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

\$ man ungetc.3

FGETC(3)

Linux Programmer's Manual

FGETC(3)

NAME

fgetc, fgets, getc, getchar, ungetc - input of characters and strings

SYNOPSIS

```
#include <stdio.h>

int fgetc(FILE *stream);

char *fgets(char *s, int size, FILE *stream);

int getc(FILE *stream);

int getchar(void);

int ungetc(int c, FILE *stream);
```

DESCRIPTION

fgetc() reads the next character from stream and returns it as an unsigned char cast to an int, or EOF on end of file or error.

getc() is equivalent to fgetc() except that it may be implemented as a macro which evaluates stream more than once.

getchar() is equivalent to getc(stdin).

fgets() reads in at most one less than size characters from stream and stores them into the buffer pointed to by s. Reading stops after an EOF or a newline. If a newline is read, it is stored into the buffer. A terminating null byte ('\0') is stored after the last character in the buffer.

ungetc() pushes c back to stream, cast to unsigned char, where it is available for subsequent read operations. Pushed-back characters will be returned in reverse order; only one pushback is guaranteed.

Calls to the functions described here can be mixed with each other and with calls to other input functions from the `stdio` library for the same input stream.

For nonlocking counterparts, see `unlocked_stdio(3)`.

RETURN VALUE

`fgetc()`, `getc()`, and `getchar()` return the character read as an `unsigned char` cast to an `int` or `EOF` on end of file or error.

`fgets()` returns `s` on success, and `NULL` on error or when end of file occurs while no characters have been read.

`ungetc()` returns `c` on success, or `EOF` on error.

ATTRIBUTES

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

?Interface ? Attribute ? Value ?

?fgetc(), fgets(), getc(), ? Thread safety ? MT-Safe ?

?getchar(), ungetc() ? ? ? ?

CONFORMING TO

POSIX.1-2001, POSIX.1-2008, C89, C99.

It is not advisable to mix calls to input functions from the `stdio` library with low-level calls to `read(2)` for the file descriptor associated with the input stream; the results will be undefined and very probably not what you want.

SEE ALSO

read(2), write(2), perror(3), fgetwc(3), fgetws(3), fopen(3), fread(3), fseek(3), getline(3), gets(3), getwchar(3), puts(3), scanf(3), ungetwc(3), unlocked_stdio(3), feature_test_macros(7)

COLOPHON

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