

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

This page is part of release 3.74 of the Linux *man-pages* project. A description of the project, information about reporting bugs, and the latest version of this page, can be found at <http://www.kernel.org/doc/man-pages/>.