



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

\$ man iconv.3

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

NAME

iconv - perform character set conversion

SYNOPSIS

```
#include <iconv.h>

size_t iconv(iconv_t cd,
             char **inbuf, size_t *inbytesleft,
             char **outbuf, size_t *outbytesleft);
```

DESCRIPTION

The `iconv()` function converts a sequence of characters in one character encoding to a sequence of characters in another character encoding. The `cd` argument is a conversion descriptor, previously created by a call to `iconv_open(3)`; the conversion descriptor defines the character encodings that `iconv()` uses for the conversion. The `inbuf` argument is the address of a variable that points to the first character of the input sequence; `inbytesleft` indicates the number of bytes in that buffer. The `outbuf` argument is the address of a variable that points to the first byte available in the output buffer; `outbytesleft` indicates the

number of bytes available in the output buffer.

The main case is when `inbuf` is not `NULL` and `*inbuf` is not `NULL`. In this case, the `iconv()` function converts the multibyte sequence start-

ing at `*inbuf` to a multibyte sequence starting at `*outbuf`. At most

`*inbytesleft` bytes, starting at `*inbuf`, will be read. At most `*out-`

`bytesleft` bytes, starting at `*outbuf`, will be written.

The `iconv()` function converts one multibyte character at a time, and

for each character conversion it increments `*inbuf` and decrements `*in-`

`bytesleft` by the number of converted input bytes, it increments `*outbuf`

and decrements `*outbytesleft` by the number of converted output bytes,

and it updates the conversion state contained in `cd`. If the character

encoding of the input is stateful, the `iconv()` function can also con-

vert a sequence of input bytes to an update to the conversion state

without producing any output bytes; such input is called a shift se-

quence. The conversion can stop for four reasons:

1. An invalid multibyte sequence is encountered in the input. In this

case, it sets `errno` to `EILSEQ` and returns `(size_t) -1`. `*inbuf` is

left pointing to the beginning of the invalid multibyte sequence.

2. The input byte sequence has been entirely converted, that is, `*in-`

`bytesleft` has gone down to 0. In this case, `iconv()` returns the

number of nonreversible conversions performed during this call.

3. An incomplete multibyte sequence is encountered in the input, and

the input byte sequence terminates after it. In this case, it sets

`errno` to `EINVAL` and returns `(size_t) -1`. `*inbuf` is left pointing to

the beginning of the incomplete multibyte sequence.

4. The output buffer has no more room for the next converted character.

In this case, it sets `errno` to `E2BIG` and returns `(size_t) -1`.

A different case is when `inbuf` is `NULL` or `*inbuf` is `NULL`, but `outbuf` is

not `NULL` and `*outbuf` is not `NULL`. In this case, the `iconv()` function

attempts to set `cd`'s conversion state to the initial state and store a

corresponding shift sequence at `*outbuf`. At most `*outbytesleft` bytes,

starting at `*outbuf`, will be written. If the output buffer has no more

room for this reset sequence, it sets `errno` to `E2BIG` and returns

(size_t) -1. Otherwise, it increments *outbuf and decrements *out? bytesleft by the number of bytes written.

A third case is when inbuf is NULL or *inbuf is NULL, and outbuf is NULL or *outbuf is NULL. In this case, the iconv() function sets cd's conversion state to the initial state.

RETURN VALUE

The iconv() function returns the number of characters converted in a nonreversible way during this call; reversible conversions are not counted. In case of error, it sets errno and returns (size_t) -1.

ERRORS

The following errors can occur, among others:

E2BIG There is not sufficient room at *outbuf.

EILSEQ An invalid multibyte sequence has been encountered in the input.

EINVAL An incomplete multibyte sequence has been encountered in the input.

VERSIONS

This function is available in glibc since version 2.1.

ATTRIBUTES

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

attributes(7).

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?Interface ? Attribute ? Value ?

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?iconv() ? Thread safety ? MT-Safe race:cd ?

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The iconv() function is MT-Safe, as long as callers arrange for mutual exclusion on the cd argument.

CONFORMING TO

POSIX.1-2001, POSIX.1-2008.

NOTES

In each series of calls to iconv(), the last should be one with inbuf or *inbuf equal to NULL, in order to flush out any partially converted input.

Although `inbuf` and `outbuf` are typed as `char **`, this does not mean that the objects they point can be interpreted as C strings or as arrays of characters: the interpretation of character byte sequences is handled internally by the conversion functions. In some encodings, a zero byte may be a valid part of a multibyte character.

The caller of `iconv()` must ensure that the pointers passed to the function are suitable for accessing characters in the appropriate character set. This includes ensuring correct alignment on platforms that have tight restrictions on alignment.

SEE ALSO

`iconv_close(3)`, `iconv_open(3)`, `iconvconfig(8)`

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/>.

GNU

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ICONV(3)