

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:

```
_SVID_SOURCE ||
(_XOPEN_SOURCE >= 500 ||
_XOPEN_SOURCE && _XOPEN_SOURCE_EXTENDED) &&
!( _POSIX_C_SOURCE >= 200112L || _XOPEN_SOURCE >= 600)
```

Before glibc 2.12:

```
_SVID_SOURCE || _XOPEN_SOURCE >= 500 || _XOPEN_SOURCE &&
_XOPEN_SOURCE_EXTENDED
```

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*.

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 3.74 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 <http://www.kernel.org/doc/man-pages/>.