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

\$ man toupper.3

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

NAME

toupper, tolower, toupper_l, tolower_l - convert uppercase or lowercase

SYNOPSIS

```
#include <ctype.h>
```

```
int toupper(int c);
```

```
int tolower(int c);
```

```
int toupper_l(int c, locale_t locale);
```

```
int tolower_l(int c, locale_t locale);
```

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

toupper_l(), tolower_l():

Since glibc 2.10:

```
  _XOPEN_SOURCE >= 700
```

Before glibc 2.10:

```
  _GNU_SOURCE
```

DESCRIPTION

These functions convert lowercase letters to uppercase, and vice versa.

If *c* is a lowercase letter, `toupper()` returns its uppercase equivalent, if an uppercase representation exists in the current locale. Otherwise, it returns *c*. The `toupper_l()` function performs the same task, but uses the locale referred to by the locale handle *lo*?

cale.

If *c* is an uppercase letter, `tolower()` returns its lowercase equivalent, if a lowercase representation exists in the current locale. Otherwise, it returns *c*. The `tolower_l()`

function performs the same task, but uses the locale referred to by the locale handle `lo?`
`cale`.

If `c` is neither an unsigned char value nor EOF, the behavior of these functions is unde?
fined.

The behavior of `toupper_l()` and `tolower_l()` is undefined if `locale` is the special locale
object `LC_GLOBAL_LOCALE` (see `duplocale(3)`) or is not a valid locale object handle.

RETURN VALUE

The value returned is that of the converted letter, or `c` if the conversion was not possi?
ble.

ATTRIBUTES

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

??

?Interface ? Attribute ? Value ?

??

?`toupper()`, `tolower()`, ? Thread safety ? MT-Safe ?

?`toupper_l()`, `tolower_l()` ? ? ?

??

CONFORMING TO

`toupper()`, `tolower()`: C89, C99, 4.3BSD, POSIX.1-2001, POSIX.1-2008.

`toupper_l()`, `tolower_l()`: POSIX.1-2008.

NOTES

The standards require that the argument `c` for these functions is either EOF or a value
that is representable in the type unsigned char. If the argument `c` is of type char, it
must be cast to unsigned char, as in the following example:

```
char c;  
  
...  
  
res = toupper((unsigned char) c);
```

This is necessary because char may be the equivalent signed char, in which case a byte
where the top bit is set would be sign extended when converting to int, yielding a value
that is outside the range of unsigned char.

The details of what constitutes an uppercase or lowercase letter depend on the locale.
For example, the default "C" locale does not know about umlauts, so no conversion is done
for them.

In some non-English locales, there are lowercase letters with no corresponding uppercase equivalent; the German sharp s is one example.

SEE ALSO

isalpha(3), newlocale(3), setlocale(3), tolower(3), toupper(3),uselocale(3), locale(7)

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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