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### ***Rocky Enterprise Linux 9.2 Manual Pages on command 'locale.5'***

**\$ man locale.5**

LOCALE(5)                      Linux User Manual                      LOCALE(5)

#### NAME

locale - describes a locale definition file

#### DESCRIPTION

The locale definition file contains all the information that the `localedef(1)` command needs to convert it into the binary locale database.

The definition files consist of sections which each describe a locale category in detail.

See `locale(7)` for additional details for these categories.

#### Syntax

The locale definition file starts with a header that may consist of the following key?

words:

`escape_char`

is followed by a character that should be used as the escape-character for the rest of the file to mark characters that should be interpreted in a special way. It defaults to the backslash (`\`).

`comment_char`

is followed by a character that will be used as the comment-character for the rest of the file. It defaults to the number sign (`#`).

The locale definition has one part for each locale category. Each part can be copied from another existing locale or can be defined from scratch. If the category should be copied, the only valid keyword in the definition is `copy` followed by the name of the locale in double quotes which should be copied. The exceptions for this rule are `LC_COLLATE` and `LC_CTYPE` where a `copy` statement can be followed by locale-specific rules and selected

overrides.

When defining a locale or a category from scratch, an existing system- provided locale definition file should be used as a reference to follow common glibc conventions.

## Locale category sections

The following category sections are defined by POSIX:

- \* LC\_CTYPE
- \* LC\_COLLATE
- \* LC\_MESSAGES
- \* LC\_MONETARY
- \* LC\_NUMERIC
- \* LC\_TIME

In addition, since version 2.2, the GNU C library supports the following nonstandard cate?

gories:

- \* LC\_ADDRESS
- \* LC\_IDENTIFICATION
- \* LC\_MEASUREMENT
- \* LC\_NAME
- \* LC\_PAPER
- \* LC\_TELEPHONE

See locale(7) for a more detailed description of each category.

## LC\_ADDRESS

The definition starts with the string LC\_ADDRESS in the first column.

The following keywords are allowed:

postal\_fmt

followed by a string containing field descriptors that define the format used for postal addresses in the locale. The following field descriptors are recognized:

%n Person's name, possibly constructed with the LC\_NAME name\_fmt keyword (since glibc 2.24).

%a Care of person, or organization.

%f Firm name.

%d Department name.

%b Building name.

%s Street or block (e.g., Japanese) name.

%h House number or designation.

%N Insert an end-of-line if the previous descriptor's value was not an empty string; otherwise ignore.

%t Insert a space if the previous descriptor's value was not an empty string; otherwise ignore.

%r Room number, door designation.

%e Floor number.

%C Country designation, from the country\_post keyword.

%l Local township within town or city (since glibc 2.24).

%z Zip number, postal code.

%T Town, city.

%S State, province, or prefecture.

%c Country, as taken from data record.

Each field descriptor may have an 'R' after the '%' to specify that the information is taken from a Romanized version string of the entity.

country\_name

followed by the country name in the language of the current document (e.g., "Deutschland" for the de\_DE locale).

country\_post

followed by the abbreviation of the country (see CERT\_MAILCODES).

country\_ab2

followed by the two-letter abbreviation of the country (ISO 3166).

country\_ab3

followed by the three-letter abbreviation of the country (ISO 3166).

country\_num

followed by the numeric country code (ISO 3166).

country\_car

followed by the international license plate country code.

country\_isbn

followed by the ISBN code (for books).

lang\_name

followed by the language name in the language of the current document.

lang\_ab

followed by the two-letter abbreviation of the language (ISO 639).

lang\_term

followed by the three-letter abbreviation of the language (ISO 639-2/T).

lang\_lib

followed by the three-letter abbreviation of the language for library use (ISO 639-2/B). Applications should in general prefer lang\_term over lang\_lib.

The LC\_ADDRESS definition ends with the string END LC\_ADDRESS.

LC\_CTYPE

The definition starts with the string LC\_CTYPE in the first column.

The following keywords are allowed:

upper followed by a list of uppercase letters. The letters A through Z are included automatically. Characters also specified as cntrl, digit, punct, or space are not allowed.

lower followed by a list of lowercase letters. The letters a through z are included automatically. Characters also specified as cntrl, digit, punct, or space are not allowed.

alpha followed by a list of letters. All character specified as either upper or lower are automatically included. Characters also specified as cntrl, digit, punct, or space are not allowed.

digit followed by the characters classified as numeric digits. Only the digits 0 through 9 are allowed. They are included by default in this class.

space followed by a list of characters defined as white-space characters. Characters also specified as upper, lower, alpha, digit, graph, or xdigit are not allowed.

The characters <space>, <form-feed>, <newline>, <carriage-return>, <tab>, and <vertical-tab> are automatically included.

cntrl followed by a list of control characters. Characters also specified as upper, lower, alpha, digit, punct, graph, print, or xdigit are not allowed.

punct followed by a list of punctuation characters. Characters also specified as upper, lower, alpha, digit, cntrl, xdigit, or the <space> character are not allowed.

graph followed by a list of printable characters, not including the <space> character. The characters defined as upper, lower, alpha, digit, xdigit, and punct are automatically included. Characters also specified as cntrl are not allowed.

print followed by a list of printable characters, including the <space> character. The

characters defined as upper, lower, alpha, digit, xdigit, punct, and the <space> character are automatically included. Characters also specified as cntrl are not allowed.

xdigit followed by a list of characters classified as hexadecimal digits. The decimal digits must be included followed by one or more set of six characters in ascending order. The following characters are included by default: 0 through 9, a through f, A through F.

blank followed by a list of characters classified as blank. The characters <space> and <tab> are automatically included.

charclass

followed by a list of locale-specific character class names which are then to be defined in the locale.

toupper

followed by a list of mappings from lowercase to uppercase letters. Each mapping is a pair of a lowercase and an uppercase letter separated with a , and enclosed in parentheses.

tolower

followed by a list of mappings from uppercase to lowercase letters. If the keyword tolower is not present, the reverse of the toupper list is used.

map totitle

followed by a list of mapping pairs of characters and letters to be used in titles (headings).

class followed by a locale-specific character class definition, starting with the class name followed by the characters belonging to the class.

charconv

followed by a list of locale-specific character mapping names which are then to be defined in the locale.

outdigit

followed by a list of alternate output digits for the locale.

map to\_inpunct

followed by a list of mapping pairs of alternate digits and separators for input digits for the locale.

map to\_outpunct

followed by a list of mapping pairs of alternate separators for output for the locale.

#### translit\_start

marks the start of the transliteration rules section. The section can contain the include keyword in the beginning followed by locale-specific rules and overrides. Any rule specified in the locale file will override any rule copied or included from other files. In case of duplicate rule definitions in the locale file, only the first rule is used.

A transliteration rule consists of a character to be transliterated followed by a list of transliteration targets separated by semicolons. The first target which can be presented in the target character set is used, if none of them can be used the default\_missing character will be used instead.

#### include

in the transliteration rules section includes a transliteration rule file (and optionally a repertoire map file).

#### default\_missing

in the transliteration rules section defines the default character to be used for transliteration where none of the targets cannot be presented in the target character set.

#### translit\_end

marks the end of the transliteration rules.

The LC\_CTYPE definition ends with the string END LC\_CTYPE.

### LC\_COLLATE

Note that glibc does not support all POSIX-defined options, only the options described below are supported (as of glibc 2.23).

The definition starts with the string LC\_COLLATE in the first column.

The following keywords are allowed:

#### coll\_weight\_max

followed by the number representing used collation levels. This keyword is recognized but ignored by glibc.

#### collating-element

followed by the definition of a collating-element symbol representing a multicharacter collating element.

collating-symbol

followed by the definition of a collating symbol that can be used in collation order statements.

define followed by string to be evaluated in an ifdef string / else / endif construct.

reorder-after

followed by a redefinition of a collation rule.

reorder-end

marks the end of the redefinition of a collation rule.

reorder-sections-after

followed by a script name to reorder listed scripts after.

reorder-sections-end

marks the end of the reordering of sections.

script followed by a declaration of a script.

symbol-equivalence

followed by a collating-symbol to be equivalent to another defined collating-symbol.

The collation rule definition starts with a line:

order\_start

followed by a list of keywords chosen from forward, backward, or position. The order definition consists of lines that describe the collation order and is terminated with the keyword order\_end.

The LC\_COLLATE definition ends with the string END LC\_COLLATE.

LC\_IDENTIFICATION

The definition starts with the string LC\_IDENTIFICATION in the first column.

The following keywords are allowed:

title followed by the title of the locale document (e.g., "Maori language locale for New Zealand").

source followed by the name of the organization that maintains this document.

address

followed by the address of the organization that maintains this document.

contact

followed by the name of the contact person at the organization that maintains this document.

email followed by the email address of the person or organization that maintains this document.

tel followed by the telephone number (in international format) of the organization that maintains this document. As of glibc 2.24, this keyword is deprecated in favor of other contact methods.

fax followed by the fax number (in international format) of the organization that maintains this document. As of glibc 2.24, this keyword is deprecated in favor of other contact methods.

language

followed by the name of the language to which this document applies.

territory

followed by the name of the country/geographic extent to which this document applies.

audience

followed by a description of the audience for which this document is intended.

application

followed by a description of any special application for which this document is intended.

abbreviation

followed by the short name for provider of the source of this document.

revision

followed by the revision number of this document.

date followed by the revision date of this document.

In addition, for each of the categories defined by the document, there should be a line starting with the keyword category, followed by:

- \* a string that identifies this locale category definition,
- \* a semicolon, and
- \* one of the LC\_\* identifiers.

The LC\_IDENTIFICATION definition ends with the string END LC\_IDENTIFICATION.

## LC\_MESSAGES

The definition starts with the string LC\_MESSAGES in the first column.

The following keywords are allowed:

yesexpr



followed by a regular expression that describes possible yes-responses.

noexpr followed by a regular expression that describes possible no-responses.

yesstr followed by the output string corresponding to "yes".

nostr followed by the output string corresponding to "no".

The LC\_MESSAGES definition ends with the string END LC\_MESSAGES.

## LC\_MEASUREMENT

The definition starts with the string LC\_MEASUREMENT in the first column.

The following keywords are allowed:

measurement

followed by number identifying the standard used for measurement. The following values are recognized:

- 1 Metric.
- 2 US customary measurements.

The LC\_MEASUREMENT definition ends with the string END LC\_MEASUREMENT.

## LC\_MONETARY

The definition starts with the string LC\_MONETARY in the first column.

The following keywords are allowed:

int\_curr\_symbol

followed by the international currency symbol. This must be a 4-character string containing the international currency symbol as defined by the ISO 4217 standard (three characters) followed by a separator.

currency\_symbol

followed by the local currency symbol.

mon\_decimal\_point

followed by the single-character string that will be used as the decimal delimiter when formatting monetary quantities.

mon\_thousands\_sep

followed by the single-character string that will be used as a group separator when formatting monetary quantities.

mon\_grouping

followed by a sequence of integers separated by semicolons that describe the formatting of monetary quantities. See grouping below for details.

positive\_sign

followed by a string that is used to indicate a positive sign for monetary quantities.

#### negative\_sign

followed by a string that is used to indicate a negative sign for monetary quantities.

#### int\_frac\_digits

followed by the number of fractional digits that should be used when formatting with the int\_curr\_symbol.

#### frac\_digits

followed by the number of fractional digits that should be used when formatting with the currency\_symbol.

#### p\_cs\_precedes

followed by an integer that indicates the placement of currency\_symbol for a nonnegative formatted monetary quantity:

0 the symbol succeeds the value.

1 the symbol precedes the value.

#### p\_sep\_by\_space

followed by an integer that indicates the separation of currency\_symbol, the sign string, and the value for a nonnegative formatted monetary quantity. The following values are recognized:

0 No space separates the currency symbol and the value.

1 If the currency symbol and the sign string are adjacent, a space separates them from the value; otherwise a space separates the currency symbol and the value.

2 If the currency symbol and the sign string are adjacent, a space separates them from the value; otherwise a space separates the sign string and the value.

#### n\_cs\_precedes

followed by an integer that indicates the placement of currency\_symbol for a negative formatted monetary quantity. The same values are recognized as for p\_cs\_precedes.

#### n\_sep\_by\_space

followed by an integer that indicates the separation of currency\_symbol, the sign string, and the value for a negative formatted monetary quantity. The same values are recognized as for p\_sep\_by\_space.

p\_sign\_posn

followed by an integer that indicates where the positive\_sign should be placed for a nonnegative monetary quantity:

- 0 Parentheses enclose the quantity and the currency\_symbol or int\_curr\_symbol.
- 1 The sign string precedes the quantity and the currency\_symbol or the int\_curr\_symbol.
- 2 The sign string succeeds the quantity and the currency\_symbol or the int\_curr\_symbol.
- 3 The sign string precedes the currency\_symbol or the int\_curr\_symbol.
- 4 The sign string succeeds the currency\_symbol or the int\_curr\_symbol.

n\_sign\_posn

followed by an integer that indicates where the negative\_sign should be placed for a negative monetary quantity. The same values are recognized as for p\_sign\_posn.

int\_p\_cs\_precedes

followed by an integer that indicates the placement of int\_curr\_symbol for a nonnegative internationally formatted monetary quantity. The same values are recognized as for p\_cs\_precedes.

int\_n\_cs\_precedes

followed by an integer that indicates the placement of int\_curr\_symbol for a negative internationally formatted monetary quantity. The same values are recognized as for p\_cs\_precedes.

int\_p\_sep\_by\_space

followed by an integer that indicates the separation of int\_curr\_symbol, the sign string, and the value for a nonnegative internationally formatted monetary quantity. The same values are recognized as for p\_sep\_by\_space.

int\_n\_sep\_by\_space

followed by an integer that indicates the separation of int\_curr\_symbol, the sign string, and the value for a negative internationally formatted monetary quantity. The same values are recognized as for p\_sep\_by\_space.

int\_p\_sign\_posn

followed by an integer that indicates where the positive\_sign should be placed for a nonnegative internationally formatted monetary quantity. The same values are recognized as for p\_sign\_posn.

int\_n\_sign\_posn

followed by an integer that indicates where the negative\_sign should be placed for a negative internationally formatted monetary quantity. The same values are recognized as for p\_sign\_posn.

The LC\_MONETARY definition ends with the string END LC\_MONETARY.

## LC\_NAME

The definition starts with the string LC\_NAME in the first column.

Various keywords are allowed, but only name\_fmt is mandatory. Other keywords are needed only if there is common convention to use the corresponding salutation in this locale.

The allowed keywords are as follows:

name\_fmt

followed by a string containing field descriptors that define the format used for names in the locale. The following field descriptors are recognized:

%f Family name(s).

%F Family names in uppercase.

%g First given name.

%G First given initial.

%l First given name with Latin letters.

%o Other shorter name.

%m Additional given name(s).

%M Initials for additional given name(s).

%p Profession.

%s Salutation, such as "Doctor".

%S Abbreviated salutation, such as "Mr." or "Dr.".

%d Salutation, using the FDCC-sets conventions.

%t If the preceding field descriptor resulted in an empty string, then the empty string, otherwise a space character.

name\_gen

followed by the general salutation for any gender.

name\_mr

followed by the salutation for men.

name\_mrs

followed by the salutation for married women.

name\_miss

followed by the salutation for unmarried women.

name\_ms

followed by the salutation valid for all women.

The LC\_NAME definition ends with the string END LC\_NAME.

## LC\_NUMERIC

The definition starts with the string LC\_NUMERIC in the first column.

The following keywords are allowed:

decimal\_point

followed by the single-character string that will be used as the decimal delimiter when formatting numeric quantities.

thousands\_sep

followed by the single-character string that will be used as a group separator when formatting numeric quantities.

grouping

followed by a sequence of integers separated by semicolons that describe the formatting of numeric quantities.

Each integer specifies the number of digits in a group. The first integer defines the size of the group immediately to the left of the decimal delimiter. Subsequent integers define succeeding groups to the left of the previous group. If the last integer is not -1, then the size of the previous group (if any) is repeatedly used for the remainder of the digits. If the last integer is -1, then no further grouping is performed.

The LC\_NUMERIC definition ends with the string END LC\_NUMERIC.

## LC\_PAPER

The definition starts with the string LC\_PAPER in the first column.

The following keywords are allowed:

height followed by the height, in millimeters, of the standard paper format.

width followed by the width, in millimeters, of the standard paper format.

The LC\_PAPER definition ends with the string END LC\_PAPER.

## LC\_TELEPHONE

The definition starts with the string LC\_TELEPHONE in the first column.

The following keywords are allowed:

#### tel\_int\_fmt

followed by a string that contains field descriptors that identify the format used to dial international numbers. The following field descriptors are recognized:

%a Area code without nationwide prefix (the prefix is often "00").

%A Area code including nationwide prefix.

%l Local number (within area code).

%e Extension (to local number).

%c Country code.

%C Alternate carrier service code used for dialing abroad.

%t If the preceding field descriptor resulted in an empty string, then the empty string, otherwise a space character.

#### tel\_dom\_fmt

followed by a string that contains field descriptors that identify the format used to dial domestic numbers. The recognized field descriptors are the same as for tel\_int\_fmt.

#### int\_select

followed by the prefix used to call international phone numbers.

#### int\_prefix

followed by the prefix used from other countries to dial this country.

The LC\_TELEPHONE definition ends with the string END LC\_TELEPHONE.

#### LC\_TIME

The definition starts with the string LC\_TIME in the first column.

The following keywords are allowed:

abday followed by a list of abbreviated names of the days of the week. The list starts with the first day of the week as specified by week (Sunday by default). See NOTES.

day followed by a list of names of the days of the week. The list starts with the first day of the week as specified by week (Sunday by default). See NOTES.

abmon followed by a list of abbreviated month names.

mon followed by a list of month names.

#### d\_t\_fmt

followed by the appropriate date and time format (for syntax, see strftime(3)).

d\_fmt followed by the appropriate date format (for syntax, see strftime(3)).

`t_fmt` followed by the appropriate time format (for syntax, see `strptime(3)`).

`am_pm` followed by the appropriate representation of the am and pm strings. This should be left empty for locales not using AM/PM convention.

`t_fmt_ampm`

followed by the appropriate time format (for syntax, see `strptime(3)`) when using 12h clock format. This should be left empty for locales not using AM/PM convention.

`era` followed by semicolon-separated strings that define how years are counted and displayed for each era in the locale. Each string has the following format:

`direction:offset:start_date:end_date:era_name:era_format`

The fields are to be defined as follows:

`direction`

Either + or -. + means the years closer to `start_date` have lower numbers than years closer to `end_date`. - means the opposite.

`offset`

The number of the year closest to `start_date` in the era, corresponding to the `%Ey` descriptor (see `strptime(3)`).

`start_date`

The start of the era in the form of `yyyy/mm/dd`. Years prior AD 1 are represented as negative numbers.

`end_date`

The end of the era in the form of `yyyy/mm/dd`, or one of the two special values of `-*` or `+`. `-*` means the ending date is the beginning of time. `+` means the ending date is the end of time.

`era_name`

The name of the era corresponding to the `%EC` descriptor (see `strptime(3)`).

`era_format`

The format of the year in the era corresponding to the `%EY` descriptor (see `strptime(3)`).

`era_d_fmt`

followed by the format of the date in alternative era notation, corresponding to the `%Ex` descriptor (see `strptime(3)`).

`era_t_fmt`

followed by the format of the time in alternative era notation, corresponding to the %EX descriptor (see `strptime(3)`).

`era_d_t_fmt`

followed by the format of the date and time in alternative era notation, corresponding to the %Ec descriptor (see `strptime(3)`).

`alt_digits`

followed by the alternative digits used for date and time in the locale.

`week` followed by a list of three values separated by semicolons: The number of days in a week (by default 7), a date of beginning of the week (by default corresponds to Sunday), and the minimal length of the first week in year (by default 4). Regarding the start of the week, 19971130 shall be used for Sunday and 19971201 shall be used for Monday. See NOTES.

`first_weekday` (since glibc 2.2)

followed by the number of the day from the day list to be shown as the first day of the week in calendar applications. The default value of 1 corresponds to either Sunday or Monday depending on the value of the second week list item. See NOTES.

`first_workday` (since glibc 2.2)

followed by the number of the first working day from the day list. The default value is 2. See NOTES.

`cal_direction`

followed by a number value that indicates the direction for the display of calendar dates, as follows:

- 1 Left-right from top.
- 2 Top-down from left.
- 3 Right-left from top.

`date_fmt`

followed by the appropriate date representation for `date(1)` (for syntax, see `strftime(3)`).

The LC\_TIME definition ends with the string `END LC_TIME`.

## FILES

`/usr/lib/locale/locale-archive`

Usual default locale archive location.

`/usr/share/i18n/locales`



Usual default path for locale definition files.

## CONFORMING TO

POSIX.2.

## NOTES

The collective GNU C library community wisdom regarding `abday`, `day`, `week`, `first_weekday`, and `first_workday` states at <https://sourceware.org/glibc/wiki/Locales> the following:

- \* The value of the second week list item specifies the base of the `abday` and `day` lists.
- \* `first_weekday` specifies the offset of the first day-of-week in the `abday` and `day` lists.
- \* For compatibility reasons, all glibc locales should set the value of the second week list item to 19971130 (Sunday) and base the `abday` and `day` lists appropriately, and set `first_weekday` and `first_workday` to 1 or 2, depending on whether the week and work week actually starts on Sunday or Monday for the locale.

## SEE ALSO

`iconv(1)`, `locale(1)`, `localedef(1)`, `localeconv(3)`, `newlocale(3)`, `setlocale(3)`, `strftime(3)`, `strptime(3)`, `uselocale(3)`, `charmap(5)`, `charsets(7)`, `locale(7)`, `unicode(7)`, `utf-8(7)`

## COLOPHON

This page is part of release 5.10 of the Linux man-pages project. A description of the project, information about reporting bugs, and the latest version of this page, can be found at <https://www.kernel.org/doc/man-pages/>.

Linux

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LOCALE(5)