
**Information technology — Programming
languages — C**

Technologies de l'information — Langages de programmation — C

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Foreword

- 1 ISO (the International Organization for Standardization) and IEC (the International Electrotechnical Commission) form the specialized system for worldwide standardization. National bodies that are member of ISO or IEC participate in the development of International Standards through technical committees established by the respective organization to deal with particular fields of technical activity. ISO and IEC technical committees collaborate in fields of mutual interest. Other international organizations, governmental and non-governmental, in liaison with ISO and IEC, also take part in the work. In the field of information technology, ISO and IEC have established a joint technical committee, ISO/IEC JTC 1.
- 2 International Standards are drafted in accordance with the rules given in the ISO/IEC Directives, Part 2.
- 3 The main task of the joint technical committee is to prepare International Standards. Draft International Standards adopted by the joint technical committee are circulated to national bodies for voting. Publication as an International Standard requires approval by at least 75% of the national bodies casting a vote.
- 4 Attention is drawn to the possibility that some of the elements of this document may be the subject of patent rights. ISO and IEC shall not be held responsible for identifying any or all such patent rights.
- 5 ISO/IEC 9899 was prepared by Joint Technical Committee ISO/IEC JTC 1, *Information technology*, Subcommittee SC 22, *Programming languages, their environments and system software interfaces*.
- 6 This third edition cancels and replaces the second edition, ISO/IEC 9899:1999, which has been technically revised. It also incorporates the Technical Corrigenda ISO/IEC 9899:1999/Cor 1:2001, ISO/IEC 9899:1999/Cor 2:2004, and ISO/IEC 9899:1999/Cor 3:2007. Major changes from the previous edition include:
 - conditional (optional) features (including some that were previously mandatory)
 - support for multiple threads of execution including an improved memory sequencing model, atomic objects, and thread-local storage (`<stdatomic.h>` and `<threads.h>`)
 - additional floating-point characteristic macros (`<float.h>`)
 - querying and specifying alignment of objects (`<stdalign.h>`, `<stdlib.h>`)
 - Unicode characters and strings (`<uchar.h>`) (originally specified in ISO/IEC TR 19769:2004)
 - type-generic expressions
 - static assertions
 - anonymous structures and unions

- no-return functions
- macros to create complex numbers (`<complex.h>`)
- support for opening files for exclusive access
- removed the `gets` function (`<stdio.h>`)
- added the `aligned_alloc`, `at_quick_exit`, and `quick_exit` functions (`<stdlib.h>`)
- (conditional) support for bounds-checking interfaces (originally specified in ISO/IEC TR 24731-1:2007)
- (conditional) support for analyzability

7 Major changes in the second edition included:

- restricted character set support via digraphs and `<iso646.h>` (originally specified in ISO/IEC 9899:1990/Amd.1:1995)
- wide character library support in `<wchar.h>` and `<wctype.h>` (originally specified in ISO/IEC 9899:1990/Amd.1:1995)
- more precise aliasing rules via effective type
- restricted pointers
- variable length arrays
- flexible array members
- `static` and type qualifiers in parameter array declarators
- complex (and imaginary) support in `<complex.h>`
- type-generic math macros in `<tgmath.h>`
- the `long long int` type and library functions
- extended integer types
- increased minimum translation limits
- additional floating-point characteristics in `<float.h>`
- remove implicit `int`
- reliable integer division
- universal character names (`\u` and `\U`)
- extended identifiers
- hexadecimal floating-point constants and `%a` and `%A` `printf/scanf` conversion specifiers
- compound literals

- designated initializers
- `//` comments
- specified width integer types and corresponding library functions in `<inttypes.h>` and `<stdint.h>`
- remove implicit function declaration
- preprocessor arithmetic done in `intmax_t/uintmax_t`
- mixed declarations and statements
- new block scopes for selection and iteration statements
- integer constant type rules
- integer promotion rules
- macros with a variable number of arguments
- the `vscanf` family of functions in `<stdio.h>` and `<wchar.h>`
- additional math library functions in `<math.h>`
- treatment of error conditions by math library functions (`math_errhandling`)
- floating-point environment access in `<fenv.h>`
- IEC 60559 (also known as IEC 559 or IEEE arithmetic) support
- trailing comma allowed in `enum` declaration
- `%lf` conversion specifier allowed in `printf`
- inline functions
- the `snprintf` family of functions in `<stdio.h>`
- boolean type in `<stdbool.h>`
- idempotent type qualifiers
- empty macro arguments
- new structure type compatibility rules (tag compatibility)
- additional predefined macro names
- `_Pragma` preprocessing operator
- standard pragmas
- `__func__` predefined identifier
- `va_copy` macro
- additional `strftime` conversion specifiers
- LIA compatibility annex

- deprecate **ungetc** at the beginning of a binary file
- remove deprecation of aliased array parameters
- conversion of array to pointer not limited to lvalues
- relaxed constraints on aggregate and union initialization
- relaxed restrictions on portable header names
- **return** without expression not permitted in function that returns a value (and vice versa)

Introduction

- 1 With the introduction of new devices and extended character sets, new features may be added to this International Standard. Subclauses in the language and library clauses warn implementors and programmers of usages which, though valid in themselves, may conflict with future additions.
- 2 Certain features are *obsolescent*, which means that they may be considered for withdrawal in future revisions of this International Standard. They are retained because of their widespread use, but their use in new implementations (for implementation features) or new programs (for language [6.11] or library features [7.31]) is discouraged.
- 3 This International Standard is divided into four major subdivisions:
 - preliminary elements (clauses 1–4);
 - the characteristics of environments that translate and execute C programs (clause 5);
 - the language syntax, constraints, and semantics (clause 6);
 - the library facilities (clause 7).
- 4 Examples are provided to illustrate possible forms of the constructions described. Footnotes are provided to emphasize consequences of the rules described in that subclause or elsewhere in this International Standard. References are used to refer to other related subclauses. Recommendations are provided to give advice or guidance to implementors. Annexes provide additional information and summarize the information contained in this International Standard. A bibliography lists documents that were referred to during the preparation of the standard.
- 5 The language clause (clause 6) is derived from “The C Reference Manual”.
- 6 The library clause (clause 7) is based on the *1984 /usr/group Standard*.
- 7 The Working Group responsible for this standard (WG 14) maintains a site on the World Wide Web at <http://www.open-std.org/JTC1/SC22/WG14/> containing additional information relevant to this standard such as a Rationale for many of the decisions made during its preparation and a log of Defect Reports and Responses.

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Information technology — Programming languages — C

1. Scope

- 1 This International Standard specifies the form and establishes the interpretation of programs written in the C programming language.¹⁾ It specifies
 - the representation of C programs;
 - the syntax and constraints of the C language;
 - the semantic rules for interpreting C programs;
 - the representation of input data to be processed by C programs;
 - the representation of output data produced by C programs;
 - the restrictions and limits imposed by a conforming implementation of C.
- 2 This International Standard does not specify
 - the mechanism by which C programs are transformed for use by a data-processing system;
 - the mechanism by which C programs are invoked for use by a data-processing system;
 - the mechanism by which input data are transformed for use by a C program;
 - the mechanism by which output data are transformed after being produced by a C program;
 - the size or complexity of a program and its data that will exceed the capacity of any specific data-processing system or the capacity of a particular processor;
 - all minimal requirements of a data-processing system that is capable of supporting a conforming implementation.

1) This International Standard is designed to promote the portability of C programs among a variety of data-processing systems. It is intended for use by implementors and programmers.

2. Normative references

- 1 The following referenced documents are indispensable for the application of this document. For dated references, only the edition cited applies. For undated references, the latest edition of the referenced document (including any amendments) applies.
- 2 ISO/IEC 2382–1:1993, *Information technology — Vocabulary — Part 1: Fundamental terms*.
- 3 ISO 4217, *Codes for the representation of currencies and funds*.
- 4 ISO 8601, *Data elements and interchange formats — Information interchange — Representation of dates and times*.
- 5 ISO/IEC 10646, *Information technology — Universal Coded Character Set (UCS)*.
- 6 IEC 60559:1989, *Binary floating-point arithmetic for microprocessor systems* (previously designated IEC 559:1989).
- 7 ISO 80000–2, *Quantities and units — Part 2: Mathematical signs and symbols to be used in the natural sciences and technology*.