

**NAME**

*ecvt*, *fcvt* — output conversion

**SYNOPSIS**

```
char *ecvt (value, ndigit, decpt, sign)
double value;
int ndigit, *decpt, *sign;

char *fcvt (value, ndigit, decpt, sign)
double value;
int ndigit, *decpt, *sign;

char *gcvt (value, ndigit, buf)
double value;
char *buf;
```

**DESCRIPTION**

*Ecvt* converts the *value* to a null-terminated string of *ndigit* ASCII digits and returns a pointer thereto. The position of the decimal point relative to the beginning of the string is stored indirectly through *decpt* (negative means to the left of the returned digits). If the sign of the result is negative, the word pointed to by *sign* is non-zero, otherwise it is zero. The low-order digit is rounded.

*Fcvt* is identical to *ecvt*, except that the correct digit has been rounded for Fortran F-format output of the number of digits specified by *\*ndigit*.

*Gcvt* converts the *value* to a null-terminated ASCII string in *buf* and returns a pointer to *buf*. It attempts to produce *ndigit* significant digits in Fortran F format if possible, otherwise E format, ready for printing. Trailing zeros may be suppressed.

**SEE ALSO**

`printf(3S)`

**BUGS**

The return values point to static data whose content is overwritten by each call.