NAME

wcstok − split wide-character string into tokens

SYNOPSIS

#include <wchar.h>

wchar_t *wcstok(wchar_t *_wcs_, const wchar_t *_delim_, wchar_t **_ptr_);

DESCRIPTION

The **wcstok**() function is the wide-character equivalent of the **strtok**(3) function, with an added argument to make it multithread-safe. It can be used to split a wide-character string *wcs* into tokens, where a token is defined as a substring not containing any wide-characters from *delim*.

The search starts at *wcs*, if *wcs* is not NULL, or at **ptr*, if *wcs* is NULL. First, any delimiter wide-characters are skipped, that is, the pointer is advanced beyond any wide-characters which occur in *delim*. If the end of the wide-character string is now reached, **wcstok**() returns NULL, to indicate that no tokens were found, and stores an appropriate value in **ptr*, so that subsequent calls to **wcstok**() will continue to return NULL. Otherwise, the **wcstok**() function recognizes the beginning of a token and returns a pointer to it, but before doing that, it zero-terminates the token by replacing the next wide-character which occurs in *delim* with a null wide character (L'\0'), and it updates **ptr* so that subsequent calls will continue searching after the end of recognized token.

RETURN VALUE

The **wcstok**() function returns a pointer to the next token, or NULL if no further token was found.

ATTRIBUTES

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

Interface	Attribute	Value
wcstok()	Thread safety	MT-Safe

CONFORMING TO

POSIX.1-2001, POSIX.1-2008, C99.

NOTES

The original *wcs* wide-character string is destructively modified during the operation.

EXAMPLE

The following code loops over the tokens contained in a wide-character string.

```
wchar_t *wcs = ...;
wchar_t *token;
wchar_t *state;
for (token = wcstok(wcs, " \t\n", &state);
    token != NULL;
    token = wcstok(NULL, " \t\n", &state)) {
    ...
}
```

SEE ALSO

strtok(3), **wcschr**(3)

COLOPHON

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