NAME

gcvt – convert a floating-point number to a string

SYNOPSIS

#include <stdlib.h>

char *gcvt(double *number*, **int** *ndigit*, **char ****buf* **);**

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

gcvt():

    Since glibc 2.12:
        (_XOPEN_SOURCE >= 500) ! (_POSIX_C_SOURCE >= 200112L)
          || /* Glibc since 2.19: */ _DEFAULT_SOURCE
          || /* Glibc versions <= 2.19: */ _SVID_SOURCE
    Before glibc 2.12:
        _SVID_SOURCE || _XOPEN_SOURCE >= 500

DESCRIPTION

The **gcvt**() function converts *number* to a minimal length null-terminated ASCII string and stores the result in *buf*. It produces *ndigit* significant digits in either **printf**(3) F format or E format.

RETURN VALUE

The **gcvt**() function returns the address of the string pointed to by *buf*.

ATTRIBUTES

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

Interface	Attribute	Value
gcvt()	Thread safety	MT-Safe

CONFORMING TO

Marked as LEGACY in POSIX.1-2001. POSIX.1-2008 removes the specification of **gcvt**(), recommending the use of **sprintf**(3) instead (though **snprintf**(3) may be preferable).

SEE ALSO

ecvt(3), **fcvt**(3), **sprintf**(3)

COLOPHON

This page is part of release 5.05 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/.