NAME

icat -- concatenate arbitrary strings

SYNOPSIS

```
icat(s1,n1,s2[,...],0)
char *s1,*s2;
int n1;
```

DESCRIPTION

icat returns an integer indicating the length of the resulting string s1. The value returned is the same as that returned by the len function. The icat function concatenates the strings s2, s3, s4, etc into the target string s1 which has a maximum size indicated by n1. Icat accepts a variable number of arguments.

s1 buffer area for the target string.

n1 integer which specifies the maximum number of characters which can be stored into s1 including the terminating null character.

s2 source string which is copied into s1.

... secondary source strings are concatenated with s1.

0 a null pointer terminates the argument list.

If the address pointed to by s1 or s2 is zero or if the value of n1 is zero or negative, icat will immediately terminate and return the value -1. If the target string is filled to maximum, icat will return a number one less than n1. If the number of characters requested to be stored in the target string including the terminating null character is larger than n1, icat will return the value -1 but a properly terminated string will remain in s1. This string will return a value from len equal to one less than n1 which indicates that the null character is in the last position of the string. The sizeof function can be used for n1. It should be noted that icat becomes a copy string function when only one source string argument, s2, is supplied.

The strings s1, s2, and etc. are each defined as a null terminated array of characters. The returned integer can also be considered the number of characters preceding the terminating null character.

If s2 and all subsequent arguments point to empty strings, the target string s1 will be set empty and the returned value will be zero. If one of the source strings s2, s3, etc is empty, the remaining strings will be concatenated as if the empty string did not exist.

LIBRARY
       /lib/lib3.a

SEE ALSO
       strcat(3), sprintf(3), pcat(3)