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

$ man strfromf.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 charac?

ters are stored into str.

The terminating null byte ('\0') is written if and only if n is suffi?
ciently large, otherwise the written string is truncated at n charac?
ters.

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 snprintf(), the format string does not have a length modifier character. See snprintf(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 conver?
sion 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.

Interface	Attribute	Value
strfromd(), strfromf(), strfroml()	Thread safety	MT-Safe locale
	Asynchronous signal safety	AS-Unsafe heap
	Asynchronous cancellation safety	AC-Unsafe mem

Note: these attributes are preliminary.

CONFORMING TO

C99, ISO/IEC TS 18661-1.

NOTES

The strfromd(), strfromf(), and strfroml() functions take account of

the LC_NUMERIC category of the current locale.

EXAMPLES

To convert the value 12.1 as a float type to a string using decimal no?

tation, resulting in "12.100000":

```
#define __STDC_WANT_IEC_60559_BFP_EXT__
#include <stdlib.h>
int ssize = 10;
char s[ssize];
strfromf(s, ssize, "%f", 12.1);
```

To convert the value 12.3456 as a float type to a string using decimal

notation with two digits of precision, resulting in "12.35":

```
#define __STDC_WANT_IEC_60559_BFP_EXT__
#include <stdlib.h>
int ssize = 10;
char s[ssize];
```

```
strfromf(s, ssize, "%.2f", 12.3456);
```

To convert the value 12.345e19 as a double type to a string using sci?entific notation with zero digits of precision, resulting in "1E+20":

```
#define __STDC_WANT_IEC_60559_BFP_EXT__
#include <stdlib.h>
int ssize = 10;
char s[ssize];
strfromd(s, ssize, "%.E", 12.345e19);
```

SEE ALSO

atof(3), snprintf(3), strtod(3)

COLOPHON

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