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

$ man nl_langinfo.3

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

NAME

   nl_langinfo, nl_langinfo_l - query language and locale information

SYNOPSIS

   #include <langinfo.h>

   char *nl_langinfo(nl_item item);

   char *nl_langinfo_l(nl_item item, locale_t locale);

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

   nl_langinfo_l():

     Since glibc 2.24:

        _POSIX_C_SOURCE >= 200809L

     Glibc 2.23 and earlier:

        _POSIX_C_SOURCE >= 200112L

DESCRIPTION

   The nl_langinfo() and nl_langinfo_l() functions provide access to locale information in a

   more flexible way than localeconv(3). nl_langinfo() returns a string which is the value

   corresponding to item in the program's current global locale. nl_langinfo_l() returns a

   string which is the value corresponding to item for the locale identified by the locale

   object locale, which was previously created by newlocale(1). Individual and additional

   elements of the locale categories can be queried. setlocale(3) needs to be executed with

   proper arguments before.

   Examples for the locale elements that can be specified in item using the constants defined

   in <langinfo.h> are:

CODESET (LC_CTYPE)

Return a string with the name of the character encoding used in the selected lo‐ cale, such as "UTF-8", "ISO-8859-1", or "ANSI_X3.4-1968" (better known as US-ASCII). This is the same string that you get with "locale charmap". For a list of character encoding names, try "locale -m" (see locale(1)).

D_T_FMT (LC_TIME)

Return a string that can be used as a format string for strftime(3) to represent time and date in a locale-specific way (%c conversion specification).

D_FMT (LC_TIME)

Return a string that can be used as a format string for strftime(3) to represent a date in a locale-specific way (%x conversion specification).

T_FMT (LC_TIME)

Return a string that can be used as a format string for strftime(3) to represent a time in a locale-specific way (%X conversion specification).

AM_STR (LC_TIME)

Return a string that represents affix for ante meridiem (before noon, "AM") time. (Used in %p strftime(3) conversion specification.)

PM_STR (LC_TIME)

Return a string that represents affix for post meridiem (before midnight, "PM") time. (Used in %p strftime(3) conversion specification.)

T_FMT_AMPM (LC_TIME)

Return a string that can be used as a format string for strftime(3) to represent a time in a.m. or p.m. notation a locale-specific way (%r conversion specification).

ERA (LC_TIME)

Return era description, which contains information about how years are counted and displayed for each era in a locale. Each era description segment shall have the format:

direction:offset:start_date:end_date:era_name:era_format

according to the definitions below:

direction   Either a "+" or a "-" character. The "+" means that years increase from the start_date towards the end_date, "-" means the opposite.

offset   The epoch year of the start_date.

start_date A date in the form yyyy/mm/dd, where yyyy, mm, and dd are the year,

month, and day numbers respectively of the start of the era.

end_date   The ending date of the era, in the same format as the start_date, or one of the two special values "-*" (minus infinity) or "+*" (plus in‐finity).

era_name   The name of the era, corresponding to the %EC strftime(3) conversion specification.

era_format The format of the year in the era, corresponding to the %EY strftime(3) conversion specification.

Era description segments are separated by semicolons. Most locales do not define this value. Examples of locales that do define this value are the Japanese and Thai locales.

ERA_D_T_FMT (LC_TIME)

Return a string that can be used as a format string for strftime(3) for alternative representation of time and date in a locale-specific way (%Ec conversion specifica‐tion).

ERA_D_FMT (LC_TIME)

Return a string that can be used as a format string for strftime(3) for alternative representation of a date in a locale-specific way (%Ex conversion specification).

ERA_T_FMT (LC_TIME)

Return a string that can be used as a format string for strftime(3) for alternative representation of a time in a locale-specific way (%EX conversion specification).

DAY_{1?7} (LC_TIME)

Return name of the n-th day of the week. [Warning: this follows the US convention DAY_1 = Sunday, not the international convention (ISO 8601) that Monday is the first day of the week.] (Used in %A strftime(3) conversion specification.)

ABDAY_{1?7} (LC_TIME)

Return abbreviated name of the n-th day of the week. (Used in %a strftime(3) con‐version specification.)

MON_{1?12} (LC_TIME)

Return name of the n-th month. (Used in %B strftime(3) conversion specification.)

ABMON_{1?12} (LC_TIME)

Return abbreviated name of the n-th month.   (Used in %b strftime(3) conversion specification.)

RADIXCHAR (LC_NUMERIC)

> Return radix character (decimal dot, decimal comma, etc.).

THOUSEP (LC_NUMERIC)

> Return separator character for thousands (groups of three digits).

YESEXPR (LC_MESSAGES)

> Return a regular expression that can be used with the regex(3) function to recog‐
> nize a positive response to a yes/no question.

NOEXPR (LC_MESSAGES)

> Return a regular expression that can be used with the regex(3) function to recog‐
> nize a negative response to a yes/no question.

CRNCYSTR (LC_MONETARY)

> Return the currency symbol, preceded by "-" if the symbol should appear before the
> value, "+" if the symbol should appear after the value, or "." if the symbol should
> replace the radix character.

The above list covers just some examples of items that can be requested. For a more de‐
tailed list, consult The GNU C Library Reference Manual.

RETURN VALUE

On success, these functions return a pointer to a string which is the value corresponding
to item in the specified locale.

If no locale has been selected by setlocale(3) for the appropriate category, nl_langinfo()
return a pointer to the corresponding string in the "C" locale. The same is true of
nl_langinfo_l() if locale specifies a locale where langinfo data is not defined.

If item is not valid, a pointer to an empty string is returned.

The pointer returned by these functions may point to static data that may be overwritten,
or the pointer itself may be invalidated, by a subsequent call to nl_langinfo(), nl_lang‐
info_l(), or setlocale(3). The same statements apply to nl_langinfo_l() if the locale ob‐
ject referred to by locale is freed or modified by freelocale(3) or newlocale(3).

POSIX specifies that the application may not modify the string returned by these func‐
tions.

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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?????????????????????????????????????????????????
?nl_langinfo() ? Thread safety ? MT-Safe locale ?
?????????????????????????????????????????????????
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CONFORMING TO

POSIX.1-2001, POSIX.1-2008, SUSv2.

NOTES

The behavior of nl_langinfo_l() is undefined if locale is the special locale object

LC_GLOBAL_LOCALE or is not a valid locale object handle.

EXAMPLES

The following program sets the character type and the numeric locale according to the en‐

vironment and queries the terminal character set and the radix character.

```c
#include <langinfo.h>
#include <locale.h>
#include <stdio.h>
#include <stdlib.h>
int
main(int argc, char *argv[])
{
    setlocale(LC_CTYPE, "");
    setlocale(LC_NUMERIC, "");
    printf("%s\n", nl_langinfo(CODESET));
    printf("%s\n", nl_langinfo(RADIXCHAR));
    exit(EXIT_SUCCESS);
}
```

SEE ALSO

locale(1), localeconv(3), setlocale(3), charsets(7), locale(7)

The GNU C Library Reference Manual

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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