TECHNICAL REPORT

ISO/IEC TR 19769

First edition
2004-07-15

Information technology — Programming languages, their environments and system software interfaces — Extensions for the programming language C to support new character data types

Technologies de l'information — Langages de programmation, leurs environnements et interfaces de logiciel système — Extensions pour que le langage de programmation C supporte des types de données de caractères nouveaux

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Reference number
ISO/IEC TR 19769:2004(E)

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Published in Switzerland

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Foreword

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In exceptional circumstances, the joint technical committee may propose the publication of a Technical Report of one of the following types:

— type 1, when the required support cannot be obtained for the publication of an International Standard, despite repeated efforts;

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ISO/IEC TR 19769, which is a Technical Report of type 2, was prepared by Joint Technical Committee ISO/IEC JTC 1, *Information technology*, Subcommittee SC 22, *Programming languages, their environments and system software interfaces*.

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Introduction

The C language has evolved over the last decades, various code pages and multibyte libraries have been introduced, and extended character set support has been introduced; however, the support for extended character data types in the C language is still limited. Today, the introduction and the success of the Unicode/ISO10646 standard and of its implementation in modern computer languages create ever increasing demands on the C language to give Unicode/ISO10646 better support. This paper addresses the introduction of new extended character data types in the C language in order to support future character encoding forms, including Unicode/ISO10646.

The Unicode standard supports 3 encoding forms:

- UTF-8
- UTF-16
- UTF-32

Each encoding form has advantages and disadvantages, so the choice of the encoding form should be left to the application. Currently, some C applications implement UTF-8 using **`char`** type, UTF-16 using **`unsigned short`** or **`wchar_t`**, and UTF-32 using **`unsigned long`** or **`wchar_t`**. The current situation, however, faces the following major problems:

- The size of **`wchar_t`** is implementation defined. While **`wchar_t`** offers a form of platform portability for C applications, Unicode offers the possibility to write platform independent applications using a platform independent data format.
- There is no string literal for 16- or 32-bit based integer types, but the Unicode encoding forms require string literals.

It is sensible to give all the Unicode encoding forms appropriate data type support. UTF-8 is normally considered as the preferred multibyte encoding, for sequences of one or more elements of type **`char`**. This paper suggests the implementation of 16 and 32 bit character data types: **`char16_t`** and **`char32_t`**. The new data types guarantee program portability through clearly defined character widths. The encoding of the new data types should be as generic as possible in order to support not only Unicode but also other character encodings.

It is generally desirable that C applications process entire strings at once rather than process individual characters in isolation. This paper does not specify the detail of library functions for the new data types, except one set of character conversion functions.

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1 Scope

This Technical Report specifies two extended character data types as an extension to the programming language C, specified by the international standard ISO/IEC 9899:1999.

2 Normative references

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.

ISO/IEC 9899:1999, *Programming Languages – C*

ISO/IEC 10646-1:2000, *Information technology – Universal multiple-octet coded character set (UCS) – Part 1: Architecture and Basic Multilingual Plane*

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3 The new typedefs

This Technical Report introduces the following two new typedefs, **char16_t** and **char32_t** :

```
typedef     T1      char16_t;
typedef     T2      char32_t;
```

where *T1* has the same type as **uint_least16_t** and *T2* has the same type as **uint_least32_t**.

The new typedefs guarantee certain widths for the data types, whereas the width of **wchar_t** is implementation defined. The data values are unsigned, while **char** and **wchar_t** could take signed values.

This Technical Report also introduces the new header:

<uchar.h>

The new typedefs, **char16_t** and **char32_t**, are defined in **<uchar.h>**

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4 Encoding

C99 subclause 6.10.8 specifies that the value of the macro **__STDC_ISO_10646__** shall be "an integer constant of the form **yyyymmL** (for example, **199712L**), intended to indicate that values of type **wchar_t** are the coded representations of the characters defined by ISO/IEC 10646, along with all amendments and technical corrigenda as of the specified year and month." C99 subclause 6.4.5p5 specifies that wide string literals are initialized with a sequence of wide characters as defined by the **mbstowcs** function with an implementation-defined current locale. Analogous to this macro, this Technical Report introduces two new macros.

If the header **<uchar.h>** defines the macro **__STDC_UTF_16__**, values of type **char16_t** shall have UTF-16 encoding. This allows the use of UTF-16 in **char16_t** even when **wchar_t** uses a non-Unicode encoding. In certain cases the compile-time conversion to UTF-16 may be restricted to members of the basic character set and universal character names (\U*nnnnnnnn* and \u*nnnn*) because for these the conversion to UTF-16 is defined unambiguously.

If the header **<uchar.h>** defines the macro **__STDC_UTF_32__**, values of type **char32_t** shall have UTF-32 encoding.

If the header **<uchar.h>** does not define the macro **__STDC_UTF_16__**, the encoding of **char16_t** is implementation defined. Similarly, if the header **<uchar.h>** does not define the macro **__STDC_UTF_32__**, the encoding of **char32_t** is implementation defined.

An implementation may define other macros to indicate a different encoding.

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5 String literals and character constants

5.1 String literals and character constants notations

The notations for string literals and character constants for **`char16_t`** are defined analogous to the wide character string literals and wide character constants:

`u`"*s-char-sequence*"

denotes a **`char16_t`** type string literal and initializes an array of **`char16_t`**. The corresponding character constant is denoted by

`u`'*c-char-sequence*'

and has the type **`char16_t`**. Likewise, the string literal and character constant for **`char32_t`** are,

`U`"*s-char-sequence*" and

`U`'*c-char-sequence*'.

5.2 The string concatenation

String literals with the new format can be concatenated. If both strings have the same format, the resulting concatenated string has that format. If one string has no prefix, it is treated as a string of the same format as the other operand. (**`u`**"str" and **`U`**"str") Any other concatenations are implementation-defined (they might or might not be supported). Here are some examples of valid concatenations:

```
u"a" u"b"→ u"ab"    U"a" U"b"→ U"ab"    L"a" L"b"→ L"ab"
u"a"  "b"→ u"ab"    U"a"  "b"→ U"ab"    L"a"  "b"→ L"ab"
 "a" u"b"→ u"ab"     "a" U"b"→ U"ab"     "a" L"b"→ L"ab"
```

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6 Library functions

Speaking in general, it is desirable to free the C applications from character-based operations and encourage string-based operations. Details of the library for the new character data types are left to future enhancements of the C standard. This Technical Report specifies merely the four minimum character conversions among 3 character data types: **`char`**, **`char16_t`** and **`char32_t`**.

6.1 The `mbrtoc16` function

Synopsis

```
#include <uchar.h>
size_t mbrtoc16(char16_t * restrict pc16,
   const char * restrict s,
   size_t n,
   mbstate_t * restrict ps);
```

Description

If **`s`** is a null pointer, the **`mbrtoc16`** function is equivalent to the call:

```
mbrtoc16(NULL, "", 1, ps)
```

In this case, the values of the parameters **`pc16`** and **`n`** are ignored.

If **`s`** is not a null pointer, the **`mbrtoc16`** function inspects at most **`n`** bytes beginning with the byte pointed to by **`s`** to determine the number of bytes needed to complete the next multibyte character (including any shift sequences). If the function determines that the next multibyte character is complete and valid, it determines the value of the corresponding wide character and then, if **`pc16`** is not a null pointer, stores that value in the object pointed to by **`pc16`**. If the corresponding wide character is the null wide character, the resulting state described is the initial conversion state.

Returns

The **`mbrtoc16`** function returns the first of the following that applies (given the current conversion state):

`0` if the next **`n`** or fewer bytes complete the multibyte character that corresponds to the null wide character (which is the value stored).

between **`1`** *and* **`n`** *inclusive*

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	if the next **n** or fewer bytes complete a valid multibyte character (which is the value stored); the value returned is the number of bytes that complete the multibyte character.
(size_t)(-3)	if the multibyte sequence converted more than one corresponding **char16_t** character and not all these characters have yet been stored; the next character in the sequence has now been stored and no bytes from the input have been consumed by this call.
(size_t)(-2)	if the next **n** bytes contribute to an incomplete (but potentially valid) multibyte character, and all **n** bytes have been processed (no value is stored).[1]
(size_t)(-1)	if an encoding error occurs, in which case the next **n** or fewer bytes do not contribute to a complete and valid multibyte character (no value is stored); the value of the macro **EILSEQ** is stored in **errno**, and the conversion state is unspecified.

6.2 The c16rtomb function

Synopsis

```
#include <uchar.h>
size_t c16rtomb(char * restrict s,
   char16_t c16,
   mbstate_t * restrict ps);
```

Description

If **s** is a null pointer, the **c16rtomb** function is equivalent to the call **c16rtomb(buf, L'\0', ps)** where **buf** is an internal buffer. If **s** is not a null pointer, the **c16rtomb** function determines the number of bytes needed to represent the multibyte character that corresponds to the wide character given by **c16** (including any shift sequences), and stores the multibyte character representation in the array whose first element is pointed to by **s**. At most **MB_CUR_MAX** bytes are stored. If **c16** is a null wide character, a null byte is stored, preceded by any shift sequence needed to restore the initial shift state; the resulting state described is the initial conversion state.

Returns

The **c16rtomb** function returns the number of bytes stored in the array object; this may be 0 (including any shift sequences). When **c16** is not a valid wide character, an

[1] When **n** has at least the value of the **MB_CUR_MAX** macro, this case can only occur if **s** points at a sequence of redundant shift sequences (for implementations with state-dependent encodings).

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