

NAME

strchr, **strrchr**, **strchrnul** - locate character in string

LIBRARY

Standard C Library (libc, -lc)

SYNOPSIS

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

*char **

```
strchr(const char *s, int c);
```

*char **

```
strrchr(const char *s, int c);
```

*char **

```
strchrnul(const char *s, int c);
```

DESCRIPTION

The **strchr**() function locates the first occurrence of *c* (converted to a *char*) in the string pointed to by *s*. The terminating null character is considered part of the string; therefore if *c* is `'\0'`, the functions locate the terminating `'\0'`.

The **strrchr**() function is identical to **strchr**() except it locates the last occurrence of *c*.

The **strchrnul**() function is identical to **strchr**() except that if *c* is not found in *s* a pointer to the terminating `'\0'` is returned.

RETURN VALUES

The functions **strchr**() and **strrchr**() return a pointer to the located character, or NULL if the character does not appear in the string.

strchrnul() returns a pointer to the terminating `'\0'` if the character does not appear in the string.

SEE ALSO

memchr(3), memmem(3), strcspn(3), strpbrk(3), strsep(3), strspn(3), strstr(3), strtok(3), wcschr(3)

STANDARDS

The functions **strchr**() and **strrchr**() conform to ISO/IEC 9899:1990 ("ISO C90"). The function **strchrnul**() is a GNU extension.

HISTORY

The **strchrnul()** function first appeared in glibc 2.1.1 and was added in FreeBSD 10.0.