

NAME

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

SYNOPSIS

```
#include <wchar.h>
```

```
wchar_t *fgetws(wchar_t *ws, int n, FILE *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 (L0). 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.

CONFORMING TO

C99, POSIX.1-2001.

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)**

COLOPHON

This page is part of release 3.74 of the Linux *man-pages* project. A description of the project, information about reporting bugs, and the latest version of this page, can be found at <http://www.kernel.org/doc/man-pages/>.