

**NAME**

`argz_add`, `argz_add_sep`, `argz_append`, `argz_count`, `argz_create`, `argz_create_sep`, `argz_delete`, `argz_extract`, `argz_insert`, `argz_next`, `argz_replace`, `argz_stringify` - functions to handle an argz list

**SYNOPSIS**

```
#include <argz.h>

error_t argz_add(char **argz, size_t *argz_len, const char *str);

error_t argz_add_sep(char **argz, size_t *argz_len,
                    const char *str, int delim);

error_t argz_append(char **argz, size_t *argz_len,
                  const char *buf, size_t buf_len);

size_t argz_count(const char *argz, size_t argz_len);

error_t argz_create(char * const argv[], char **argz,
                  size_t *argz_len);

error_t argz_create_sep(const char *str, int sep, char **argz,
                      size_t *argz_len);

void argz_delete(char **argz, size_t *argz_len, char *entry);

void argz_extract(const char *argz, size_t argz_len, char **argv);

error_t argz_insert(char **argz, size_t *argz_len, char *before,
                  const char *entry);

char *argz_next(const char *argz, size_t argz_len, const char *entry);

error_t argz_replace(char **argz, size_t *argz_len, const char *str,
                  const char *with, unsigned int *replace_count);

void argz_stringify(char *argz, size_t len, int sep);
```

**DESCRIPTION**

These functions are glibc-specific.

An argz vector is a pointer to a character buffer together with a length. The intended interpretation of the character buffer is an array of strings, where the strings are separated by null bytes (`\0`). If the length is nonzero, the last byte of the buffer must be a null byte.

These functions are for handling argz vectors. The pair `(NULL,0)` is an argz vector, and, conversely, argz vectors of length 0 must have null pointer. Allocation of nonempty argz vectors is done using [malloc\(3\)](#), so that [free\(3\)](#) can be used to dispose of them again.

`argz_add()` adds the string `str` at the end of the array `*argz`, and updates `*argz` and `*argz_len`.

`argz_add_sep()` is similar, but splits the string `str` into substrings separated by the delimiter `delim`. For example, one might use this on a UNIX search path with delimiter `'.'`

`argz_append()` appends the argz vector `(buf, buf_len)` after `(*argz, *argz_len)` and updates `*argz` and `*argz_len`. (Thus, `*argz_len` will be increased by `buf_len`.)

`argz_count()` counts the number of strings, that is, the number of null bytes (`\0`), in `(argz, argz_len)`.

`argz_create()` converts a UNIX-style argument vector `argv`, terminated by `(char *)0`, into an argz vector `(*argz, *argz_len)`.

`argz_create_sep()` converts the null-terminated string `str` into an argz vector `(*argz, *argz_len)` by breaking it up at every occurrence of the separator `sep`.

`argz_delete()` removes the substring pointed to by `entry` from the argz vector `(*argz, *argz_len)` and updates `*argz` and `*argz_len`.

`argz_extract()` is the opposite of `argz_create()`. It takes the argz vector `(argz, argz_len)` and fills the array

starting at *argv* with pointers to the substrings, and a final NULL, making a UNIX-style argv vector. The array *argv* must have room for *argz\_count(argz, argz\_len) + 1* pointers.

**argz\_insert()** is the opposite of **argz\_delete()**. It inserts the argument *entry* at position *before* into the argz vector (*\*argz*, *\*argz\_len*) and updates *\*argz* and *\*argz\_len*. If *before* is NULL, then *entry* will be inserted at the end.

**argz\_next()** is a function to step through the argz vector. If *entry* is NULL, the first entry is returned. Otherwise, the entry following is returned. It returns NULL if there is no following entry.

**argz\_replace()** replaces each occurrence of *str* with *with*, reallocating argz as necessary. If *replace\_count* is non-NULL, *\*replace\_count* will be incremented by the number of replacements.

**argz\_stringify()** is the opposite of **argz\_create\_sep()**. It transforms the argz vector into a normal string by replacing all null bytes ('\0') except the last by *sep*.

## RETURN VALUE

All argz functions that do memory allocation have a return type of *error\_t*, and return 0 for success, and **ENOMEM** if an allocation error occurs.

## CONFORMING TO

These functions are a GNU extension. Handle with care.

## BUGS

Argz vectors without a terminating null byte may lead to Segmentation Faults.

## SEE ALSO

[envz\\_add\(3\)](#)

## COLOPHON

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