Rocky Enterprise Linux 9.2 Manual Pages on command 'lrand48.3'

$ man lrand48.3

DRAND48(3) Linux Programmer's Manual DRAND48(3)

NAME

drand48, erand48, lrand48, nrand48, mrand48, jrand48, srand48, seed48,

lcong48 - generate uniformly distributed pseudo-random numbers

SYNOPSIS

#include <stdlib.h>

double drand48(void);

double erand48(unsigned short xsubi[3]);

long lrand48(void);

long nrand48(unsigned short xsubi[3]);

long mrand48(void);

long jrand48(unsigned short xsubi[3]);

void srand48(long seedval);

unsigned short *seed48(unsigned short seed16v[3]);

void lcong48(unsigned short param[7]);

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

All functions shown above: _XOPEN_SOURCE

|| /* Glibc since 2.19: */ _DEFAULT_SOURCE

|| /* Glibc versions <= 2.19: */ _SVID_SOURCE

DESCRIPTION

These functions generate pseudo-random numbers using the linear congru? ential algorithm and 48-bit integer arithmetic.

The drand48() and erand48() functions return nonnegative double-preci? sion floating-point values uniformly distributed over the interval [0.0, 1.0).

The lrand48() and nrand48() functions return nonnegative long integers uniformly distributed over the interval [0, 2^31).

The mrand48() and jrand48() functions return signed long integers uni? formly distributed over the interval [-2^31, 2^31).

The srand48(), seed48(), and lcong48() functions are initialization functions, one of which should be called before using drand48(), lrand48() or mrand48(). The functions erand48(), nrand48(), and jrand48() do not require an initialization function to be called first.

All the functions work by generating a sequence of 48-bit integers, Xi, according to the linear congruential formula:

Xn+1 = (aXn + c) mod m, where n >= 0

The parameter m = 2^48, hence 48-bit integer arithmetic is performed.

Unless lcong48() is called, a and c are given by:

a = 0x5DEECE66D

c = 0xB

The value returned by any of the functions drand48(), erand48(), lrand48(), nrand48(), mrand48() or jrand48() is computed by first gen? erating the next 48-bit Xi in the sequence. Then the appropriate num? ber of bits, according to the type of data item to be returned, is copied from the high-order bits of Xi and transformed into the returned value.

The functions drand48(), lrand48(), and mrand48() store the last 48-bit Xi generated in an internal buffer. The functions erand48(), nrand48(), and jrand48() require the calling program to provide storage for the successive Xi values in the array argument xsubi. The func? tions are initialized by placing the initial value of Xi into the array

before calling the function for the first time.

The initializer function srand48() sets the high order 32-bits of Xi to the argument seedval. The low order 16-bits are set to the arbitrary value 0x330E.

The initializer function seed48() sets the value of Xi to the 48-bit value specified in the array argument seed16v. The previous value of Xi is copied into an internal buffer and a pointer to this buffer is returned by seed48().

The initialization function lcong48() allows the user to specify ini? tial values for Xi, a, and c. Array argument elements param[0-2] spec? ify Xi, param[3-5] specify a, and param[6] specifies c. After lcong48() has been called, a subsequent call to either srand48() or seed48() will restore the standard values of a and c.

ATTRIBUTES

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

Interface	Attribute	Value
drand48(), erand48(),	Thread safety	MT-Unsafe race:drand48
lrand48(), nrand48(),		
mrand48(), jrand48(),		
srand48(), seed48(),		
lcong48()		

The above functions record global state information for the random num? ber generator, so they are not thread-safe.

CONFORMING TO

POSIX.1-2001, POSIX.1-2008, SVr4.

SEE ALSO

rand(3), random(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/.

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