



Linux Ubuntu 26.04 Manual Pages on command 'ffsl.3'

\$ man ffs.3

ffs(3) Library Functions Manual ffs(3)

NAME

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

LIBRARY

Standard C library (libc, -lc)

SYNOPSIS

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

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

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

```
int ffsll(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 >= 2.19: */ _DEFAULT_SOURCE
```

```
|| /* glibc <= 2.19: */ _BSD_SOURCE || _SVID_SOURCE
```

Before glibc 2.12:

none

ffs1(), ffsll():

Since glibc 2.27:

```
_DEFAULT_SOURCE
```

Before glibc 2.27:

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 exam?

ple, 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)`.

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? Interface ? Attribute ? Value ?

??

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

??

STANDARDS

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

`ffsl()`

`ffsll()`

GNU.

SEE ALSO

`memchr(3)`

Linux man-pages 6.17

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`ffs(3)`