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Linux Ubuntu 26.04 Manual Pages on command 'envz_add.3'

\$ man envz_add.3

envz_add(3) Library Functions Manual envz_add(3)

NAME

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

LIBRARY

Standard C library (libc, -lc)

SYNOPSIS

```
#include <envz.h>

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

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

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

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

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

void envz_strip(char **restrict envz, size_t *restrict 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` (an integer type), and return 0 for success, and ENOMEM if an allocation error occurs.

ATTRIBUTES

For an explanation of the terms used in this section, see `attributes(7)`.

[illegible]

?	Interface	?	Attribute	?	Value	?
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[illegible]

? envz add(), envz entry(), envz get(), envz merge(), ? Thread safety ? MT-Safe ?

? envz_remove(), envz_strip()	?	?	?
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STANDARDS

GNU.

EXAMPLES

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

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

```
#include <stdlib.h>

int
main(int argc, char *argv[], char *envp[])
{
    char    *str;
    size_t  e_len = 0;
    for (size_t i = 0; envp[i] != NULL; i++)
        e_len += strlen(envp[i]) + 1;
    str = envz_entry(*envp, e_len, "HOME");
    printf("%s\n", str);
    str = envz_get(*envp, e_len, "HOME");
    printf("%s\n", str);
    exit(EXIT_SUCCESS);
}
```

SEE ALSO

[argz_add\(3\)](#)

[Linux man-pages 6.17](#)

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[envz_add\(3\)](#)