NAME

fgetws − read a wide-character string from a FILE stream

LIBRARY

Standard C library (*libc*, *−lc*)

SYNOPSIS

#include <wchar.h>

wchar_t *fgetws(wchar_t *ws***[restrict .**n**], int** *n***, FILE *restrict** *stream***);**

DESCRIPTION

The **fgetws**() function is the wide-character equivalent of the **fgets**(3) function. It reads a string of at most *n−1* wide characters into the wide-character array pointed to by *ws*, and adds a terminating null wide character (L'\0'). It stops reading wide characters after it has encountered and stored a newline wide character. It also stops when end of stream is reached.

The programmer must ensure that there is room for at least *n* wide characters at *ws*.

For a nonlocking counterpart, see **unlocked_stdio**(3).

RETURN VALUE

The **fgetws**() function, if successful, returns *ws*. If end of stream was already reached or if an error occurred, it returns NULL.

ATTRIBUTES

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

Interface	Attribute	Value
fgetws()	Thread safety	MT-Safe

STANDARDS

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

NOTES

The behavior of **fgetws**() depends on the **LC_CTYPE** category of the current locale.

In the absence of additional information passed to the **fopen**(3) call, it is reasonable to expect that **fgetws**() will actually read a multibyte string from the stream and then convert it to a wide-character string.

This function is unreliable, because it does not permit to deal properly with null wide characters that may be present in the input.

SEE ALSO

fgetwc(3), **unlocked_stdio**(3)