

NAME

substr -- copy substring of a string

SYNOPSIS

```
substr(s1,s2,n1,n2)
char *s1, *s2;
int n1, n2;
```

DESCRIPTION

Substr returns an integer whose value is the length of the target string s1. The substring of s2 as specified by n1 and n2 is copied into s1. The value returned is the same as that returned by the function len.

s1 the target string into which the extracted substring is copied. The target string is null terminated.

s2 the string from which the substring is extracted.

n1 an integer that is the array index indicating the starting position of the substring in s2.

n2 an integer that is the array index indicating the position of the last character to be transferred to s1.

An empty string is one whose first character is the null character. If the source string, s2, is empty, the target string, s1, is set to empty and the value returned is -1. The exception to the above is when n1 is zero and n2 is zero or larger. In this case the value returned is zero.

If the address pointed to by s1 is zero, the value returned is -1.

If n1 is larger than n2 or is negative or indexes a character past the end of the string, the target string is set empty and the value returned is -1.

The value of n2, however, may be any positive number. If n2 indexes a character past the end of the source string, the substring will terminate with the last character of the the source string.

The only time that zero is returned is when n1 indexes the null character of the source string. If n1 indexes the null character of the source string the target string is set empty but a zero is returned. For these cases n2 may be equal or greater than n1.

LIBRARY

/lib/lib3.a

SUBSTR(3L)

SCCS

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SEE ALSO
psubstr(3L)