



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

\$ man fgetwc.3

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

NAME

fgetwc, getwc - read a wide character from a FILE stream

SYNOPSIS

```
#include <stdio.h>

#include <wchar.h>

wint_t fgetwc(FILE *stream);

wint_t getwc(FILE *stream);
```

DESCRIPTION

The `fgetwc()` function is the wide-character equivalent of the `fgetc(3)` function. It reads a wide character from stream and returns it. If the end of stream is reached, or if `ferror(stream)` becomes true, it returns WEOF. If a wide-character conversion error occurs, it sets `errno` to `EILSEQ` and returns WEOF.

The `getwc()` function or macro functions identically to `fgetwc()`. It may be implemented as a macro, and may evaluate its argument more than once. There is no reason ever to use it.

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

RETURN VALUE

The `fgetwc()` function returns the next wide-character from the stream, or WEOF. In the event of an error, `errno` is set to indicate the cause.

ERRORS

Apart from the usual ones, there is

EILSEQ The data obtained from the input stream does not form a valid character.

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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?fgetwc(), getwc() ? Thread safety ? MT-Safe ?

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CONFORMING TO

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

NOTES

The behavior of `fgetwc()` depends on the `LC_CTYPE` category of the current locale.

In the absence of additional information passed to the `fopen(3)` call, it is reasonable to expect that `fgetwc()` will actually read a multibyte sequence from the stream and then convert it to a wide character.

SEE ALSO

`fgetws(3)`, `fputwc(3)`, `ungetwc(3)`, `unlocked_stdio(3)`

COLOPHON

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