

strchr

Defined in header <string.h>

```
char *strchr( const char *str, int ch );
```

Finds the last occurrence of `ch` (after conversion to `char` as if by `(char)ch`) in the null-terminated byte string pointed to by `str` (each character interpreted as `unsigned char`). The terminating null character is considered to be a part of the string and can be found if searching for `'\0'`.

The behavior is undefined if `str` is not a pointer to a null-terminated byte string.

Parameters

str - pointer to the null-terminated byte string to be analyzed
ch - character to search for

Return value

Pointer to the found character in `str`, or null pointer if no such character is found.

Example

Run this code

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

int main(void)
{
    char szSomeFileName[] = "foo/bar/foobar.txt";
    char *pLastSlash = strchr(szSomeFileName, '/');
    char *pszBaseName = pLastSlash ? pLastSlash + 1 : szSomeFileName;
    printf("Base Name: %s", pszBaseName);
}
```

Output:

Base Name: foobar.txt

References

- C11 standard (ISO/IEC 9899:2011):
 - 7.24.5.5 The `strchr` function (p: 368–369)
- C99 standard (ISO/IEC 9899:1999):
 - 7.21.5.5 The `strchr` function (p: 331)
- C89/C90 standard (ISO/IEC 9899:1990):
 - 4.11.5.5 The `strchr` function

See also

strchr	finds the first occurrence of a character (function)
strpbrk	finds the first location of any character in one string, in another string (function)

C++ documentation for **strchr**

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