

libft

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1 libft	1
1 libft	1
1.0.1 Overview	1
1.0.2 Acknowledgements	1
2 Data Structure Index	2
2.1 Data Structures	2
3 File Index	2
3.1 File List	2
4 Data Structure Documentation	4
4.1 s_list Struct Reference	4
4.1.1 Detailed Description	5
4.1.2 Field Documentation	5
5 File Documentation	6
5.1 libft.h File Reference	6
5.1.1 Function Documentation	8
Index	49

1 libft

This project is part of the official curriculum at [School 42](#).

1.0.1 Overview

- [Official instructions](#)
- The task is to recreate various standard C library functions, as well as additional useful functions.
- Documentation ([html](#), [pdf](#)) generated with [Doxygen](#).
- The project is consistent with the [Norme](#), the code standard accepted at *School 42*.
- Use `make` to compile the library and include in projects with `#include "libft.h"`
- This project has been tested with [Moullitest](#).

1.0.2 Acknowledgements

My thanks go to [yyang42](#) for making Moullitest freely available online, to the entire team behind School 42 and its [Moscow branch](#), to my fellow students for fruitful discussions, as well as to creators and maintainers of Doxygen.

2 Data Structure Index

2.1 Data Structures

Here are the data structures with brief descriptions:

s_list	4
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3 File Index

3.1 File List

Here is a list of all documented files with brief descriptions:

libft.h	6
src/ft_abs.c	??
src/ft_atoi.c	??
src/ft_bzero.c	??
src/ft_isalnum.c	??
src/ft_isalpha.c	??
src/ft_isascii.c	??
src/ft_isdigit.c	??
src/ft_isprint.c	??
src/ft_isspace.c	??
src/ft_itoa.c	??
src/ft_lstadd.c	??
src/ft_lstappend.c	??
src/ft_lstdel.c	??
src/ft_lstdelone.c	??
src/ft_lstiter.c	??
src/ft_lstlast.c	??
src/ft_lstmap.c	??
src/ft_lstnew.c	??
src/ft_max.c	??
src/ft_memalloc.c	??
src/ft_memccpy.c	??

src/ft_memchr.c	??
src/ft_memcmp.c	??
src/ft_memcpy.c	??
src/ft_memdel.c	??
src/ft_memmove.c	??
src/ft_memset.c	??
src/ft_min.c	??
src/ft_power.c	??
src/ft_putchar.c	??
src/ft_putchar_fd.c	??
src/ft_putendl.c	??
src/ft_putendl_fd.c	??
src/ft_putnbr.c	??
src/ft_putnbr_fd.c	??
src/ft_putnstr.c	??
src/ft_putnstr_fd.c	??
src/ft_putstr.c	??
src/ft_putstr_fd.c	??
src/ft_sqrt.c	??
src/ft_strcapitalize.c	??
src/ft_strcat.c	??
src/ft_strchr.c	??
src/ft_strchr.c	??
src/ft_strclr.c	??
src/ft_strcmp.c	??
src/ft_strcpy.c	??
src/ft_strdel.c	??
src/ft_strdup.c	??
src/ft_strequ.c	??
src/ft_strintab.c	??
src/ft_striter.c	??
src/ft_striteri.c	??

<code>src/ft_strjoin.c</code>	??
<code>src/ft_strlast.c</code>	??
<code>src/ft_strlcat.c</code>	??
<code>src/ft_strlcpy.c</code>	??
<code>src/ft_strlen.c</code>	??
<code>src/ft_strmap.c</code>	??
<code>src/ft_strmapi.c</code>	??
<code>src/ft_strncat.c</code>	??
<code>src/ft_strncmp.c</code>	??
<code>src/ft_strncpy.c</code>	??
<code>src/ft_strndup.c</code>	??
<code>src/ft_strnequ.c</code>	??
<code>src/ft_strnew.c</code>	??
<code>src/ft_strnstr.c</code>	??
<code>src/ft_strchr.c</code>	??
<code>src/ft_strrev.c</code>	??
<code>src/ft_strsplit.c</code>	??
<code>src/ft_strstr.c</code>	??
<code>src/ft_strsub.c</code>	??
<code>src/ft_strtrim.c</code>	??
<code>src/ft_tolower.c</code>	??
<code>src/ft_toupper.c</code>	??

4 Data Structure Documentation

4.1 s_list Struct Reference

```
#include <libft.h>
```

Data Fields

- void * [content](#)
- size_t [content_size](#)
- struct [s_list](#) * [next](#)

4.1.1 Detailed Description

Represent links of a list.

Definition at line 34 of file `libft.h`.

4.1.2 Field Documentation

4.1.2.1 `content` `s_list::content`

The data contained in the link. The `void *` allows to store any kind of data.

Definition at line 36 of file `libft.h`.

Referenced by `ft_lstdel()`, `ft_lstdelone()`, and `ft_lstnew()`.

4.1.2.2 `content_size` `s_list::content_size`

The size of the data stored. The `void *` type doesn't allow you to know the size of the pointed data, as a consequence, it is necessary to save its size. For instance, the size of the string "42" is 3 bytes and the 32 bits integer 42 has a size of 4 bytes.

Definition at line 37 of file `libft.h`.

Referenced by `ft_lstdel()`, `ft_lstdelone()`, and `ft_lstnew()`.

4.1.2.3 `next` `s_list::next`

The next link's address or `NULL` if it's the last link.

Definition at line 38 of file `libft.h`.

Referenced by `ft_lstappend()`, `ft_lstdel()`, `ft_lstdelone()`, `ft_lstiter()`, `ft_lstlast()`, `ft_lstmap()`, and `ft_lstnew()`.

The documentation for this struct was generated from the following file:

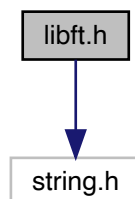
- [libft.h](#)

5 File Documentation

5.1 libft.h File Reference

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

Include dependency graph for libft.h:



Data Structures

- struct [s_list](#)

Typedefs

- typedef struct [s_list](#) [t_list](#)

Functions

- int [ft_abs](#) (int a)
- int [ft_atoi](#) (const char *str)
- void [ft_bzero](#) (void *s, size_t n)
- int [ft_isalnum](#) (int c)
- int [ft_isalpha](#) (int c)
- int [ft_isascii](#) (int c)
- int [ft_isdigit](#) (int c)
- int [ft_isprint](#) (int c)
- int [ft_isspace](#) (int c)
- char * [ft_itoa](#) (int n)
- void [ft_lstadd](#) ([t_list](#) **alst, [t_list](#) *new)
- void [ft_lstappend](#) ([t_list](#) **alst, [t_list](#) *new)
- void [ft_lstdel](#) ([t_list](#) **alst, void(*del)(void *, size_t))
- void [ft_lstdelone](#) ([t_list](#) **alst, void(*del)(void *, size_t))
- void [ft_lstiter](#) ([t_list](#) *lst, void(*f)([t_list](#) *elem))
- [t_list](#) * [ft_lstlast](#) ([t_list](#) *head)
- [t_list](#) * [ft_lstmap](#) ([t_list](#) *lst, [t_list](#) *(*f)([t_list](#) *elem))
- [t_list](#) * [ft_lstnew](#) (void const *content, size_t content_size)
- int [ft_max](#) (int a, int b)
- void * [ft_memalloc](#) (size_t size)

- void * [ft_memccpy](#) (void *dst, const void *src, int c, size_t n)
- void * [ft_memchr](#) (const void *s, int c, size_t n)
- int [ft_memcmp](#) (const void *s1, const void *s2, size_t n)
- void * [ft_memcpy](#) (void *dst, const void *src, size_t n)
- void [ft_memdel](#) (void **ap)
- void * [ft_memmove](#) (void *dst, const void *src, size_t n)
- void * [ft_memset](#) (void *b, int c, size_t len)
- int [ft_min](#) (int a, int b)
- int [ft_power](#) (int num, unsigned int exponent)
- void [ft_putchar](#) (char c)
- void [ft_putchar_fd](#) (char c, int fd)
- void [ft_putendl](#) (char const *s)
- void [ft_putendl_fd](#) (char const *s, int fd)
- void [ft_putnbr](#) (int n)
- void [ft_putnbr_fd](#) (int n, int fd)
- void [ft_putstr](#) (char *s, size_t n)
- void [ft_putstr_fd](#) (char *s, size_t n, int fd)
- void [ft_putstr](#) (char const *s)
- void [ft_putstr_fd](#) (char const *s, int fd)
- int [ft_sqrt](#) (int num)
- char * [ft_strcapitalize](#) (const char *str)
- char * [ft_strcat](#) (char *s1, const char *s2)
- int [ft_strchr](#) (char const *str, char c)
- char * [ft_strchr](#) (const char *s, int c)
- void [ft_strclr](#) (char *s)
- int [ft_strcmp](#) (const char *s1, const char *s2)
- char * [ft_strcpy](#) (char *dst, const char *src)
- void [ft_strdel](#) (char **as)
- char * [ft_strdup](#) (const char *s1)
- int [ft_strequ](#) (const char *s1, const char *s2)
- int [ft_strintab](#) (const char *str, char *const tab[])
- void [ft_striter](#) (char *s, void(*f)(char *))
- void [ft_striteri](#) (char *s, void(*f)(unsigned int, char *))
- char * [ft_strjoin](#) (const char *s1, const char *s2)
- char [ft_strlast](#) (char const *str)
- size_t [ft_strlcat](#) (char *dst, const char *src, size_t dstsize)
- size_t [ft_strlcpy](#) (char *dst, const char *src, size_t maxlen)
- size_t [ft_strlen](#) (const char *s)
- char * [ft_strmap](#) (char const *s, char(*f)(char))
- char * [ft_strmap](#) (char const *s, char(*f)(unsigned int, char))
- char * [ft_strncat](#) (char *s1, const char *s2, size_t n)
- int [ft_strncmp](#) (const char *s1, const char *s2, size_t n)
- char * [ft_strncpy](#) (char *dst, const char *src, size_t len)
- char * [ft_strndup](#) (const char *s1, size_t len)
- int [ft_strnequ](#) (char const *s1, char const *s2, size_t n)
- char * [ft_strnew](#) (size_t size)
- char * [ft_strnstr](#) (const char *haystack, const char *needle, size_t len)
- char * [ft_strchr](#) (const char *s, int c)
- char * [ft_strrev](#) (const char *s)
- char ** [ft_strsplit](#) (char const *str, char delim)
- char * [ft_strstr](#) (const char *haystack, const char *needle)
- char * [ft_strsub](#) (char const *s, unsigned int start, size_t len)
- char * [ft_strtrim](#) (char const *s)
- int [ft_tolower](#) (int c)
- int [ft_toupper](#) (int c)

5.1.1 Function Documentation

5.1.1.1 `ft_abs()` `int ft_abs (`
`int a) [inline]`

Returns the absolute value of the argument.

Note

This function is only needed, since "The Norme" (the code standard at School 42) forbids the use of parametrized macros; hence this is an inline function.

Parameters

in	a	The integer to take an absolute value of.
----	---	---

Definition at line 21 of file `ft_abs.c`.

```
22 {  
23     return (a < 0 ? -a : a);  
24 }
```

5.1.1.2 `ft_atoi()` `int ft_atoi (`
`const char * str)`

Mimic behaviour of a function of the same name (sans `ft_`) from `libc`.

Definition at line 20 of file `ft_atoi.c`.

```
21 {  
22     int i;  
23     int num;  
24     int is_neg;  
25  
26     i = 0;  
27     is_neg = 0;  
28     num = 0;  
29     while (str[i] == ' ' || str[i] == '\t' || str[i] == '\n' || str[i] == '\v'  
30 || str[i] == '\f' || str[i] == '\r')  
31         i++;  
32     if (str[i] == '-')  
33         is_neg = 1;  
34     if (str[i] == '-' || str[i] == '+')  
35         i++;  
36     while (str[i] >= '0' && str[i] <= '9')  
37     {  
38         num *= 10;  
39         num += (str[i] - '0');  
40         i++;  
41     }  
42     return (is_neg ? -num : num);  
43 }
```

5.1.1.3 ft_bzero() void ft_bzero (
void * s,
size_t n)

Mimic behaviour of a function of the same name (sans ft_) from libc.

Definition at line 19 of file ft_bzero.c.

```
20 {  
21     size_t      i;  
22     unsigned char *s1;  
23  
24     i = 0;  
25     s1 = (unsigned char *)s;  
26     while (i < n)  
27         s1[i++] = 0;  
28 }
```

5.1.1.4 ft_isalnum() int ft_isalnum (
int c)

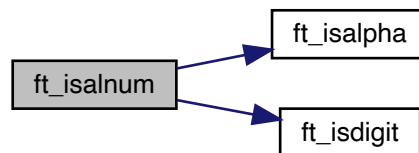
Mimic behaviour of a function of the same name (sans ft_) from libc.

Definition at line 19 of file ft_isalnum.c.

```
20 {  
21     return (ft_isalpha(c) || ft_isdigit(c));  
22 }
```

References ft_isalpha(), and ft_isdigit().

Here is the call graph for this function:



5.1.1.5 ft_isalpha() int ft_isalpha (
int c)

Mimic behaviour of a function of the same name (sans ft_) from libc.

Definition at line 19 of file ft_isalpha.c.

```
20 {  
21     if (c >= 'a' && c <= 'z')  
22         return (1);  
23     else if (c >= 'A' && c <= 'Z')  
24         return (1);  
25     else  
26         return (0);  
27 }
```

Referenced by ft_isalnum().

5.1.1.6 ft_isascii() `int ft_isascii (`
`int c)`

Mimic behaviour of a function of the same name (sans `ft_`) from `libc`.

Definition at line 19 of file `ft_isascii.c`.

```
20 {  
21     return (c >= 0 && c <= 127);  
22 }
```

5.1.1.7 ft_isdigit() `int ft_isdigit (`
`int c)`

Mimic behaviour of a function of the same name (sans `ft_`) from `libc`.

Definition at line 19 of file `ft_isdigit.c`.

```
20 {  
21     if (c >= '0' && c <= '9')  
22         return (1);  
23     else  
24         return (0);  
25 }
```

Referenced by `ft_isalnum()`.

5.1.1.8 ft_isprint() `int ft_isprint (`
`int c)`

Mimic behaviour of a function of the same name (sans `ft_`) from `libc`.

Definition at line 19 of file `ft_isprint.c`.

```
20 {  
21     return (c >= 040 && c <= 0176);  
22 }
```

5.1.1.9 ft_isspace() `int ft_isspace (`
`int c)`

Mimic behaviour of a function of the same name (sans `ft_`) from `libc`.

Definition at line 19 of file `ft_isspace.c`.

```
20 {  
21     return ((c >= 9 && c <= 13) || c == ' ');  
22 }
```

5.1.1.10 ft_itoa() `char* ft_itoa (`
`int n)`

Allocate (with `malloc`) and returns a “fresh” string ending with `'\0'` representing the integer `n` given as argument. Negative numbers must be supported. If the allocation fails, the function returns `NULL`.

Parameters

<i>n</i>	The integer to be transformed into a string.
----------	--

Returns

The string representing the integer passed as argument.

Definition at line 52 of file ft_itoa.c.

```

53 {
54     char    *str;
55     size_t   len;
56     int      tmp;
57
58     len = ft_len(n);
59     tmp = n;
60     if (n == INT_MIN)
61         return (ft_itoa_intmin(n));
62     if (n < 0)
63     {
64         tmp = -n;
65         len++;
66     }
67     if (!(str = ft_strnew(len)))
68         return (NULL);
69     str[--len] = tmp % 10 + '0';
70     while (tmp /= 10)
71         str[--len] = tmp % 10 + '0';
72     if (n < 0)
73         str[--len] = '-';
74     return (str);
75 }
```

References `ft_strnew()`.

Here is the call graph for this function:



5.1.1.11 ft_lstadd() void ft_lstadd (
 t_list ** alst,
 t_list * new)

Adds the element new at the beginning of the list.

Parameters

<i>alst</i>	The address of a pointer to the first link of a list.
<i>new</i>	The link to add at the beginning of the list.

Definition at line 21 of file ft_lstadd.c.

```

22 {
23     if (!alst || !new)
24         return ;
25     new->next = *alst;
26     *alst = new;
27 }

```

5.1.1.12 ft_lstappend() void ft_lstappend (

```

    t_list ** alst,
    t_list * new )

```

Adds the element new at the end of the list.

Parameters

<i>alst</i>	The address of a pointer to the first link of a list.
<i>new</i>	The link to add at the beginning of the list.

Definition at line 21 of file ft_lstappend.c.

```

22 {
23     t_list *last;
24
25     if (!alst || !new)
26         return ;
27     if (!*alst)
28     {
29         *alst = new;
30         return ;
31     }
32     last = ft_lstlast(*alst);
33     last->next = new;
34 }

```

References ft_lstlast(), and s_list::next.

Here is the call graph for this function:



5.1.1.13 ft_lstdel() void ft_lstdel (

```

    t_list ** alst,
    void(*) (void *, size_t) del )

```

Takes as a parameter the address of a pointer to a link and frees the memory of this link and every successors of that link using the functions `del` and `free`. Finally the pointer to the link that was just freed must be set to `NULL` (quite similar to the function `memdel`).

Parameters

<i>alst</i>	The address of a pointer to the first link of a list that needs to be freed.
<i>del</i>	The address of a function to apply to each link of a list.

Definition at line 27 of file `ft_lstdel.c`.

```

28 {
29     t_list *head;
30     t_list *new_head;
31
32     if (!alst || !(*alst) || !del)
33         return ;
34     head = *alst;
35     while (head)
36     {
37         new_head = head->next;
38         del(head->content, head->content_size);
39         free(head);
40         head = new_head;
41     }
42     *alst = NULL;
43 }
```

References `s_list::content`, `s_list::content_size`, and `s_list::next`.

5.1.1.14 ft_lstdelone() void ft_lstdelone (
 t_list ** alst,
 void(*) (void *, size_t) del)

Takes as a parameter a link's pointer address and frees the memory of the link's content using the function `del` given as a parameter, then frees the link's memory using `free`. The memory of next must not be freed under any circumstance. Finally, the pointer to the link that was just freed must be set to `NULL` (quite similar to the function `memdel`).

Parameters

<i>alst</i>	The address of a pointer to a link that needs to be freed.
<i>del</i>	The address of a function to apply to each link of a list.

Definition at line 27 of file `ft_lstdelone.c`.

```

28 {
29     t_list *link;
30
31     if (!alst || !(*alst) || !del || !(*del))
32         return ;
33     link = *alst;
34     link->next = NULL;
35     del(link->content, link->content_size);
36     free(link);
37     *alst = NULL;
38 }
```

References `s_list::content`, `s_list::content_size`, and `s_list::next`.

5.1.1.15 ft_lstiter() void ft_lstiter (
 t_list * lst,
 void(*) (t_list *elem) f)

Iterates the list `lst` and applies the function `f` to each link.

Parameters

<i>lst</i>	A pointer to the first link of a list.
<i>f</i>	The address of a function to apply to each link of a list.

Definition at line 21 of file `ft_lstiter.c`.

```
22 {
23     if (!f)
24         return ;
25     while (lst)
26     {
27         f(lst);
28         lst = lst->next;
29     }
30 }
```

References `s_list::next`.

5.1.1.16 `ft_lstlast()` `t_list*` `ft_lstlast` (
 `t_list * lst`)

Return last element of the list.

Parameters

<i>lst</i>	A pointer's to the first link of a list.
------------	--

Returns

The last link of the list.

Definition at line 21 of file `ft_lstlast.c`.

```
22 {
23     if (!lst)
24         return (NULL);
25     while (lst->next)
26         lst = lst->next;
27     return (lst);
28 }
```

References `s_list::next`.

Referenced by `ft_lstappend()`.

5.1.1.17 `ft_lstmap()` `t_list*` `ft_lstmap` (
 `t_list * lst`,
 `t_list *(*)(t_list *elem) f`)

Iterates a list `lst` and applies the function `f` to each link to create a “fresh” list (using `malloc`) resulting from the successive applications of `f`. If the allocation fails, the function returns `NULL`.

Parameters

<i>lst</i>	A pointer's to the first link of a list.
<i>f</i>	The address of a function to apply to each link of a list.

Returns

The new list.

Remarks

This function fails if *f* returns `NULL`;

Definition at line 26 of file `ft_lstmap.c`.

```

27 {
28     t_list    *new;
29     t_list    *tmp;
30
31     if (!lst)
32         return (NULL);
33     tmp = f(lst);
34     new = tmp;
35     while (lst->next)
36     {
37         lst = lst->next;
38         tmp->next = f(lst);
39         tmp = tmp->next;
40     }
41     return (new);
42 }
```

References `s_list::next`.

5.1.1.18 ft_lstnew() `t_list* ft_lstnew (`
`void const * content,`
`size_t content_size)`

Allocates (with `malloc`) and returns a “fresh” link. The variables `content` and `content_size` of the new link are initialized by copy of the parameters of the function. If the parameter `content` is `NULL`, the variable `content` is initialized to `NULL` and the variable `content_size` is initialized to 0 even if the parameter `content_size` isn't. The variable `next` is initialized to `NULL`. If the allocation fails, the function returns `NULL`.

Parameters

<i>content</i>	The content to put in the new link.
<i>content_size</i>	The size of the content of the new link.

Returns

The new link.

Definition at line 29 of file `ft_lstnew.c`.

```

30 {
31     t_list    *link;
32
33     if (!(link = (t_list *)malloc(sizeof(t_list))))
```



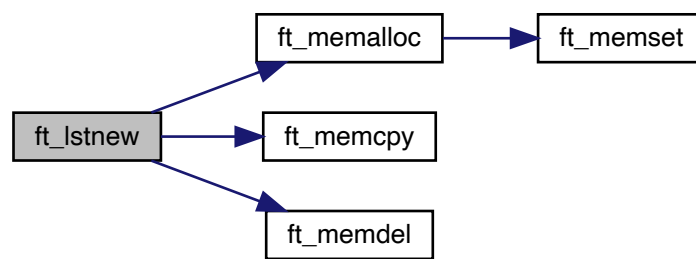
```

34     return (NULL);
35     if (content)
36     {
37         if (!(link->content = ft_memalloc(content_size)))
38         {
39             ft_memdel((void **)&link);
40             return (NULL);
41         }
42         ft_memcpy(link->content, content, content_size);
43         link->content_size = content_size;
44     }
45     else
46     {
47         link->content = NULL;
48         link->content_size = 0;
49     }
50     link->next = NULL;
51     return (link);
52 }

```

References `s_list::content`, `s_list::content_size`, `ft_memalloc()`, `ft_memcpy()`, `ft_memdel()`, and `s_list::next`.

Here is the call graph for this function:



5.1.1.19 ft_max() `int ft_max (int a, int b) [inline]`

Returns the maximum of two integer arguments.

Note

This function is only needed, since "The Norme" (the code standard at School 42) forbids the use of parametrized macros; hence this is an inline function.

Parameters

in	<i>a</i>	The first integer to compare.
in	<i>b</i>	The second integer to compare.

Returns

The larger of the two integers.

Definition at line 23 of file ft_max.c.

```
24 {  
25     return (a > b ? a : b);  
26 }
```

5.1.1.20 ft_memalloc() void* ft_memalloc (
size_t size)

Allocates (with malloc) and returns a “fresh” memory area. The memory allocated is initialized to 0. If the allocation fails, the function returns NULL.

Parameters

size	The size of the memory that needs to be allocated.
------	--

Returns

The allocated memory area.

Definition at line 24 of file ft_memalloc.c.

```
25 {  
26     char    *mem;  
27  
28     mem = malloc(size);  
29     if (mem == NULL)  
30         return (NULL);  
31     ft_memset(mem, 0, size);  
32     return (mem);  
33 }
```

References ft_memset().

Referenced by ft_lstnew(), ft_stnew(), and ft_strsplit().

Here is the call graph for this function:



```
5.1.1.21 ft_memccpy() void* ft_memccpy (
    void * dst,
    const void * src,
    int c,
    size_t n )
```

Mimic behaviour of a function of the same name (sans ft_) from libc.

Definition at line 19 of file ft_memccpy.c.

```
20 {
21     size_t      i;
22     unsigned char *s1;
23     unsigned char *s2;
24     unsigned char c1;
25
26     s1 = (unsigned char *)dst;
27     s2 = (unsigned char *)src;
28     c1 = (unsigned char)c;
29     i = 0;
30     while (i < n)
31     {
32         s1[i] = s2[i];
33         if (s1[i] == c1)
34             return (s1 + i + 1);
35         i++;
36     }
37     return (NULL);
38 }
```

```
5.1.1.22 ft_memchr() void* ft_memchr (
    const void * s,
    int c,
    size_t n )
```

Mimic behaviour of a function of the same name (sans ft_) from libc.

Definition at line 19 of file ft_memchr.c.

```
20 {
21     size_t      i;
22     unsigned char *s1;
23     unsigned char c1;
24
25     i = 0;
26     s1 = (unsigned char *)s;
27     c1 = (unsigned char)c;
28     while (i < n)
29     {
30         if (s1[i] == c1)
31             return (s1 + i);
32         i++;
33     }
34     return (NULL);
35 }
```

```
5.1.1.23 ft_memcmp() int ft_memcmp (
    const void * s1,
    const void * s2,
    size_t n )
```

Mimic behaviour of a function of the same name (sans ft_) from libc.

Definition at line 19 of file ft_memcmp.c.

```
20 {
21     unsigned char *str1;
22     unsigned char *str2;
```

```

23     size_t          i;
24
25     i = 0;
26     str1 = (unsigned char *)s1;
27     str2 = (unsigned char *)s2;
28     while (i < n)
29     {
30         if (str1[i] - str2[i])
31             return (str1[i] - str2[i]);
32         i++;
33     }
34     return (0);
35 }

```

5.1.1.24 ft_memcpy() void* ft_memcpy (

```

    void * dst,
    const void * src,
    size_t n )

```

Mimic behaviour of a function of the same name (sans ft_) from libc.

Definition at line 19 of file ft_memcpy.c.

```

20 {
21     size_t          i;
22     unsigned char   *dst1;
23     unsigned char   *src1;
24
25     if (!dst && !src)
26         return (NULL);
27     i = 0;
28     dst1 = (unsigned char *)dst;
29     src1 = (unsigned char *)src;
30     while (i < n)
31     {
32         dst1[i] = src1[i];
33         i++;
34     }
35     return (dst);
36 }

```

Referenced by ft_lstnew(), and ft_strlcpy().

5.1.1.25 ft_memdel() void ft_memdel (

```

    void ** ap )

```

Takes as a parameter the address of a memory area that needs to be freed with `free`, then puts the pointer to `NULL`.

Parameters

<i>ap</i>	A pointer's address that needs its memory freed and set to <code>NULL</code> .
-----------	--

Definition at line 22 of file ft_memdel.c.

```

23 {
24     if (!ap || !(*ap))
25         return ;
26     free(*ap);
27     *ap = 0;
28 }

```

Referenced by ft_lstnew(), and ft_strdel().

5.1.1.26 ft_memmove() void* ft_memmove (
 void * dst,
 const void * src,
 size_t n)

Mimic behaviour of a function of the same name (sans ft_) from libc.

Definition at line 19 of file ft_memmove.c.

```
20 {  
21     unsigned char    *s1;  
22     unsigned char    *s2;  
23  
24     if (!dst && !src)  
25         return (NULL);  
26     s1 = (unsigned char *)dst;  
27     s2 = (unsigned char *)src;  
28     while (n > 0)  
29     {  
30         if (s1 < s2)  
31             *(s1++) = *(s2++);  
32         else  
33             s1[n - 1] = s2[n - 1];  
34         n--;  
35     }  
36     return (dst);  
37 }
```

5.1.1.27 ft_memset() void* ft_memset (
 void * b,
 int c,
 size_t len)

Mimic behaviour of a function of the same name (sans ft_) from libc.

Definition at line 19 of file ft_memset.c.

```
20 {  
21     unsigned char    *s;  
22     unsigned char    c1;  
23  
24     s = (unsigned char *)b;  
25     c1 = (unsigned char)c;  
26     while (len-- > 0)  
27     {  
28         *s = c;  
29         s++;  
30     }  
31     return (b);  
32 }
```

Referenced by ft_memalloc(), and ft_strclr().

5.1.1.28 ft_min() int ft_min (
 int a,
 int b) [inline]

Returns the minimum of two integer arguments.

Note

This function is only needed, since "The Norme" (the code standard at School 42) forbids the use of parametrized macros; hence this is an inline function.

Parameters

in	<i>a</i>	The first integer to compare.
in	<i>b</i>	The second integer to compare.

Returns

The smaller of the two integers.

Definition at line 23 of file ft_min.c.

```
24 {  
25     return (a < b ? a : b);  
26 }
```

5.1.1.29 ft_power() int ft_power (
 int *num*,
 unsigned int *exponent*)

Raises a number to a given power.

Parameters

<i>num</i>	The base.
<i>exponent</i>	The exponent.

Returns

The result or 0 if an integer overflow occurred.

Definition at line 23 of file ft_power.c.

```
24 {  
25     long long result;  
26  
27     result = 1;  
28     while (exponent-- > 0)  
29         result *= num;  
30     if (result > INT_MAX)  
31         return (0);  
32     else  
33         return ((int)result);  
34 }
```

5.1.1.30 ft_putchar() void ft_putchar (
 char *c*)

Outputs the character *c* to the standard output.

Parameters

<i>c</i>	The character to output.
----------	--------------------------

Definition at line 21 of file `ft_putchar.c`.

```
22 {  
23     ft_putchar_fd(c, 1);  
24 }
```

References `ft_putchar_fd()`.

Here is the call graph for this function:



5.1.1.31 ft_putchar_fd() `void ft_putchar_fd (`
 `char c,`
 `int fd)`

Outputs the char `c` to the file descriptor `fd`.

Parameters

<code>c</code>	The character to output.
<code>fd</code>	The file descriptor.

Definition at line 22 of file `ft_putchar_fd.c`.

```
23 {  
24     write(fd, &c, 1);  
25 }
```

Referenced by `ft_putchar()`, `ft_putendl_fd()`, and `ft_putnbr_fd()`.

5.1.1.32 ft_putendl() `void ft_putendl (`
 `char const * s)`

Outputs the string `s` to the standard output followed by a `'\n'`.

Parameters

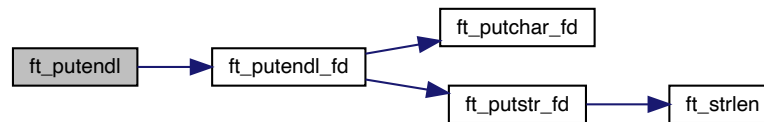
<code>s</code>	The string to output.
----------------	-----------------------

Definition at line 20 of file `ft_putendl.c`.

```
21 {  
22     ft_putendl_fd(s, 1);  
23 }
```

References `ft_putendl_fd()`.

Here is the call graph for this function:



5.1.1.33 ft_putendl_fd() `void ft_putendl_fd (`
 `char const * s,`
 `int fd)`

Outputs the string `s` to the file descriptor `fd` followed by a `'\n'`.

Parameters

<code>s</code>	The string to output.
<code>fd</code>	The file descriptor.

Definition at line 21 of file `ft_putendl_fd.c`.

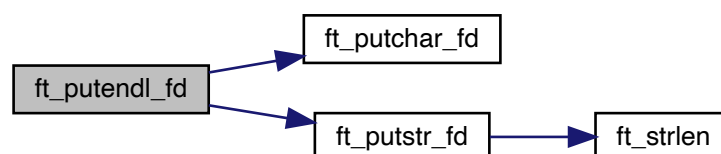
```

22 {
23     ft_putstr_fd(s, fd);
24     ft_putchar_fd('\n', fd);
25 }
  
```

References `ft_putchar_fd()`, and `ft_putstr_fd()`.

Referenced by `ft_putendl()`.

Here is the call graph for this function:



5.1.1.34 ft_putnbr() void ft_putnbr (
int n)

Outputs the integer `n` to the standard output.

Parameters

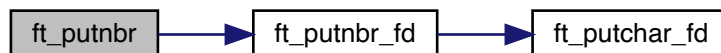
<code>n</code>	The integer to output.
----------------	------------------------

Definition at line 20 of file `ft_putnbr.c`.

```
21 {  
22     ft_putnbr_fd(n, 1);  
23 }
```

References `ft_putnbr_fd()`.

Here is the call graph for this function:



5.1.1.35 ft_putnbr_fd() void ft_putnbr_fd (
int n,
int fd)

Outputs the integer `n` to the file descriptor `fd`.

Parameters

<code>n</code>	The integer to print.
<code>fd</code>	The file descriptor.

Definition at line 22 of file `ft_putnbr_fd.c`.

```
23 {  
24     if (n == INT_MIN)  
25     {  
26         ft_putnbr_fd(n / 10, fd);  
27         ft_putnbr_fd(-(n % 10), fd);  
28     }  
29     else if (n < 0)  
30     {  
31         ft_putchar_fd('-', fd);  
32         ft_putnbr_fd(-n, fd);  
33     }  
34     else if (n > 9)  
35     {  
36         ft_putnbr_fd(n / 10, fd);  
37         ft_putchar_fd(n % 10 + '0', fd);  
38     }  
39     else
```

```

40     ft_putchar_fd(n % 10 + '0', fd);
41 }

```

References `ft_putchar_fd()`.

Referenced by `ft_putnbr()`.

Here is the call graph for this function:



5.1.1.36 ft_putnstr() void ft_putnstr (
char * s,
size_t n)

Outputs the first `n` characters of the string `s` to the standard output.

Parameters

<code>s</code>	The string, the characters of which to output.
<code>n</code>	The number of characters to output.

Remarks

If `s` contains less than `n` characters, behaviour is undefined.

Definition at line 23 of file `ft_putnstr.c`.

```

24 {
25     write(1, s, n);
26 }

```

5.1.1.37 ft_putnstr_fd() void ft_putnstr_fd (
char * s,
size_t n,
int fd)

Outputs the first `n` characters of the string `s` to the file descriptor `fd`.

Parameters

<code>s</code>	The string, the characters of which to output.
<code>n</code>	The number of characters to output.
<code>fd</code>	The file descriptor.

Remarks

If `s` contains less than `n` characters, behaviour is undefined.

Definition at line 24 of file `ft_putnstr_fd.c`.

```
25 {  
26     write(fd, s, n);  
27 }
```

5.1.1.38 ft_putstr() `void ft_putstr (`
 `char const * s)`

Outputs the string `s` to the standard output.

Parameters

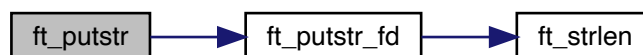
<code>s</code>	The string to output.
----------------	-----------------------

Definition at line 21 of file `ft_putstr.c`.

```
22 {  
23     ft_putstr_fd(s, 1);  
24 }
```

References `ft_putstr_fd()`.

Here is the call graph for this function:



5.1.1.39 ft_putstr_fd() `void ft_putstr_fd (`
 `char const * s,`
 `int fd)`

Outputs the string `s` to the file descriptor `fd`.

Parameters

<code>s</code>	The string to output.
<code>fd</code>	The file descriptor.

Definition at line 22 of file `ft_putstr_fd.c`.

```

23 {
24     write(fd, s, ft_strlen(s));
25 }

```

References `ft_strlen()`.

Referenced by `ft_putendl_fd()`, and `ft_putstr()`.

Here is the call graph for this function:



5.1.1.40 ft_sqrt() `int ft_sqrt (`
`int num)`

Computes an integer square root of a given number.

Parameters

<i>num</i>	The number of which to take a square root.
------------	--

Returns

The integer square root, or `-1` if it doesn't exit.

Definition at line 19 of file `ft_sqrt.c`.

```

20 {
21     int factor;
22
23     if (num < 0 ||
24         (num % 2 == 0 && num % 4 != 0) ||
25         (num % 3 == 0 && num % 9 != 0))
26         return (-1);
27     factor = (num % 2) ? 1 : 0;
28     while (factor < num / 2)
29     {
30         if (factor * factor == num)
31             return (factor);
32         factor += 2;
33     }
34     return (-1);
35 }

```

5.1.1.41 ft_strcapitalize() `char* ft_strcapitalize (`
`const char * s1)`

Capitalizes all words (defined as stretches of alpha-numeric characters) in a `NULL`-terminated string and writes them to a newly allocated string.

Example: `ft_strcapitalize("My word IS 42about%8THEM")` returns `"My Word Is 42about%8them"`

Parameters

<code>s1</code>	The string to capitalize.
-----------------	---------------------------

Returns

A duplicate of `str` in which all words have been capitalized. If `str` is a `NULL` pointer or allocation fails, `NULL` is returned.

Definition at line 49 of file `ft_strcapitalize.c`.

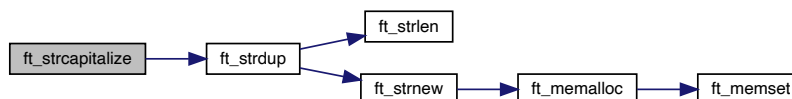
```

50 {
51     char    *s2;
52
53     if (!s1 || !(s2 = ft_strdup(s1)))
54         return (0);
55     while (scroll_to_word(&s2))
56         capitalize_word(&s2);
57     return (s2);
58 }

```

References `ft_strdup()`.

Here is the call graph for this function:



5.1.1.42 ft_strcat() `char* ft_strcat (`
`char * s1,`
`const char * s2)`

Mimic behaviour of a function of the same name (sans `ft_`) from `libc`.

Definition at line 19 of file `ft_strcat.c`.

```

20 {
21     size_t i;
22     size_t len;
23
24     len = ft_strlen(s1);
25     i = 0;
26     while (s2[i])
27     {
28         s1[len + i] = s2[i];
29         i++;
30     }
31     s1[len + i] = '\0';
32     return (s1);
33 }

```

References `ft_strlen()`.

Referenced by `ft_strjoin()`.

Here is the call graph for this function:



5.1.1.43 ft_strchr() `int ft_strchr (`
 `char const * str,`
 `char c)`

Count the number of occurrences of a character in a string.

Parameters

<i>str</i>	The string in which to search.
<i>c</i>	The character for which to search.

Returns

The number of occurrences.

Definition at line 22 of file `ft_strchr.c`.

```

23 {
24     int count;
25
26     count = 0;
27     if (!str || !c)
28         return (-1);
29     while (*str)
30     {
31         if (*str == c)
32             count++;
33         str++;
34     }
35     return (count);
36 }
```

5.1.1.44 ft_strchr() `char* ft_strchr (`
 `const char * s,`
 `int c)`

Mimic behaviour of a function of the same name (sans `ft_`) from `libc`.

Definition at line 19 of file `ft_strchr.c`.

```

20 {
21     size_t i;
22
23     i = 0;
24     while (s[i])
```

```

25     {
26         if (s[i] == c)
27             return ((char *) (s + i));
28         i++;
29     }
30     if (c == 0)
31         return ((char *) (s + i));
32     else
33         return (NULL);
34 }

```

5.1.1.45 ft_strclr() void ft_strclr (
char * s)

Sets every character of the string to the value '\0'.

Parameters

s	The string that needs to be cleared.
----------	--------------------------------------

Definition at line 20 of file ft_strclr.c.

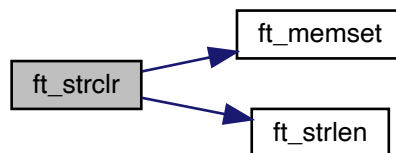
```

21 {
22     if (!s)
23         return ;
24     ft_memset(s, 0, ft_strlen(s));
25 }

```

References ft_memset(), and ft_strlen().

Here is the call graph for this function:



5.1.1.46 ft_strcmp() int ft_strcmp (
const char * s1,
const char * s2)

Mimic behaviour of a function of the same name (sans ft_) from libc.

Definition at line 19 of file ft_strcmp.c.

```

20 {
21     unsigned char *s1u;
22     unsigned char *s2u;
23 }

```

```

24     s1u = (unsigned char *)s1;
25     s2u = (unsigned char *)s2;
26     while (*s1u || *s2u)
27     {
28         if (*s1u - *s2u)
29             return (*s1u - *s2u);
30         s1u++;
31         s2u++;
32     }
33     return (0);
34 }

```

5.1.1.47 ft_strcpy() char* ft_strcpy (
char * dst,
const char * src)

Mimic behaviour of a function of the same name (sans ft_) from libc.

Definition at line 19 of file ft_strcpy.c.

```

20 {
21     size_t i;
22
23     i = 0;
24     while (src[i])
25     {
26         dst[i] = src[i];
27         i++;
28     }
29     dst[i] = 0;
30     return (dst);
31 }

```

Referenced by ft_strjoin().

5.1.1.48 ft_strdel() void ft_strdel (
char ** as)

Takes as a parameter the address of a string that need to be freed with `free`, then sets its pointer to `NULL`.

Parameters

as	The string's address that needs to be freed and its pointer set to <code>NULL</code> .
----	--

Definition at line 22 of file ft_strdel.c.

```

23 {
24     ft_memdel((void **)as);
25 }

```

References ft_memdel().

Here is the call graph for this function:



5.1.1.49 ft_strdup() char* ft_strdup (
const char * s1)

Mimic behaviour of a function of the same name (sans ft_) from libc.

Definition at line 19 of file ft_strdup.c.

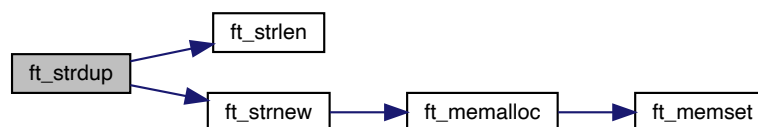
```

20 {
21     size_t  i;
22     char    *cpy;
23
24     if (!(cpy = ft_strnew(ft_strlen(s1))))
25         return (NULL);
26     i = 0;
27     while (s1[i])
28     {
29         cpy[i] = s1[i];
30         i++;
31     }
32     cpy[i] = 0;
33     return (cpy);
34 }
  
```

References ft_strlen(), and ft_strnew().

Referenced by ft_strcapitalize(), ft_strmap(), ft_strmapi(), and ft_strtrim().

Here is the call graph for this function:



5.1.1.50 ft_strequ() int ft_strequ (
const char * s1,
const char * s2)

Lexicographical comparison between s1 and s2 up to n characters or until a '\0' is reached. If the 2 strings are identical, the function returns 1, or 0 otherwise.

Parameters

<i>s1</i>	The first string to be compared.
<i>s2</i>	The second string to be compared.

Returns

1 or 0 according to if the 2 strings are identical or not.

Definition at line 24 of file ft_strequ.c.

```
25 {
26     if (!s1 && !s2)
27         return (1);
28     else if (!s1 || !s2)
29         return (0);
30     while (*s1 || *s2)
31     {
32         if (*s1 != *s2)
33             return (0);
34         s1++;
35         s2++;
36     }
37     return (1);
38 }
```

Referenced by ft_strintab().

5.1.1.51 ft_strintab() int ft_strintab (
 const char * *str*,
 char *const *tab*[])

Perform lexicographical comparison between a given string and strings contained in a NULL-terminated tab. If the tab contains an identical string, the function returns 1, or 0 otherwise.

Parameters

<i>str</i>	The string to search for.
<i>tab</i>	The NULL-terminated tab to search in.

Returns

1 or 0 depending on whether the tab contains an identical string.

Definition at line 25 of file ft_strintab.c.

```
26 {
27     while (*tab)
28     {
29         if (ft_strequ(str, *tab))
30             return (1);
31         tab++;
32     }
33     return (0);
34 }
```

References ft_strequ().

Here is the call graph for this function:



5.1.1.52 ft_striter() `void ft_striter (`
 `char * s,`
 `void(*) (char *) f)`

Applies the function `f` to each character of the string passed as argument. Each character is passed by address to `f` to be modified if necessary.

Parameters

<code>s</code>	The string to iterate.
<code>f</code>	The function to apply to each character of <code>s</code> .

Definition at line 22 of file `ft_striter.c`.

```
23 {  
24     if (!s || !f)  
25         return ;  
26     while (*s)  
27         f(s++);  
28 }
```

5.1.1.53 ft_striteri() `void ft_striteri (`
 `char * s,`
 `void(*) (unsigned int, char *) f)`

Applies the function `f` to each character of the string passed as argument, and passing its index as first argument. Each character is passed by address to `f` to be modified if necessary.

Parameters

<code>s</code>	The string to iterate.
<code>f</code>	The function to apply to each character of <code>s</code> and its index.

Definition at line 23 of file `ft_striteri.c`.

```
24 {  
25     size_t i;  
26  
27     if (!s || !f)  
28         return ;  
29     i = 0;
```

```

30     while (*s)
31         f(i++, s++);
32 }

```

5.1.1.54 ft_strjoin() char* ft_strjoin (
 const char * s1,
 const char * s2)

Allocates (with malloc) and returns a “fresh” string ending with '\0', result of the concatenation of s1 and s2. If the allocation fails the function returns NULL.

Parameters

s1	The prefix string.
s2	The suffix string.

Returns

The “fresh” string result of the concatenation of the 2 strings.

Definition at line 24 of file ft_strjoin.c.

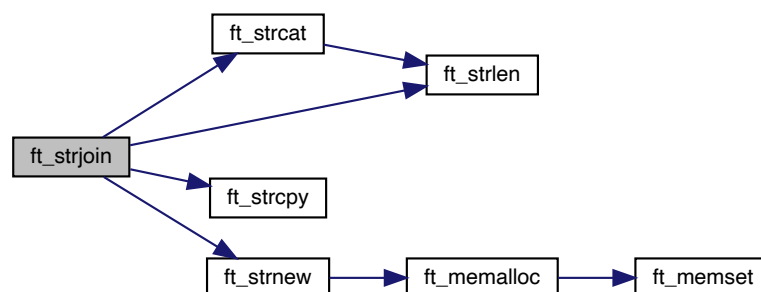
```

25 {
26     char    *s_joined;
27
28     if (!s1 && !s2)
29         return (NULL);
30     else if (!s1)
31         return (char *)s2;
32     else if (!s2)
33         return (char *)s1;
34     if (!(s_joined = ft_strnew(ft_strlen(s1) + ft_strlen(s2))))
35         return (NULL);
36     s_joined = ft_strcpy(s_joined, s1);
37     s_joined = ft_strcat(s_joined, s2);
38     return (s_joined);
39 }

```

References ft_strcat(), ft_strcpy(), ft_strlen(), and ft_strnew().

Here is the call graph for this function:



5.1.1.55 ft_strlast() `char ft_strlast (`
`char const * str)`

Returns the last characters (excluding NULL-termination) of a string.

Parameters

<i>str</i>	The string.
------------	-------------

Returns

The last character of the string, or 0 if it is empty.

Definition at line 21 of file ft_strlast.c.

```
22 {
23     size_t i;
24
25     i = 0;
26     while (str[i + 1])
27         i++;
28     return (str[i]);
29 }
```

5.1.1.56 ft_strlcat() `size_t ft_strlcat (`
`char * dst,`
`const char * src,`
`size_t dstsize)`

Mimic behaviour of a function of the same name (sans ft_) from libc.

Definition at line 19 of file ft_strlcat.c.

```
20 {
21     size_t dstlen;
22     size_t srclen;
23     size_t i;
24
25     dstlen = ft_strlen(dst);
26     srclen = ft_strlen(src);
27     if (dstlen >= dstsize)
28         return (srclen + dstsize);
29     i = 0;
30     while (i < dstsize - dstlen - 1 && src[i])
31     {
32         dst[dstlen + i] = src[i];
33         i++;
34     }
35     dst[dstlen + i] = '\0';
36     return (srclen + dstlen);
37 }
```

References ft_strlen().

Here is the call graph for this function:



5.1.1.57 ft_strlcpy() `size_t ft_strlcpy (`
`char * dst,`
`const char * src,`
`size_t maxlen)`

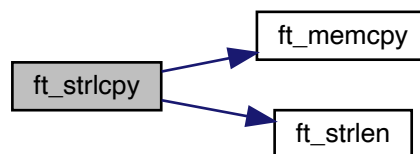
Mimic behaviour of a function of the same name (sans `ft_`) from `libc`.

Definition at line 19 of file `ft_strlcpy.c`.

```
20 {
21     size_t srclen;
22
23     srclen = ft_strlen(src);
24     if (srclen + 1 < maxlen)
25     {
26         ft_memcpy(dst, src, srclen + 1);
27     }
28     else if (maxlen != 0)
29     {
30         ft_memcpy(dst, src, maxlen - 1);
31         dst[maxlen - 1] = '\0';
32     }
33     return (srclen);
34 }
```

References `ft_memcpy()`, and `ft_strlen()`.

Here is the call graph for this function:



5.1.1.58 ft_strlen() `size_t ft_strlen (`
`const char * s)`

Mimic behaviour of a function of the same name (sans `ft_`) from `libc`.

Definition at line 19 of file `ft_strlen.c`.

```
20 {
21     size_t i;
22
23     i = 0;
24     while (s[i])
25         i++;
26     return (i);
27 }
```

Referenced by `ft_putstr_fd()`, `ft_strcat()`, `ft_strclr()`, `ft_strdup()`, `ft_strjoin()`, `ft_strlcat()`, `ft_strlcpy()`, `ft_strncat()`, `ft_strrev()`, and `ft_strtrim()`.

5.1.1.59 ft_strmap() `char* ft_strmap (`
`char const * s,`
`char(*) (char) f)`

Applies the function `f` to each character of the string given as argument to create a “fresh” new string (with `malloc`) resulting from the successive applications of `f`.

Parameters

<i>s</i>	The string to map.
<i>f</i>	The function to apply to each character of <i>s</i> .

Returns

The “fresh” string created from the successive applications of *f*.

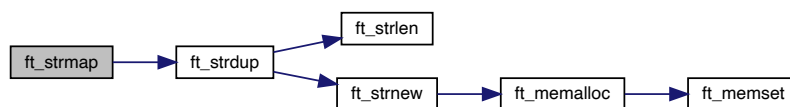
Definition at line 24 of file `ft_strmap.c`.

```

25 {
26     char    *s_new;
27     size_t  i;
28
29     if (!s || !f)
30         return (NULL);
31     s_new = ft_strdup(s);
32     if (!s_new)
33         return (NULL);
34     i = 0;
35     while (s[i])
36     {
37         s_new[i] = f(s[i]);
38         i++;
39     }
40     return (s_new);
41 }
```

References `ft_strdup()`.

Here is the call graph for this function:



5.1.1.60 ft_strmap() `char* ft_strmap (`
`char const * s,`
`char(*) (unsigned int, char) f)`

Applies the function *f* to each character of the string passed as argument by giving its index as first argument to create a “fresh” new string (with `malloc`) resulting from the successive applications of *f*.

Parameters

<i>s</i>	The string to map.
<i>f</i>	The function to apply to each character and its index of <i>s</i> .

Returns

The “fresh” string created from the successive applications of `f`.

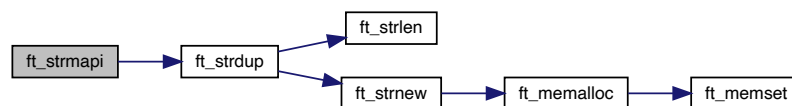
Definition at line 25 of file `ft_strmap.c`.

```

26 {
27     char    *s_new;
28     size_t  i;
29
30     if (!s || !f)
31         return (NULL);
32     s_new = ft_strdup(s);
33     if (!s_new)
34         return (NULL);
35     i = 0;
36     while (s[i])
37     {
38         s_new[i] = f(i, s[i]);
39         i++;
40     }
41     return (s_new);
42 }
```

References `ft_strdup()`.

Here is the call graph for this function:



5.1.1.61 ft_strncat() `char* ft_strncat (`
`char * s1,`
`const char * s2,`
`size_t n)`

Mimic behaviour of a function of the same name (sans `ft_`) from `libc`.

Definition at line 19 of file `ft_strncat.c`.

```

20 {
21     size_t  i;
22     size_t  len;
23
24     i = 0;
25     len = ft_strlen(s1);
26     while (i < n && s2[i])
27     {
28         s1[len + i] = s2[i];
29         i++;
30     }
31     s1[len + i] = 0;
32     return (s1);
33 }
```

References `ft_strlen()`.

Here is the call graph for this function:



```
5.1.1.62 ft_strncmp() int ft_strncmp (
    const char * s1,
    const char * s2,
    size_t n )
```

Mimic behaviour of a function of the same name (sans ft_) from libc.

Definition at line 19 of file ft_strncmp.c.

```
20 {
21     unsigned char *s1u;
22     unsigned char *s2u;
23
24     s1u = (unsigned char *)s1;
25     s2u = (unsigned char *)s2;
26     while ((*s1u || *s2u) && n-- > 0)
27     {
28         if (*s1u - *s2u)
29             return (*s1u - *s2u);
30         s1u++;
31         s2u++;
32     }
33     return (0);
34 }
```

```
5.1.1.63 ft_strncpy() char* ft_strncpy (
    char * dst,
    const char * src,
    size_t len )
```

Mimic behaviour of a function of the same name (sans ft_) from libc.

Definition at line 19 of file ft_strncpy.c.

```
20 {
21     size_t i;
22
23     i = 0;
24     while (i < len && src[i])
25     {
26         dst[i] = src[i];
27         i++;
28     }
29     while (i < len)
30     {
31         dst[i] = '\0';
32         i++;
33     }
34     return (dst);
35 }
```

Referenced by ft_strsub().

5.1.1.64 ft_strndup() `char* ft_strndup (`
 `const char * s1,`
 `size_t len)`

Allocate sufficient memory for a string of `len` characters, do the copy of `len` characters, `NULL` terminate the string, and return a pointer to it. The pointer may subsequently be used as an argument to the function `free`.

Parameters

<i>s1</i>	String to be copied from.
<i>len</i>	Number of characters to copy.

Returns

String of length `len` with copied characters.

Remarks

If `s1` contains less than `len` characters, behaviour is undefined.

Definition at line 27 of file `ft_strndup.c`.

```
28 {
29     size_t i;
30     char *cpy;
31
32     if (!(cpy = (char *)malloc(sizeof(char) * (len + 1))))
33         return (NULL);
34     i = 0;
35     while (i < len)
36     {
37         cpy[i] = s1[i];
38         i++;
39     }
40     cpy[i] = '\0';
41     return (cpy);
42 }
```

Referenced by `ft_strsplit()`.

5.1.1.65 ft_strnequ() `int ft_strnequ (`
 `char const * s1,`
 `char const * s2,`
 `size_t n)`

Lexicographical comparison between `s1` and `s2` up to `n` characters or until a `'\0'` is reached. If the 2 strings are identical, the function returns 1, or 0 otherwise.

Parameters

<i>s1</i>	The first string to be compared.
<i>s2</i>	The second string to be compared.
<i>n</i>	The maximum number of characters to be compared.

Returns

1 or 0 according to if the 2 strings are identical or not.

Definition at line 25 of file ft_strnequ.c.

```
26 {
27     if (!s1 && !s2)
28         return (1);
29     else if (!s1 || !s2)
30         return (0);
31     while ((*s1 || *s2) && n-- > 0)
32     {
33         if (*s1 != *s2)
34             return (0);
35         s1++;
36         s2++;
37     }
38     return (1);
39 }
```

5.1.1.66 ft_strnew() char* ft_strnew (
size_t size)

Allocates (with malloc) and returns a “fresh” string ending with '\0'. Each character of the string is initialized at '\0'. If the allocation fails the function returns NULL.

Parameters

size	The size of the string to be allocated.
------	---

Returns

The string allocated and initialized to 0.

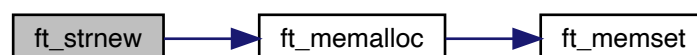
Definition at line 23 of file ft_strnew.c.

```
24 {
25     if (size + 1 < size)
26         return (NULL);
27     return (ft_memalloc(sizeof(char) * (size + 1)));
28 }
```

References ft_memalloc().

Referenced by ft_itoa(), ft_strdup(), ft_strjoin(), ft_strrev(), and ft_strsub().

Here is the call graph for this function:



5.1.1.67 ft_strnstr() char* ft_strnstr (
const char * haystack,
const char * needle,
size_t len)

Mimic behaviour of a function of the same name (sans ft_) from libc.

Definition at line 19 of file ft_strnstr.c.

```

20 {
21     size_t i;
22     size_t j;
23
24     i = 0;
25     if (*needle == '\0')
26         return ((char *)haystack);
27     while (haystack[i] && i < len)
28     {
29         if (haystack[i] == needle[0])
30         {
31             j = 0;
32             while (needle[j] &&
33                     i + j < len &&
34                     haystack[i + j] == needle[j])
35                 j++;
36             if (needle[j] == 0)
37                 return ((char *) (haystack + i));
38         }
39         i++;
40     }
41     return (NULL);
42 }
```

5.1.1.68 ft_strrchr() char* ft_strrchr (
const char * s,
int c)

Mimic behaviour of a function of the same name (sans ft_) from libc.

Definition at line 19 of file ft_strrchr.c.

```

20 {
21     size_t i;
22     size_t last;
23     int found;
24
25     i = 0;
26     last = 0;
27     found = 0;
28     while (s[i])
29     {
30         if (s[i] == c)
31         {
32             last = i;
33             found = 1;
34         }
35         i++;
36     }
37     if (found)
38         return ((char *) (s + last));
39     else if (c == 0)
40         return ((char *) (s + i));
41     else
42         return (NULL);
43 }
```

5.1.1.69 ft_strrev() char* ft_strrev (
const char * s)

Allocates (with malloc) and returns a “reversed” NULL-terminated string or NULL if allocation fails.

Example: ft_strrev("0123456789") returns "9876543210"

Parameters

<code>s</code>	String to be reversed.
----------------	------------------------

Returns

Reversed string.

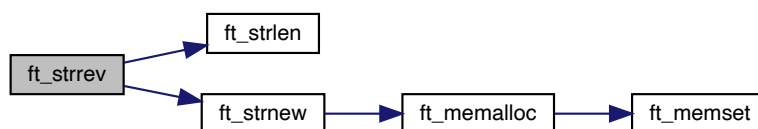
Definition at line 24 of file `ft_strrev.c`.

```

25 {
26     size_t len;
27     size_t i;
28     char *srev;
29
30     if (!s)
31         return (NULL);
32     len = ft_strlen(s);
33     if (!(srev = ft_strnew(len)))
34         return (NULL);
35     i = 0;
36     while (i < len)
37     {
38         srev[i] = s[len - i - 1];
39         i++;
40     }
41     return (srev);
42 }
```

References `ft_strlen()`, and `ft_strnew()`.

Here is the call graph for this function:



5.1.1.70 ft_strsplit() `char** ft_strsplit (`
 `char const * s,`
 `char delim)`

Allocates (with `malloc`) and returns an array of “fresh” strings (all ending with `'\0'`, including the array itself) obtained by splitting `s` using the character `c` as a delimiter. If the allocation fails the function returns `NULL`.

Example : `ft_strsplit("hello*fellow**students", '*')` returns the array `["hello", "fellow", "students"]`.

Parameters

<code>s</code>	The string to split.
<code>delim</code>	The delimiter character.

Returns

The array of “fresh” strings result of the split.

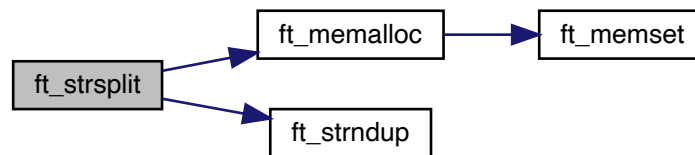
Definition at line 69 of file ft_strsplit.c.

```

70 {
71     char    **tab;
72     const char *start;
73     const char *end;
74     size_t   wcount;
75     size_t   i;
76
77     wcount = count_words(s, delim);
78     if (!(tab = ft_memalloc(sizeof(char *) * (wcount + 1))))
79         return (NULL);
80     i = 0;
81     end = s;
82     while (i < wcount)
83     {
84         start = search_not_delim(end, delim);
85         end = search_delim(start, delim);
86         if (!(tab[i] = ft_strndup(start, end - start)))
87         {
88             free_tab(tab);
89             return (NULL);
90         }
91         i++;
92     }
93     tab[i++] = NULL;
94     return (tab);
95 }
```

References `ft_memalloc()`, and `ft_strndup()`.

Here is the call graph for this function:



5.1.1.71 ft_strstr() `char* ft_strstr (`
 `const char * haystack,`
 `const char * needle)`

Mimic behaviour of a function of the same name (sans `ft_`) from `libc`.

Definition at line 19 of file ft_strstr.c.

```

20 {
21     size_t i;
22     size_t j;
23
24     i = 0;
25     if (*needle == 0)
26         return ((char *)haystack);
27     while (haystack[i])
28     {
29         if (haystack[i] == needle[0])
```

```

30     {
31         j = 0;
32         while (needle[j] && haystack[i + j] == needle[j])
33             j++;
34         if (needle[j] == 0)
35             return ((char *) (haystack + i));
36     }
37     i++;
38 }
39 return (NULL);
40 }

```

5.1.1.72 ft_strsub() char* ft_strsub (
char const * s,
unsigned int start,
size_t len)

Allocates (with malloc) and returns a “fresh” substring from the string given as argument. The substring begins at index start and is of size len. If start and len aren’t referring to a valid substring, the behavior is undefined. If the allocation fails, the function returns NULL.

Parameters

s	The string from which create the substring.
start	The start index of the substring.
len	The size of the substring.

Returns

The substring.

Definition at line 27 of file ft_strsub.c.

```

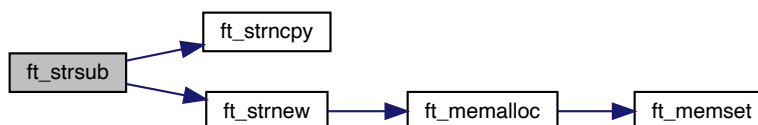
28 {
29     char    *sub;
30
31     if (!s ||
32         !(sub = ft_strnew(len)))
33         return (NULL);
34     ft_strncpy(sub, s + start, len);
35     return (sub);
36 }

```

References ft_strncpy(), and ft_strnew().

Referenced by ft_strtrim().

Here is the call graph for this function:



5.1.1.73 ft_strtrim() `char* ft_strtrim (`
`char const * s)`

Allocates (with `malloc`) and returns a copy of the string given as argument without whitespaces at the beginning or at the end of the string. Will be considered as whitespaces the following characters ' ', '\n' and '\t'. If `s` has no whitespaces at the beginning or at the end, the function returns a copy of `s`. If the allocation fails the function returns `NULL`.

Parameters

<code>s</code>	The string to be trimmed.
----------------	---------------------------

Returns

The “fresh” trimmed string or a copy of `s`.

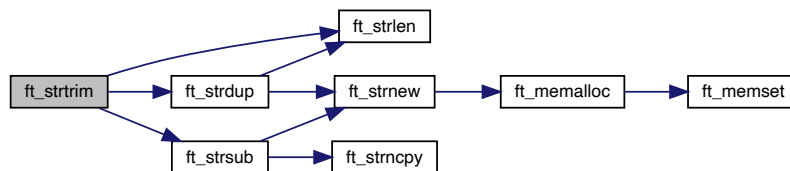
Definition at line 31 of file `ft_strtrim.c`.

```

32 {
33     size_t i;
34     size_t j;
35
36     i = 0;
37     while (is_trimmable(s[i]))
38         i++;
39     if (s[i] == '\0')
40         return (ft_strdup(""));
41     j = ft_strlen(s) - 1;
42     while (is_trimmable(s[j]))
43         j--;
44     return (ft_strsub(s, i, j - i + 1));
45 }
```

References `ft_strdup()`, `ft_strlen()`, and `ft_strsub()`.

Here is the call graph for this function:



5.1.1.74 ft_tolower() `int ft_tolower (`
`int c)`

Mimic behaviour of a function of the same name (sans `ft_`) from `libc`.

Definition at line 19 of file `ft_tolower.c`.

```

20 {
21     if (c >= 'A' && c <= 'Z')
22         return (c + 'a' - 'A');
23     else
24         return (c);
25 }
```


5.1.1.75 ft_toupper() `int ft_toupper (`
`int c)`

Mimic behaviour of a function of the same name (sans `ft_`) from `libc`.

Definition at line 19 of file `ft_toupper.c`.

```
20 {  
21     if (c >= 'a' && c <= 'z')  
22         return (c + 'A' - 'a');  
23     else  
24         return (c);  
25 }
```

Index

content
 s_list, [5](#)
content_size
 s_list, [5](#)

ft_abs
 libft.h, [8](#)
ft_atoi
 libft.h, [8](#)
ft_bzero
 libft.h, [8](#)
ft_isalnum
 libft.h, [9](#)
ft_isalpha
 libft.h, [9](#)
ft_isascii
 libft.h, [9](#)
ft_isdigit
 libft.h, [10](#)
ft_isprint
 libft.h, [10](#)
ft_isspace
 libft.h, [10](#)
ft_itoa
 libft.h, [10](#)
ft_lstadd
 libft.h, [11](#)
ft_lstappend
 libft.h, [12](#)
ft_lstdel
 libft.h, [12](#)
ft_lstdelone
 libft.h, [13](#)
ft_lstiter
 libft.h, [13](#)
ft_lstlast
 libft.h, [14](#)
ft_lstmap
 libft.h, [14](#)
ft_lstnew
 libft.h, [15](#)
ft_max
 libft.h, [16](#)
ft_memalloc
 libft.h, [17](#)
ft_memccpy
 libft.h, [17](#)
ft_memchr
 libft.h, [18](#)
ft_memcmp
 libft.h, [18](#)
ft_memcpy
 libft.h, [19](#)
ft_memdel
 libft.h, [19](#)

ft_memmove
 libft.h, [19](#)
ft_memset
 libft.h, [20](#)
ft_min
 libft.h, [20](#)
ft_power
 libft.h, [21](#)
ft_putchar
 libft.h, [21](#)
ft_putchar_fd
 libft.h, [22](#)
ft_putendl
 libft.h, [22](#)
ft_putendl_fd
 libft.h, [23](#)
ft_putnbr
 libft.h, [23](#)
ft_putnbr_fd
 libft.h, [24](#)
ft_putstr
 libft.h, [25](#)
ft_putstr_fd
 libft.h, [25](#)
ft_putstr
 libft.h, [26](#)
ft_putstr_fd
 libft.h, [26](#)
ft_sqrt
 libft.h, [27](#)
ft_strcapitalize
 libft.h, [27](#)
ft_strcat
 libft.h, [28](#)
ft_strchr
 libft.h, [29](#)
ft_strchr
 libft.h, [29](#)
ft_strclr
 libft.h, [30](#)
ft_strcmp
 libft.h, [30](#)
ft_strcpy
 libft.h, [31](#)
ft_strdel
 libft.h, [31](#)
ft_strdup
 libft.h, [32](#)
ft_strequ
 libft.h, [32](#)
ft_strintab
 libft.h, [33](#)
ft_striter
 libft.h, [34](#)
ft_striteri

libft.h, 34
ft_strjoin
 libft.h, 35
ft_strlast
 libft.h, 35
ft_strlcat
 libft.h, 36
ft_strlcpy
 libft.h, 36
ft_strlen
 libft.h, 37
ft_strmap
 libft.h, 37
ft_strmapi
 libft.h, 38
ft_strncat
 libft.h, 39
ft_strncmp
 libft.h, 40
ft_strncpy
 libft.h, 40
ft_strndup
 libft.h, 40
ft_strnequ
 libft.h, 41
ft_strnew
 libft.h, 42
ft_strnstr
 libft.h, 42
ft_strchr
 libft.h, 43
ft_strev
 libft.h, 43
ft_strsplit
 libft.h, 44
ft_strstr
 libft.h, 45
ft_strsub
 libft.h, 46
ft_strtrim
 libft.h, 46
ft_tolower
 libft.h, 47
ft_toupper
 libft.h, 47
libft.h, 6
 ft_abs, 8
 ft_atoi, 8
 ft_bzero, 8
 ft_isalnum, 9
 ft_isalpha, 9
 ft_isascii, 9
 ft_isdigit, 10
 ft_isprint, 10
 ft_isspace, 10
 ft_itoa, 10
 ft_lstadd, 11
 ft_lstappend, 12
 ft_lstdel, 12
 ft_lstdelone, 13
 ft_lstiter, 13
 ft_lstlast, 14
 ft_lstmap, 14
 ft_lstnew, 15
 ft_max, 16
 ft_memalloc, 17
 ft_memccpy, 17
 ft_memchr, 18
 ft_memcmp, 18
 ft_memcpy, 19
 ft_memdel, 19
 ft_memmove, 19
 ft_memset, 20
 ft_min, 20
 ft_power, 21
 ft_putchar, 21
 ft_putchar_fd, 22
 ft_putendl, 22
 ft_putendl_fd, 23
 ft_putnbr, 23
 ft_putnbr_fd, 24
 ft_putstr, 25
 ft_putstr_fd, 25
 ft_putstr, 26
 ft_putstr_fd, 26
 ft_sqrt, 27
 ft_strcapitalize, 27
 ft_strcat, 28
 ft_strcchr, 29
 ft_strchr, 29
 ft_strclr, 30
 ft_strcmp, 30
 ft_strcpy, 31
 ft_strdel, 31
 ft_strdup, 32
 ft_strequ, 32
 ft_strintab, 33
 ft_striter, 34
 ft_striteri, 34
 ft_strjoin, 35
 ft_strlast, 35
 ft_strlcat, 36
 ft_strlcpy, 36
 ft_strlen, 37
 ft_strmap, 37
 ft_strmapi, 38
 ft_strncat, 39
 ft_strncmp, 40
 ft_strncpy, 40
 ft_strndup, 40
 ft_strnequ, 41
 ft_strnew, 42
 ft_strnstr, 42
 ft_strchr, 43
 ft_strev, 43
 ft_strsplit, 44
 ft_strstr, 45
 ft_strsub, 46
 ft_strtrim, 46
 ft_tolower, 47
 ft_toupper, 47

- [ft_strstr](#), [45](#)
- [ft_strsub](#), [46](#)
- [ft_strtrim](#), [46](#)
- [ft_tolower](#), [47](#)
- [ft_toupper](#), [47](#)

next

- [s_list](#), [5](#)

[s_list](#), [4](#)

- [content](#), [5](#)
- [content_size](#), [5](#)
- [next](#), [5](#)