NAME

ffs, ffsl, ffsll − find first bit set in a word

SYNOPSIS

#include <strings.h>

int ffs(int *i***);**

#include <string.h>

int ffsl(long int *i***);**

int ffsll(long long int *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 since 2.19: */ _DEFAULT_SOURCE
|| /* Glibc versions <= 2.19: */ _BSD_SOURCE || _SVID_SOURCE
Before glibc 2.12:
none

ffsl(), **ffsll**():
Since glibc 2.27:
_DEFAULT_SOURCE
Before glibc 2.27:
_GNU_SOURCE

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 example, 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).

Interface	Attribute	Value
ffs(), **ffsl**(), **ffsll**()	Thread safety	MT-Safe

CONFORMING TO

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

The **ffsl**() and **ffsll**() functions are glibc extensions.

NOTES

BSD systems have a prototype in *<string.h>*.

SEE ALSO

memchr(3)

COLOPHON

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