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

$ man strsep.3

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

NAME

    strsep - extract token from string

SYNOPSIS

    #include <string.h>

    char *strsep(char **stringp, const char *delim);

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

    strsep():

      Since glibc 2.19:

        _DEFAULT_SOURCE

      Glibc 2.19 and earlier:

        _BSD_SOURCE

DESCRIPTION

    If *stringp is NULL, the strsep() function returns NULL and does noth?

    ing else. Otherwise, this function finds the first token in the string

    *stringp, that is delimited by one of the bytes in the string delim.

    This token is terminated by overwriting the delimiter with a null byte

    ('\0'), and *stringp is updated to point past the token. In case no

delimiter was found, the token is taken to be the entire string *stringp, and *stringp is made NULL.

RETURN VALUE

The strsep() function returns a pointer to the token, that is, it re? turns the original value of *stringp.

ATTRIBUTES

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

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?Interface ? Attribute   ? Value   ?

??????????????????????????????????????

?strsep() ? Thread safety ? MT-Safe ?

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CONFORMING TO

4.4BSD.

NOTES

The strsep() function was introduced as a replacement for strtok(3), since the latter cannot handle empty fields. However, strtok(3) con? forms to C89/C99 and hence is more portable.

BUGS

Be cautious when using this function. If you do use it, note that:

* This function modifies its first argument.

* This function cannot be used on constant strings.

* The identity of the delimiting character is lost.

SEE ALSO

index(3), memchr(3), rindex(3), strchr(3), string(3), strpbrk(3), str? spn(3), strstr(3), strtok(3)

COLOPHON

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