



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

\$ man ffsl.3

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

NAME

ffs, ffs1, ffsl - find first bit set in a word

SYNOPSIS

```
#include <strings.h>
```

```
int ffs(int i);
```

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

```
int ffs1(long i);
```

```
int ffsl(long long i);
```

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

ffs():

Since glibc 2.12:

```
__XOPEN_SOURCE >= 700
```

```
|| ! (__POSIX_C_SOURCE >= 200809L)
```

```
|| /* Glibc since 2.19: */ __DEFAULT_SOURCE
```

```
|| /* Glibc versions <= 2.19: */ __BSD_SOURCE ||
```

```
__SVID_SOURCE
```

Before glibc 2.12:

none

ffsl(), ffsll():

Since glibc 2.27:

`_DEFAULT_SOURCE`

Before glibc 2.27:

`_GNU_SOURCE`

DESCRIPTION

The `ffs()` function returns the position of the first (least significant) bit set in the word `i`. The least significant bit is position 1 and the most significant position is, for example, 32 or 64. The functions `ffsll()` and `ffsl()` do the same but take arguments of possibly different size.

RETURN VALUE

These functions return the position of the first bit set, or 0 if no bits are set in `i`.

ATTRIBUTES

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

??

?Interface ? Attribute ? Value ?

??

?ffs(), ffsll(), ffsll() ? Thread safety ? MT-Safe ?

??

CONFORMING TO

`ffs()`: POSIX.1-2001, POSIX.1-2008, 4.3BSD.

The `ffsl()` and `ffsll()` functions are glibc extensions.

NOTES

BSD systems have a prototype in `<string.h>`.

SEE ALSO

`memchr(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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FFS(3)