



Rocky Enterprise Linux 9.2 Manual Pages on command 'scandir.3'

C:\>man scandir.3

SCANDIR(3) Linux Programmer's Manual SCANDIR(3)

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():

```
/* Since glibc 2.10: */ _POSIX_C_SOURCE >= 200809L
```

```
|| /* Glibc versions <= 2.19: */ _BSD_SOURCE || _SVID_SOURCE
```

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 entries 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 `scan?dir()`).

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.


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

    int n;

    n = scandir(".", &namelist, NULL, alphasort);
    if (n == -1) {
        perror("scandir");
        exit(EXIT_FAILURE);
    }

    while (n--) {
        printf("%s\n", namelist[n]->d_name);
        free(namelist[n]);
    }

    free(namelist);
    exit(EXIT_SUCCESS);
}
```

SEE ALSO

closedir(3), fnmatch(3), opendir(3), readdir(3), rewinddir(3), seekdir(3), str?
cmp(3), strcoll(3), strverscmp(3), telldir(3)

COLOPHON

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