**NAME**

repeat -- concatenate identical strings n times

**SYNOPSIS**

```
repeat(s1,s2,n1)
char *s1, *s2;
int n1;
```

**DESCRIPTION**

Repeat returns an integer indicating the length of the resulting string s1. The value returned is the same as that returned by the len function.

s1 buffer area for the target string.

s2 source string which is copied into s1.

n1 integer which specifies the number of times s2 is copied into s1.

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

If the value of n1 is negative or zero, the target string s1 will be empty and the returned value will be zero.

If the value of n1 is positive, the characters of the string s2 are copied into the string s1 the number of times indicated by n1. The target string s1 is then terminated with the null character. It should be noted that repeat becomes a copy string function when n1 is one.

The strings s1 and s2 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.

An empty string is one whose first character is the null character. If s2 is empty, the target string s1 will be set empty and the returned value will be zero.

**LIBRARY**

/lib/lib3.a

**SEE ALSO**

prepeat(3L)