



Linux Ubuntu 26.04 Manual Pages on command 'locale.1'

\$ man locale.1

locale(1) General Commands Manual locale(1)

NAME

locale - get locale-specific information

SYNOPSIS

locale [option]

locale [option] -a

locale [option] -m

locale [option] name ...

DESCRIPTION

The `locale` command displays information about the current locale, or all locales, on standard output.

When invoked without arguments, `locale` displays the current locale settings for each locale category (see `locale(5)`), based on the settings of the environment variables that control the locale (see `locale(7)`). Values for variables set in the environment are printed without double quotes, implied values are printed with double quotes.

If either the `-a` or the `-m` option (or one of their long-format equivalents) is specified, the behavior is as follows:

`--all-locales`

`-a` Display a list of all available locales. The `-v` option causes the `LC_IDENTIFICATION` metadata about each locale to be included in the output.

`--charmaps`

`-m` Display the available charmaps (character set description files). To display the current character set for the locale, use `locale -c charmap`.

The `locale` command can also be provided with one or more arguments, which are the names of locale keywords (for example, `date_fmt`, `ctype-class-names`, `yesexpr`, or `decimal_point`) or locale categories (for example, `LC_CTYPE` or `LC_TIME`). For each argument, the following is displayed:

? For a locale keyword, the value of that keyword to be displayed.

? For a locale category, the values of all keywords in that category are displayed.

When arguments are supplied, the following options are meaningful:

`--category-name`

-c For a category name argument, write the name of the locale category on a separate line preceding the list of keyword values for that category.

For a keyword name argument, write the name of the locale category for this keyword on a separate line preceding the keyword value.

This option improves readability when multiple name arguments are specified. It can be combined with the `-k` option.

`--keyword-name`

-k For each keyword whose value is being displayed, include also the name of that keyword, so that the output has the format:

keyword="value"

The `locale` command also knows about the following options:

`--verbose`

-v Display additional information for some command-line option and argument combinations.

`--help`

-? Display a summary of command-line options and arguments and exit.

`--usage`

Display a short usage message and exit.

`--version`

-V Display the program version and exit.

FILES

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

Usual default locale archive location.

`/usr/share/i18n/locales`

Usual default path for locale definition files.

STANDARDS

POSIX.1-2008.

HISTORY

POSIX.1-2001.

EXAMPLES

```
$ locale;
```

```
LANG=en_US.UTF-8
```

```
LC_CTYPE="en_US.UTF-8"
```

```
LC_NUMERIC="en_US.UTF-8"
```

```
LC_TIME="en_US.UTF-8"
```

```
LC_COLLATE="en_US.UTF-8"
```

```
LC_MONETARY="en_US.UTF-8"
```

```
LC_MESSAGES="en_US.UTF-8"
```

```
LC_PAPER="en_US.UTF-8"
```

```
LC_NAME="en_US.UTF-8"
```

```
LC_ADDRESS="en_US.UTF-8"
```

```
LC_TELEPHONE="en_US.UTF-8"
```

```
LC_MEASUREMENT="en_US.UTF-8"
```

```
LC_IDENTIFICATION="en_US.UTF-8"
```

```
LC_ALL=
```

```
$ locale date_fmt;
```

```
%a %b %e %H:%M:%S %Z %Y
```

```
$ locale -k date_fmt;
```

```
date_fmt="%a %b %e %H:%M:%S %Z %Y"
```

```
$ locale -ck date_fmt;
```

```
LC_TIME
```

```
date_fmt="%a %b %e %H:%M:%S %Z %Y"
```

```
$ locale LC_TELEPHONE;
```

```
+%c (%a) %l
```

```
(%a) %l
```

```
11
```

```
1
```

```
UTF-8
```

```
$ locale -k LC_TELEPHONE;
```

```
tel_int_fmt="+%c (%a) %l"
```

```
tel_dom_fmt("(%a) %l"
```

```
int_select="11"
```

```
int_prefix="1"
```

```
telephone-codeset="UTF-8"
```

The following example compiles a custom locale from the `./wrk` directory with the `lo?`

`caledef(1)` utility under the `$HOME/.locale` directory, then tests the result with the `date(1)`

command, and then sets the environment variables `LOCPATH` and `LANG` in the shell profile file

so that the custom locale will be used in the subsequent user sessions:

```
$ mkdir -p $HOME/.locale;
```

```
$ I18NPATH=./wrk/ localedef -f UTF-8 -i fi_SE $HOME/.locale/fi_SE.UTF-8;
```

```
$ LOCPATH=$HOME/.locale LC_ALL=fi_SE.UTF-8 date;
```

```
$ echo "export LOCPATH=$HOME/.locale" >> $HOME/.bashrc;
```

```
$ echo "export LANG=fi_SE.UTF-8" >> $HOME/.bashrc;
```

SEE ALSO

`localedef(1)`, `charmap(5)`, `locale(5)`, `locale(7)`

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