

**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.