

NAME

envz_add, envz_entry, envz_get, envz_merge, envz_remove, envz_strip - environment string support

SYNOPSIS

```
#include <envz.h>

error_t envz_add(char **envz, size_t *envz_len,
                const char *name, const char *value);

char *envz_entry(const char *envz, size_t envz_len, const char *name);

char *envz_get(const char *envz, size_t envz_len, const char *name);

error_t envz_merge(char **envz, size_t *envz_len,
                  const char *envz2, size_t envz2_len, int override);

void envz_remove(char **envz, size_t *envz_len, const char *name);

void envz_strip(char **envz, size_t *envz_len);
```

DESCRIPTION

These functions are glibc-specific.

An argz vector is a pointer to a character buffer together with a length, see [argz_add\(3\)](#). An envz vector is a special argz vector, namely one where the strings have the form name=value. Everything after the first = is considered to be the value. If there is no =, the value is taken to be NULL. (While the value in case of a trailing = is the empty string .)

These functions are for handling envz vectors.

envz_add() adds the string *name=value* (in case *value* is non-NULL) or *name* (in case *value* is NULL) to the envz vector (**envz*, **envz_len*) and updates **envz* and **envz_len*. If an entry with the same *name* existed, it is removed.

envz_entry() looks for *name* in the envz vector (*envz*, *envz_len*) and returns the entry if found, or NULL if not.

envz_get() looks for *name* in the envz vector (*envz*, *envz_len*) and returns the value if found, or NULL if not. (Note that the value can also be NULL, namely when there is an entry for *name* without = sign.)

envz_merge() adds each entry in *envz2* to **envz*, as if with **envz_add()**. If *override* is true, then values in *envz2* will supersede those with the same name in **envz*, otherwise not.

envz_remove() removes the entry for *name* from (**envz*, **envz_len*) if there was one.

envz_strip() removes all entries with value NULL.

RETURN VALUE

All envz 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.

EXAMPLE

```
#include <stdio.h>
#include <stdlib.h>
#include <envz.h>

int
main(int argc, char *argv[], char *envp[])
{
    int i, e_len = 0;
    char *str;
```

```
for (i = 0; envp[i] != NULL; i++)
    e_len += strlen(envp[i]) + 1;

str = envz_entry(*envp, e_len, HOME);
printf("%sn", str);
str = envz_get(*envp, e_len, HOME);
printf("%sn", str);
exit(EXIT_SUCCESS);
}
```

SEE ALSO

[argz_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/>.