fputs

Defined in header `<stdio.h>`

`int fputs( const char            *str, FILE            *stream );`	(until C99)
`int fputs( const char *restrict str, FILE *restrict stream );`	(since C99)

Writes every character from the null-terminated string `str` to the output stream `stream`, as if by repeatedly executing `fputc`.

The terminating null character from `str` is not written.

Parameters

str	-	null-terminated character string to be written
stream	-	output stream

Return value

On success, returns a non-negative value

On failure, returns EOF and sets the *error* indicator (see `ferror()`) on `stream`.

Notes

The related function `puts` appends a newline character to the output, while `fputs` writes the string unmodified.

Different implementations return different non-negative numbers: some return the last character written, some return the number of characters written (or INT_MAX if the string was longer than that), some simply return a non-negative constant such as zero.

Example

Run this code

```c
#include <stdio.h>

int main(void)
{
    int rc = fputs("Hello World", stdout);

    if (rc == EOF)
        perror("fputs()"); // POSIX requires that errno is set
}
```

Output:

```
Hello World
```

References

- C11 standard (ISO/IEC 9899:2011):
    - 7.21.7.4 The fputs function (p: 331-332)
- C99 standard (ISO/IEC 9899:1999):
    - 7.19.7.4 The fputs function (p: 297)
- C89/C90 standard (ISO/IEC 9899:1990):
    - 4.9.7.4 The fputs function

See also

printf		prints formatted output to `stdout`, a file stream or a buffer
fprintf		(function)
sprintf		
snprintf	(C99)	
printf_s	(C11)	
fprintf_s	(C11)	
sprintf_s	(C11)	
snprintf_s	(C11)	
puts		writes a character string to stdout (function)
fgets		gets a character string from a file stream (function)

C++ documentation for **fputs**