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Red Hat Enterprise Linux Release 9.2 Manual Pages on 'fcvt.3' command

\$ man fcvt.3

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

NAME

ecvt, fcvt - convert a floating-point number to a string

SYNOPSIS

```
#include <stdlib.h>

char *ecvt(double number, int ndigits, int *decpt, int *sign);

char *fcvt(double number, int ndigits, int *decpt, int *sign);
```

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

ecyt() fcyt():

Since glibc 2.12:

```
(_XOPEN_SOURCE >= 500) !(_POSIX_C_SOURCE >= 200112L  
|| /* Glibc since 2.19: */ _DEFAULT_SOURCE  
|| /* Glibc versions <= 2.19: */ _SVID_SOURCE
```

Before glibc 2.12:

`_SVID_SOURCE || _XOPEN_SOURCE >= 500`

DESCRIPTION

The `ecvt()` function converts `number` to a null-terminated string of `ndigits` digits (where `ndigits` is reduced to a system-specific limit `de?` terminated by the precision of a `double`), and returns a pointer to the string. The high-order digit is nonzero, unless `number` is zero. The low order digit is rounded. The string itself does not contain a decimal point; however, the position of the decimal point relative to the start of the string is stored in `*decpt`. A negative value for `*decpt`

means that the decimal point is to the left of the start of the string.

If the sign of number is negative, *sign is set to a nonzero value, otherwise it is set to 0. If number is zero, it is unspecified whether *decpt is 0 or 1.

The fcvt() function is identical to ecvt(), except that ndigits specifies the number of digits after the decimal point.

RETURN VALUE

Both the ecvt() and fcvt() functions return a pointer to a static string containing the ASCII representation of number. The static string is overwritten by each call to ecvt() or fcvt().

ATTRIBUTES

For an explanation of the terms used in this section, see attributes(7).

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?Interface ? Attribute ? Value ?

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?ecvt() ? Thread safety ? MT-Unsafe race:ecvt ?

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?fcvt() ? Thread safety ? MT-Unsafe race:fcvt ?

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CONFORMING TO

SVr2; marked as LEGACY in POSIX.1-2001. POSIX.1-2008 removes the specifications of ecvt() and fcvt(), recommending the use of sprintf(3) instead (though snprintf(3) may be preferable).

NOTES

Not all locales use a point as the radix character ("decimal point").

SEE ALSO

ecvt_r(3), gcvt(3), qecvt(3), setlocale(3), sprintf(3)

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/>.

