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

$ man setlocale.3

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

NAME

    setlocale - set the current locale

SYNOPSIS

    #include <locale.h>

    char *setlocale(int category, const char *locale);

DESCRIPTION

    The setlocale() function is used to set or query the program's current

    locale.

    If locale is not NULL, the program's current locale is modified accord?

    ing to the arguments. The argument category determines which parts of

    the program's current locale should be modified.

    Category   Governs

    LC_ALL   All of the locale

    LC_ADDRESS   Formatting of addresses and

          geography-related items (*)

    LC_COLLATE   String collation

    LC_CTYPE   Character classification

LC_IDENTIFICATION   Metadata describing the locale (*)

LC_MEASUREMENT   Settings related to measurements

             (metric versus US customary) (*)

LC_MESSAGES   Localizable natural-language messages

LC_MONETARY   Formatting of monetary values

LC_NAME   Formatting of salutations for persons (*)

LC_NUMERIC   Formatting of nonmonetary numeric values

LC_PAPER   Settings related to the standard paper size (*)

LC_TELEPHONE   Formats to be used with telephone services (*)

LC_TIME   Formatting of date and time values

The categories marked with an asterisk in the above table are GNU ex‐

tensions.   For further information on these locale categories, see lo‐

cale(7).

The argument locale is a pointer to a character string containing the

required setting of category.   Such a string is either a well-known

constant like "C" or "da_DK" (see below), or an opaque string that was

returned by another call of setlocale().

If locale is an empty string, "", each part of the locale that should

be modified is set according to the environment variables. The details

are implementation-dependent.   For glibc, first (regardless of cate‐

gory), the environment variable LC_ALL is inspected, next the environ‐

ment variable with the same name as the category (see the table above),

and finally the environment variable LANG. The first existing environ‐

ment variable is used. If its value is not a valid locale specifica‐

tion, the locale is unchanged, and setlocale() returns NULL.

The locale "C" or "POSIX" is a portable locale; it exists on all con‐

forming systems.

A locale name is typically of the form language[_territory][.code‐

set][@modifier], where language is an ISO 639 language code, territory

is an ISO 3166 country code, and codeset is a character set or encoding

identifier like ISO-8859-1 or UTF-8. For a list of all supported lo‐

cales, try "locale -a" (see locale(1)).

If locale is NULL, the current locale is only queried, not modified.

On startup of the main program, the portable "C" locale is selected as
default. A program may be made portable to all locales by calling:

    setlocale(LC_ALL, "");

after program initialization, by using the values returned from a lo?
caleconv(3) call for locale-dependent information, by using the multi?
byte and wide character functions for text processing if MB_CUR_MAX >
1, and by using strcoll(3), wcscoll(3) or strxfrm(3), wcsxfrm(3) to
compare strings.

RETURN VALUE

A successful call to setlocale() returns an opaque string that corre?
sponds to the locale set. This string may be allocated in static stor?
age. The string returned is such that a subsequent call with that
string and its associated category will restore that part of the
process's locale. The return value is NULL if the request cannot be
honored.

ATTRIBUTES

For an explanation of the terms used in this section, see at?
tributes(7).

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?????????????????????????????????????????????????????????????????
?Interface   ? Attribute     ? Value                  ?
?????????????????????????????????????????????????????????????????
?setlocale() ? Thread safety ? MT-Unsafe const:locale env ?
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CONFORMING TO

POSIX.1-2001, POSIX.1-2008, C89, C99.

The C standards specify only the categories LC_ALL, LC_COLLATE,
LC_CTYPE, LC_MONETARY, LC_NUMERIC, and LC_TIME. POSIX.1 adds LC_MES?
SAGES. The remaining categories are GNU extensions.

SEE ALSO

locale(1), localedef(1), isalpha(3), localeconv(3), nl_langinfo(3), rp?
match(3), strcoll(3), strftime(3), charsets(7), locale(7)

COLOPHON

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