NAME

scandir, scandirat, alphasort, versionsort - scan a directory for matching entries

SYNOPSIS

```
#include <dirent.h>

int scandir(const char *dirp, struct dirent ***namelist,
        int (*filter)(const struct dirent *),
        int (*compar)(const struct dirent **, const struct dirent **));

int alphasort(const struct dirent **a, const struct dirent **b);

int versionsort(const struct dirent **a, const struct dirent **b);

#include <fcntl.h> /* Definition of AT_* constants */
#include <dirent.h>

int scandirat(int dirfd, const char *dirp, struct dirent ***namelist,
        int (*filter)(const struct dirent *),
        int (*compar)(const struct dirent **, const struct dirent **));
```

Feature Test Macro Requirements for glibc (see feature_test_macros(7)):

scandir(), **alphasort**():
_BSD_SOURCE || _SVID_SOURCE
|| /* Since glibc 2.10: */
(_POSIX_C_SOURCE >= 200809L || _XOPEN_SOURCE >= 700)

versionsort(): _GNU_SOURCE

scandirat(): _GNU_SOURCE

DESCRIPTION

The **scandir**() function scans the directory *dirp*, calling *filter*() on each directory entry. Entries for which *filter*() returns nonzero are stored in strings allocated via malloc(3), sorted using qsort(3) with the comparison function *compar*(), and collected in array *namelist* which is allocated via malloc(3). If*filter* is NULL, all en tries are selected.

The **alphasort**() and **versionsort**() functions can be used as the comparison function *compar*(). The former sorts directory entries using strcoll(3), the latter using strverscmp(3) on the strings *(*a)->d_name* and *(*b)->d_name*.

scandirat()

The **scandirat**() function operates in exactly the same way as **scandir**(), except for the differences described here.

If the pathname given in *dirp* is relative, then it is interpreted relative to the directory referred to by the file descriptor *dirfd* (rather than relative to the current working directory of the calling process, as is done by **scandir**() for a relative pathname).

If *dirp* is relative and *dirfd* is the special value **AT_FDCWD**, then *dirp* is interpreted relative to the current working directory of the calling process (like **scandir**()).

If *dirp* is absolute, then *dirfd* is ignored.

See openat(2) for an explanation of the need for **scandirat**().

RETURN VALUE

The **scandir**() function returns the number of directory entries selected. On error, -1 is returned, with *errno* set to indicate the cause of the error.

The **alphasort**() and **versionsort**() functions return an integer less than, equal to, or greater than zero if the first argument is considered to be respectively less than, equal to, or greater than the second.

ERRORS

ENOENT
The path in *dirp* does not exist.

ENOMEM
Insufficient memory to complete the operation.

ENOTDIR
The path in *dirp* is not a directory.

The following additional errors can occur for **scandirat**():

EBADF
dirfd is not a valid file descriptor.

ENOTDIR
dirp is a relative path and *dirfd* is a file descriptor referring to a file other than a directory.

VERSIONS

versionsort() was added to glibc in version 2.1.

scandirat() was added to glibc in version 2.15.

CONFORMING TO

alphasort(), **scandir**(): 4.3BSD, POSIX.1-2008.

versionsort() and **scandirat**() are GNU extensions.

NOTES

Since glibc 2.1, **alphasort**() calls strcoll(3); earlier it used strcmp(3).

EXAMPLE

```
#define _SVID_SOURCE
/* print files in current directory in reverse order */
#include <dirent.h>

int
main(void)
{
struct dirent **namelist;
int n;

n = scandir(., &namelist, NULL, alphasort);
if (n < 0)
perror(scandir);
else {
while (n--) {
printf(%sn, namelist[n]->d_name);
free(namelist[n]);
}
free(namelist);
}
}
```

SEE ALSO

closedir(3), fnmatch(3), opendir(3), readdir(3), rewinddir(3), seekdir(3), strcmp(3), strcoll(3), strverscmp(3), telldir(3)

COLOPHON

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