



Rocky Enterprise Linux 9.2 Manual Pages on command 'freelocale.3'

C:\>man freelocale.3

NEWLOCALE(3) Linux Programmer's Manual NEWLOCALE(3)

NAME

newlocale, freelocale - create, modify, and free a locale object

SYNOPSIS

```
#include <locale.h>
```

```
locale_t newlocale(int category_mask, const char *locale,  
                  locale_t base);
```

```
void freelocale(locale_t locobj);
```

Feature Test Macro Requirements for glibc (see `feature_test_macros(7)`):

newlocale(), freelocale():

Since glibc 2.10:

```
  _XOPEN_SOURCE >= 700
```

Before glibc 2.10:

```
  _GNU_SOURCE
```

DESCRIPTION

The `newlocale()` function creates a new locale object, or modifies an existing object, returning a reference to the new or modified object as the function result.

Whether the call creates a new object or modifies an existing object is determined by the value of `base`:

- * If `base` is `(locale_t) 0`, a new object is created.
- * If `base` refers to valid existing locale object (i.e., an object returned by a previous call to `newlocale()` or `duplocale(3)`), then that object is modified by

the call. If the call is successful, the contents of base are unspecified (in particular, the object referred to by base may be freed, and a new object created). Therefore, the caller should ensure that it stops using base before the call to `newlocale()`, and should subsequently refer to the modified object via the reference returned as the function result. If the call fails, the contents of base remain valid and unchanged.

If base is the special locale object `LC_GLOBAL_LOCALE` (see `duplocale(3)`), or is not `(locale_t) 0` and is not a valid locale object handle, the behavior is undefined.

The `category_mask` argument is a bit mask that specifies the locale categories that are to be set in a newly created locale object or modified in an existing object.

The mask is constructed by a bitwise OR of the constants `LC_ADDRESS_MASK`, `LC_CTYPE_MASK`, `LC_COLLATE_MASK`, `LC_IDENTIFICATION_MASK`, `LC_MEASUREMENT_MASK`, `LC_MESSAGES_MASK`, `LC_MONETARY_MASK`, `LC_NUMERIC_MASK`, `LC_NAME_MASK`, `LC_PAPER_MASK`, `LC_TELEPHONE_MASK`, and `LC_TIME_MASK`. Alternatively, the mask can be specified as `LC_ALL_MASK`, which is equivalent to ORing all of the preceding constants.

For each category specified in `category_mask`, the locale data from `locale` will be used in the object returned by `newlocale()`. If a new locale object is being created, data for all categories not specified in `category_mask` is taken from the default ("POSIX") locale.

The following preset values of locale are defined for all categories that can be specified in `category_mask`:

"POSIX"

A minimal locale environment for C language programs.

"C" Equivalent to "POSIX".

"" An implementation-defined native environment corresponding to the values of the `LC_*` and `LANG` environment variables (see `locale(7)`).

`freelocale()`

The `freelocale()` function deallocates the resources associated with `locobj`, a locale object previously returned by a call to `newlocale()` or `duplocale(3)`. If `locobj` is `LC_GLOBAL_LOCALE` or is not valid locale object handle, the results are undefined.

Once a locale object has been freed, the program should make no further use of it.

On success, `newlocale()` returns a handle that can be used in calls to `duplocale(3)`, `freelocale()`, and other functions that take a `locale_t` argument. On error, `newlocale()` returns `(locale_t) 0`, and sets `errno` to indicate the cause of the error.

ERRORS

EINVAL One or more bits in `category_mask` do not correspond to a valid locale category.

EINVAL `locale` is `NULL`.

ENOENT `locale` is not a string pointer referring to a valid locale.

ENOMEM Insufficient memory to create a locale object.

VERSIONS

The `newlocale()` and `freelocale()` functions first appeared in version 2.3 of the GNU C library.

CONFORMING TO

POSIX.1-2008.

NOTES

Each locale object created by `newlocale()` should be deallocated using `freelocale()`.

EXAMPLE

The program below takes up to two command-line arguments, which each identify locales. The first argument is required, and is used to set the `LC_NUMERIC` category in a locale object created using `newlocale()`. The second command-line argument is optional; if it is present, it is used to set the `LC_TIME` category of the locale object.

Having created and initialized the locale object, the program then applies it using `uselocale(3)`, and then tests the effect of the locale changes by:

1. Displaying a floating-point number with a fractional part. This output will be affected by the `LC_NUMERIC` setting. In many European-language locales, the fractional part of the number is separated from the integer part using a comma, rather than a period.
2. Displaying the date. The format and language of the output will be affected by the `LC_TIME` setting.

The following shell sessions show some example runs of this program.

Set the `LC_NUMERIC` category to `fr_FR` (French):

```
$ ./a.out fr_FR
```

123456,789

Fri Mar 7 00:25:08 2014

Set the LC_NUMERIC category to fr_FR (French), and the LC_TIME category to it_IT (Italian):

```
$ ./a.out fr_FR it_IT
```

123456,789

ven 07 mar 2014 00:26:01 CET

Specify the LC_TIME setting as an empty string, which causes the value to be taken from environment variable settings (which, here, specify mi_NZ, New Zealand M?ori):

```
$ LC_ALL=mi_NZ ./a.out fr_FR ""
```

123456,789

Te Paraire, te 07 o Pout?-te-rangi, 2014 00:38:44 CET

Program source

```
#define _XOPEN_SOURCE 700

#include <stdio.h>
#include <stdlib.h>
#include <locale.h>
#include <time.h>

#define errExit(msg) do { perror(msg); exit(EXIT_FAILURE); \
    } while (0)

int
main(int argc, char *argv[])
{
    char buf[100];
    time_t t;
    size_t s;
    struct tm *tm;
    locale_t loc, nloc;

    if (argc < 2) {
        fprintf(stderr, "Usage: %s locale1 [locale2]\n", argv[0]);
        exit(EXIT_FAILURE);
    }

    /* Create a new locale object, taking the LC_NUMERIC settings
```

```

    from the locale specified in argv[1] */
loc = newlocale(LC_NUMERIC_MASK, argv[1], (locale_t) 0);
if (loc == (locale_t) 0)
    errExit("newlocale");
/* If a second command-line argument was specified, modify the
   locale object to take the LC_TIME settings from the locale
   specified in argv[2]. We assign the result of this newlocale()
   call to 'nloc' rather than 'loc', since in some cases, we might
   want to preserve 'loc' if this call fails. */
if (argc > 2) {
    nloc = newlocale(LC_TIME_MASK, argv[2], loc);
    if (nloc == (locale_t) 0)
        errExit("newlocale");
    loc = nloc;
}
/* Apply the newly created locale to this thread */
uselocale(loc);
/* Test effect of LC_NUMERIC */
printf("%.3f\n", 123456.789);
/* Test effect of LC_TIME */
t = time(NULL);
tm = localtime(&t);
if (tm == NULL)
    errExit("time");
s = strftime(buf, sizeof(buf), "%c", tm);
if (s == 0)
    errExit("strftime");
printf("%s\n", buf);
/* Free the locale object */
freelocale(loc);
exit(EXIT_SUCCESS);
}

```

locale(1), duplocale(3), setlocale(3), uselocale(3), locale(5), locale(7)

COLOPHON

This page is part of release 5.05 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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