

## C library function - strtol()

### Description

The C library function **long int strtol(const char \*str, char \*\*endptr, int base)** converts the initial part of the string in **str** to a **long int** value according to the given **base**, which must be between 2 and 36 inclusive, or be the special value 0.

### Declaration

Following is the declaration for strtol() function.

```
long int strtol(const char *str, char **endptr, int base)
```

### Parameters

- **str** – This is the string containing the representation of an integral number.
- **endptr** – This is the reference to an object of type char\*, whose value is set by the function to the next character in *str* after the numerical value.
- **base** – This is the base, which must be between 2 and 36 inclusive, or be the special value 0.

### Return Value

This function returns the converted integral number as a long int value, else zero value is returned.

### Example

The following example shows the usage of strtol() function.

```
#include <stdio.h>
#include <stdlib.h>

int main () {
    char str[30] = "2030300 This is test";
    char *ptr;
    long ret;

    ret = strtol(str, &ptr, 10);
    printf("The number(unsigned long integer) is %ld\n", ret);
    printf("String part is |%s|", ptr);
}
```

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```
return(0);  
}
```

Let us compile and run the above program that will produce the following result –

```
The number(unsigned long integer) is 2030300  
String part is | This is test|
```