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

\$ man regfree.3

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

NAME

regcomp, regex, regerror, regfree - POSIX regex functions

SYNOPSIS

```
#include <regex.h>

int regcomp(regex_t *preg, const char *regex, int cflags);

int regexec(const regex_t *preg, const char *string, size_t nmatch,
            regmatch_t pmatch[], int eflags);

size_t regerror(int errcode, const regex_t *preg, char *errbuf,
                size_t errbuf_size);

void regfree(regex_t *preg);
```

DESCRIPTION

POSIX regex compiling

regcomp() is used to compile a regular expression into a form that is suitable for subsequent regexec() searches.

regcomp() is supplied with preg, a pointer to a pattern buffer storage area; regex, a pointer to the null-terminated string and cflags, flags used to determine the type of compilation.

All regular expression searching must be done via a compiled pattern buffer, thus regexec() must always be supplied with the address of a regcomp() initialized pattern buffer.

cflags is the bitwise-or of zero or more of the following:

REG_EXTENDED

Use POSIX Extended Regular Expression syntax when interpreting regex. If not set, POSIX Basic Regular Expression syntax is used.

REG_ICASE

Do not differentiate case. Subsequent regexec() searches using this pattern buffer will be case insensitive.

REG_NOSUB

Do not report position of matches. The nmatch and pmatch arguments to regexec() are ignored if the pattern buffer supplied was compiled with this flag set.

REG_NEWLINE

Match-any-character operators don't match a newline.

A nonmatching list ([^...]) not containing a newline does not match a newline.

Match-beginning-of-line operator (^) matches the empty string immediately after a newline, regardless of whether eflags, the execution flags of regexec(), contains

REG_NOTBOL

Match-end-of-line operator (\$) matches the empty string immediately before a new? line, regardless of whether eflags contains REG_NOTEOL.

POSIX regex matching

regexec() is used to match a null-terminated string against the precompiled pattern buffer, preg. nmatch and pmatch are used to provide information regarding the location of any matches. eflags is the bitwise-or of zero or more of the following flags:

REG_NOTBOL

The match-beginning-of-line operator always fails to match (but see the compilation flag REG_NEWLINE above). This flag may be used when different portions of a string are passed to regexec() and the beginning of the string should not be interpreted as the beginning of the line.

REG_NOTEOL

The match-end-of-line operator always fails to match (but see the compilation flag REG_NEWLINE above).

REG_STARTEND

Use pmatch[0] on the input string, starting at byte pmatch[0].rm_so and ending before byte pmatch[0].rm_eo. This allows matching embedded NUL bytes and avoids a strlen(3) on large strings. It does not use nmatch on input, and does not change

REG_NOTBOL or REG_NEWLINE processing. This flag is a BSD extension, not present in

POSIX.

Byte offsets

Unless `REG_NOSUB` was set for the compilation of the pattern buffer, it is possible to obtain match addressing information. `pmatch` must be dimensioned to have at least `nmatch` elements. These are filled in by `regexec()` with substring match addresses. The offsets of the subexpression starting at the *i*th open parenthesis are stored in `pmatch[i]`. The entire regular expression's match addresses are stored in `pmatch[0]`. (Note that to return the offsets of *N* subexpression matches, `nmatch` must be at least *N*+1.) Any unused structure elements will contain the value `-1`.

The `regmatch_t` structure which is the type of `pmatch` is defined in `<regex.h>`.

```
typedef struct {
    regoff_t rm_so;
    regoff_t rm_eo;
} regmatch_t;
```

Each `rm_so` element that is not `-1` indicates the start offset of the next largest substring match within the string. The relative `rm_eo` element indicates the end offset of the match, which is the offset of the first character after the matching text.

POSIX error reporting

`regerror()` is used to turn the error codes that can be returned by both `regcomp()` and `regexec()` into error message strings.

`regerror()` is passed the error code, `errcode`, the pattern buffer, `preg`, a pointer to a character string buffer, `errbuf`, and the size of the string buffer, `errbuf_size`. It returns the size of the `errbuf` required to contain the null-terminated error message string.

If both `errbuf` and `errbuf_size` are nonzero, `errbuf` is filled in with the first `errbuf_size - 1` characters of the error message and a terminating null byte (`'\0'`).

POSIX pattern buffer freeing

Supplying `regfree()` with a precompiled pattern buffer, `preg` will free the memory allocated to the pattern buffer by the compiling process, `regcomp()`.

RETURN VALUE

`regcomp()` returns zero for a successful compilation or an error code for failure.

`regexec()` returns zero for a successful match or `REG_NOMATCH` for failure.

ERRORS

The following errors can be returned by `regcomp()`:

REG_BADBR

Invalid use of back reference operator.

REG_BADPAT

Invalid use of pattern operators such as group or list.

REG_BADRPT

Invalid use of repetition operators such as using '*' as the first character.

REG_EBRACE

Un-matched brace interval operators.

REG_EBRACK

Un-matched bracket list operators.

REG_ECOLLATE

Invalid collating element.

REG_ECTYPE

Unknown character class name.

REG_EEND

Nonspecific error. This is not defined by POSIX.2.

REG_EESCAPE

Trailing backslash.

REG_EPAREN

Un-matched parenthesis group operators.

REG_ERANGE

Invalid use of the range operator; for example, the ending point of the range oc? curs prior to the starting point.

REG_ESIZE

Compiled regular expression requires a pattern buffer larger than 64 kB. This is not defined by POSIX.2.

REG_ESPACE

The regex routines ran out of memory.

REG_ESUBREG

Invalid back reference to a subexpression.

ATTRIBUTES

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

??

?Interface ? Attribute ? Value ?
 ???
 ?regcomp(), regexexec() ? Thread safety ? MT-Safe locale ?
 ???
 ?regerror() ? Thread safety ? MT-Safe env ?
 ???
 ?regfree() ? Thread safety ? MT-Safe ?
 ???

CONFORMING TO

POSIX.1-2001, POSIX.1-2008.

EXAMPLES

```
#include <stdint.h>
#include <stdio.h>
#include <stdlib.h>
#include <regex.h>
#define ARRAY_SIZE(arr) (sizeof((arr)) / sizeof((arr)[0]))
static const char *const str =
    "1) John Driverhacker;\n2) John Doe;\n3) John Foo;\n";
static const char *const re = "John.*o";
int main(void)
{
    static const char *s = str;
    regex_t    regex;
    regmatch_t pmatch[1];
    regoff_t   off, len;
    if (regcomp(&regex, re, REG_NEWLINE))
        exit(EXIT_FAILURE);
    printf("String = \"%s\"\n", str);
    printf("Matches:\n");
    for (int i = 0; ; i++) {
        if (regexexec(&regex, s, ARRAY_SIZE(pmatch), pmatch, 0))
            break;
        off = pmatch[0].rm_so + (s - str);
```

```
len = pmatch[0].rm_eo - pmatch[0].rm_so;
printf("#%d:\n", i);
printf("offset = %jd; length = %jd\n", (intmax_t) off,
      (intmax_t) len);
printf("substring = \"%.*s\"\n", len, s + pmatch[0].rm_so);
s += pmatch[0].rm_eo;
}
exit(EXIT_SUCCESS);
}
```

SEE ALSO

grep(1), regex(7)

The glibc manual section, Regular Expressions

COLOPHON

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