec 25 15:58:42 1987
```

Classification: ANSI, POSIX 1003.1

Systems: All, Netware

Synopsis:

```
#include <stdio.h>
FILE *tmpfile( void );
```

Safer C: The Safer C Library extension provides the `tmpfile_s` function which is a safer alternative to `tmpfile`. This newer `tmpfile_s` function is recommended to be used instead of the traditional "unsafe" `tmpfile` function.

Description: The `tmpfile` function creates a temporary binary file that will automatically be removed when it is closed or at program termination. The file is opened for update.

Returns: The `tmpfile` function returns a pointer to the stream of the file that it created. If the file cannot be created, the `tmpfile` function returns `NULL.` When an error has occurred, `errno` contains a value indicating the type of error that has been detected.

See Also: `fopen`, `fopen_s`, `freopen`, `freopen_s`, `mkstemp`, `tmpfile_s`, `tmpnam`, `tmpnam_s`

Example:

```
#include <stdio.h>

static FILE *TempFile;

void main()
{
    TempFile = tmpfile();
    /* . */
    /* . */
    /* . */
    fclose( TempFile );
}
```

Classification: ANSI

Systems: All, Netware

Synopsis:

```
#define __STDC_WANT_LIB_EXT1__ 1
#include <stdio.h>
errno_t tmpfile_s( FILE * restrict * restrict streamptr);
```

Constraints: If any of the following runtime-constraints is violated, the currently active runtime-constraint handler will be invoked and `tmpfile_s` will return a non-zero value to indicate an error, or the runtime-constraint handler aborts the program.

streamptr shall not be a null pointer. If there is a runtime-constraint violation, `tmpfile_s` does not attempt to create a file.

Description: The `tmpfile_s` function creates a temporary binary file that is different from any other existing file and that will automatically be removed when it is closed or at program termination. If the program terminates abnormally, whether an open temporary file is removed is implementation-defined. The file is opened for update with "wb+" mode with the meaning that mode has in the fopen_s function (including the mode's effect on exclusive access and file permissions). If the file was created successfully, then the pointer to FILE pointed to by *streamptr* will be set to the pointer to the object controlling the opened file. Otherwise, the pointer to FILE pointed to by *streamptr* will be set to a null pointer.

Returns: The `tmpfile_s` function returns zero if there was no runtime-constraint violation. Otherwise, a non-zero value is returned.

See Also: `fopen`, `fopen_s`, `freopen`, `freopen_s`, `mkstemp`, `tmpfile`, `tmpnam`, `tmpnam_s`

Example:

```
#define __STDC_WANT_LIB_EXT1__ 1
#include <stdio.h>

void main()
{
    errno_t rc;
    FILE    *TempFile;

    rc = tmpfile_s( &TempFile );
    if( rc == 0 ) {
        /* . */
        /* . */
        /* . */
        fclose( TempFile );
    }
}
```

Classification: TR 24731

Systems: All, Netware

Synopsis:

```
#define __STDC_WANT_LIB_EXT1__ 1
#include <stdio.h>
errno_t tmpnam_s( char * s, rsize_t maxsize );
#include <wchar.h>
errno_t _wtmpnam_s( wchar_t * s, rsize_t maxsize );
```

Constraints: If any of the following runtime-constraints is violated, the currently active runtime-constraint handler will be invoked and `tmpnam_s` will return a non-zero value to indicate an error, or the runtime-constraint handler aborts the program.

s shall not be a null pointer. *maxsize* shall be less than or equal to `RSIZE_MAX`. *maxsize* shall be greater than the length of the generated file name string.

Description: The `tmpnam_s` function generates a string that is a valid file name and that is not the same as the name of an existing file. The function is potentially capable of generating `TMP_MAX_S` different strings, but any or all of them may already be in use by existing files and thus not be suitable return values. The lengths of these strings shall be less than the value of the `L_tmpnam_s` macro. The `tmpnam_s` function generates a different string each time it is called.

The `_wtmpnam_s` function is identical to `tmpnam_s` except that it generates a unique wide-character string for the file name.

Returns: If no suitable string can be generated, or if there is a runtime-constraint violation, the `tmpnam_s` function writes a null character to *s[0]* (only if *s* is not null and *maxsize* is greater than zero) and returns a non-zero value. Otherwise, the `tmpnam_s` function writes the string in the array pointed to by *s* and returns zero.

See Also: `fopen`, `fopen_s`, `freopen`, `freopen_s`, `mkstemp`, `tmpfile`, `tmpfile_s`, `tmpnam`

Example:

```
#define __STDC_WANT_LIB_EXT1__ 1
#include <stdio.h>

void main()
{
    char    filename[ L_tmpnam_s ];
    FILE    *fp;
    errno_t rc;

    rc = tmpnam( filename, sizeof( filename ) );
    if( rc == 0 ) {
        fp = fopen( filename, "w+b" );
        /* . */
        /* . */
        /* . */
        fclose( fp );
        remove( filename );
    }
}
```

Classification: tmpnam_s is TR 24731

Systems: All, Netware

Synopsis:
```
#include <stdio.h>
char *tmpnam( char *buffer );
```

Safer C: The Safer C Library extension provides the `tmpnam_s` function which is a safer alternative to `tmpnam`. This newer `tmpnam_s` function is recommended to be used instead of the traditional "unsafe" `tmpnam` function.

Description: The `tmpnam` function generates a unique string for use as a valid file name.

If the `TMPDIR` environment variable is defined, the environment string is used once to initialize a prefix for the temporary file name. If the `TMPDIR` environment variable is not defined, the path "/tmp" is used as a prefix for the temporary file name. In either case, if the path does not exist then the current directory (".") will be used. The filename component has the following format:

```
UUUPPPP.NNNN.TMP
```

where:

UUU are unique filename letters for the process (starts with "AAA", then "AAB", etc.),

PPPP is a variable-length string incorporating the process-id (pid), followed by a ".",

NNNN is a variable-length string incorporating the network-id (nid), followed by a ".", and

TMP is the suffix "TMP".

For example, if the process-id is 0x0056 and the network-id is 0x0234 then the first temporary file name produced resembles one of the following:

```
{TMPDIR_string}/AAAFG.BCD.TMP
           /tmp/AAAFG.BCD.TMP
              ./AAAFG.BCD.TMP
```

Subsequent calls to `tmpnam` reuse the internal buffer.

The function generates unique filenames for up to `TMP_MAX` calls.

Returns: If the argument *buffer* is a NULL pointer, `tmpnam` returns a pointer to an internal buffer containing the temporary file name. If the argument *buffer* is not a NULL pointer, `tmpnam` copies the temporary file name from the internal buffer to the specified buffer and returns a pointer to the specified buffer. It is assumed that the specified buffer is an array of at least `L_tmpnam` characters.

If the argument *buffer* is a NULL pointer, you may wish to duplicate the resulting string since subsequent calls to `tmpnam` reuse the internal buffer.

```
char *name1, *name2;

name1 = strdup( tmpnam( NULL ) );
name2 = strdup( tmpnam( NULL ) );
```

See Also: `fopen`, `fopen_s`, `freopen`, `freopen_s`, `mkstemp`, `tmpfile`, `tmpfile_s`, `tmpnam_s`

Example:

```
#include <stdio.h>

void main()
{
    char filename[ L_tmpnam ];
    FILE *fp;

    tmpnam( filename );
    fp = fopen( filename, "w+b" );
    /* . */
    /* . */
    /* . */
    fclose( fp );
    remove( filename );
}
```

Classification: ANSI

Systems: All, Netware

Synopsis:
```
#include <ctype.h>
int tolower( int c );
int _tolower( int c );
#include <wctype.h>
wint_t towlower( wint_t c );
```

Description: The `tolower` function converts *c* to a lowercase letter if *c* represents an uppercase letter.

The `_tolower` function is a version of `tolower` to be used only when *c* is known to be uppercase.

The `towlower` function is similar to `tolower` except that it accepts a wide-character argument.

Returns: The `tolower` function returns the corresponding lowercase letter when the argument is an uppercase letter; otherwise, the original character is returned. The `towlower` function returns the corresponding wide-character lowercase letter when the argument is a wide-character uppercase letter; otherwise, the original wide character is returned.

The result of `_tolower` is undefined if *c* is not an uppercase letter.

See Also: `isalnum`, `isalpha`, `isblank`, `iscntrl`, `isdigit`, `isgraph`, `islower`, `isprint`, `ispunct`, `isspace`, `isupper`, `iswctype`, `isxdigit`, `toupper`, `towctrans`, `strlwr`, `strupr`, `toupper`

Example:
```
#include <stdio.h>
#include <ctype.h>

char chars[] = {
    'A',
    '5',
    '$',
    'Z'
};

#define SIZE sizeof( chars ) / sizeof( char )

void main()
{
    int   i;

    for( i = 0; i < SIZE; i++ ) {
        printf( "%c ", tolower( chars[ i ] ) );
    }
    printf( "\n" );
}
```

produces the following:

```
a 5 $ z
```

Classification: tolower is ANSI
_tolower is not ANSI
towlower is ANSI

Systems: `tolower - All, Netware`

```
_tolower - All, Netware
towlower - All, Netware
```

Synopsis:

```
#include <ctype.h>
int toupper( int c );
int _toupper( int c );
#include <wctype.h>
wint_t towupper( wint_t c );
```

Description: The `toupper` function converts *c* to a uppercase letter if *c* represents a lowercase letter.

The `_toupper` function is a version of `toupper` to be used only when *c* is known to be lowercase.

The `towupper` function is similar to `toupper` except that it accepts a wide-character argument.

Returns: The `toupper` function returns the corresponding uppercase letter when the argument is a lowercase letter; otherwise, the original character is returned. The `towupper` function returns the corresponding wide-character uppercase letter when the argument is a wide-character lowercase letter; otherwise, the original wide character is returned.

The result of `_toupper` is undefined if *c* is not a lowercase letter.

See Also: `isalnum`, `isalpha`, `isblank`, `iscntrl`, `isdigit`, `isgraph`, `islower`, `isprint`, `ispunct`, `isspace`, `isupper`, `iswctype`, `isxdigit`, `tolower`, `towctrans`, `strlwr`, `strupr`, `tolower`

Example:

```
#include <stdio.h>
#include <ctype.h>

char chars[] = {
    'a',
    '5',
    '$',
    'z'
};

#define SIZE sizeof( chars ) / sizeof( char )

void main()
{
    int   i;

    for( i = 0; i < SIZE; i++ ) {
        printf( "%c ", toupper( chars[ i ] ) );
    }
    printf( "\n" );
}
```

produces the following:

```
A 5 $ Z
```

Classification: toupper is ANSI
_toupper is not ANSI
towupper is ANSI

Systems: `toupper - All, Netware`

```
_toupper - All, Netware
towupper - All, Netware
```

Synopsis:

```
#include <wctype.h>
wint_t towctrans( wint_t wc, wctrans_t desc );
```

Description: The `towctrans` function maps the wide character *wc* using the mapping described by *desc*. Valid values of *desc* are defined by the use of the `wctrans` function.

The two expressions listed below behave the same as a call to the wide character case mapping function shown.

Expression	***Equivalent***
towctrans(wc, wctrans("tolower"))	towlower(wc)
towctrans(wc, wctrans("toupper"))	towupper(wc)

Returns: The `towctrans` function returns the mapped value of *wc* using the mapping described by *desc*.

See Also: `isalnum`, `isalpha`, `isblank`, `iscntrl`, `isdigit`, `isgraph`, `islower`, `isprint`, `ispunct`, `isspace`, `isupper`, `iswctype`, `isxdigit`, `tolower`, `toupper`

Example:

```
#include <stdio.h>
#include <wctype.h>

char *translations[2] = {
    "tolower",
    "toupper"
};

void main( void )
{
    int     i;
    wint_t  wc = 'A';
    wint_t  twc;

    for( i = 0; i < 2; i++ ) {
        twc = towctrans( wc, wctrans( translations[i] ) );
        printf( "%s(%lc): %lc\n", translations[i], wc, twc );
    }
}
```

produces the following:

```
tolower(A): a
toupper(A): A
```

Classification: ANSI

Systems: All, Netware

Synopsis:

```
#include <time.h>
void tzset( void );
```

Description: The `tzset` function sets the global variables `daylight`, `timezone` and `tzname` according to the value of the `TZ` environment variable. The section *The TZ Environment Variable* describes how to set this variable.

The global variables have the following values after `tzset` is executed:

daylight Zero indicates that daylight saving time is not supported in the locale; a non-zero value indicates that daylight saving time is supported in the locale. This variable is cleared/set after a call to the `tzset` function depending on whether a daylight saving time abbreviation is specified in the `TZ` environment variable.

timezone Contains the number of seconds that the local time zone is earlier than Coordinated Universal Time (UTC) (formerly known as Greenwich Mean Time (GMT)).

tzname Two-element array pointing to strings giving the abbreviations for the name of the time zone when standard and daylight saving time are in effect.

The time set on the computer with the QNX `date` command reflects Coordinated Universal Time (UTC). The environment variable `TZ` is used to establish the local time zone. See the section *The TZ Environment Variable* for a discussion of how to set the time zone.

Returns: The `tzset` function does not return a value.

See Also: `ctime` Functions, `localtime`, `mktime`, `strftime`

Example:

```
#include <stdio.h>
#include <env.h>
#include <time.h>

void print_zone()
  {
    char *tz;

    printf( "TZ: %s\n", (tz = getenv( "TZ" ))
                    ? tz : "default EST5EDT" );
    printf( "  daylight: %d\n", daylight );
    printf( "  timezone: %ld\n", timezone );
    printf( "  time zone names: %s %s\n",
            tzname[0], tzname[1] );
  }

void main()
  {
    print_zone();
    setenv( "TZ", "PST8PDT", 1 );
    tzset();
    print_zone();
  }
```

produces the following:

```
TZ: default EST5EDT
  daylight: 1
  timezone: 18000
  time zone names: EST EDT
TZ: PST8PDT
  daylight: 1
  timezone: 28800
  time zone names: PST PDT
```

Classification: POSIX 1003.1

Systems: All, Netware

Synopsis:

```
#include <stdlib.h>
char *ulltoa( unsigned long long int value,
              char *buffer,
              int radix );
char *_ulltoa( unsigned long long int value,
               char *buffer,
               int radix );
wchar_t *_ulltow( unsigned long long int value,
                  wchar_t *buffer,
                  int radix );
```

Description: The `ulltoa` function converts the unsigned binary integer *value* into the equivalent string in base *radix* notation storing the result in the character array pointed to by *buffer*. A null character is appended to the result. The size of *buffer* must be at least 65 bytes when converting values in base 2. The value of *radix* must satisfy the condition:

```
2 <= radix <= 36
```

The `_ulltoa` function is identical to `ulltoa`. Use `_ulltoa` for ANSI/ISO naming conventions.

The `_ulltow` function is identical to `ulltoa` except that it produces a wide-character string (which is twice as long).

Returns: The `ulltoa` function returns the pointer to the result.

See Also: `atoi`, `atol`, `atoll`, `itoa`, `ltoa`, `lltoa`, `sscanf`, `strtol`, `strtoll`, `strtoul`, `strtoull`, `strtoimax`, `strtoumax`, `ultoa`, `utoa`

Example:

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

void print_value( unsigned long long int value )
{
    int base;
    char buffer[65];

    for( base = 2; base <= 16; base = base + 2 )
        printf( "%2d %s\n", base,
                ultoa( value, buffer, base ) );
}

void main()
{
    print_value( (unsigned long long) 1234098765LL );
}
```

produces the following:

```
 2 1001001100011101101101001001101
 4 1021203231221031
 6 322243004113
 8 11143555115
10 1234098765
12 2a5369639
14 b9c8863b
16 498eda4d
```

Classification: WATCOM
_ulltoa conforms to ANSI/ISO naming conventions

Systems:
```
ulltoa - All, Netware
_ulltoa - All, Netware
_ulltow - All
```

Synopsis:

```
#include <stdlib.h>
char *ultoa( unsigned long int value,
             char *buffer,
             int radix );
char *_ultoa( unsigned long int value,
              char *buffer,
              int radix );
wchar_t *_ultow( unsigned long int value,
                 wchar_t *buffer,
                 int radix );
```

Description: The `ultoa` function converts the unsigned binary integer *value* into the equivalent string in base *radix* notation storing the result in the character array pointed to by *buffer*. A null character is appended to the result. The size of *buffer* must be at least 33 bytes when converting values in base 2. The value of *radix* must satisfy the condition:

```
2 <= radix <= 36
```

The `_ultoa` function is identical to `ultoa`. Use `_ultoa` for ANSI/ISO naming conventions.

The `_ultow` function is identical to `ultoa` except that it produces a wide-character string (which is twice as long).

Returns: The `ultoa` function returns the pointer to the result.

See Also: `atoi`, `atol`, `atoll`, `itoa`, `ltoa`, `lltoa`, `sscanf`, `strtol`, `strtoll`, `strtoul`, `strtoull`, `strtoimax`, `strtoumax`, `ulltoa`, `utoa`

Example:

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

void print_value( unsigned long int value )
{
    int base;
    char buffer[33];

    for( base = 2; base <= 16; base = base + 2 )
        printf( "%2d %s\n", base,
                ultoa( value, buffer, base ) );
}

void main()
{
    print_value( (unsigned) 12765L );
}
```

produces the following:

```
 2 11000111011101
 4 3013131
 6 135033
 8 30735
10 12765
12 7479
14 491b
16 31dd
```

Classification: WATCOM
_ultoa conforms to ANSI/ISO naming conventions

Systems:
```
ultoa - All, Netware
_ultoa - All, Netware
_ultow - All
```

Synopsis:

```
#include <sys/types.h>
#include <sys/stat.h>
mode_t umask( mode_t cmask );
```

Description: The `umask` function sets the process's file mode creation mask to *cmask*. The process's file mode creation mask is used during `creat`, `mkdir`, `mkfifo`, `open` or `sopen` to turn off permission bits in the *permission* argument supplied. In other words, if a bit in the mask is on, then the corresponding bit in the file's requested permission value is disallowed.

The argument *cmask* is a constant expression involving the constants described below. The access permissions for the file or directory are specified as a combination of bits (defined in the `<sys/stat.h>` header file).

The following bits define permissions for the owner.

Permission	***Meaning***
S_IRWXU	Read, write, execute/search
S_IRUSR	Read permission
S_IWUSR	Write permission
S_IXUSR	Execute/search permission

The following bits define permissions for the group.

Permission	***Meaning***
S_IRWXG	Read, write, execute/search
S_IRGRP	Read permission
S_IWGRP	Write permission
S_IXGRP	Execute/search permission

The following bits define permissions for others.

Permission	***Meaning***
S_IRWXO	Read, write, execute/search
S_IROTH	Read permission
S_IWOTH	Write permission
S_IXOTH	Execute/search permission

The following bits define miscellaneous permissions used by other implementations.

Permission	***Meaning***
S_IREAD	is equivalent to S_IRUSR (read permission)
S_IWRITE	is equivalent to S_IWUSR (write permission)
S_IEXEC	is equivalent to S_IXUSR (execute/search permission)

For example, if `S_IRUSR` is specified, then reading is not allowed (i.e., the file is write only). If `S_IWUSR` is specified, then writing is not allowed (i.e., the file is read only).

Returns: The `umask` function returns the previous value of *cmask*.

See Also: creat, mkdir, open, sopen

Example:

```
#include <sys/types.h>
#include <sys/stat.h>

void main( void )
{
    mode_t old_mask;

    /* set mask to create read-only files */
    old_mask = umask( S_IWUSR | S_IWGRP | S_IWOTH |
                      S_IXUSR | S_IXGRP | S_IXOTH );
}
```

Classification: POSIX 1003.1

Systems: All, Netware

Synopsis:

```
#include <stdio.h>
int ungetc( int c, FILE *fp );
#include <stdio.h>
#include <wchar.h>
wint_t ungetwc( wint_t c, FILE *fp );
```

Description: The `ungetc` function pushes the character specified by *c* back onto the input stream pointed to by *fp*. This character will be returned by the next read on the stream. The pushed-back character will be discarded if a call is made to the `fflush` function or to a file positioning function (`fseek`, `fsetpos` or `rewind`) before the next read operation is performed.

Only one character (the most recent one) of pushback is remembered.

The `ungetc` function clears the end-of-file indicator, unless the value of *c* is `EOF`.

The `ungetwc` function is identical to `ungetc` except that it pushes the wide character specified by *c* back onto the input stream pointed to by *fp*.

The `ungetwc` function clears the end-of-file indicator, unless the value of *c* is `WEOF`.

Returns: The `ungetc` function returns the character pushed back.

See Also: `fgetc`, `fgetchar`, `fgets`, `fopen`, `getc`, `getchar`, `gets`

Example:

```
#include <stdio.h>
#include <ctype.h>

void main()
  {
    FILE *fp;
    int c;
    long value;

    fp = fopen( "file", "r" );
    value = 0;
    c = fgetc( fp );
    while( isdigit(c) ) {
        value = value*10 + c - '0';
        c = fgetc( fp );
    }
    ungetc( c, fp ); /* put last character back */
    printf( "Value=%ld\n", value );
    fclose( fp );
  }
```

Classification: ungetc is ANSI
ungetwc is ANSI

Systems:

```
ungetc - All, Netware
ungetwc - All
```

Synopsis:

```
#include <conio.h>
int ungetch( int c );
```

Description: The `ungetch` function pushes the character specified by *c* back onto the input stream for the console. This character will be returned by the next read from the console (with `getch` or `getche` functions) and will be detected by the function `kbhit`. Only the last character returned in this way is remembered.

The `ungetch` function clears the end-of-file indicator, unless the value of *c* is `EOF`.

Returns: The `ungetch` function returns the character pushed back.

See Also: `getch`, `getche`, `kbhit`, `putch`

Example:

```
#include <stdio.h>
#include <ctype.h>
#include <conio.h>

void main()
  {
    int c;
    long value;

    value = 0;
    c = getche();
    while( isdigit( c ) ) {
        value = value*10 + c - '0';
        c = getche();
    }
    ungetch( c );
    printf( "Value=%ld\n", value );
  }
```

Classification: WATCOM

Systems: All, Netware

Synopsis:
```
#include <unistd.h>
int unlink( const char *path );
```

Description: The `unlink` function deletes the file whose name is the string pointed to by *path*. This function is equivalent to the `remove` function.

Returns: The `unlink` function returns zero if the operation succeeds, non-zero if it fails.

Errors: When an error has occurred, `errno` contains a value indicating the type of error that has been detected.

EACCES Search permission is denied for a component of *path* or write permission is denied on the directory containing the link to be removed.

EBUSY The directory named by the *path* argument cannot be unlinked because it is being used by the system or another process and the implementation considers this to be an error.

ENAMETOOLONG The argument *path* exceeds {PATH_MAX} in length, or a pathname component is longer than {NAME_MAX}.

ENOENT The named file does not exist or *path* is an empty string.

ENOTDIR A component of *path* is not a directory.

EPERM The file named by *path* is a directory and either the calling process does not have the appropriate privileges, or the implementation prohibits using `unlink` on directories.

EROFS The directory entry to be unlinked resides on a read-only file system.

See Also: `chdir`, `close`, `getcwd`, `mkdir`, `open`, `remove`, `rename`, `rmdir`, `stat`

Example:
```
#include <unistd.h>

void main( void )
{
    unlink( "vm.tmp" );
}
```

Classification: POSIX 1003.1

Systems: All, Netware

Synopsis:

```
#include <unistd.h>
int unlock( int fildes,
            unsigned long offset,
            unsigned long nbytes );
```

Description: The `unlock` function unlocks *nbytes* amount of previously locked data in the file designated by *fildes* starting at byte *offset* in the file. This allows other processes to lock this region of the file.

Multiple regions of a file can be locked, but no overlapping regions are allowed. You cannot unlock multiple regions in the same call, even if the regions are contiguous. All locked regions of a file should be unlocked before closing a file or exiting the program.

Returns: The `unlock` function returns zero if successful, and -1 when an error occurs. When an error has occurred, `errno` contains a value indicating the type of error that has been detected.

See Also: `lock`, `locking`, `open`, `sopen`

Example:

```
#include <stdio.h>
#include <fcntl.h>
#include <unistd.h>

void main()
  {
    int fildes;
    char buffer[20];

    fildes = open( "file", O_RDWR );
    if( fildes != -1 ) {
      if( lock( fildes, 0L, 20L ) ) {
        printf( "Lock failed\n" );
      } else {
        read( fildes, buffer, 20 );
        /* update the buffer here */
        lseek( fildes, 0L, SEEK_SET );
        write( fildes, buffer, 20 );
        unlock( fildes, 0L, 20L );
      }
      close( fildes );
    }
  }
```

Classification: WATCOM

Systems: All, Netware

Synopsis:

```
#include <graph.h>
void _FAR _unregisterfonts( void );
```

Description: The `_unregisterfonts` function frees the memory previously allocated by the `_registerfonts` function. The currently selected font is also unloaded.

Attempting to use the `_setfont` function after calling `_unregisterfonts` will result in an error.

Returns: The `_unregisterfonts` function does not return a value.

See Also: `_registerfonts`, `_setfont`, `_getfontinfo`, `_outgtext`, `_getgtextextent`, `_setgtextvector`, `_getgtextvector`

Example:

```
#include <conio.h>
#include <stdio.h>
#include <graph.h>

main()
{
    int i, n;
    char buf[ 10 ];

    _setvideomode( _VRES16COLOR );
    n = _registerfonts( "*.fon" );
    for( i = 0; i < n; ++i ) {
        sprintf( buf, "n%d", i );
        _setfont( buf );
        _moveto( 100, 100 );
        _outgtext( "WATCOM Graphics" );
        getch();
        _clearscreen( _GCLEARSCREEN );
    }
    _unregisterfonts();
    _setvideomode( _DEFAULTMODE );
}
```

Classification: PC Graphics

Systems: DOS, QNX

Synopsis:

```
#include <sys/types.h>
#include <utime.h>
int utime( const char *path,
           const struct utimbuf *times );

struct utimbuf {
    time_t   actime;    /* access time */
    time_t   modtime;   /* modification time */
};
```

Description: The `utime` function records the access and modification times for the file or directory identified by *path*.

If the *times* argument is `NULL`, the access and modification times of the file or directory are set to the current time. The effective user ID of the process must match the owner of the file or directory, or the process must have write permission to the file or directory, or appropriate privileges in order to use the `utime` function in this way.

Returns: The `utime` function returns zero when the time was successfully recorded. A value of -1 indicates an error occurred.

Errors: When an error has occurred, `errno` contains a value indicating the type of error that has been detected.

Constant	***Meaning***
EACCES	Search permission is denied for a component of *path* or the *times* argument is `NULL` and the effective user ID of the process does not match the owner of the file and write access is denied.
ENAMETOOLONG	The argument *path* exceeds {PATH_MAX} in length, or a pathname component is longer than {NAME_MAX}.
ENOENT	The specified *path* does not exist or *path* is an empty string.
ENOTDIR	A component of *path* is not a directory.
EPERM	The *times* argument is not `NULL` and the calling process's effective user ID has write access to the file but does not match the owner of the file and the calling process does not have the appropriate privileges.
EROFS	The named file resides on a read-only file system.

Example:

```
#include <stdio.h>
#include <sys/utime.h>

void main( int argc, char *argv[] )
  {
    if( (utime( argv[1], NULL ) != 0) && (argc > 1) ) {
       printf( "Unable to set time for %s\n", argv[1] );
    }
  }
```

Classification: POSIX 1003.1

Systems: All, Netware

Synopsis:

```
#include <stdlib.h>
char *utoa( unsigned int value,
            char *buffer,
            int radix );
char *_utoa( unsigned int value,
             char *buffer,
             int radix );
wchar_t *_utow( unsigned int value,
                wchar_t *buffer,
                int radix );
```

Description: The `utoa` function converts the unsigned binary integer *value* into the equivalent string in base *radix* notation storing the result in the character array pointed to by *buffer*. A null character is appended to the result. The size of *buffer* must be at least (8 * sizeof(int) + 1) bytes when converting values in base 2. That makes the size 17 bytes on 16-bit machines, and 33 bytes on 32-bit machines. The value of *radix* must satisfy the condition:

```
2 <= radix <= 36
```

The `_utoa` function is identical to `utoa`. Use `_utoa` for ANSI/ISO naming conventions.

The `_utow` function is identical to `utoa` except that it produces a wide-character string (which is twice as long).

Returns: The `utoa` function returns the pointer to the result.

See Also: `atoi`, `atol`, `atoll`, `itoa`, `ltoa`, `lltoa`, `sscanf`, `strtol`, `strtoll`, `strtoul`, `strtoull`, `strtoimax`, `strtoumax`, `ultoa`, `ulltoa`

Example:

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

void main()
{
    int base;
    char buffer[18];

    for( base = 2; base <= 16; base = base + 2 )
        printf( "%2d %s\n", base,
                utoa( (unsigned) 12765, buffer, base ) );
}
```

produces the following:

```
 2 11000111011101
 4 3013131
 6 135033
 8 30735
10 12765
12 7479
14 491b
16 31dd
```

Classification: WATCOM
_utoa conforms to ANSI/ISO naming conventions

Systems: utoa - All, Netware
_utoa - All, Netware
_utow - All

Synopsis:

```
#include <stdarg.h>
type va_arg( va_list param, type );
```

Description: `va_arg` is a macro that can be used to obtain the next argument in a list of variable arguments. It must be used with the associated macros `va_start` and `va_end`. A sequence such as

```
    void example( char *dst, ... )
    {
        va_list curr_arg;
        int next_arg;

        va_start( curr_arg, dst );
        next_arg = va_arg( curr_arg, int );
        .
        .
        .
```

causes `next_arg` to be assigned the value of the next variable argument. The argument *type* (which is `int` in the example) is the type of the argument originally passed to the function.

The macro `va_start` must be executed first in order to properly initialize the variable `curr_arg` and the macro `va_end` should be executed after all arguments have been obtained.

The data item `curr_arg` is of type `va_list` which contains the information to permit successive acquisitions of the arguments.

Returns: The macro returns the value of the next variable argument, according to type passed as the second parameter.

See Also: `va_end`, `va_start`, `vfprintf`, `vprintf`, `vsprintf`

Example:

```
#include <stdio.h>
#include <stdarg.h>

static void test_fn(
  const char *msg,   /* message to be printed    */
  const char *types, /* parameter types (i,s)    */
  ... )              /* variable arguments       */
{
    va_list     argument;
    int         arg_int;
    char        *arg_string;
    const char  *types_ptr;
```

```
    types_ptr = types;
    printf( "\n%s -- %s\n", msg, types );
    va_start( argument, types );
    while( *types_ptr != '\0' ) {
        if (*types_ptr == 'i') {
            arg_int = va_arg( argument, int );
            printf( "integer: %d\n", arg_int );
        } else if (*types_ptr == 's') {
            arg_string = va_arg( argument, char * );
            printf( "string:  %s\n", arg_string );
        }
        ++types_ptr;
    }
    va_end( argument );
}

void main( void )
{
    printf( "VA...TEST\n" );
    test_fn( "PARAMETERS: 1, \"abc\", 546",
             "isi", 1, "abc", 546 );
    test_fn( "PARAMETERS: \"def\", 789",
             "si", "def", 789 );
}
```

produces the following:

```
VA...TEST

PARAMETERS: 1, "abc", 546 -- isi
integer: 1
string:  abc
integer: 546

PARAMETERS: "def", 789 -- si
string:  def
integer: 789
```

Classification: ISO C90

Systems: MACRO

Synopsis:
```
#include <stdarg.h>
void va_end( va_list param );
```

Description: `va_end` is a macro used to complete the acquisition of arguments from a list of variable arguments. It must be used with the associated macros `va_start` and `va_arg`. See the description for `va_arg` for complete documentation on these macros.

Returns: The macro does not return a value.

See Also: `va_arg`, `va_start`, `vfprintf`, `vprintf`, `vsprintf`

Example:
```
#include <stdio.h>
#include <stdarg.h>
#include <time.h>

#define ESCAPE 27

void tprintf( int row, int col, char *fmt, ... )
 {
    auto va_list ap;
    char *p1, *p2;

    va_start( ap, fmt );
    p1 = va_arg( ap, char * );
    p2 = va_arg( ap, char * );
    printf( "%c[%2.2d;%2.2dH", ESCAPE, row, col );
    printf( fmt, p1, p2 );
    va_end( ap );
 }

void main()
  {
    struct tm  time_of_day;
    time_t     ltime;
    auto char  buf[26];

    time( &ltime );
    _localtime( &ltime, &time_of_day );
    tprintf( 12, 1, "Date and time is: %s\n",
             _asctime( &time_of_day, buf ) );
  }
```

Classification: ANSI

Systems: MACRO

Synopsis:
```
#include <stdarg.h>
void va_start( va_list param, previous );
```

Description: `va_start` is a macro used to start the acquisition of arguments from a list of variable arguments. The *param* argument is used by the `va_arg` macro to locate the current acquired argument. The *previous* argument is the argument that immediately precedes the `"..."` notation in the original function definition. It must be used with the associated macros `va_arg` and `va_end`. See the description of `va_arg` for complete documentation on these macros.

Returns: The macro does not return a value.

See Also: `va_arg`, `va_end`, `vfprintf`, `vprintf`, `vsprintf`

Example:
```
#include <stdio.h>
#include <stdarg.h>
#include <time.h>

#define ESCAPE 27

void tprintf( int row, int col, char *fmt, ... )
 {
    auto va_list ap;
    char *p1, *p2;

    va_start( ap, fmt );
    p1 = va_arg( ap, char * );
    p2 = va_arg( ap, char * );
    printf( "%c[%2.2d;%2.2dH", ESCAPE, row, col );
    printf( fmt, p1, p2 );
    va_end( ap );
 }

void main()
  {
    struct tm  time_of_day;
    time_t     ltime;
    auto char  buf[26];

    time( &ltime );
    _localtime( &ltime, &time_of_day );
    tprintf( 12, 1, "Date and time is: %s\n",
            _asctime( &time_of_day, buf ) );
  }
```

Classification: ANSI

Systems: MACRO

Synopsis:

```
#include <stdio.h>
#include <stdarg.h>
int _vbprintf( char *buf, size_t bufsize,
               const char *format, va_list arg );
int _vbwprintf( wchar_t *buf, size_t bufsize,
                const wchar_t *format, va_list arg );
```

Description: The `_vbprintf` function formats data under control of the *format* control string and writes the result to *buf*. The argument *bufsize* specifies the size of the character array *buf* into which the generated output is placed. The *format* string is described under the description of the `printf` function. The `_vbprintf` function is equivalent to the `_bprintf` function, with the variable argument list replaced with *arg*, which has been initialized by the `va_start` macro.

The `_vbwprintf` function is identical to `_vbprintf` except that it accepts a wide-character string argument for *format* and produces wide-character output.

Returns: The `_vbprintf` function returns the number of characters written, or a negative value if an output error occurred.

See Also: `_bprintf`, `cprintf`, `fprintf`, `printf`, `sprintf`, `va_arg`, `va_end`, `va_start`, `vcprintf`, `vfprintf`, `vprintf`, `vsprintf`

Example: The following shows the use of `_vbprintf` in a general error message routine.

```
#include <stdio.h>
#include <stdarg.h>
#include <string.h>

char msgbuf[80];

char *fmtmsg( char *format, ... )
  {
    va_list arglist;

    va_start( arglist, format );
    strcpy( msgbuf, "Error: " );
    _vbprintf( &msgbuf[7], 73, format, arglist );
    va_end( arglist );
    return( msgbuf );
  }

void main()
  {
    char *msg;

    msg = fmtmsg( "%s %d %s", "Failed", 100, "times" );
    printf( "%s\n", msg );
  }
```

Classification: WATCOM

Systems:

```
_vbprintf - All, Netware
_vbwprintf - All
```

Synopsis:

```
#include <conio.h>
#include <stdarg.h>
int vcprintf( const char *format, va_list arg );
```

Description: The `vcprintf` function writes output directly to the console under control of the argument *format*. The `putch` function is used to output characters to the console. The *format* string is described under the description of the `printf` function. The `vcprintf` function is equivalent to the `cprintf` function, with the variable argument list replaced with *arg*, which has been initialized by the `va_start` macro.

Returns: The `vcprintf` function returns the number of characters written, or a negative value if an output error occurred. When an error has occurred, `errno` contains a value indicating the type of error that has been detected.

See Also: `_bprintf`, `cprintf`, `fprintf`, `printf`, `sprintf`, `va_arg`, `va_end`, `va_start`, `_vbprintf`, `vfprintf`, `vprintf`, `vsprintf`

Example:

```
#include <conio.h>
#include <stdarg.h>
#include <time.h>

#define ESCAPE 27

void tprintf( int row, int col, char *format, ... )
 {
    auto va_list arglist;

    cprintf( "%c[%2.2d;%2.2dH", ESCAPE, row, col );
    va_start( arglist, format );
    vcprintf( format, arglist );
    va_end( arglist );
 }

void main()
  {
    struct tm  time_of_day;
    time_t     ltime;
    auto char  buf[26];

    time( &ltime );
    _localtime( &ltime, &time_of_day );
    tprintf( 12, 1, "Date and time is: %s\n",
             _asctime( &time_of_day, buf ) );
  }
```

Classification: WATCOM

Systems: All, Netware

Synopsis:
```
#include <conio.h>
#include <stdarg.h>
int vcscanf( const char *format, va_list args )
```

Description: The `vcscanf` function scans input from the console under control of the argument *format*. The `vcscanf` function uses the function `getche` to read characters from the console. The *format* string is described under the description of the `scanf` function.

The `vcscanf` function is equivalent to the `cscanf` function, with a variable argument list replaced with *arg*, which has been initialized using the `va_start` macro.

Returns: The `vcscanf` function returns `EOF` when the scanning is terminated by reaching the end of the input stream. Otherwise, the number of input arguments for which values were successfully scanned and stored is returned. When a file input error occurs, the `errno` global variable may be set.

See Also: `cscanf`, `fscanf`, `scanf`, `sscanf`, `va_arg`, `va_end`, `va_start`, `vfscanf`, `vscanf`, `vsscanf`

Example:
```
#include <conio.h>
#include <stdarg.h>

void cfind( char *format, ... )
  {
    va_list arglist;

    va_start( arglist, format );
    vcscanf( format, arglist );
    va_end( arglist );
  }

void main()
  {
    int day, year;
    char weekday[10], month[10];

    cfind( "%s %s %d %d",
            weekday, month, &day, &year );
    cprintf( "\n%s, %s %d, %d\n",
            weekday, month, day, year );
  }
```

Classification: WATCOM

Systems: All, Netware

Synopsis:

```
#include <stdarg.h>
#include <stdio.h>
int vfprintf( FILE *fp,
              const char *format,
              va_list arg );
#include <stdarg.h>
#include <stdio.h>
#include <wchar.h>
int vfwprintf( FILE *fp,
               const wchar_t *format,
               va_list arg );
```

Safer C: The Safer C Library extension provides the `vfprintf_s` function which is a safer alternative to `vfprintf`. This newer `vfprintf_s` function is recommended to be used instead of the traditional "unsafe" `vfprintf` function.

Description: The `vfprintf` function writes output to the file pointed to by *fp* under control of the argument *format*. The *format* string is described under the description of the `printf` function. The `vfprintf` function is equivalent to the `fprintf` function, with the variable argument list replaced with *arg*, which has been initialized by the `va_start` macro.

The `vfwprintf` function is identical to `vfprintf` except that it accepts a wide-character string argument for *format*.

Returns: The `vfprintf` function returns the number of characters written, or a negative value if an output error occurred. The `vfwprintf` function returns the number of wide characters written, or a negative value if an output error occurred. When an error has occurred, `errno` contains a value indicating the type of error that has been detected.

See Also: `_bprintf`, `cprintf`, `fprintf`, `printf`, `sprintf`, `va_arg`, `va_end`, `va_start`, `_vbprintf`, `vcprintf`, `vprintf`, `vsprintf`

Example:

```
#include <stdio.h>
#include <stdarg.h>

FILE *LogFile;

/* a general error routine */

void errmsg( char *format, ... )
{
    va_list arglist;

    fprintf( stderr, "Error: " );
    va_start( arglist, format );
    vfprintf( stderr, format, arglist );
    va_end( arglist );
    if( LogFile != NULL ) {
        fprintf( LogFile, "Error: " );
        va_start( arglist, format );
        vfprintf( LogFile, format, arglist );
        va_end( arglist );
    }
}
```

```
void main( void )
{
    LogFile = fopen( "error.log", "w" );
    errmsg( "%s %d %s", "Failed", 100, "times" );
}
```

Classification: vfprintf is ANSI
vfwprintf is ANSI

Systems:
```
vfprintf - All, Netware
vfwprintf - All
```

Synopsis:

```
#define __STDC_WANT_LIB_EXT1__ 1
#include <stdarg.h>
#include <stdio.h>
int vfprintf_s( FILE * restrict stream,
          const char * restrict format, va_list arg );
#include <stdarg.h>
#include <wchar.h>
int vfwprintf_s( FILE * restrict stream,
        const wchar_t * restrict format, va_list prg );
```

Constraints: If any of the following runtime-constraints is violated, the currently active runtime-constraint handler will be invoked and `vfprintf_s` will return a non-zero value to indicate an error, or the runtime-constraint handler aborts the program.

Neither *stream* nor *format* shall be a null pointer. The `%n` specifier (modified or not by flags, field width, or precision) shall not appear in the string pointed to by *format*. Any argument to `vfprintf_s` corresponding to a `%s` specifier shall not be a null pointer.

If there is a runtime-constraint violation, the `vfprintf_s` function does not attempt to produce further output, and it is unspecified to what extent `vfprintf_s` produced output before discovering the runtime-constraint violation.

Description: The `vfprintf_s` function is equivalent to the `vprintf` function except for the explicit runtime-constraints listed above.

The `vfwprintf_s` function is identical to `vfprintf_s` except that it accepts a wide-character string argument for *format*.

Returns: The `vfprintf_s` function returns the number of characters written, or a negative value if an output error or runtime-constraint violation occurred.

The `vfwprintf_s` function returns the number of wide characters written, or a negative value if an output error or runtime-constraint violation occurred.

See Also: `_bprintf`, `cprintf`, `fprintf`, `printf`, `sprintf`, `_vbprintf`, `vcprintf`, `vfprintf`, `vprintf`, `vsprintf`

Example:

```
#define __STDC_WANT_LIB_EXT1__ 1
#include <stdio.h>
#include <stdarg.h>

FILE *LogFile;

/* a general error routine */

void errmsg( char *format, ... )
{
    va_list arglist;
```

```
    fprintf_s( stderr, "Error: " );
    va_start( arglist, format );
    vfprintf_s( stderr, format, arglist );
    va_end( arglist );
    if( LogFile != NULL ) {
        fprintf_s( LogFile, "Error: " );
        va_start( arglist, format );
        vfprintf_s( LogFile, format, arglist );
        va_end( arglist );
    }
}

void main( void )
{
    errmsg( "%s %d %s", "Failed", 100, "times" );
}
```

produces the following:

```
Error: Failed 100 times
```

Classification: vfprintf_s is TR 24731
vfwprintf_s is TR 24731

Systems: vfprintf_s - All, Netware
vfwprintf_s - All

Synopsis:

```
#include <stdio.h>
#include <stdarg.h>
int vfscanf( FILE *fp,
             const char *format,
             va_list arg );
int vfwscanf( FILE *fp,
              const wchar_t *format,
              va_list arg );
```

Safer C: The Safer C Library extension provides the `vfscanf_s` function which is a safer alternative to `vfscanf`. This newer `vfscanf_s` function is recommended to be used instead of the traditional "unsafe" `vfscanf` function.

Description: The `vfscanf` function scans input from the file designated by *fp* under control of the argument *format*. The *format* string is described under the description of the `scanf` function.

The `vfscanf` function is equivalent to the `fscanf` function, with a variable argument list replaced with *arg*, which has been initialized using the `va_start` macro.

The `vfwscanf` function is identical to `vfscanf` except that it accepts a wide-character string argument for *format*.

Returns: The `vfscanf` function returns `EOF` if an input failure occurred before any conversion. Otherwise, the number of input arguments for which values were successfully scanned and stored is returned. When a file input error occurs, the `errno` global variable may be set.

See Also: `cscanf`, `fscanf`, `scanf`, `sscanf`, `va_arg`, `va_end`, `va_start`, `vcscanf`, `vscanf`, `vsscanf`

Example:

```
#include <stdio.h>
#include <stdarg.h>

void ffind( FILE *fp, char *format, ... )
{
    va_list arglist;

    va_start( arglist, format );
    vfscanf( fp, format, arglist );
    va_end( arglist );
}

void main( void )
{
    int day, year;
    char weekday[10], month[10];

    ffind( stdin,
            "%s %s %d %d",
            weekday, month, &day, &year );
    printf( "\n%s, %s %d, %d\n",
            weekday, month, day, year );
}
```

Classification: vfscanf is ISO C99

vfwscanf is ISO C99

Systems:

```
vfscanf - All, Netware
vfwscanf - All
```

Synopsis:

```
#define __STDC_WANT_LIB_EXT1__ 1
#include <stdarg.h>
#include <stdio.h>
int vfscanf_s( FILE * restrict stream,
         const char * restrict format, va_list arg );
#include <stdarg.h>
#include <stdio.h>
#include <wchar.h>
int vfwscanf_s( FILE * restrict stream,
       const wchar_t * restrict format, va_list arg );
```

Constraints: If any of the following runtime-constraints is violated, the currently active runtime-constraint handler will be invoked and `vfscanf_s` will return a non-zero value to indicate an error, or the runtime-constraint handler aborts the program.

Neither *stream* nor *format* shall be a null pointer. Any argument indirected through in order to store converted input shall not be a null pointer.

If there is a runtime-constraint violation, the `vfscanf_s` function does not attempt to perform further input, and it is unspecified to what extent `vfscanf_s` performed input before discovering the runtime-constraint violation.

Description: The `vfscanf_s` function is equivalent to `fscanf_s`, with the variable argument list replaced by *arg*, which shall have been initialized by the `va_start` macro (and possibly subsequent `va_arg` calls). The `vfscanf_s` function does not invoke the `va_end` macro.

The `vfwscanf_s` function is identical to `vfscanf_s` except that it accepts a wide-character string argument for *format*.

Returns: The `vfscanf_s` function returns `EOF` if an input failure occurred before any conversion or if there was a runtime-constraint violation. Otherwise, the `vfscanf_s` function returns the number of input items successfully assigned, which can be fewer than provided for, or even zero.

When a file input error occurs, the `errno` global variable may be set.

See Also: `cscanf`, `fscanf`, `scanf`, `sscanf`, `va_arg`, `va_end`, `va_start`, `vcscanf`, `vfscanf`, `vscanf`, `vsscanf`

Example:

```
#define __STDC_WANT_LIB_EXT1__ 1
#include <stdio.h>
#include <stdarg.h>

void ffind( FILE *fp, char *format, ... )
{
    va_list arglist;

    va_start( arglist, format );
    vfscanf_s( fp, format, arglist );
    va_end( arglist );
}
```

```
void main( void )
{
    int day, year;
    char weekday[10], month[10];

    ffind( stdin,
            "%s %s %d %d",
            weekday, sizeof( weekday ),
            month, sizeof( month ),
            &day, &year );
    printf_s( "\n%s, %s %d, %d\n",
              weekday, month, day, year );
}
```

Classification: vfscanf_s is TR 24731
vfwscanf_s is TR 24731

Systems:
```
vfscanf_s - All, Netware
vfwscanf_s - All
```

Synopsis:

```
#include <stdarg.h>
#include <stdio.h>
int vprintf( const char *format, va_list arg );
#include <stdarg.h>
#include <wchar.h>
int vwprintf( const wchar_t *format, va_list arg );
```

Safer C: The Safer C Library extension provides the `vprintf_s` function which is a safer alternative to `vprintf`. This newer `vprintf_s` function is recommended to be used instead of the traditional "unsafe" `vprintf` function.

Description: The `vprintf` function writes output to the file `stdout` under control of the argument *format*. The *format* string is described under the description of the `printf` function. The `vprintf` function is equivalent to the `printf` function, with the variable argument list replaced with *arg*, which has been initialized by the `va_start` macro.

The `vwprintf` function is identical to `vprintf` except that it accepts a wide-character string argument for *format*.

Returns: The `vprintf` function returns the number of characters written, or a negative value if an output error occurred. The `vwprintf` function returns the number of wide characters written, or a negative value if an output error occurred. When an error has occurred, `errno` contains a value indicating the type of error that has been detected.

See Also: `_bprintf`, `cprintf`, `fprintf`, `printf`, `sprintf`, `va_arg`, `va_end`, `va_start`, `_vbprintf`, `vcprintf`, `vfprintf`, `vsprintf`

Example: The following shows the use of `vprintf` in a general error message routine.

```
#include <stdio.h>
#include <stdarg.h>

void errmsg( char *format, ... )
{
    va_list arglist;

    printf( "Error: " );
    va_start( arglist, format );
    vprintf( format, arglist );
    va_end( arglist );
}

void main( void )
{
    errmsg( "%s %d %s", "Failed", 100, "times" );
}
```

produces the following:

```
Error: Failed 100 times
```

Classification: vprintf is ANSI
vwprintf is ANSI

Systems: `vprintf - All, Netware`

```
vwprintf - All
```

Synopsis:

```
#define __STDC_WANT_LIB_EXT1__ 1
#include <stdarg.h>
#include <stdio.h>
int vprintf_s( const char * restrict format,
               va_list arg );
#include <stdarg.h>
#include <wchar.h>
int vwprintf_s( const wchar_t * restrict format,
                va_list prg );
```

Constraints: If any of the following runtime-constraints is violated, the currently active runtime-constraint handler will be invoked and `vprintf_s` will return a non-zero value to indicate an error, or the runtime-constraint handler aborts the program.

The *format* argument shall not be a null pointer. The `%n` specifier (modified or not by flags, field width, or precision) shall not appear in the string pointed to by *format*. Any argument to `vprintf_s` corresponding to a `%s` specifier shall not be a null pointer.

If there is a runtime-constraint violation, the `vprintf_s` function does not attempt to produce further output, and it is unspecified to what extent `vprintf_s` produced output before discovering the runtime-constraint violation.

Description: The `vprintf_s` function is equivalent to the `vprintf` function except for the explicit runtime-constraints listed above.

The `vwprintf_s` function is identical to `vprintf_s` except that it accepts a wide-character string argument for *format*.

Returns: The `vprintf_s` function returns the number of characters written, or a negative value if an output error or runtime-constraint violation occurred.

The `vwprintf_s` function returns the number of wide characters written, or a negative value if an output error or runtime-constraint violation occurred.

See Also: `_bprintf`, `cprintf`, `fprintf`, `printf`, `sprintf`, `_vbprintf`, `vcprintf`, `vfprintf`, `vprintf`, `vsprintf`

Example:

```
#define __STDC_WANT_LIB_EXT1__ 1
#include <stdio.h>
#include <stdarg.h>

void errmsg( char *format, ... )
{
    va_list arglist;

    printf_s( "Error: " );
    va_start( arglist, format );
    vprintf_s( format, arglist );
    va_end( arglist );
}
```

```
void main( void )
{
    errmsg( "%s %d %s", "Failed", 100, "times" );
}
```

produces the following:

```
Error: Failed 100 times
```

Classification: vprintf_s is TR 24731
vwprintf_s is TR 24731

Systems: vprintf_s - All, Netware
vwprintf_s - All

Synopsis:

```
#include <stdarg.h>
#include <stdio.h>
int vscanf( const char *format,
            va_list arg );
#include <stdarg.h>
#include <wchar.h>
int vwscanf( const wchar_t *format,
              va_list arg );
```

Safer C: The Safer C Library extension provides the `vscanf_s` function which is a safer alternative to `vscanf`. This newer `vscanf_s` function is recommended to be used instead of the traditional "unsafe" `vscanf` function.

Description: The `vscanf` function scans input from the file designated by *stdin* under control of the argument *format*. The *format* string is described under the description of the `scanf` function.

The `vscanf` function is equivalent to the `scanf` function, with a variable argument list replaced with *arg*, which has been initialized using the `va_start` macro.

The `vwscanf` function is identical to `vscanf` except that it accepts a wide-character string argument for *format*.

Returns: The `vscanf` function returns `EOF` if an input failure occurred before any conversion. values were successfully scanned and stored is returned.

See Also: `cscanf`, `fscanf`, `scanf`, `sscanf`, `va_arg`, `va_end`, `va_start`, `vcscanf`, `vfscanf`, `vsscanf`

Example:

```
#include <stdio.h>
#include <stdarg.h>

void find( char *format, ... )
{
    va_list arglist;

    va_start( arglist, format );
    vscanf( format, arglist );
    va_end( arglist );
}

void main( void )
{
    int day, year;
    char weekday[10], month[10];

    find( "%s %s %d %d",
            weekday, month, &day, &year );
    printf( "\n%s, %s %d, %d\n",
            weekday, month, day, year );
}
```

Classification: vscanf is ISO C99
vwscanf is ISO C99

Systems:

```
vscanf - All, Netware
vwscanf - All
```

Synopsis:

```
#define __STDC_WANT_LIB_EXT1__ 1
#include <stdarg.h>
#include <stdio.h>
int vscanf_s( const char * restrict format, va_list arg );
#include <stdarg.h>
#include <wchar.h>
int vwscanf_s( const wchar_t * restrict format, va_list arg );
```

Constraints: If any of the following runtime-constraints is violated, the currently active runtime-constraint handler will be invoked and `vscanf_s` will return a non-zero value to indicate an error, or the runtime-constraint handler aborts the program.

The argument *format* shall not be a null pointer. Any argument indirected through in order to store converted input shall not be a null pointer.

If there is a runtime-constraint violation, the `vscanf_s` function does not attempt to perform further input, and it is unspecified to what extent `vscanf_s` performed input before discovering the runtime-constraint violation.

Description: The `vscanf_s` function is equivalent to `scanf_s`, with the variable argument list replaced by *arg*, which shall have been initialized by the `va_start` macro (and possibly subsequent `va_arg` calls). The `vscanf_s` function does not invoke the `va_end` macro.

The `vwscanf_s` function is identical to `vscanf_s` except that it accepts a wide-character string argument for *format*.

Returns: The `vscanf_s` function returns `EOF` if an input failure occurred before any conversion or if there was a runtime-constraint violation. Otherwise, the `vscanf_s` function returns the number of input items successfully assigned, which can be fewer than provided for, or even zero.

When a file input error occurs, the `errno` global variable may be set.

See Also: `cscanf`, `fscanf`, `scanf`, `sscanf`, `va_arg`, `va_end`, `va_start`, `vcscanf`, `vfscanf`, `vscanf`, `vsscanf`

Example:

```
#define __STDC_WANT_LIB_EXT1__ 1
#include <stdio.h>
#include <stdarg.h>

void find( char *format, ... )
{
    va_list arglist;

    va_start( arglist, format );
    vscanf_s( format, arglist );
    va_end( arglist );
}

void main( void )
{
    int day, year;
    char weekday[10], month[10];
```

```
    find( "%s %s %d %d",
            weekday, sizeof( weekday ),
            month, sizeof( month ),
            &day, &year );
    printf_s( "\n%s, %s %d, %d\n",
            weekday, month, day, year );
}
```

Classification: vscanf_s is TR 24731
vwscanf_s is TR 24731

Systems: vscanf_s - All, Netware
vwscanf_s - All

Synopsis:

```
#include <stdarg.h>
#include <stdio.h>
int _vsnprintf( char *buf,
                size_t count,
                const char *format,
                va_list arg );
#include <stdarg.h>
#include <wchar.h>
int _vsnwprintf( wchar_t *buf,
                size_t count,
                const wchar_t *format,
                va_list arg );
```

Description: The `_vsnprintf` function formats data under control of the *format* control string and stores the result in *buf*. The maximum number of characters to store is specified by *count*. A null character is placed at the end of the generated character string if fewer than *count* characters were stored. The *format* string is described under the description of the `printf` function. The `_vsnprintf` function is equivalent to the `_snprintf` function, with the variable argument list replaced with *arg*, which has been initialized by the `va_start` macro.

The `_vsnwprintf` function is identical to `_vsnprintf` except that the argument *buf* specifies an array of wide characters into which the generated output is to be written, rather than converted to multibyte characters and written to a stream. The maximum number of wide characters to write is specified by *count*. A null wide character is placed at the end of the generated wide character string if fewer than *count* wide characters were stored. The `_vsnwprintf` function accepts a wide-character string argument for *format*

Returns: The `_vsnprintf` function returns the number of characters written into the array, not counting the terminating null character, or a negative value if more than *count* characters were requested to be generated. An error can occur while converting a value for output. The `_vsnwprintf` function returns the number of wide characters written into the array, not counting the terminating null wide character, or a negative value if more than *count* wide characters were requested to be generated. When an error has occurred, `errno` contains a value indicating the type of error that has been detected.

See Also: `_bprintf`, `cprintf`, `fprintf`, `printf`, `sprintf`, `va_arg`, `va_end`, `va_start`, `_vbprintf`, `vcprintf`, `vfprintf`, `vprintf`, `vsprintf`

Example: The following shows the use of `_vsnprintf` in a general error message routine.

```
#include <stdio.h>
#include <stdarg.h>
#include <string.h>

char msgbuf[80];

char *fmtmsg( char *format, ... )
  {
    va_list arglist;

    va_start( arglist, format );
    strcpy( msgbuf, "Error: " );
    _vsnprintf( &msgbuf[7], 80-7, format, arglist );
    va_end( arglist );
    return( msgbuf );
  }
```

```
void main()
  {
    char *msg;

    msg = fmtmsg( "%s %d %s", "Failed", 100, "times" );
    printf( "%s\n", msg );
  }
```

Classification: WATCOM

Systems: _vsnprintf - All, Netware
_vsnwprintf - All

Synopsis:

```
#include <stdarg.h>
#include <stdio.h>
int vsnprintf( char *buf,
               size_t count,
               const char *format,
               va_list arg );
#include <stdarg.h>
#include <wchar.h>
int vsnwprintf( wchar_t *buf,
                size_t count,
                const wchar_t *format,
                va_list arg );
```

Safer C: The Safer C Library extension provides the `vsnprintf_s` function which is a safer alternative to `vsnprintf`. This newer `vsnprintf_s` function is recommended to be used instead of the traditional "unsafe" `vsnprintf` function.

Description: The `vsnprintf` function formats data under control of the *format* control string and stores the result in *buf*. The maximum number of characters to store, including a terminating null character, is specified by *count*. The *format* string is described under the description of the `printf` function. The `vsnprintf` function is equivalent to the `_snprintf` function, with the variable argument list replaced with *arg*, which has been initialized by the `va_start` macro.

The `vsnwprintf` function is identical to `vsnprintf` except that the argument *buf* specifies an array of wide characters into which the generated output is to be written, rather than converted to multibyte characters and written to a stream. The maximum number of wide characters to write, including a terminating null wide character, is specified by *count*. The `vsnwprintf` function accepts a wide-character string argument for *format*

Returns: The `vsnprintf` function returns the number of characters that would have been written had *count* been sufficiently large, not counting the terminating null character, or a negative value if an encoding error occurred. Thus, the null-terminated output has been completely written if and only if the returned value is nonnegative and less than *count*. The `vsnwprintf` function returns the number of wide characters that would have been written had *count* been sufficiently large, not counting the terminating null wide character, or a negative value if an encoding error occurred. Thus, the null-terminated output has been completely written if and only if the returned value is nonnegative and less than *count*. When an error has occurred, `errno` contains a value indicating the type of error that has been detected.

See Also: `_bprintf`, `cprintf`, `fprintf`, `printf`, `sprintf`, `va_arg`, `va_end`, `va_start`, `_vbprintf`, `vcprintf`, `vfprintf`, `vprintf`, `vsprintf`

Example: The following shows the use of `vsnprintf` in a general error message routine.

```
#include <stdio.h>
#include <stdlib.h>
#include <stdarg.h>
#include <string.h>

char *fmtmsg( char *format, ... )
{
    char    *msgbuf;
    int     len;
    va_list arglist;

    va_start( arglist, format );
    len = vsnprintf( NULL, 0, format, arglist );
    va_end( arglist );
    len = len + 1 + 7;
    msgbuf = malloc( len );
    strcpy( msgbuf, "Error: " );
    va_start( arglist, format );
    vsnprintf( &msgbuf[7], len, format, arglist );
    va_end( arglist );
    return( msgbuf );
}

void main( void )
{
    char *msg;

    msg = fmtmsg( "%s %d %s", "Failed", 100, "times" );
    printf( "%s\n", msg );
    free( msg );
}
```

Classification: vsnprintf is ANSI
vsnwprintf is ANSI

Systems: vsnprintf - All, Netware
vsnwprintf - All

Synopsis:

```
#define __STDC_WANT_LIB_EXT1__ 1
#include <stdarg.h>
#include <stdio.h>
int vsnprintf_s( char * restrict s, rsize_t n
           const char * restrict format, va_list arg );
#include <stdarg.h>
#include <wchar.h>
int vsnwprintf_s( char * restrict s, rsize_t n,
         const wchar_t * restrict format, va_list arg );
```

Constraints: If any of the following runtime-constraints is violated, the currently active runtime-constraint handler will be invoked and `vsnprintf_s` will return a non-zero value to indicate an error, or the runtime-constraint handler aborts the program.

Neither *s* nor *format* shall be a null pointer. The *n* argument shall neither equal zero nor be greater than `RSIZE_MAX.` The number of characters (including the trailing null) required for the result to be written to the array pointed to by *s* shall not be greater than *n*. The `%n` specifier (modified or not by flags, field width, or precision) shall not appear in the string pointed to by *format*. Any argument to `vsnprintf_s` corresponding to a `%s` specifier shall not be a null pointer. No encoding error shall occur.

If there is a runtime-constraint violation, then if *s* is not a null pointer and *n* is greater than zero and less than `RSIZE_MAX,` then the `vsnprintf_s` function sets *s[0]* to the null character.

Description: The `vsnprintf_s` function is equivalent to the `vsnprintf` function except for the explicit runtime-constraints listed above.

The `vsnprintf_s` function, unlike `vsprintf_s`, will truncate the result to fit within the array pointed to by *s*.

The `vsnwprintf_s` function is identical to `vsnprintf_s` except that it accepts a wide-character string argument for *format* and produces wide character output.

Returns: The `vsnprintf_s` function returns the number of characters that would have been written had *n* been sufficiently large, not counting the terminating null character, or a negative value if a runtime-constraint violation occurred. Thus, the null-terminated output has been completely written if and only if the returned value is nonnegative and less than *n*.

The `vsnprintf_s` function returns the number of wide characters that would have been written had *n* been sufficiently large, not counting the terminating wide null character, or a negative value if a runtime-constraint violation occurred. Thus, the null-terminated output has been completely written if and only if the returned value is nonnegative and less than *n*.

See Also: `_bprintf`, `cprintf`, `fprintf`, `printf`, `sprintf`, `_vbprintf`, `vcprintf`, `vfprintf`, `vprintf`, `vsprintf`

Example: The following shows the use of `vsnprintf_s` in a general error message routine.

```
#define __STDC_WANT_LIB_EXT1__ 1
#include <stdio.h>
#include <stdlib.h>
#include <stdarg.h>
#include <string.h>

char *fmtmsg( char *format, ... )
{
    char    *msgbuf;
    int     len;
    va_list arglist;

    va_start( arglist, format );
    len = vsnprintf( NULL, 0, format, arglist );
    va_end( arglist );
    len = len + 1 + 7;
    msgbuf = malloc( len );
    strcpy( msgbuf, "Error: " );
    va_start( arglist, format );
    vsnprintf_s( &msgbuf[7], len, format, arglist );
    va_end( arglist );
    return( msgbuf );
}

void main( void )
{
    char *msg;

    msg = fmtmsg( "%s %d %s", "Failed", 100, "times" );
    printf_s( "%s\n", msg );
    free( msg );
}
```

Classification: vsnprintf_s is TR 24731
vsnwprintf_s is TR 24731

Systems: vsnprintf_s - All, Netware
vsnwprintf_s - All

Synopsis:

```
#include <stdarg.h>
#include <stdio.h>
int vsprintf( char *buf,
              const char *format,
              va_list arg );
#include <stdarg.h>
#include <wchar.h>
int vswprintf( wchar_t *buf,
               size_t count,
               const wchar_t *format,
               va_list arg );
```

Safer C: The Safer C Library extension provides the `vsprintf_s` function which is a safer alternative to `vsprintf`. This newer `vsprintf_s` function is recommended to be used instead of the traditional "unsafe" `vsprintf` function.

Description: The `vsprintf` function formats data under control of the *format* control string and writes the result to *buf*. The *format* string is described under the description of the `printf` function. The `vsprintf` function is equivalent to the `sprintf` function, with the variable argument list replaced with *arg*, which has been initialized by the `va_start` macro.

The `vswprintf` function is identical to `vsprintf` except that the argument *buf* specifies an array of wide characters into which the generated output is to be written, rather than converted to multibyte characters and written to a stream. The maximum number of wide characters to write, including a terminating null wide character, is specified by *count*. The `vswprintf` function accepts a wide-character string argument for *format*

Returns: The `vsprintf` function returns the number of characters written, or a negative value if an output error occurred. The `vswprintf` function returns the number of wide characters written into the array, not counting the terminating null wide character, or a negative value if *count* or more wide characters were requested to be generated.

See Also: `_bprintf`, `cprintf`, `fprintf`, `printf`, `sprintf`, `va_arg`, `va_end`, `va_start`, `_vbprintf`, `vcprintf`, `vfprintf`, `vprintf`

Example: The following shows the use of `vsprintf` in a general error message routine.

```
#include <stdio.h>
#include <stdarg.h>
#include <string.h>

char msgbuf[80];

char *fmtmsg( char *format, ... )
{
    va_list arglist;

    va_start( arglist, format );
    strcpy( msgbuf, "Error: " );
    vsprintf( &msgbuf[7], format, arglist );
    va_end( arglist );
    return( msgbuf );
}
```

```
void main( void )
{
    char *msg;

    msg = fmtmsg( "%s %d %s", "Failed", 100, "times" );
    printf( "%s\n", msg );
}
```

Classification: vsprintf is ANSI
vswprintf is ANSI

Systems: `vsprintf - All, Netware`
`vswprintf - All`

Synopsis:

```
#define __STDC_WANT_LIB_EXT1__ 1
#include <stdarg.h>
#include <stdio.h>
int vsprintf_s( char * restrict s, rsize_t n
          const char * restrict format, va_list arg );
#include <stdarg.h>
#include <wchar.h>
int vswprintf_s( char * restrict s, rsize_t n,
        const wchar_t * restrict format, va_list arg );
```

Constraints: If any of the following runtime-constraints is violated, the currently active runtime-constraint handler will be invoked and `vsprintf_s` will return a non-zero value to indicate an error, or the runtime-constraint handler aborts the program.

Neither *s* nor *format* shall be a null pointer. The *n* argument shall neither equal zero nor be greater than `RSIZE_MAX.` The number of characters (including the trailing null) required for the result to be written to the array pointed to by *s* shall not be greater than *n*. The `%n` specifier (modified or not by flags, field width, or precision) shall not appear in the string pointed to by *format*. Any argument to `vsprintf_s` corresponding to a `%s` specifier shall not be a null pointer. No encoding error shall occur.

If there is a runtime-constraint violation, then if *s* is not a null pointer and *n* is greater than zero and less than `RSIZE_MAX,` then the `vsprintf_s` function sets *s[0]* to the null character.

Description: The `vsprintf_s` function is equivalent to the `vsprintf` function except for the explicit runtime-constraints listed above.

The `vsprintf_s` function, unlike `vsnprintf_s`, treats a result too big for the array pointed to by *s* as a runtime-constraint violation.

The `vswprintf_s` function is identical to `vsprintf_s` except that it accepts a wide-character string argument for *format* and produces wide character output.

Returns: If no runtime-constraint violation occurred, the `vsprintf_s` function returns the number of characters written in the array, not counting the terminating null character. If an encoding error occurred, `vsprintf_s` returns a negative value. If any other runtime-constraint violation occurred, `vsprintf_s` returns zero.

If no runtime-constraint violation occurred, the `vswprintf_s` function returns the number of wide characters written in the array, not counting the terminating null wide character. If an encoding error occurred or if *n* or more wide characters are requested to be written, `vswprintf_s` returns a negative value. If any other runtime-constraint violation occurred, `vswprintf_s` returns zero.

See Also: `_bprintf`, `cprintf`, `fprintf`, `printf`, `sprintf`, `_vbprintf`, `vcprintf`, `vfprintf`, `vprintf`, `vsprintf`

Example: The following shows the use of `vsprintf_s` in a general error message routine.

```
#define __STDC_WANT_LIB_EXT1__ 1
#include <stdio.h>
#include <stdarg.h>
#include <string.h>

char msgbuf[80];
```

```
char *fmtmsg( char *format, ... )
{
    va_list arglist;

    va_start( arglist, format );
    strcpy_s( msgbuf, sizeof( buffer ), "Error: " );
    vsprintf_s( &msgbuf[7], sizeof( msgbuf ) - 7,
                format, arglist );
    va_end( arglist );
    return( msgbuf );
}

void main( void )
{
    char *msg;

    msg = fmtmsg( "%s %d %s", "Failed", 100, "times" );
    printf( "%s\n", msg );
}
```

Classification: vsprintf_s is TR 24731
vswprintf_s is TR 24731

Systems: `vsprintf_s - All, Netware`
`vswprintf_s - All`

Synopsis:

```
#include <stdio.h>
#include <stdarg.h>
int vsscanf( const char *in_string,
             const char *format,
             va_list arg );
int vswscanf( const wchar_t *in_string,
              const wchar_t *format,
              va_list arg );
```

Safer C: The Safer C Library extension provides the `vsscanf_s` function which is a safer alternative to `vsscanf`. This newer `vsscanf_s` function is recommended to be used instead of the traditional "unsafe" `vsscanf` function.

Description: The `vsscanf` function scans input from the string designated by *in_string* under control of the argument *format*. The *format* string is described under the description of the `scanf` function.

The `vsscanf` function is equivalent to the `sscanf` function, with a variable argument list replaced with *arg*, which has been initialized using the `va_start` macro.

The `vswscanf` function is identical to `vsscanf` except that it accepts a wide-character string argument for *format*.

Returns: The `vsscanf` function returns `EOF` if the end of the input string was reached before any conversion. Otherwise, the number of input arguments for which values were successfully scanned and stored is returned.

See Also: `cscanf`, `fscanf`, `scanf`, `sscanf`, `va_arg`, `va_end`, `va_start`, `vcscanf`, `vfscanf`, `vscanf`

Example:

```
#include <stdio.h>
#include <stdarg.h>

void sfind( char *string, char *format, ... )
{
    va_list arglist;

    va_start( arglist, format );
    vsscanf( string, format, arglist );
    va_end( arglist );
}

void main( void )
{
    int day, year;
    char weekday[10], month[10];

    sfind( "Saturday April 18 1987",
            "%s %s %d %d",
            weekday, month, &day, &year );
    printf( "\n%s, %s %d, %d\n",
            weekday, month, day, year );
}
```

Classification: vsscanf is ISO C99

vswscanf is ISO C99

Systems:
```
vsscanf - All, Netware
vswscanf - All
```

Synopsis:

```
#define __STDC_WANT_LIB_EXT1__ 1
#include <stdarg.h>
#include <stdio.h>
int vsscanf_s( const char * restrict s,
               const char * restrict format,
               va_list arg );
#include <stdarg.h>
#include <wchar.h>
int vswscanf_s( const wchar_t * restrict s,
                const wchar_t * restrict format,
                va_list arg );
```

Constraints: If any of the following runtime-constraints is violated, the currently active runtime-constraint handler will be invoked and `vsscanf_s` will return a non-zero value to indicate an error, or the runtime-constraint handler aborts the program.

Neither *s* not *format* shall be a null pointer. Any argument indirected through in order to store converted input shall not be a null pointer.

If there is a runtime-constraint violation, the `vsscanf_s` function does not attempt to perform further input, and it is unspecified to what extent `vsscanf_s` performed input before discovering the runtime-constraint violation.

Description: The `vsscanf_s` function is equivalent to `sscanf_s`, with the variable argument list replaced by *arg*, which shall have been initialized by the `va_start` macro (and possibly subsequent `va_arg` calls). The `vsscanf_s` function does not invoke the `va_end` macro.

The `vswscanf_s` function is identical to `vsscanf_s` except that it accepts wide-character string arguments for *s* and *format*.

Returns: The `vsscanf_s` function returns `EOF` if an input failure occurred before any conversion or if there was a runtime-constraint violation. Otherwise, the `vsscanf_s` function returns the number of input items successfully assigned, which can be fewer than provided for, or even zero.

When a file input error occurs, the `errno` global variable may be set.

See Also: `cscanf`, `fscanf`, `scanf`, `sscanf`, `va_arg`, `va_end`, `va_start`, `vcscanf`, `vfscanf`, `vscanf`, `vsscanf`

Example:

```
#define __STDC_WANT_LIB_EXT1__ 1
#include <stdio.h>
#include <stdarg.h>

void sfind( char *string, char *format, ... )
{
    va_list arglist;

    va_start( arglist, format );
    vsscanf_s( string, format, arglist );
    va_end( arglist );
}
```

```
void main( void )
{
    int day, year;
    char weekday[10], month[10];

    sfind( "Friday August 0013 2004",
            "%s %s %d %d",
             weekday, sizeof( weekday ),
             month, sizeof( month ),
             &day, &year );
    printf_s( "\n%s, %s %d, %d\n",
            weekday, month, day, year );
}
```

produces the following:

```
Friday, August 13, 2004
```

Classification: vsscanf_s is TR 24731
vswscanf_s is TR 24731

Systems: vsscanf_s - All, Netware
vswscanf_s - All

Synopsis:

```
#include <process.h>
int wait( int *status );
```

Description: The `wait` function suspends the calling process until any of the caller's immediate child processes terminate.

Under Win32, there is no parent-child relationship amongst processes so the `wait` function cannot and does not wait for child processes to terminate. To wait for any process, you must specify its process id. For this reason, the `cwait` function should be used (one of its arguments is a process id).

If *status* is not `NULL,` it points to a word that will be filled in with the termination status word and return code of the terminated child process.

If the child process terminated normally, then the low order byte of the status word will be set to 0, and the high order byte will contain the low order byte of the return code that the child process passed to the `DOSEXIT` function. The `DOSEXIT` function is called whenever `main` returns, or `exit` or `_exit` are explicity called.

If the child process did not terminate normally, then the high order byte of the status word will be set to 0, and the low order byte will contain one of the following values:

Value	***Meaning***
1	Hard-error abort
2	Trap operation
3	SIGTERM signal not intercepted

Note: This implementation of the status value follows the OS/2 model and differs from the Microsoft implementation. Under Microsoft, the return code is returned in the low order byte and it is not possible to determine whether a return code of 1, 2, or 3 imply that the process terminated normally. For portability to Microsoft compilers, you should ensure that the application that is waited on does not return one of these values. The following shows how to handle the status value in a portable manner.

```
cwait( &status, process_id, WAIT_CHILD );

#if defined(__WATCOMC__)
switch( status & 0xff ) {
case 0:
    printf( "Normal termination exit code = %d\n", status >> 8 );
    break;
case 1:
    printf( "Hard-error abort\n" );
    break;
case 2:
    printf( "Trap operation\n" );
    break;
case 3:
    printf( "SIGTERM signal not intercepted\n" );
    break;
default:
    printf( "Bogus return status\n" );
}

#else if defined(_MSC_VER)
switch( status & 0xff ) {
case 1:
    printf( "Possible Hard-error abort\n" );
    break;
case 2:
    printf( "Possible Trap operation\n" );
    break;
case 3:
    printf( "Possible SIGTERM signal not intercepted\n" );
    break;
default:
    printf( "Normal termination exit code = %d\n", status );
}

#endif
```

Returns: The `wait` function returns the child's process id if the child process terminated normally. Otherwise, `wait` returns -1 and sets `errno` to one of the following values:

Constant	***Meaning***
ECHILD	No child processes exist for the calling process.
EINTR	The child process terminated abnormally.

See Also: `exit`, `_exit`, `spawn...`

Example:

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

void main()
  {
     int   process_id, status;

     process_id = spawnl( P_NOWAIT, "child.exe",
                "child", "parm", NULL );
     wait( &status );
  }
```

Classification: WATCOM

Systems: Win32, QNX, OS/2 1.x(all), OS/2-32

Synopsis:

```
#include <stdlib.h>
size_t wcstombs( char *s, const wchar_t *pwcs, size_t n );
#include <mbstring.h>
size_t _fwcstombs( char __far *s,
                   const wchar_t __far *pwcs,
                   size_t n );
```

Safer C: The Safer C Library extension provides the `wcstombs_s` function which is a safer alternative to `wcstombs`. This newer `wcstombs_s` function is recommended to be used instead of the traditional "unsafe" `wcstombs` function.

Description: The `wcstombs` function converts a sequence of wide character codes from the array pointed to by *pwcs* into a sequence of multibyte characters and stores them in the array pointed to by *s*. The `wcstombs` function stops if a multibyte character would exceed the limit of *n* total bytes, or if the null character is stored. At most *n* bytes of the array pointed to by *s* will be modified.

The function is a data model independent form of the `wcstombs` function that accepts far pointer arguments. It is most useful in mixed memory model applications.

Returns: If an invalid multibyte character is encountered, the `wcstombs` function returns `(size_t)-1.` Otherwise, the `wcstombs` function returns the number of array elements modified, not including the terminating zero code if present.

See Also: `wcstombs_s`, `mblen`, `mbtowc`, `mbstowcs`, `mbstowcs_s`, `wctomb`, `wctomb_s`

Example:

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

wchar_t wbuffer[] = {
    0x0073,
    0x0074,
    0x0072,
    0x0069,
    0x006e,
    0x0067,
    0x0000
  };

void main()
  {
    char    mbsbuffer[50];
    int     i, len;

    len = wcstombs( mbsbuffer, wbuffer, 50 );
    if( len != -1 ) {
      for( i = 0; i < len; i++ )
        printf( "/%4.4x", wbuffer[i] );
      printf( "\n" );
      mbsbuffer[len] = '\0';
      printf( "%s(%d)\n", mbsbuffer, len );
    }
  }
```

produces the following:

```
/0073/0074/0072/0069/006e/0067
string(6)
```

Classification: ANSI

Systems: All, Netware

Synopsis:

```
#define __STDC_WANT_LIB_EXT1__ 1
#include <stdlib.h>
errno_t wcstombs_s( size_t * restrict retval,
                    char * restrict dst,
                    rsize_t dstmax,
                    const wchar_t * restrict src,
                    rsize_t len);

errno_t _fwcstombs_s( size_t __far * restrict retval,
                      char __far * restrict dst,
                      rsize_t dstmax,
                      const wchar_t __far * restrict src,
                      rsize_t len);
```

Constraints: If any of the following runtime-constraints is violated, the currently active runtime-constraint handler will be invoked and `wcstombs_s` will return a non-zero value to indicate an error, or the runtime-constraint handler aborts the program.

Neither *retval* nor *src* shall be a null pointer. If *dst* is not a null pointer, then neither *len* nor *dstmax* shall be greater than `RSIZE_MAX`. If *dst* is a null pointer, then *dstmax* shall equal zero. If *dst* is not a null pointer,then *dstmax* shall not equal zero. If *dst* is not a null pointer and *len* is not less than *dstmax*, then the conversion shall have been stopped (see below) because a terminating null wide character was reached or because an encoding error occurred.

If there is a runtime-constraint violation, then `wcstombs_s` does the following. If *retval* is not a null pointer,then `wcstombs_s` sets **retval* to (size_t)(-1). If *dst* is not a null pointer and *dstmax* is greater than zero and less than `RSIZE_MAX`, then `wcstombs_s` sets *dst[0]* to the null character.

Description: The `wcstombs_s` function converts a sequence of wide characters from the array pointed to by *src* into a sequence of corresponding multibyte characters that begins in the initial shift state. If *dst* is not a null pointer,the converted characters are then stored into the array pointed to by *dst*. Conversion continues up to and including a terminating null wide character, which is also stored.

Conversion stops earlier in two cases:
when a wide character is reached that does not correspond to a valid multibyte character;
(if *dst* is not a null pointer) when the next multibyte character would exceed the limit of *n* total bytes to be stored into the array pointed to by *dst*. If the wide character being converted is the null wide character, then *n* is the lesser of *len* or *dstmax*. Otherwise, *n* is the lesser of *len* or *dstmax-1*.

If the conversion stops without converting a null wide character and *dst* is not a null pointer, then a null character is stored into the array pointed to by *dst* immediately following any multibyte characters already stored. Each conversion takes place as if by a call to the wcrtomb function.

Regardless of whether *dst* is or is not a null pointer, if the input conversion encounters a wide character that does not correspond to a valid multibyte character, an encoding error occurs: the `wcstombs_s` function stores the value (size_t)(-1) into **retval*. Otherwise, the `wcstombs_s` function stores into **retval* the number of bytes in the resulting multibyte character sequence, not including the terminating null character (if any).

All elements following the terminating null character (if any) written by `wcstombs_s` in the array of *dstmax* elements pointed to by *dst* take unspecified values when `wcstombs_s` returns.

If copying takes place between objects that overlap, the objects take on unspecified values.

The _fwcstombs_s function is a data model independent form of the wcstombs_s function that accepts far pointer arguments. It is most useful in mixed memory model applications.

Returns: The wcstombs_s function returns zero if there was no runtime-constraint violation. Otherwise, a non-zero value is returned.

See Also: wcstombs, mblen, mbtowc, mbstowcs, mbstowcs_s, wctomb, wctomb_s

Example:

```
#define __STDC_WANT_LIB_EXT1__ 1
#include <stdio.h>
#include <stdlib.h>

wchar_t wbuffer[] = {
    0x0073,
    0x0074,
    0x0072,
    0x0069,
    0x006e,
    0x0067,
    0x0073,
    0x0074,
    0x0072,
    0x0069,
    0x006e,
    0x0067,
    0x0000
  };

int main()
{
    char    mbsbuffer[50];
    int     i;
    size_t  retval;
    errno_t rc;

    rc = wcstombs_s( &retval, mbsbuffer, 50, wbuffer, sizeof( wbuffer
 ) );
    if( rc == 0 ) {
        for( i = 0; i < retval; i++ )
            printf( "/%4.4x", wbuffer[i] );
        printf( "\n" );
        mbsbuffer[retval] = '\0';
        printf( "%s(%d)\n", mbsbuffer, retval );
    }
    return( rc );
}
```

produces the following:

```
/0073/0074/0072/0069/006e/0067
string(6)
```

Classification: wcstombs_s is TR 24731

Systems: All, Netware

Synopsis:
```
#include <stdlib.h>
int wctomb( char *s, wchar_t wc );
#include <mbstring.h>
int _fwctomb( char __far *s, wchar_t wc );
```

Safer C: The Safer C Library extension provides the `wctomb_s` function which is a safer alternative to `wctomb`. This newer `wctomb_s` function is recommended to be used instead of the traditional "unsafe" `wctomb` function.

Description: The `wctomb` function determines the number of bytes required to represent the multibyte character corresponding to the wide character contained in *wc*. If *s* is not a NULL pointer, the multibyte character representation is stored in the array pointed to by *s*. At most `MB_CUR_MAX` characters will be stored.

The function is a data model independent form of the `wctomb` function that accepts far pointer arguments. It is most useful in mixed memory model applications.

Returns: If *s* is a NULL pointer, the `wctomb` function returns zero if multibyte character encodings are not state dependent, and non-zero otherwise. If *s* is not a NULL pointer, the `wctomb` function returns:

Value	***Meaning***
-1	if the value of *wc* does not correspond to a valid multibyte character
len	the number of bytes that comprise the multibyte character corresponding to the value of *wc*.

See Also: `wctomb_s`, `mblen`, `mbstowcs`, `mbstowcs_s`, `mbtowc`, `wcstombs`, `wcstombs_s`

Example:
```
#include <stdio.h>
#include <stdlib.h>

wchar_t wchar = { 0x0073 };
char    mbbuffer[2];

void main()
  {
    int len;

    printf( "Character encodings are %sstate dependent\n",
            ( wctomb( NULL, 0 ) )
            ? "" : "not " );

    len = wctomb( mbbuffer, wchar );
    mbbuffer[len] = '\0';
    printf( "%s(%d)\n", mbbuffer, len );
  }
```

produces the following:

```
Character encodings are not state dependent
s(1)
```

Classification: ANSI

Systems: All, Netware

Synopsis:

```
#define __STDC_WANT_LIB_EXT1__ 1
#include <stdlib.h>
errno_t wctomb_s( int * restrict status,
                  char * restrict s,
                  rsize_t smax,
                  wchar_t wc);
errno_t _fwctomb_s( int __far * restrict status,
                  char __far * restrict s,
                  rsize_t smax,
                  wchar_t wc);
```

Constraints: If any of the following runtime-constraints is violated, the currently active runtime-constraint handler will be invoked and `wctomb_s` will return a non-zero value to indicate an error, or the runtime-constraint handler aborts the program.

Let *n* denote the number of bytes needed to represent the multibyte character corresponding to the wide character given by *wc* (including any shift sequences).

If *s* is not a null pointer, then *smax* shall not be less than *n*, and *smax* shall not be greater than `RSIZE_MAX`. If *s* is a null pointer, then *smax* shall equal zero.

If there is a runtime-constraint violation, `wctomb_s` does not modify the int pointed to by *status*, and if *s* is not a null pointer, no more than *smax* elements in the array pointed to by *s* will be accessed.

Description: The `wctomb_s` function determines *n* and stores the multibyte character representation of *wc* in the array whose first element is pointed to by *s* (if *s* is not a null pointer). The number of characters stored never exceeds `MB_CUR_MAX` or *smax*. If *wc* is a null wide character, a null byte is stored, preceded by any shift sequence needed to restore the initial shift state, and the function is left in the initial conversion state.

The implementation shall behave as if no library function calls the `wctomb_s` function.

If *s* is a null pointer,the `wctomb_s` function stores into the int pointed to by *status* a nonzero or zero value, if multibyte character encodings, respectively, do or do not have state-dependent encodings.

If *s* is not a null pointer,the `wctomb_s` function stores into the int pointed to by *status* either *n* or *-1* if *wc*, respectively, does or does not correspond to a valid multibyte character.

In no case will the int pointed to by *status* be set to a value greater than the `MB_CUR_MAX` macro.

The `_fwctomb_s` function is a data model independent form of the wctomb_s function that accepts far pointer arguments. It is most useful in mixed memory model applications.

Returns: The `wctomb_s` function returns zero if there was no runtime-constraint violation. Otherwise, a non-zero value is returned.

See Also: `wctomb`, `mblen`, `mbstowcs`, `mbstowcs_s`, `mbtowc`, `wcstombs`, `wcstombs_s`

Example:

```
#define __STDC_WANT_LIB_EXT1__ 1
#include <stdio.h>
#include <stdlib.h>

wchar_t wchar = { 0x0073 };
char    mbbuffer[3];

int main()
{
    int     len;
    int     status;
    errno_t rc;

    rc = wctomb_s( &status, NULL, 0, wchar );
    printf( "Character encodings are %sstate dependent\n",
            ( status ) ? "" : "not " );

    rc = wctomb_s( &len, mbbuffer, 2, wchar );
    if( rc != 0) {
        printf( "Character encoding error\n");
    } else {
        mbbuffer[len] = '\0';
        printf( "%s(%d)\n", mbbuffer, len );
    }
    return( rc );
}
```

produces the following:

```
Character encodings are not state dependent
s(1)
```

Classification: wctomb_s is TR 24731

Systems: All, Netware

Synopsis:

```
#include <wctype.h>
wctrans_t wctrans( const char *property );
```

Description: The `wctrans` function constructs a value with type `wctrans_t` that describes a mapping between wide characters identified by the string argument *property*. The constructed value is affected by the `LC_CTYPE` category of the current locale; the constructed value becomes indeterminate if the category's setting is changed.

The two strings listed below are valid in all locales as *property* arguments to the `wctrans` function.

Constant	***Meaning***
tolower	uppercase characters are mapped to lowercase
toupper	lowercase characters are mapped to uppercase

Returns: If *property* identifies a valid class of wide characters according to the `LC_CTYPE` category of the current locale, the `wctrans` function returns a non-zero value that is valid as the second argument to the `towctrans` function; otherwise, it returns zero.

See Also: `isalnum`, `isalpha`, `isblank`, `iscntrl`, `isdigit`, `isgraph`, `islower`, `isprint`, `ispunct`, `isspace`, `isupper`, `iswctype`, `isxdigit`, `tolower`, `toupper`, `towctrans`

Example:

```
#include <stdio.h>
#include <wctype.h>

char *translations[2] = {
    "tolower",
    "toupper"
};

void main( void )
{
    int     i;
    wint_t  wc = 'A';
    wint_t  twc;

    for( i = 0; i < 2; i++ ) {
        twc = towctrans( wc, wctrans( translations[i] ) );
        printf( "%s(%lc): %lc\n", translations[i], wc, twc );
    }
}
```

produces the following:

```
tolower(A): a
toupper(A): A
```

Classification: ANSI

Systems: All, Netware

Synopsis:

```
#include <wctype.h>
wctype_t wctype( const char *property );
```

Description: The `wctype` function constructs a value with type `wctype_t` that describes a class of wide characters identified by the string argument, *property*. The constructed value is affected by the `LC_CTYPE` category of the current locale; the constructed value becomes indeterminate if the category's setting is changed.

The twelve strings listed below are valid in all locales as *property* arguments to the `wctype` function.

Constant	Meaning
alnum	any wide character for which one of `iswalpha` or `iswdigit` is true
alpha	any wide character for which `iswupper` or `iswlower` is true, that is, for any wide character that is one of an implementation-defined set for which none of `iswcntrl`, `iswdigit`, `iswpunct`, or `iswspace` is true
blank	any wide character corresponding to a standard blank character (space or horizontal tab) or is one of an implementation-defined set of wide characters for which `iswblank` is true
cntrl	any control wide character
digit	any wide character corresponding to a decimal-digit character
graph	any printable wide character except a space wide character
lower	any wide character corresponding to a lowercase letter, or one of an implementation-defined set of wide characters for which none of `iswcntrl`, `iswdigit`, `iswpunct`, or `iswspace` is true
print	any printable wide character including a space wide character
punct	any printable wide character that is not a space wide character or a wide character for which `iswalnum` is true
space	any wide character corresponding to a standard white-space character or is one of an implementation-defined set of wide characters for which `iswalnum` is false
upper	any wide character corresponding to a uppercase letter, or if c is one of an implementation-defined set of wide characters for which none of `iswcntrl`, `iswdigit`, `iswpunct`, or `iswspace` is true
xdigit	any wide character corresponding to a hexadecimal digit character

Returns: If *property* identifies a valid class of wide characters according to the `LC_CTYPE` category of the current locale, the `wctype` function returns a non-zero value that is valid as the second argument to the `iswctype` function; otherwise, it returns zero.

See Also: `isalnum`, `isalpha`, `isblank`, `iscntrl`, `isdigit`, `isgraph`, `islower`, `isprint`, `ispunct`, `isspace`, `isupper`, `iswctype`, `isxdigit`, `tolower`, `toupper`, `towctrans`

Example:

```
#include <stdio.h>
#include <wchar.h>

char *types[] = {
    "alnum",
    "blank",
    "alpha",
    "cntrl",
    "digit",
    "graph",
    "lower",
    "print",
    "punct",
    "space",
    "upper",
    "xdigit"
};

void main( void )
{
    int     i;
    wint_t  wc = 'A';

    for( i = 0; i < 12; i++ )
        if( iswctype( wc, wctype( types[i] ) ) )
            printf( "%s\n", types[i] );
}
```

produces the following:

```
alnum
alpha
graph
print
upper
xdigit
```

Classification: ANSI

Systems: All

Synopsis:
```
#include <graph.h>
short _FAR _wrapon( short wrap );
```

Description: The `_wrapon` function is used to control the display of text when the text output reaches the right side of the text window. This is text displayed with the `_outtext` and `_outmem` functions. The *wrap* argument can take one of the following values:

_GWRAPON causes lines to wrap at the window border

_GWRAPOFF causes lines to be truncated at the window border

Returns: The `_wrapon` function returns the previous setting for wrapping.

See Also: `_outtext`, `_outmem`, `_settextwindow`

Example:
```
#include <conio.h>
#include <graph.h>
#include <stdio.h>

main()
{
    int i;
    char buf[ 80 ];

    _setvideomode( _TEXTC80 );
    _settextwindow( 5, 20, 20, 30 );
    _wrapon( _GWRAPOFF );
    for( i = 1; i <= 3; ++i ) {
        _settextposition( 2 * i, 1 );
        sprintf( buf, "Very very long line %d", i );
        _outtext( buf );
    }
    _wrapon( _GWRAPON );
    for( i = 4; i <= 6; ++i ) {
        _settextposition( 2 * i, 1 );
        sprintf( buf, "Very very long line %d", i );
        _outtext( buf );
    }
    getch();
    _setvideomode( _DEFAULTMODE );
}
```

Classification: _wrapon is PC Graphics

Systems: DOS, QNX

Synopsis:

```
#include <unistd.h>
int write( int fildes, void *buffer, unsigned len );
```

Description: The `write` function writes data at the operating system level. The number of bytes transmitted is given by *len* and the data to be transmitted is located at the address specified by *buffer*.

The *fildes* value is returned by the `open` function. The access mode must have included either `O_WRONLY` or `O_RDWR` when the `open` function was invoked.

The data is written to the file at the end when the file was opened with `O_APPEND` included as part of the access mode; otherwise, it is written at the current file position for the file in question. This file position can be determined with the `tell` function and can be set with the `lseek` function.

When `O_BINARY` is included in the access mode, the data is transmitted unchanged. When `O_TEXT` is included in the access mode, the data is transmitted with extra carriage return characters inserted before each linefeed character encountered in the original data.

A file can be truncated under DOS and OS/2 2.0 by specifying 0 as the *len* argument. **Note,** however, that this doesn't work under OS/2 2.1, Windows NT/2000, and other operating systems. To truncate a file in a portable manner, use the `chsize` function.

Returns: The `write` function returns the number of bytes (does not include any extra carriage-return characters transmitted) of data transmitted to the file. When there is no error, this is the number given by the *len* argument. In the case of an error, such as there being no space available to contain the file data, the return value will be less than the number of bytes transmitted. A value of -1 may be returned in the case of some output errors. When an error has occurred, `errno` contains a value indicating the type of error that has been detected.

See Also: `chsize`, `close`, `creat`, `dup`, `dup2`, `eof`, `exec...`, `fdopen`, `filelength`, `fileno`, `fstat`, `lseek`, `open`, `read`, `setmode`, `sopen`, `stat`, `tell`, `umask`

Example:

```
#include <stdio.h>
#include <unistd.h>
#include <fcntl.h>

char buffer[]
        = { "A text record to be written" };

void main( void )
{
    int fildes;
    int size_written;

    /* open a file for output             */
    /* replace existing file if it exists */
    fildes = open( "file",
                O_WRONLY | O_CREAT | O_TRUNC,
                S_IRUSR | S_IWUSR | S_IRGRP | S_IWGRP );
    if( fildes != -1 ) {

        /* write the text                     */
        size_written = write( fildes, buffer,
                              sizeof( buffer ) );
```

```
            /* test for error                        */
            if( size_written != sizeof( buffer ) ) {
                printf( "Error writing file\n" );
            }

            /* close the file                        */
            close( fildes );
        }
    }
```

Classification: POSIX 1003.1

Systems: All, Netware

4 Re-entrant Functions

The following functions in the C library are re-entrant:

abs	atoi	atol	bsearch
bsearch_s	div	fabs	_fmbsrtowcs_s
_fmbstowcs_s	_fmemccpy	_fmemchr	_fmemcmp
_fmemcpy	_fmemicmp	_fmemmove	_fmemset
_fstrcat	_fstrchr	_fstrcmp	_fstrcpy
_fstrcspn	_fstricmp	_fstrlen	_fstrlwr
_fstrncat	_fstrncmp	_fstrncpy	_fstrnicmp
_fstrnset	_fstrpbrk	_fstrrchr	_fstrrev
_fstrset	_fstrspn	_fstrstr	_fstrupr
_fwcrtombs_s	_fwcsrtombs_s	_fwcstombs_s	_fwctomb_s
isalnum	isalpha	isascii	isblank
iscntrl	isdigit	isgraph	islower
isprint	ispunct	isspace	isupper
isxdigit	itoa	labs	ldiv
lfind	longjmp	_lrotl	_lrotr
lsearch	ltoa	_makepath	mblen
mbsrtowcs_s	mbstowcs	mbstowcs_s	mbtowc
memccpy	memchr	memcmp	memcpy
memcpy_s	memicmp	memmove	memmove_s
memset	movedata	qsort	qsort_s
_rotl	_rotr	segread	setjmp
_splitpath	strcat	strcat_s	strchr
strcmp	strcoll	strcpy	strcpy_s
strcspn	strerror_s	strerrorlen_s	stricmp
strlen	strlwr	strncat	strncat_s
strncmp	strncpy	strncpy_s	strnicmp
strnlen_s	strnset	strpbrk	strrchr
strrev	strset	strspn	strstr
strtok_s	strupr	swab	tolower
toupper	ultoa	utoa	wcrtombs_s
wcscat_s	wcscpy_s	wcserror_s	wcserrorlen_s
wcsncat_s	wcsncat_s	wcsncpy_s	wcsnlen_s
wcsrtombs_s	wcstok_s	wcstombs	wcstombs_s
wctomb	wctomb_s	wmemcpy_s	wmemmove_s

Appendices

A. Implementation-Defined Behavior of the C Library

This appendix describes the behavior of the 16-bit and 32-bit Watcom C libraries when the ANSI/ISO C Language standard describes the behavior as *implementation-defined.* The term describing each behavior is taken directly from the ANSI/ISO C Language standard. The numbers in parentheses at the end of each term refers to the section of the standard that discusses the behavior.

A.1 NULL Macro

The null pointer constant to which the macro `NULL` expands (7.1.6).

The macro `NULL` expands to 0 in small data models and to 0L in large data models.

A.2 Diagnostic Printed by the assert Function

The diagnostic printed by and the termination behavior of the `assert` function (7.2).

The `assert` function prints a diagnostic message to `stderr` and calls the `abort` routine if the expression is false. The diagnostic message has the following form:

```
Assertion failed: [expression], file [name], line [number]
```

A.3 Character Testing

The sets of characters tested for by the `isalnum`, `isalpha`, `iscntrl`, `islower`, `isprint`, and `isupper` functions (7.3.1).

Function	*Characters Tested For*
isalnum	Characters 0-9, A-Z, a-z
isalpha	Characters A-Z, a-z
iscntrl	ASCII 0x00-0x1f, 0x7f
islower	Characters a-z
isprint	ASCII 0x20-0x7e
isupper	Characters A-Z

A.4 Domain Errors

The values returned by the mathematics functions on domain errors (7.5.1).

When a domain error occurs, the listed values are returned by the following functions:

Function	***Value returned***
acos	0.0
acosh	- HUGE_VAL
asin	0.0
atan2	0.0
atanh	- HUGE_VAL
log	- HUGE_VAL
log10	- HUGE_VAL
log2	- HUGE_VAL
pow(neg,frac)	0.0
pow(0.0,0.0)	1.0
pow(0.0,neg)	- HUGE_VAL
sqrt	0.0
y0	- HUGE_VAL
y1	- HUGE_VAL
yn	- HUGE_VAL

A.5 Underflow of Floating-Point Values

Whether the mathematics functions set the integer expression `errno` to the value of the macro `ERANGE` on underflow range errors (7.5.1).

The integer expression `errno` is not set to `ERANGE` on underflow range errors in the mathematics functions.

A.6 The fmod Function

Whether a domain error occurs or zero is returned when the `fmod` function has a second argument of zero (7.5.6.4).

Zero is returned when the second argument to `fmod` is zero.

A.7 The signal Function

The set of signals for the `signal` function (7.7.1.1).

See the description of the `signal` function presented earlier in this book. Also see the `QNX System Architecture` manual.

The semantics for each signal recognized by the `signal` function (7.7.1.1).

See the description of the `signal` function presented earlier in this book. Also see the `QNX System Architecture` manual.

The default handling and the handling at program startup for each signal recognized by the `signal` function (7.7.1.1).

See the description of the `signal` function presented earlier in this book. Also see the `QNX System Architecture` manual.

A.8 Default Signals

If the equivalent of `signal`(sig, SIG_DFL) is not executed prior to the call of a signal handler, the blocking of the signal that is performed (7.7.1.1).

The equivalent of

```
signal( sig, SIG_DFL );
```

is executed prior to the call of a signal handler.

A.9 The SIGILL Signal

Whether the default handling is reset if the `SIGILL` signal is received by a handler specified to the `signal` function (7.7.1.1).

The equivalent of

```
signal( SIGILL, SIG_DFL );
```

is executed prior to the call of the signal handler.

A.10 Terminating Newline Characters

Whether the last line of a text stream requires a terminating new-line character (7.9.2).

The last line of a text stream does not require a terminating new-line character.

A.11 Space Characters

Whether space characters that are written out to a text stream immediately before a new-line character appear when read in (7.9.2).

All characters written out to a text stream will appear when read in.

A.12 Null Characters

The number of null characters that may be appended to data written to a binary stream (7.9.2).

No null characters are appended to data written to a binary stream.

A.13 File Position in Append Mode

Whether the file position indicator of an append mode stream is initially positioned at the beginning or end of the file (7.9.3).

When a file is open in append mode, the file position indicator initially points to the end of the file.

A.14 Truncation of Text Files

Whether a write on a text stream causes the associated file to be truncated beyond that point (7.9.3).

Writing to a text stream does not truncate the file beyond that point.

A.15 File Buffering

The characteristics of file buffering (7.9.3).

Disk files accessed through the standard I/O functions are fully buffered. The default buffer size is 1024 bytes for both 16 and 32-bit systems.

A.16 Zero-Length Files

Whether a zero-length file actually exists (7.9.3).

A file with length zero can exist.

A.17 File Names

The rules of composing valid file names (7.9.3).

A valid file specification consists of an optional node name (which is always preceded by two slashes), a series of optional directory names (each preceded by one slash), and a file name. If a node name or directory name precedes the file name, then the file name must also be preceded by a slash.

Directory names and file names can contain up to 48 characters. Case is respected.

A.18 File Access Limits

Whether the same file can be open multiple times (7.9.3).

It is possible to open a file multiple times.

A.19 Deleting Open Files

The effect of the `remove` function on an open file (7.9.4.1).

The `remove` function deletes a file, even if the file is open.

A.20 Renaming with a Name that Exists

The effect if a file with the new name exists prior to a call to the `rename` function (7.9.4.2).

The `rename` function will succeed if you attempt to rename a file using a name that exists.

A.21 Printing Pointer Values

The output for `%p` conversion in the `fprintf` function (7.9.6.1).

Two types of pointers are supported: near pointers (%hp), and far pointers (%lp). The output for %p depends on the memory model being used.

In 16-bit mode, the `fprintf` function produces hexadecimal values of the form XXXX for 16-bit near pointers, and XXXX:XXXX (segment and offset separated by a colon) for 32-bit far pointers.

In 32-bit mode, the `fprintf` function produces hexadecimal values of the form XXXXXXXX for 32-bit near pointers, and XXXX:XXXXXXXX (segment and offset separated by a colon) for 48-bit far pointers.

A.22 Reading Pointer Values

The input for `%p` conversion in the `fscanf` function (7.9.6.2).

The `fscanf` function converts hexadecimal values into the correct address when the %p format specifier is used.

A.23 Reading Ranges

The interpretation of a `-` character that is neither the first nor the last character in the scanlist for `%[` conversion in the `fscanf` function (7.9.6.2).

The "-" character indicates a character range. The character prior to the "-" is the first character in the range. The character following the "-" is the last character in the range.

A.24 File Position Errors

The value to which the macro `errno` is set by the `fgetpos` or `ftell` function on failure (7.9.9.1, 7.9.9.4).

When the function `fgetpos` or `ftell` fails, they set `errno` to `EBADF` if the file number is bad. The constants are defined in the `<errno.h>` header file.

A.25 Messages Generated by the perror Function

The messages generated by the `perror` function (7.9.10.4).

The `perror` function generates the following messages.

Error	*Message*
0	"No error"
1	"Operation not permitted"
2	"No such file or directory"
3	"No such process"
4	"Interrupted function call"
5	"I/O error"
6	"No such device or address"
7	"Arg list too big"
8	"Exec format error"
9	"Bad file descriptor"
10	"No child processes"
11	"Resource unavailable; try again"
12	"Not enough memory"
13	"Permission denied"
14	"Bad address"
15	"Block device required"
16	"Resource busy"
17	"File exists"
18	"Improper link"
19	"No such device"
20	"Not a directory"
21	"Is a directory"
22	"Invalid argument"
23	"Too many files in the system"

24	"Too many open files"
25	"Inappropriate I/O control operation"
26	"Text file busy"
27	"File too large"
28	"No space left on device"
29	"Invalid seek"
30	"Read-only file system"
31	"Too many links"
32	"Broken pipe"
33	"Math arg out of domain of func"
34	"Result too large"
35	"No message of desired type"
36	"Identifier removed"
37	"Channel number out of range"
38	"Level 2 not synchronized"
39	"Level 3 halted"
40	"Level 3 reset"
41	"Link number out of range"
42	"Protocol driver not attached"
43	"No CSI structure available"
44	"Level 2 halted"
45	"Resource deadlock avoided"
46	"No locks available"
62	"Too many levels of symbolic links or prefixes"
78	"Filename too long"
83	"Can’t access shared library"
84	"Accessing a corrupted shared lib"
85	".lib section in a.out corrupted"
86	"Attempting to link in too many libs"
87	"Attempting to exec a shared lib"
89	"Function not implemented"
93	"Directory not empty"
103	"Operation not supported"
122	"Potentially recoverable I/O error"
1000	"Must be done on local machine"
1001	"Need an NDP (8087...) to run"
1002	"Corrupted file system detected"
1003	"32 bit integer fields were used"
1004	"no proc entry avail for virtual process"
1005	"process manager-to-net enqueuing failed"
1006	"could not find net manager for node no."
1007	"told to allocate a vid buf too small"
1008	"told to allocate a vid buf too big"
1009	"More to do; send message again"
1010	"Remap to controlling terminal"
1011	"No license"

A.26 Allocating Zero Memory

The behavior of the calloc, malloc, or realloc function if the size requested is zero (7.10.3).

The value returned will be NULL. No actual memory is allocated.

A.27 The abort Function

The behavior of the abort function with regard to open and temporary files (7.10.4.1).

The abort function does not close any files that are open or temporary, nor does it flush any output buffers.

A.28 The atexit Function

The status returned by the exit function if the value of the argument is other than zero, EXIT_SUCCESS, or EXIT_FAILURE (7.10.4.3).

The exit function returns the value of its argument to the operating system regardless of its value.

A.29 Environment Names

The set of environment names and the method for altering the environment list used by the getenv function (7.10.4.4).

The set of environment names is unlimited. Environment variables can be set from the QNX command line using the EXPORT or SET commands. A program can modify its environment variables with the putenv function. Such modifications last only until the program terminates.

A.30 The system Function

The contents and mode of execution of the string by the system function (7.10.4.5).

The system function always executes an executable binary or a shell file, using /bin/sh.

A.31 The strerror Function

The contents of the error message strings returned by the strerror function (7.11.6.2).

The strerror function generates the following messages.

Error	*Message*
0	"No error"
1	"Operation not permitted"
2	"No such file or directory"
3	"No such process"
4	"Interrupted function call"
5	"I/O error"
6	"No such device or address"
7	"Arg list too big"
8	"Exec format error"
9	"Bad file descriptor"
10	"No child processes"
11	"Resource unavailable; try again"
12	"Not enough memory"
13	"Permission denied"
14	"Bad address"
15	"Block device required"
16	"Resource busy"
17	"File exists"
18	"Improper link"
19	"No such device"
20	"Not a directory"
21	"Is a directory"
22	"Invalid argument"
23	"Too many files in the system"
24	"Too many open files"
25	"Inappropriate I/O control operation"
26	"Text file busy"
27	"File too large"
28	"No space left on device"
29	"Invalid seek"
30	"Read-only file system"
31	"Too many links"
32	"Broken pipe"
33	"Math arg out of domain of func"
34	"Result too large"
35	"No message of desired type"
36	"Identifier removed"
37	"Channel number out of range"
38	"Level 2 not synchronized"
39	"Level 3 halted"
40	"Level 3 reset"
41	"Link number out of range"
42	"Protocol driver not attached"
43	"No CSI structure available"
44	"Level 2 halted"
45	"Resource deadlock avoided"
46	"No locks available"
62	"Too many levels of symbolic links or prefixes"
78	"Filename too long"
83	"Can’t access shared library"

84	"Accessing a corrupted shared lib"
85	".lib section in a.out corrupted"
86	"Attempting to link in too many libs"
87	"Attempting to exec a shared lib"
89	"Function not implemented"
93	"Directory not empty"
103	"Operation not supported"
122	"Potentially recoverable I/O error"
1000	"Must be done on local machine"
1001	"Need an NDP (8087...) to run"
1002	"Corrupted file system detected"
1003	"32 bit integer fields were used"
1004	"no proc entry avail for virtual process"
1005	"process manager-to-net enqueuing failed"
1006	"could not find net manager for node no."
1007	"told to allocate a vid buf too small"
1008	"told to allocate a vid buf too big"
1009	"More to do; send message again"
1010	"Remap to controlling terminal"
1011	"No license"

A.32 The Time Zone

The local time zone and Daylight Saving Time (7.12.1).

The time zone is set in the system initialization file for your node, (e.g. `/etc/config/sysinit.2`). See the *QNX User's Guide.*

A.33 The clock Function

The era for the `clock` function (7.12.2.1).

The `clock` function's era begins with a value of 0 when the program starts to execute.

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