



Full credit is given to the above companies including the OS that this PDF file was generated!

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

\$ man mempcpy.3

mempcpy(3) Library Functions Manual mempcpy(3)

NAME

mempcpy, wmempcpy - copy memory area

LIBRARY

Standard C library (libc, -lc)

SYNOPSIS

```
#define _GNU_SOURCE /* See feature_test_macros(7) */
```

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

```
void *mempcpy(size_t n;  
              void dest[restrict n], const void src[restrict n],  
              size_t n);
```

```
#define _GNU_SOURCE /* See feature_test_macros(7) */
```

```
#include <wchar.h>
```

```
wchar_t *wmempcpy(size_t n;  
                  wchar_t dest[restrict n], const wchar_t src[restrict n],  
                  size_t n);
```

DESCRIPTION

The `mempcpy()` function is nearly identical to the `memcpy(3)` function. It copies `n` bytes from the object beginning at `src` into the object pointed to by `dest`. But instead of returning the value of `dest` it returns a pointer to the byte following the last written byte.

This function is useful in situations where a number of objects shall be copied to consecutive memory positions.

The `wmempcpy()` function is identical but takes `wchar_t` type arguments and copies `n` wide

characters.

RETURN VALUE

dest + n.

ATTRIBUTES

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

??

? Interface ? Attribute ? Value ?

??

? memcpy(), wmemcpy() ? Thread safety ? MT-Safe ?

??

STANDARDS

GNU.

HISTORY

glibc 2.1.

EXAMPLES

```
void *
combine(void *o1, size_t s1, void *o2, size_t s2)
{
    void *result = malloc(s1 + s2);
    if (result != NULL)
        memcpy(result, o1, s1);
    return result;
}
```

SEE ALSO

memcpy(3), memmove(3), wmemcpy(3)