

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 5.02 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/>.