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***Rocky Enterprise Linux 9.2 Manual Pages on command 'envz\_remove.3'***

**\$ man envz\_remove.3**

ENVZ\_ADD(3)                      Linux Programmer's Manual                      ENVZ\_ADD(3)

**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 (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).

??

?Interface           ? Attribute   ? Value   ?

??

?envz\_add(), envz\_entry(), ? Thread safety ? MT-Safe ?

?envz\_get(), envz\_merge(), ?           ?       ?

?envz\_remove(), envz\_strip() ?           ?       ?

??

#### CONFORMING TO

These functions are a GNU extension.

#### EXAMPLES

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

int
main(int argc, char *argv[], char *envp[])
{
```

```
int e_len = 0;

char *str;

for (int 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)

#### COLOPHON

This page is part of release 5.10 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 <https://www.kernel.org/doc/man-pages/>.

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