

*AHELP for CIAO 3.4*

# strtok

Context: [slangrtl](#)*Jump to:* [Description](#) [Example](#) [See Also](#)

## Synopsis

Extract tokens from a string

## Syntax

```
String_Type[] strtok (String_Type str [,String_Type white])
```

## Description

`strtok` breaks the string `str` into a series of tokens and returns them as an array of strings. If the second parameter `white` is present, then it specifies the set of characters that are to be regarded as whitespace when extracting the tokens, and may consist of the whitespace characters or a range of such characters. If the first character of `white` is '^', then the whitespace characters consist of all characters except those in `white`. For example, if `white` is "\t\n;:", then those characters specify the whitespace characters. However, if `white` is given by "^a-zA-Z0-9\_", then any character is a whitespace character except those in the ranges a-z, A-Z, 0-9, and the underscore character.

If the second parameter is not present, then it defaults to "\t\r\n\f".

## Example

The following example may be used to count the words in a text file:

```
define count_words (file)
{
    variable fp, line, count;

    fp = fopen (file, "r");
    if (fp == NULL) return -1;

    count = 0;
    while (-1 != fgets (&line, fp))
    {
        line = strtok (line, "^\n\t\f\r");
        count += length (line);
    }
    () = fclose (fp);
    return count;
}
```

## See Also

*slangrtl*

[create delimited string](#), [extract element](#), [is list element](#), [strchop](#), [strchopr](#), [strcompress](#), [strjoin](#),  
[strtrim](#), [strtrim beg](#), [strtrim end](#)

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URL:

<http://cxc.harvard.edu/ciao3.4/strtok.tm.html>

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