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

\$ man strfroml.3

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

NAME

strfromd, strfromf, strfroml - convert a floating-point value into a string

SYNOPSIS

```
#include <stdlib.h>

int strfromd(char *restrict str, size_t n,
             const char *restrict format, double fp);

int strfromf(char *restrict str, size_t n,
             const char *restrict format, float fp);

int strfroml(char *restrict str, size_t n,
             const char *restrict format, long double fp);
```

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

```
strfromd(), strfromf(), strfroml():
    __STDC_WANT_IEC_60559_BFP_EXT__
```

DESCRIPTION

These functions convert a floating-point value, `fp`, into a string of characters, `str`, with a configurable format string. At most `n` characters are stored into `str`.

The terminating null byte ('\0') is written if and only if `n` is sufficiently large, otherwise the written string is truncated at `n` characters.

The `strfromd()`, `strfromf()`, and `strfroml()` functions are equivalent to

```
snprintf(str, n, format, fp);
```

except for the format string.

Format of the format string

The format string must start with the character '%'. This is followed by an optional precision which starts with the period character (.), followed by an optional decimal integer. If no integer is specified after the period character, a precision of zero is used. Finally, the format string should have one of the conversion specifiers a, A, e, E, f, F, g, or G.

The conversion specifier is applied based on the floating-point type indicated by the function suffix. Therefore, unlike sprintf(), the format string does not have a length modifier character. See sprintf(3) for a detailed description of these conversion specifiers.

The implementation conforms to the C99 standard on conversion of NaN and infinity values:

If fp is a NaN, +NaN, or -NaN, and f (or a, e, g) is the conversion specifier, the conversion is to "nan", "nan", or "-nan", respectively. If F (or A, E, G) is the conversion specifier, the conversion is to "NaN" or "-NaN".

Likewise if fp is infinity, it is converted to [-]inf or [-]INF.

A malformed format string results in undefined behavior.

RETURN VALUE

The strfromd(), strfromf(), and strfroml() functions return the number of characters that would have been written in str if n had enough space, not counting the terminating null byte. Thus, a return value of n or greater means that the output was truncated.

VERSIONS

The strfromd(), strfromf(), and strfroml() functions are available in glibc since version 2.25.

ATTRIBUTES

For an explanation of the terms used in this section, see attributes(7) and the POSIX Safety Concepts section in GNU C Library manual.

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?Interface ? Attribute ? Value ?

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? ? Thread safety ? MT-Safe locale ?

?strfromd(), ???

?strfromf(), ? Asynchronous signal safety ? AS-Unsafe heap ?

?strfroml() ???

? ? Asynchronous cancellation safety ? AC-Unsafe mem ?

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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STRFROMD(3)