

**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 (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
<code>fgetws()</code>	Thread safety	MT-Safe

**CONFORMING TO**

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\(3\)](#)

**COLOPHON**

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