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# Rocky Enterprise Linux 9.2 Manual Pages on command 'int64\_t.3'

```
$ man int64_t.3
```

```
SYSTEM_DATA_TYPES(7)
                               Linux Programmer's Manual
                                                               SYSTEM_DATA_TYPES(7)
NAME
    system data types - overview of system data types
DESCRIPTION
    aiocb
        Include: <aio.h>.
        struct aiocb {
           int
                     aio_fildes; /* File descriptor */
           off_t
                      aio_offset; /* File offset */
                                    /* Location of buffer */
           volatile void *aio_buf;
          size_t
                       aio_nbytes; /* Length of transfer */
           int
                     aio_reqprio; /* Request priority offset */
           struct sigevent aio_sigevent; /* Signal number and value */
                     aio_lio_opcode;/* Operation to be performed */
           int
        };
        For further information about this structure, see aio(7).
        Conforming to: POSIX.1-2001 and later.
```

See also: aio\_cancel(3), aio\_error(3), aio\_fsync(3),

```
lio listio(3)
clock_t
    Include:
               <time.h> or <sys/types.h>. Alternatively,
    <sys/time.h>.
    Used for system time in clock ticks or CLOCKS_PER_SEC (defined
    in <time.h>). According to POSIX, it shall be an integer type
    or a real-floating type.
    Conforming to: C99 and later; POSIX.1-2001 and later.
    See also: times(2), clock(3)
clockid t
    Include: <sys/types.h>. Alternatively, <time.h>.
    Used for clock ID type in the clock and timer functions. Ac?
    cording to POSIX, it shall be defined as an arithmetic type.
    Conforming to: POSIX.1-2001 and later.
    See also: clock_adjtime(2), clock_getres(2), clock_nanosleep(2),
    timer_create(2), clock_getcpuclockid(3)
dev t
    Include: <sys/types.h>. Alternatively, <sys/stat.h>.
    Used for device IDs. According to POSIX, it shall be an integer
    type. For further details of this type, see makedev(3).
    Conforming to: POSIX.1-2001 and later.
    See also: mknod(2), stat(2)
div_t
    Include: <stdlib.h>.
    typedef struct {
      int quot; /* Quotient */
      int rem; /* Remainder */
    } div_t;
    It is the type of the value returned by the div(3) function.
    Conforming to: C99 and later; POSIX.1-2001 and later.
    See also: div(3)
```

double\_t

aio\_read(3), aio\_return(3), aio\_suspend(3), aio\_write(3),

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Include: <math.h>. The implementation's most efficient floating type at least as wide as double. Its type depends on the value of the macro FLT\_EVAL\_METHOD (defined in <float.h>): 0 double\_t is double. double\_t is double. 2 double\_t is long double. For other values of FLT\_EVAL\_METHOD, the type of double\_t is im? plementation-defined. Conforming to: C99 and later; POSIX.1-2001 and later. See also: the float\_t type in this page. fd\_set Include: <sys/select.h>. Alternatively, <sys/time.h>. A structure type that can represent a set of file descriptors. According to POSIX, the maximum number of file descriptors in an fd\_set structure is the value of the macro FD\_SETSIZE. Conforming to: POSIX.1-2001 and later. See also: select(2) fenv t Include: <fenv.h>. This type represents the entire floating-point environment, in? cluding control modes and status flags; for further details, see fenv(3). Conforming to: C99 and later; POSIX.1-2001 and later. See also: fenv(3) fexcept t Include: <fenv.h>. This type represents the floating-point status flags collec? tively; for further details see fenv(3). Conforming to: C99 and later; POSIX.1-2001 and later. See also: fenv(3)

# **FILE**

Include: <stdio.h>. Alternatively, <wchar.h>.

An object type used for streams.

Conforming to: C99 and later; POSIX.1-2001 and later.

See also: fclose(3), flockfile(3), fopen(3), fprintf(3),

fread(3), fscanf(3), stdin(3), stdio(3)

#### float t

Include: <math.h>.

The implementation's most efficient floating type at least as wide as float. Its type depends on the value of the macro FLT EVAL METHOD (defined in <float.h>):

- 0 float t is float.
- 1 float\_t is double.
- 2 float\_t is long double.

For other values of FLT\_EVAL\_METHOD, the type of float\_t is im? plementation-defined.

Conforming to: C99 and later; POSIX.1-2001 and later.

See also: the double\_t type in this page.

#### gid\_t

Include: <sys/types.h>. Alternatively, <grp.h>, <pwd.h>, <sig?

 $nal.h>, <\!\!stropts.h>, <\!\!sys/ipc.h>, <\!\!sys/stat.h>, or <\!\!unistd.h>.$ 

A type used to hold group IDs. According to POSIX, this shall be an integer type.

Conforming to: POSIX.1-2001 and later.

See also: chown(2), getgid(2), getgid(2), getgroups(2), getres? gid(2), getgrnam(2), credentials(7)

id\_t

Include: <sys/types.h>. Alternatively, <sys/resource.h>.

A type used to hold a general identifier. According to POSIX, this shall be an integer type that can be used to contain a pid\_t, uid\_t, or gid\_t.

Conforming to: POSIX.1-2001 and later.

See also: getpriority(2), waitid(2)

imaxdiv\_t

Include: <inttypes.h>.

```
typedef struct {
      intmax_t quot; /* Quotient */
      intmax_t rem; /* Remainder */
    } imaxdiv_t;
    It is the type of the value returned by the imaxdiv(3) function.
    Conforming to: C99 and later; POSIX.1-2001 and later.
    See also: imaxdiv(3)
intmax_t
    Include: <stdint.h>. Alternatively, <inttypes.h>.
    A signed integer type capable of representing any value of any
    signed integer type supported by the implementation. According
    to the C language standard, it shall be capable of storing val?
    ues in the range [INTMAX_MIN, INTMAX_MAX].
    The macro INTMAX_C() expands its argument to an integer constant
    of type intmax_t.
    The length modifier for intmax_t for the printf(3) and the
    scanf(3) families of functions is j; resulting commonly in %jd
    or %ji for printing intmax t values.
    Conforming to: C99 and later; POSIX.1-2001 and later.
    Bugs: intmax_t is not large enough to represent values of type
    __int128 in implementations where __int128 is defined and long
    long is less than 128 bits wide.
    See also: the uintmax_t type in this page.
intN_t
    Include: <stdint.h>. Alternatively, <inttypes.h>.
    int8 t, int16 t, int32 t, int64 t
    A signed integer type of a fixed width of exactly N bits, N be?
    ing the value specified in its type name. According to the C
    language standard, they shall be capable of storing values in
    the range [INTN_MIN, INTN_MAX], substituting N by the appropri?
    ate number.
    According to POSIX, int8_t, int16_t, and int32_t are required;
```

int64\_t is only required in implementations that provide integer

types with width 64; and all other types of this form are op? tional.

The length modifiers for the intN\_t types for the printf(3) fam?

ily of functions are expanded by macros of the forms PRIdN and

PRIiN (defined in <inttypes.h>); resulting for example in

"PRId64" or "PRIi64" for printing int64\_t values. The length

modifiers for the intN\_t types for the scanf(3) family of func?

tions are expanded by macros of the forms SCNdN and SCNiN, (de?

fined in <inttypes.h>); resulting for example in "SCNd8" or

"SCNi8" for scanning int8\_t values.

Conforming to: C99 and later; POSIX.1-2001 and later.

See also: the intmax\_t, uintN\_t, and uintmax\_t types in this page.

## intptr\_t

Include: <stdint.h>. Alternatively, <inttypes.h>.

A signed integer type such that any valid (void \*) value can be converted to this type and back. According to the C language standard, it shall be capable of storing values in the range [INTPTR\_MIN, INTPTR\_MAX].

The length modifier for intptr\_t for the printf(3) family of functions is expanded by the macros PRIdPTR and PRIiPTR (defined in <inttypes.h>); resulting commonly in %"PRIdPTR" or %"PRIiPTR" for printing intptr\_t values. The length modifier for intptr\_t for the scanf(3) family of functions is expanded by the macros SCNdPTR and SCNiPTR, (defined in <inttypes.h>); resulting com? monly in %"SCNdPTR" or %"SCNiPTR" for scanning intptr\_t values. Conforming to: C99 and later; POSIX.1-2001 and later.

See also: the uintptr\_t and void \* types in this page.

#### Iconv

```
Include: <locale.h>.

struct lconv { /* Values in the "C" locale: */

char *decimal_point; /* "." */

char *thousands_sep; /* "" */
```

```
/* "" */
      char *grouping;
            *mon_decimal_point; /* "" */
      char
            *mon_thousands_sep; /* "" */
      char
            *mon_grouping;
      char
            *positive_sign;
      char
            *negative_sign;
            *currency_symbol; /* "" */
      char
      char
            frac_digits;
                            /* CHAR_MAX */
            p_cs_precedes;
                               /* CHAR_MAX */
      char
      char
            n_cs_precedes;
                               /* CHAR_MAX */
                                /* CHAR_MAX */
      char
            p_sep_by_space;
                                /* CHAR_MAX */
      char
            n_sep_by_space;
      char
            p_sign_posn;
                              /* CHAR_MAX */
      char
            n_sign_posn;
                              /* CHAR_MAX */
            *int_curr_symbol; /* "" */
      char
            int_frac_digits; /* CHAR_MAX */
      char
            int_p_cs_precedes; /* CHAR_MAX */
      char
      char
            int_n_cs_precedes; /* CHAR_MAX */
            int_p_sep_by_space; /* CHAR_MAX */
      char
            int_n_sep_by_space; /* CHAR_MAX */
      char
      char
            int_p_sign_posn; /* CHAR_MAX */
      char
            int_n_sign_posn; /* CHAR_MAX */
    };
    Contains members related to the formatting of numeric values.
    In the "C" locale, its members have the values shown in the com?
    ments above.
    Conforming to: C11 and later; POSIX.1-2001 and later.
    See also: setlocale(3), localeconv(3), charsets(5), locale(7)
ldiv_t
    Include: <stdlib.h>.
    typedef struct {
      long quot; /* Quotient */
```

rem; /\* Remainder \*/

long

```
} ldiv t;
    It is the type of the value returned by the Idiv(3) function.
    Conforming to: C99 and later; POSIX.1-2001 and later.
    See also: Idiv(3)
lldiv_t
    Include: <stdlib.h>.
    typedef struct {
      long long quot; /* Quotient */
      long long rem; /* Remainder */
    } Ildiv t;
    It is the type of the value returned by the Ildiv(3) function.
    Conforming to: C99 and later; POSIX.1-2001 and later.
    See also: Ildiv(3)
off t
    Include: <sys/types.h>. Alternatively, <aio.h>, <fcntl.h>,
    <stdio.h>, <sys/mman.h>, <sys/stat.h.h>, or <unistd.h>.
    Used for file sizes. According to POSIX, this shall be a signed
    integer type.
    Versions: <aio.h> and <stdio.h> define off_t since POSIX.1-2008.
    Conforming to: POSIX.1-2001 and later.
    Notes: On some architectures, the width of this type can be con?
    trolled with the feature test macro _FILE_OFFSET_BITS.
    See also: Iseek(2), mmap(2), posix_fadvise(2), pread(2), trun?
    cate(2), fseeko(3), lockf(3), posix_fallocate(3), fea?
    ture_test_macros(7)
pid t
    Include: <sys/types.h>. Alternatively, <fcntl.h>, <sched.h>,
    <signal.h>, <spawn.h>, <sys/msg.h>, <sys/sem.h>, <sys/shm.h>,
    <sys/wait.h>, <termios.h>, <time.h>, <unistd.h>, or <utmpx.h>.
    This type is used for storing process IDs, process group IDs,
    and session IDs. According to POSIX, it shall be a signed inte?
    ger type, and the implementation shall support one or more pro?
    gramming environments where the width of pid_t is no greater
```

```
than the width of the type long.
    Conforming to: POSIX.1-2001 and later.
    See also: fork(2), getpid(2), getpid(2), getsid(2), gettid(2),
    getpgid(2), kill(2), pidfd_open(2), sched_setscheduler(2), wait?
    pid(2), sigqueue(3), credentials(7),
ptrdiff_t
    Include: <stddef.h>.
    Used for a count of elements, and array indices. It is the re?
    sult of subtracting two pointers. According to the C language
    standard, it shall be a signed integer type capable of storing
    values in the range [PTRDIFF_MIN, PTRDIFF_MAX].
    The length modifier for ptrdiff_t for the printf(3) and the
    scanf(3) families of functions is t; resulting commonly in %td
    or %ti for printing ptrdiff_t values.
    Conforming to: C99 and later; POSIX.1-2001 and later.
    See also: the size_t and ssize_t types in this page.
regex_t
    Include: <regex.h>.
    typedef struct {
       size_t re_nsub; /* Number of parenthesized subexpressions. */
    } regex_t;
    This is a structure type used in regular expression matching.
    It holds a compiled regular expression, compiled with reg?
    comp(3).
    Conforming to: POSIX.1-2001 and later.
    See also: regex(3)
regmatch_t
    Include: <regex.h>.
    typedef struct {
       regoff_t rm_so; /* Byte offset from start of string
                    to start of substring */
       regoff_t rm_eo; /* Byte offset from start of string of
```

the first character after the end of

```
} regmatch_t;
    This is a structure type used in regular expression matching.
    Conforming to: POSIX.1-2001 and later.
    See also: regexec(3)
regoff_t
    Include: <regex.h>.
    According to POSIX, it shall be a signed integer type capable of
    storing the largest value that can be stored in either a
    ptrdiff_t type or a ssize_t type.
    Versions: Prior to POSIX.1-2008, the type was capable of storing
    the largest value that can be stored in either an off_t type or
    a ssize_t type.
    Conforming to: POSIX.1-2001 and later.
    See also: the regmatch_t structure and the ptrdiff_t and ssize_t
    types in this page.
sigevent
    Include: <signal.h>. Alternatively, <aio.h>, <mqueue.h>, or
    <time.h>.
    struct sigevent {
                 sigev_notify; /* Notification type */
      int
                 sigev_signo; /* Signal number */
      int
      union sigval sigev_value; /* Signal value */
      void
                 (*sigev_notify_function)(union sigval);
                         /* Notification function */
      pthread_attr_t *sigev_notify_attributes;
                         /* Notification attributes */
    };
    For further details about this type, see sigevent(7).
    Versions: <aio.h> and <time.h> define sigevent since
    POSIX.1-2008.
    Conforming to: POSIX.1-2001 and later.
```

See also: timer\_create(2), getaddrinfo\_a(3), lio\_listio(3),

substring \*/

```
mq_notify(3)
    See also the aiocb structure in this page.
siginfo_t
    Include: <signal.h>. Alternatively, <sys/wait.h>.
    typedef struct {
      int
             si_signo; /* Signal number */
             si_code; /* Signal code */
      int
      pid_t si_pid; /* Sending process ID */
      uid t si uid; /* Real user ID of sending process */
      void *si_addr; /* Address of faulting instruction */
             si_status; /* Exit value or signal */
      int
       union sigval si_value; /* Signal value */
    } siginfo_t;
    Information associated with a signal. For further details on
    this structure (including additional, Linux-specific fields),
    see sigaction(2).
    Conforming to: POSIX.1-2001 and later.
    See also: pidfd_send_signal(2), rt_sigqueueinfo(2), sigac?
    tion(2), sigwaitinfo(2), psiginfo(3)
sigset_t
    Include: <signal.h>. Alternatively, <spawn.h>, or <sys/se?
    lect.h>.
    This is a type that represents a set of signals. According to
    POSIX, this shall be an integer or structure type.
    Conforming to: POSIX.1-2001 and later.
    See also: epoll_pwait(2), ppoll(2), pselect(2), sigaction(2),
    signalfd(2), sigpending(2), sigprocmask(2), sigsuspend(2), sig?
    waitinfo(2), signal(7)
sigval
    Include: <signal.h>.
    union sigval {
      int
           sigval_int; /* Integer value */
      void *sigval_ptr; /* Pointer value */
```

**}**;

Data passed with a signal.

Conforming to: POSIX.1-2001 and later.

See also: pthread\_sigqueue(3), sigqueue(3), sigevent(7)

See also the sigevent structure and the siginfo\_t type in this page.

# size\_t

Include: <stddef.h> or <sys/types.h>. Alternatively, <aio.h>, <glob.h>, <grp.h>, <iconv.h>, <monetary.h>, <mqueue.h>, <ndbm.h>, <pwd.h>, <regex.h>, <search.h>, <signal.h>, <stdio.h>, <stdio.h>, <stdio.h>, <stdio.h>, <stdio.h>, <stdio.h>, <sys/mman.h>, <sys/msg.h>, <sys/sem.h>, <sys/sem.h>, <sys/socket.h>, <sys/uio.h>, <time.h>, <unistd.h>, <wchar.h>, or <wordexp.h>.

Used for a count of bytes. It is the result of the sizeof oper?

ator. According to the C language standard, it shall be an un?

signed integer type capable of storing values in the range [0,

SIZE\_MAX]. According to POSIX, the implementation shall support

one or more programming environments where the width of size\_t

is no greater than the width of the type long.

The length modifier for size\_t for the printf(3) and the scanf(3) families of functions is z; resulting commonly in %zu or %zx for printing size\_t values.

Versions: <aio.h>, <glob.h>, <grp.h>, <iconv.h>, <mqueue.h>, <pwd.h>, <signal.h>, and <sys/socket.h> define size\_t since POSIX.1-2008.

Conforming to: C99 and later; POSIX.1-2001 and later.

See also: read(2), write(2), fread(3), fwrite(3), memcpy(3), memcpy(3), offsetof(3)

See also the ptrdiff\_t and ssize\_t types in this page.

#### ssize t

Include: <sys/types.h>. Alternatively, <aio.h>, <monetary.h>, <mqueue.h>, <stdio.h>, <sys/msg.h>, <sys/socket.h>, <sys/uio.h>, or <unistd.h>.

Used for a count of bytes or an error indication. According to POSIX, it shall be a signed integer type capable of storing val? ues at least in the range [-1, SSIZE\_MAX], and the implementa? tion shall support one or more programming environments where the width of ssize\_t is no greater than the width of the type long.

Glibc and most other implementations provide a length modifier for ssize\_t for the printf(3) and the scanf(3) families of func? tions, which is z; resulting commonly in %zd or %zi for printing ssize\_t values. Although z works for ssize\_t on most implemen? tations, portable POSIX programs should avoid using it?for exam? ple, by converting the value to intmax\_t and using its length modifier (j).

Conforming to: POSIX.1-2001 and later.

See also: read(2), readlink(2), readv(2), recv(2), send(2), write(2)

See also the ptrdiff\_t and size\_t types in this page.

#### suseconds t

Include: <sys/types.h>. Alternatively, <sys/select.h>, or <sys/time.h>.

Used for time in microseconds. According to POSIX, it shall be a signed integer type capable of storing values at least in the range [-1, 1000000], and the implementation shall support one or more programming environments where the width of suseconds\_t is no greater than the width of the type long.

Conforming to: POSIX.1-2001 and later.

See also: the timeval structure in this page.

#### time\_t

integer type.

Include: <time.h> or <sys/types.h>. Alternatively, <sched.h>, <sys/msg.h>, <sys/select.h>, <sys/sem.h>, <sys/shm.h>, <sys/stat.h>, <sys/time.h>, or <utime.h>.

Used for time in seconds. According to POSIX, it shall be an

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```
Versions: <sched.h> defines time t since POSIX.1-2008.
    Conforming to: C99 and later; POSIX.1-2001 and later.
    See also: stime(2), time(2), ctime(3), difftime(3)
timer_t
    Include: <sys/types.h>. Alternatively, <time.h>.
    Used for timer ID returned by timer_create(2). According to
    POSIX, there are no defined comparison or assignment operators
    for this type.
    Conforming to: POSIX.1-2001 and later.
    See also: timer_create(2), timer_delete(2), timer_getoverrun(2),
    timer_settime(2)
timespec
    Include: <time.h>. Alternatively, <aio.h>, <mqueue.h>,
    <sched.h>, <signal.h>, <sys/select.h>, or <sys/stat.h>.
    struct timespec {
      time_t tv_sec; /* Seconds */
      long tv_nsec; /* Nanoseconds */
    };
    Describes times in seconds and nanoseconds.
    Conforming to: C11 and later; POSIX.1-2001 and later.
    See also: clock_gettime(2), clock_nanosleep(2), nanosleep(2),
    timerfd_gettime(2), timer_gettime(2)
timeval
    Include: <sys/time.h>.
                              Alternatively, <sys/resource.h>,
    <sys/select.h>, or <utmpx.h>.
    struct timeval {
      time_t tv_sec; /* Seconds */
      suseconds_t tv_usec; /* Microseconds */
    };
    Describes times in seconds and microseconds.
    Conforming to: POSIX.1-2001 and later.
    See also: gettimeofday(2), select(2), utimes(2), adjtime(3), fu?
    times(3), timeradd(3)
```

```
uid t
```

Include: <sys/types.h>. Alternatively, <pwd.h>, <signal.h>, <stropts.h>, <sys/ipc.h>, <sys/stat.h>, or <unistd.h>.

A type used to hold user IDs. According to POSIX, this shall be an integer type.

Conforming to: POSIX.1-2001 and later.

See also: chown(2), getuid(2), geteuid(2), getresuid(2), getpw? nam(2), credentials(7)

#### uintmax\_t

Include: <stdint.h>. Alternatively, <inttypes.h>.

An unsigned integer type capable of representing any value of any unsigned integer type supported by the implementation. Ac? cording to the C language standard, it shall be capable of stor? ing values in the range [0, UINTMAX\_MAX].

The macro UINTMAX\_C() expands its argument to an integer con? stant of type uintmax\_t.

The length modifier for uintmax\_t for the printf(3) and the scanf(3) families of functions is j; resulting commonly in %ju or %jx for printing uintmax\_t values.

Conforming to: C99 and later; POSIX.1-2001 and later.

Bugs: uintmax\_t is not large enough to represent values of type unsigned \_\_int128 in implementations where unsigned \_\_int128 is defined and unsigned long long is less than 128 bits wide.

See also: the intmax\_t type in this page.

# uintN\_t

Include: <stdint.h>. Alternatively, <inttypes.h>.

uint8\_t, uint16\_t, uint32\_t, uint64\_t

An unsigned integer type of a fixed width of exactly N bits, N being the value specified in its type name. According to the C language standard, they shall be capable of storing values in the range [0, UINTN\_MAX], substituting N by the appropriate num? ber.

According to POSIX, uint8\_t, uint16\_t, and uint32\_t are re?

quired; uint64\_t is only required in implementations that pro? vide integer types with width 64; and all other types of this form are optional.

The length modifiers for the uintN\_t types for the printf(3) family of functions are expanded by macros of the forms PRIuN, PRIoN, PRIxN, and PRIXN (defined in <inttypes.h>); resulting for example in %"PRIu32" or %"PRIx32" for printing uint32\_t values. The length modifiers for the uintN\_t types for the scanf(3) fam? ily of functions are expanded by macros of the forms SCNuN, SC? NoN, SCNxN, and SCNXN (defined in <inttypes.h>); resulting for example in %"SCNu16" or %"SCNx16" for scanning uint16\_t values. Conforming to: C99 and later; POSIX.1-2001 and later. See also: the intmax\_t, intN\_t, and uintmax\_t types in this page.

# uintptr\_t

Include: <stdint.h>. Alternatively, <inttypes.h>.

An unsigned integer type such that any valid (void \*) value can be converted to this type and back. According to the C language standard, it shall be capable of storing values in the range [0, UINTPTR\_MAX].

The length modifier for uintptr\_t for the printf(3) family of functions is expanded by the macros PRIuPTR, PRIoPTR, PRIxPTR, and PRIXPTR (defined in <inttypes.h>); resulting commonly in %"PRIuPTR" or %"PRIxPTR" for printing uintptr\_t values. The length modifier for uintptr\_t for the scanf(3) family of func? tions is expanded by the macros SCNuPTR, SCNoPTR, SCNxPTR, and SCNXPTR (defined in <inttypes.h>); resulting commonly in %"SC? NuPTR" or %"SCNxPTR" for scanning uintptr\_t values.

Conforming to: C99 and later; POSIX.1-2001 and later.

See also: the intptr\_t and void \* types in this page.

# va\_list

Include: <stdarg>. Alternatively, <stdio.h>, or <wchar.h>.

Used by functions with a varying number of arguments of varying

types. The function must declare an object of type va\_list which is used by the macros va\_start(3), va\_arg(3), va\_copy(3), and va\_end(3) to traverse the list of arguments.

Conforming to: C99 and later; POSIX.1-2001 and later.

See also: va\_start(3), va\_arg(3), va\_copy(3), va\_end(3)

void \*

According to the C language standard, a pointer to any object type may be converted to a pointer to void and back. POSIX fur? ther requires that any pointer, including pointers to functions, may be converted to a pointer to void and back.

Conversions from and to any other pointer type are done implic? itly, not requiring casts at all. Note that this feature pre? vents any kind of type checking: the programmer should be care? ful not to convert a void \* value to a type incompatible to that of the underlying data, because that would result in undefined behavior.

This type is useful in function parameters and return value to allow passing values of any type. The function will typically use some mechanism to know the real type of the data being passed via a pointer to void.

A value of this type can't be dereferenced, as it would give a value of type void, which is not possible. Likewise, pointer arithmetic is not possible with this type. However, in GNU C, pointer arithmetic is allowed as an extension to the standard; this is done by treating the size of a void or of a function as

 A consequence of this is that size of is also allowed on void and on function types, and returns 1.

The conversion specifier for void \* for the printf(3) and the scanf(3) families of functions is p.

Versions: The POSIX requirement about compatibility between void \* and function pointers was added in POSIX.1-2008 Technical Cor? rigendum 1 (2013).

Conforming to: C99 and later; POSIX.1-2001 and later.

See also: malloc(3), memcmp(3), memcpy(3), memset(3)

See also the intptr\_t and uintptr\_t types in this page.

#### NOTES

The structures described in this manual page shall contain, at least, the members shown in their definition, in no particular order.

Most of the integer types described in this page don't have a corre? sponding length modifier for the printf(3) and the scanf(3) families of functions. To print a value of an integer type that doesn't have a length modifier, it should be converted to intmax\_t or uintmax\_t by an explicit cast. To scan into a variable of an integer type that doesn't have a length modifier, an intermediate temporary variable of type int? max\_t or uintmax\_t should be used. When copying from the temporary variable to the destination variable, the value could overflow. If the type has upper and lower limits, the user should check that the value is within those limits, before actually copying the value. The example below shows how these conversions should be done.

## Conventions used in this page

In "Conforming to" we only concern ourselves with C99 and later and POSIX.1-2001 and later. Some types may be specified in earlier ver? sions of one of these standards, but in the interests of simplicity we omit details from earlier standards.

In "Include", we first note the "primary" header(s) that define the type according to either the C or POSIX.1 standards. Under "Alterna? tively", we note additional headers that the standards specify shall define the type.

# **EXAMPLES**

The program shown below scans from a string and prints a value stored

in a variable of an integer type that doesn't have a length modifier.

The appropriate conversions from and to intmax\_t, and the appropriate

range checks, are used as explained in the notes section above.

#include <stdint.h>

#include <stdio.h>

#include <stdlib.h>

```
#include <sys/types.h>
    int
    main (void)
    {
      static const char *const str = "500000 us in half a second";
      suseconds_t us;
      intmax_t tmp;
      /* Scan the number from the string into the temporary variable */
      sscanf(str, "%jd", &tmp);
      /* Check that the value is within the valid range of suseconds_t */
      if (tmp < -1 || tmp > 1000000) {
         fprintf(stderr, "Scanned value outside valid range!\n");
         exit(EXIT_FAILURE);
      }
      /* Copy the value to the suseconds_t variable 'us' */
      us = tmp;
      /* Even though suseconds_t can hold the value -1, this isn't
        a sensible number of microseconds */
      if (us < 0) {
         fprintf(stderr, "Scanned value shouldn't be negative!\n");
         exit(EXIT_FAILURE);
      }
      /* Print the value */
      printf("There are %jd microseconds in half a second.\n",
           (intmax_t) us);
      exit(EXIT_SUCCESS);
    }
SEE ALSO
    feature_test_macros(7), standards(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
```

Linux

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