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

\$ man strtoull.3

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

NAME

strtoul, strtoull, strtouq - convert a string to an unsigned long integer

SYNOPSIS

```
#include <stdlib.h>

unsigned long strtoul(const char *nptr, char **endptr, int base);

unsigned long long strtoull(const char *nptr, char **endptr,
                           int base);
```

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

```
strtoull():

    _ISOC99_SOURCE ||

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

DESCRIPTION

The strtoul() function converts the initial part of the string in nptr to an unsigned long value according to the given base, which must be between 2 and 36 inclusive, or be the special value 0.

The string may begin with an arbitrary amount of white space (as determined by isspace(3)) followed by a single optional '+' or '-' sign. If base is zero or 16, the string may then include a "0x" prefix, and the number will be read in base 16; otherwise, a zero base is taken as 10 (decimal) unless the next character is '0', in which case it is taken as 8 (octal).

The remainder of the string is converted to an unsigned long value in the obvious manner, stopping at the first character which is not a valid digit in the given base. (In bases

above 10, the letter 'A' in either uppercase or lowercase represents 10, 'B' represents 11, and so forth, with 'Z' representing 35.)

If `endptr` is not `NULL`, `strtoul()` stores the address of the first invalid character in `*endptr`. If there were no digits at all, `strtoul()` stores the original value of `nptr` in `*endptr` (and returns 0). In particular, if `*nptr` is not `'\0'` but `**endptr` is `'\0'` on re? turn, the entire string is valid.

The `strtoull()` function works just like the `strtoul()` function but returns an unsigned long long value.

RETURN VALUE

The `strtoul()` function returns either the result of the conversion or, if there was a leading minus sign, the negation of the result of the conversion represented as an unsigned value, unless the original (nonnegated) value would overflow; in the latter case, `strtoul()` returns `ULONG_MAX` and sets `errno` to `ERANGE`. Precisely the same holds for `strtoull()` (with `ULLONG_MAX` instead of `ULONG_MAX`).

ERRORS

EINVAL (not in C99) The given base contains an unsupported value.

ERANGE The resulting value was out of range.

The implementation may also set `errno` to `EINVAL` in case no conversion was performed (no digits seen, and 0 returned).

ATTRIBUTES

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

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?Interface ? Attribute ? Value ?

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?`strtoul()`, `strtoull()`, `strtouq()` ? Thread safety ? MT-Safe locale ?

??

CONFORMING TO

`strtoul()`: POSIX.1-2001, POSIX.1-2008, C89, C99 SVr4.

`strtoull()`: POSIX.1-2001, POSIX.1-2008, C99.

NOTES

Since `strtoul()` can legitimately return 0 or `ULONG_MAX` (`ULLONG_MAX` for `strtoull()`) on both success and failure, the calling program should set `errno` to 0 before the call, and then determine if an error occurred by checking whether `errno` has a nonzero value after the

call.

In locales other than the "C" locale, other strings may be accepted. (For example, the thousands separator of the current locale may be supported.)

BSD also has

```
u_quad_t strtouq(const char *nptr, char **endptr, int base);
```

with completely analogous definition. Depending on the wordsize of the current architecture, this may be equivalent to strtoull() or to strtoul().

Negative values are considered valid input and are silently converted to the equivalent unsigned long value.

EXAMPLES

See the example on the strtol(3) manual page; the use of the functions described in this manual page is similar.

SEE ALSO

a64l(3), atof(3), atoi(3), atol(3), strtod(3), strtol(3), strtoumax(3)

COLOPHON

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

GNU

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