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* significan t 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/.