

GNU Libidn API Reference Manual

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Chapter 1

GNU Libidn API Reference Manual

GNU Libidn is a fully documented implementation of the Stringprep, Punycode and IDNA specifications. Libidn's purpose is to encode and decode internationalized domain name strings. There are native C, C# and Java libraries.

The C library contains a generic Stringprep implementation. Profiles for Nameprep, iSCSI, SASL, XMPP and Kerberos V5 are included. Punycode and ASCII Compatible Encoding (ACE) via IDNA are supported. A mechanism to define Top-Level Domain (TLD) specific validation tables, and to compare strings against those tables, is included. Default tables for some TLDs are also included.

The Stringprep API consists of two main functions, one for converting data from the system's native representation into UTF-8, and one function to perform the Stringprep processing. Adding a new Stringprep profile for your application within the API is straightforward. The Punycode API consists of one encoding function and one decoding function. The IDNA API consists of the ToASCII and ToUnicode functions, as well as an high-level interface for converting entire domain names to and from the ACE encoded form. The TLD API consists of one set of functions to extract the TLD name from a domain string, one set of functions to locate the proper TLD table to use based on the TLD name, and core functions to validate a string against a TLD table, and some utility wrappers to perform all the steps in one call.

The library is used by, e.g., GNU SASL and Shishi to process user names and passwords. Libidn can be built into GNU Libc to enable a new system-wide getaddrinfo flag for IDN processing.

Libidn is developed for the GNU/Linux system, but runs on over 20 Unix platforms (including Solaris, IRIX, AIX, and Tru64) and Windows. The library is written in C and (parts of) the API is also accessible from C++, Emacs Lisp, Python and Java. A native Java and C# port is included.

Also included is a command line tool, several self tests, code examples, and more.

The internal layout of the library, and how your application interact with the various parts of the library, are shown in Figure 1.1.

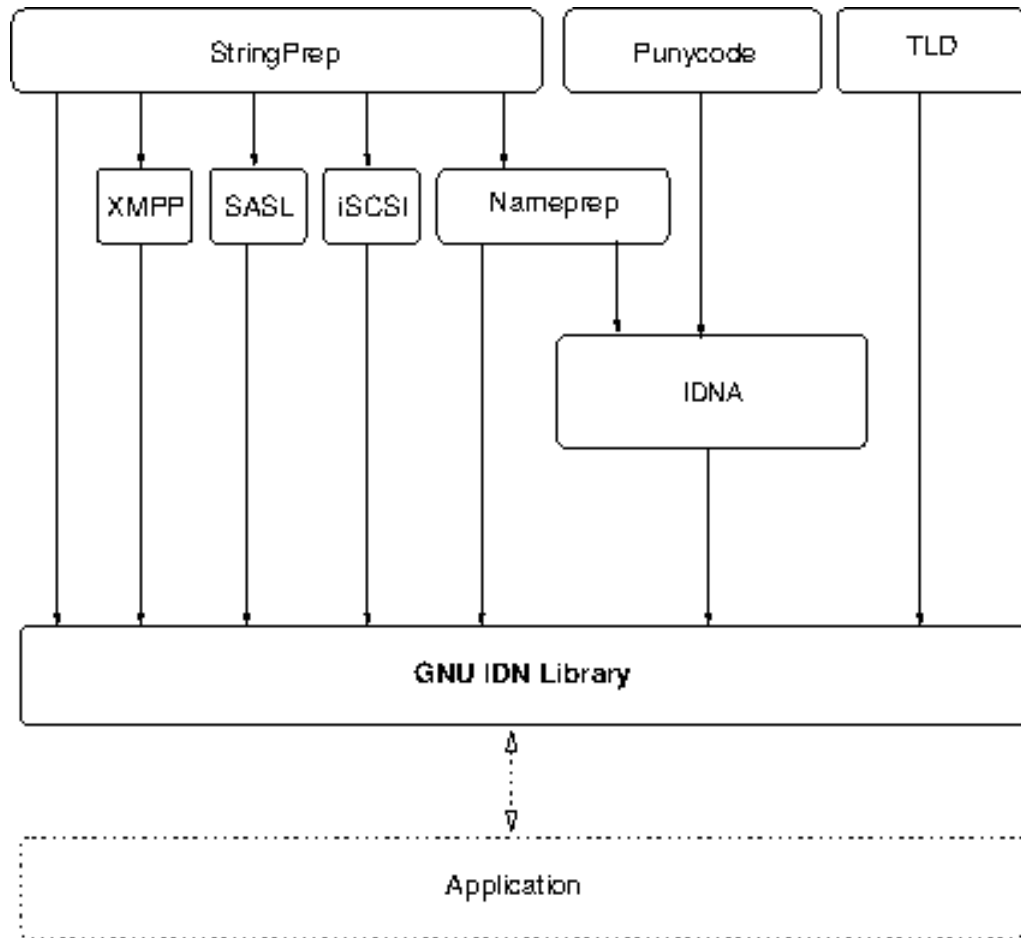


Figure 1.1: Components of Libidn

1.1 idna

idna —

Synopsis

```

#define IDNAPI
#define IDNA_ACE_PREFIX
enum Idna_flags;
enum Idna_rc;
const char * idna_strerror (Idna_rc rc);
int idna_to_ascii_4i (const uint32_t *in, size_t inlen, char *out, int flags);

int idna_to_ascii_4z (const uint32_t *input, char **output, int flags);

int idna_to_ascii_8z (const char *input, char **output, int flags);

```

int	idna_to_ascii_lz	(const char *input, char **output, int flags);
int	idna_to_unicode_44i	(const uint32_t *in, size_t inlen, uint32_t *out, size_t *outlen, int flags);
int	idna_to_unicode_4z4z	(const uint32_t *input, uint32_t **output, int flags);
int	idna_to_unicode_8z4z	(const char *input, uint32_t **output, int flags);
int	idna_to_unicode_8z8z	(const char *input, char **output, int flags);
int	idna_to_unicode_8z1z	(const char *input, char **output, int flags);
int	idna_to_unicode_l1z1z	(const char *input, char **output, int flags);

Description

Details

IDNAPI

```
#define IDNAPI
```

IDNA_ACE_PREFIX

```
# define IDNA_ACE_PREFIX "xn--"
```

The IANA allocated prefix to use for IDNA. "xn--"

enum Idna_flags

```
typedef enum {
    IDNA_ALLOW_UNASSIGNED = 0x0001,
    IDNA_USE_STD3_ASCII_RULES = 0x0002
} Idna_flags;
```

Flags to pass to [idna_to_ascii_4i\(\)](#), [idna_to_unicode_44i\(\)](#) etc.

IDNA_ALLOW_UNASSIGNED Don't reject strings containing unassigned Unicode code points.

IDNA_USE_STD3_ASCII_RULES Validate strings according to STD3 rules (i.e., normal host name rules).

enum Idna_rc

```
typedef enum {
    IDNA_SUCCESS = 0,
    IDNA_STRINGPREP_ERROR = 1,
    IDNA_PUNYCODE_ERROR = 2,
    IDNA_CONTAINS_NON_LDH = 3,
    /* Workaround typo in earlier versions. */
    IDNA_CONTAINS_LDH = IDNA_CONTAINS_NON_LDH,
    IDNA_CONTAINS_MINUS = 4,
    IDNA_INVALID_LENGTH = 5,
    IDNA_NO_ACE_PREFIX = 6,
    IDNA_ROUNDTRIP_VERIFY_ERROR = 7,
    IDNA_CONTAINS_ACE_PREFIX = 8,
    IDNA_ICONV_ERROR = 9,
    /* Internal errors. */
    IDNA_MALLOC_ERROR = 201,
    IDNA_DLOPEN_ERROR = 202
} Idna_rc;
```

Enumerated return codes of [idna_to_ascii_4i\(\)](#), [idna_to_unicode_44i\(\)](#) functions (and functions derived from those functions). The value 0 is guaranteed to always correspond to success.

IDNA_SUCCESS Successful operation. This value is guaranteed to always be zero, the remaining ones are only guaranteed to hold non-zero values, for logical comparison purposes.

IDNA_STRINGPREP_ERROR Error during string preparation.

IDNA_PUNYCODE_ERROR Error during punycode operation.

IDNA_CONTAINS_NON_LDH For IDNA_USE_STD3_ASCII_RULES, indicate that the string contains non-LDH ASCII characters.

IDNA_CONTAINS_LDH Same as *IDNA_CONTAINS_NON_LDH*, for compatibility with typo in earlier versions.

IDNA_CONTAINS_MINUS For IDNA_USE_STD3_ASCII_RULES, indicate that the string contains a leading or trailing hyphen-minus (U+002D).

IDNA_INVALID_LENGTH The final output string is not within the (inclusive) range 1 to 63 characters.

IDNA_NO_ACE_PREFIX The string does not contain the ACE prefix (for ToUnicode).

IDNA_ROUNDTRIP_VERIFY_ERROR The ToASCII operation on output string does not equal the input.

IDNA_CONTAINS_ACE_PREFIX The input contains the ACE prefix (for ToASCII).

IDNA_ICONV_ERROR Could not convert string in locale encoding.

IDNA_MALLOC_ERROR Could not allocate buffer (this is typically a fatal error).

IDNA_DLOPEN_ERROR Could not dlopen the libidn DSO (only used internally in libc).

idna_strerror ()

```
const char *      idna_strerror      (Idna_rc rc);
```

Convert a return code integer to a text string. This string can be used to output a diagnostic message to the user.

IDNA_SUCCESS: Successful operation. This value is guaranteed to always be zero, the remaining ones are only guaranteed to hold non-zero values, for logical comparison purposes. **IDNA_STRINGPREP_ERROR**: Error during string preparation. **IDNA_PUNYCODE_ERROR**: Error during punycode operation. **IDNA_CONTAINS_NON_LDH**: For IDNA_USE_STD3_ASCII_RULES, indicate that the string contains non-LDH ASCII characters. **IDNA_CONTAINS_MINUS**: For IDNA_USE_STD3_ASCII_RULES,

indicate that the string contains a leading or trailing hyphen-minus (U+002D). **IDNA_INVALID_LENGTH**: The final output string is not within the (inclusive) range 1 to 63 characters. **IDNA_NO_ACE_PREFIX**: The string does not contain the ACE prefix (for ToUnicode). **IDNA_ROUNDTRIP_VERIFY_ERROR**: The ToASCII operation on output string does not equal the input. **IDNA_CONTAINS_ACE_PREFIX**: The input contains the ACE prefix (for ToASCII). **IDNA_ICONV_ERROR**: Could not convert string in locale encoding. **IDNA_MALLOC_ERROR**: Could not allocate buffer (this is typically a fatal error). **IDNA_DLOPEN_ERROR**: Could not dlopen the libidn DSO (only used internally in libc).

rc : an **Idna_rc** return code.

Returns : Returns a pointer to a statically allocated string containing a description of the error with the return code *rc*.

idna_to_ascii_4i ()

```
int          idna_to_ascii_4i          (const uint32_t *in,
                                       size_t inlen,
                                       char *out,
                                       int flags);
```

The ToASCII operation takes a sequence of Unicode code points that make up one domain label and transforms it into a sequence of code points in the ASCII range (0..7F). If ToASCII succeeds, the original sequence and the resulting sequence are equivalent labels.

It is important to note that the ToASCII operation can fail. ToASCII fails if any step of it fails. If any step of the ToASCII operation fails on any label in a domain name, that domain name **MUST NOT** be used as an internationalized domain name. The method for dealing with this failure is application-specific.

The inputs to ToASCII are a sequence of code points, the AllowUnassigned flag, and the UseSTD3ASCIIRules flag. The output of ToASCII is either a sequence of ASCII code points or a failure condition.

ToASCII never alters a sequence of code points that are all in the ASCII range to begin with (although it could fail). Applying the ToASCII operation multiple times has exactly the same effect as applying it just once.

in : input array with unicode code points.

inlen : length of input array with unicode code points.

out : output zero terminated string that must have room for at least 63 characters plus the terminating zero.

flags : an **Idna_flags** value, e.g., **IDNA_ALLOW_UNASSIGNED** or **IDNA_USE_STD3_ASCII_RULES**.

Returns : Returns 0 on success, or an **Idna_rc** error code.

idna_to_ascii_4z ()

```
int          idna_to_ascii_4z          (const uint32_t *input,
                                       char **output,
                                       int flags);
```

Convert UCS-4 domain name to ASCII string. The domain name may contain several labels, separated by dots. The output buffer must be deallocated by the caller.

input : zero terminated input Unicode string.

output : pointer to newly allocated output string.

flags : an **Idna_flags** value, e.g., **IDNA_ALLOW_UNASSIGNED** or **IDNA_USE_STD3_ASCII_RULES**.

Returns : Returns **IDNA_SUCCESS** on success, or error code.

idna_to_ascii_8z ()

```
int          idna_to_ascii_8z          (const char *input,
                                       char **output,
                                       int flags);
```

Convert UTF-8 domain name to ASCII string. The domain name may contain several labels, separated by dots. The output buffer must be deallocated by the caller.

input : zero terminated input UTF-8 string.

output : pointer to newly allocated output string.

flags : an **Idna_flags** value, e.g., **IDNA_ALLOW_UNASSIGNED** or **IDNA_USE_STD3_ASCII_RULES**.

Returns : Returns **IDNA_SUCCESS** on success, or error code.

idna_to_ascii_lz ()

```
int          idna_to_ascii_lz          (const char *input,
                                       char **output,
                                       int flags);
```

Convert domain name in the locale's encoding to ASCII string. The domain name may contain several labels, separated by dots. The output buffer must be deallocated by the caller.

input : zero terminated input string encoded in the current locale's character set.

output : pointer to newly allocated output string.

flags : an **Idna_flags** value, e.g., **IDNA_ALLOW_UNASSIGNED** or **IDNA_USE_STD3_ASCII_RULES**.

Returns : Returns **IDNA_SUCCESS** on success, or error code.

idna_to_unicode_44i ()

```
int          idna_to_unicode_44i      (const uint32_t *in,
                                       size_t inlen,
                                       uint32_t *out,
                                       size_t *outlen,
                                       int flags);
```

The ToUnicode operation takes a sequence of Unicode code points that make up one domain label and returns a sequence of Unicode code points. If the input sequence is a label in ACE form, then the result is an equivalent internationalized label that is not in ACE form, otherwise the original sequence is returned unaltered.

ToUnicode never fails. If any step fails, then the original input sequence is returned immediately in that step.

The Punycode decoder can never output more code points than it inputs, but Nameprep can, and therefore ToUnicode can. Note that the number of octets needed to represent a sequence of code points depends on the particular character encoding used.

The inputs to ToUnicode are a sequence of code points, the AllowUnassigned flag, and the UseSTD3ASCIIRules flag. The output of ToUnicode is always a sequence of Unicode code points.

in : input array with unicode code points.

inlen : length of input array with unicode code points.

out : output array with unicode code points.

outlen : on input, maximum size of output array with unicode code points, on exit, actual size of output array with unicode code points.

flags : an **Idna_flags** value, e.g., **IDNA_ALLOW_UNASSIGNED** or **IDNA_USE_STD3_ASCII_RULES**.

Returns : Returns **Idna_rc** error condition, but it must only be used for debugging purposes. The output buffer is always guaranteed to contain the correct data according to the specification (sans malloc induced errors). NB! This means that you normally ignore the return code from this function, as checking it means breaking the standard.

idna_to_unicode_4z4z ()

```
int                idna_to_unicode_4z4z                (const uint32_t *input,
                                                         uint32_t **output,
                                                         int flags);
```

Convert possibly ACE encoded domain name in UCS-4 format into a UCS-4 string. The domain name may contain several labels, separated by dots. The output buffer must be deallocated by the caller.

input : zero-terminated Unicode string.

output : pointer to newly allocated output Unicode string.

flags : an **Idna_flags** value, e.g., **IDNA_ALLOW_UNASSIGNED** or **IDNA_USE_STD3_ASCII_RULES**.

Returns : Returns **IDNA_SUCCESS** on success, or error code.

idna_to_unicode_8z4z ()

```
int                idna_to_unicode_8z4z                (const char *input,
                                                         uint32_t **output,
                                                         int flags);
```

Convert possibly ACE encoded domain name in UTF-8 format into a UCS-4 string. The domain name may contain several labels, separated by dots. The output buffer must be deallocated by the caller.

input : zero-terminated UTF-8 string.

output : pointer to newly allocated output Unicode string.

flags : an **Idna_flags** value, e.g., **IDNA_ALLOW_UNASSIGNED** or **IDNA_USE_STD3_ASCII_RULES**.

Returns : Returns **IDNA_SUCCESS** on success, or error code.

idna_to_unicode_8z8z ()

```
int                idna_to_unicode_8z8z                (const char *input,
                                                         char **output,
                                                         int flags);
```

Convert possibly ACE encoded domain name in UTF-8 format into a UTF-8 string. The domain name may contain several labels, separated by dots. The output buffer must be deallocated by the caller.

input : zero-terminated UTF-8 string.

output : pointer to newly allocated output UTF-8 string.

flags : an **Idna_flags** value, e.g., **IDNA_ALLOW_UNASSIGNED** or **IDNA_USE_STD3_ASCII_RULES**.

Returns : Returns **IDNA_SUCCESS** on success, or error code.

idna_to_unicode_8z1z ()

```
int idna_to_unicode_8z1z(const char *input,
                        char **output,
                        int flags);
```

Convert possibly ACE encoded domain name in UTF-8 format into a string encoded in the current locale's character set. The domain name may contain several labels, separated by dots. The output buffer must be deallocated by the caller.

input : zero-terminated UTF-8 string.

output : pointer to newly allocated output string encoded in the current locale's character set.

flags: an `Idna_flags` value, e.g., `IDNA_ALLOW_UNASSIGNED` or `IDNA_USE_STD3_ASCII_RULES`.

Returns : Returns **IDNA_SUCCESS** on success, or error code.

idna_to_unicode_lzlz ()

```
int      idna_to_unicode_lzlz      (const char *input,
                                   char **output,
                                   int flags);
```

Convert possibly ACE encoded domain name in the locale's character set into a string encoded in the current locale's character set. The domain name may contain several labels, separated by dots. The output buffer must be deallocated by the caller.

input : zero-terminated string encoded in the current locale's character set.

output : pointer to newly allocated output string encoded in the current locale's character set.

flags: an `Idna_flags` value, e.g., `IDNA_ALLOW_UNASSIGNED` or `IDNA_USE_STD3_ASCII_RULES`.

Returns : Returns **IDNA_SUCCESS** on success, or error code.

1.2 stringprep

stringprep —

Synopsis

```
#define IDNAPI
#define STRINGPREP_MAX_MAP_CHARS
#define STRINGPREP_VERSION
typedef Stringprep_profile;
enum Stringprep_profile_flags;
enum Stringprep_profile_steps;
typedef Stringprep_profiles;
enum Stringprep_rc;
typedef Stringprep_table_element;
int stringprep (char *in,
                size_t maxlen,
                Stringprep_profile_flags flags,
                const Stringprep_profile *profile)
int stringprep_4i (uint32_t *ucs4,
                  size_t *len,
```

		size_t maxucs4len, Stringprep_profile_flags flags, const Stringprep_profile *profile (uint32_t *ucs4, size_t maxucs4len, Stringprep_profile_flags flags, const Stringprep_profile *profile (const char *req_version); (const char *str, const char *to_codeset, const char *from_codeset); (in, maxlen) (in, maxlen) (void); (const char *str); (in, maxlen) (in, maxlen) (in, maxlen) (const char *in, char **out, const char *profile, Stringprep_profile_flags flags); (Stringprep_rc rc); (const uint32_t *str, ssize_t len); (const uint32_t *str, ssize_t len, size_t *items_read, size_t *items_written); (uint32_t c, char *outbuf); (const char *str, ssize_t len); (const char *str); (const char *str, ssize_t len, size_t *items_written); (const char *p); (in, maxlen) (in, maxlen)
int	stringprep_4zi	
const char *	stringprep_check_version	
char *	stringprep_convert	
#define	stringprep_iscsi	
#define	stringprep_kerberos5	
const char *	stringprep_locale_charset	
char *	stringprep_locale_to_utf8	
#define	stringprep_nameprep	
#define	stringprep_nameprep_no_unassigned	
#define	stringprep_plain	
int	stringprep_profile	
const char *	stringprep_strerror	
uint32_t *	stringprep_ucs4_nfkc_normalize	
char *	stringprep_ucs4_to_utf8	
int	stringprep_unichar_to_utf8	
char *	stringprep_utf8_nfkc_normalize	
char *	stringprep_utf8_to_locale	
uint32_t *	stringprep_utf8_to_ucs4	
uint32_t	stringprep_utf8_to_unichar	
#define	stringprep_xmpp_nodeprep	
#define	stringprep_xmpp_resourceprep	

Description

Details

IDNAPI

```
#define IDNAPI
```

STRINGPREP_MAX_MAP_CHARS

```
# define STRINGPREP_MAX_MAP_CHARS 4
```

Maximum number of code points that can replace a single code point, during stringprep mapping.

STRINGPREP_VERSION

```
# define STRINGPREP_VERSION "1.28"
```

String defined via CPP denoting the header file version number. Used together with `stringprep_check_version()` to verify header file and run-time library consistency.

Stringprep_profile

```
typedef struct Stringprep_table Stringprep_profile;
```

enum Stringprep_profile_flags

```
typedef enum {  
    STRINGPREP_NO_NFKC = 1,  
    STRINGPREP_NO_BIDI = 2,  
    STRINGPREP_NO_UNASSIGNED = 4  
} Stringprep_profile_flags;
```

Stringprep profile flags.

STRINGPREP_NO_NFKC Disable the NFKC normalization, as well as selecting the non-NFKC case folding tables. Usually the profile specifies BIDI and NFKC settings, and applications should not override it unless in special situations.

STRINGPREP_NO_BIDI Disable the BIDI step. Usually the profile specifies BIDI and NFKC settings, and applications should not override it unless in special situations.

STRINGPREP_NO_UNASSIGNED Make the library return with an error if string contains unassigned characters according to profile.

enum Stringprep_profile_steps

```
typedef enum {  
    STRINGPREP_NFKC = 1,  
    STRINGPREP_BIDI = 2,  
    STRINGPREP_MAP_TABLE = 3,  
    STRINGPREP_UNASSIGNED_TABLE = 4,  
    STRINGPREP_PROHIBIT_TABLE = 5,  
    STRINGPREP_BIDI_PROHIBIT_TABLE = 6,  
    STRINGPREP_BIDI_RAL_TABLE = 7,  
    STRINGPREP_BIDI_L_TABLE = 8  
} Stringprep_profile_steps;
```

Various steps in the stringprep algorithm. You really want to study the source code to understand this one. Only useful if you want to add another profile.

STRINGPREP_NFKC The NFKC step.

STRINGPREP_BIDI The BIDI step.

STRINGPREP_MAP_TABLE The MAP step.

STRINGPREP_UNASSIGNED_TABLE The Unassigned step.

STRINGPREP_PROHIBIT_TABLE The Prohibited step.

STRINGPREP_BIDI_PROHIBIT_TABLE The BIDI-Prohibited step.

STRINGPREP_BIDI_RAL_TABLE The BIDI-RAL step.

STRINGPREP_BIDI_L_TABLE The BIDI-L step.

Stringprep_profiles

```
typedef struct Stringprep_profiles Stringprep_profiles;
```

enum Stringprep_rc

```
typedef enum {
    STRINGPREP_OK = 0,
    /* Stringprep errors. */
    STRINGPREP_CONTAINS_UNASSIGNED = 1,
    STRINGPREP_CONTAINS_PROHIBITED = 2,
    STRINGPREP_BIDI_BOTH_L_AND_RAL = 3,
    STRINGPREP_BIDI_LEADTRAIL_NOT_RAL = 4,
    STRINGPREP_BIDI_CONTAINS_PROHIBITED = 5,
    /* Error in calling application. */
    STRINGPREP_TOO_SMALL_BUFFER = 100,
    STRINGPREP_PROFILE_ERROR = 101,
    STRINGPREP_FLAG_ERROR = 102,
    STRINGPREP_UNKNOWN_PROFILE = 103,
    /* Internal errors. */
    STRINGPREP_NFKC_FAILED = 200,
    STRINGPREP_MALLOC_ERROR = 201
} Stringprep_rc;
```

Enumerated return codes of [stringprep\(\)](#), [stringprep_profile\(\)](#) functions (and macros using those functions). The value 0 is guaranteed to always correspond to success.

STRINGPREP_OK Successful operation. This value is guaranteed to always be zero, the remaining ones are only guaranteed to hold non-zero values, for logical comparison purposes.

STRINGPREP_CONTAINS_UNASSIGNED String contain unassigned Unicode code points, which is forbidden by the profile.

STRINGPREP_CONTAINS_PROHIBITED String contain code points prohibited by the profile.

STRINGPREP_BIDI_BOTH_L_AND_RAL String contain code points with conflicting bidirection category.

STRINGPREP_BIDI_LEADTRAIL_NOT_RAL Leading and trailing character in string not of proper bidirectional category.

STRINGPREP_BIDI_CONTAINS_PROHIBITED Contains prohibited code points detected by bidirectional code.

STRINGPREP_TOO_SMALL_BUFFER Buffer handed to function was too small. This usually indicate a problem in the calling application.

STRINGPREP_PROFILE_ERROR The stringprep profile was inconsistent. This usually indicate an internal error in the library.

STRINGPREP_FLAG_ERROR The supplied flag conflicted with profile. This usually indicate a problem in the calling application.

STRINGPREP_UNKNOWN_PROFILE The supplied profile name was not known to the library.

STRINGPREP_NFKC_FAILED The Unicode NFKC operation failed. This usually indicate an internal error in the library.

STRINGPREP_MALLOC_ERROR The [malloc\(\)](#) was out of memory. This is usually a fatal error.

Stringprep_table_element

```
typedef struct Stringprep_table_element Stringprep_table_element;
```

stringprep ()

```
int                stringprep                (char *in,
                                             size_t maxlen,
                                             Stringprep_profile_flags flags,
                                             const Stringprep_profile *profile) ↵
                                             ;
```

Prepare the input zero terminated UTF-8 string according to the stringprep profile, and write back the result to the input string.

Note that you must convert strings entered in the systems locale into UTF-8 before using this function, see [stringprep_locale_to_utf8\(\)](#).

Since the stringprep operation can expand the string, *maxlen* indicate how large the buffer holding the string is. This function will not read or write to characters outside that size.

The *flags* are one of [Stringprep_profile_flags](#) values, or 0.

The *profile* contain the [Stringprep_profile](#) instructions to perform. Your application can define new profiles, possibly re-using the generic stringprep tables that always will be part of the library, or use one of the currently supported profiles.

in : input/output array with string to prepare.

maxlen : maximum length of input/output array.

flags : a [Stringprep_profile_flags](#) value, or 0.

profile : pointer to [Stringprep_profile](#) to use.

Returns : Returns [STRINGPREP_OK](#) iff successful, or an error code.

stringprep_4i ()

```
int                stringprep_4i            (uint32_t *ucs4,
                                             size_t *len,
                                             size_t maxucs4len,
                                             Stringprep_profile_flags flags,
                                             const Stringprep_profile *profile) ↵
                                             ;
```

Prepare the input UCS-4 string according to the stringprep profile, and write back the result to the input string.

The input is not required to be zero terminated (*ucs4[len]* = 0). The output will not be zero terminated unless *ucs4[len]* = 0. Instead, see [stringprep_4zi\(\)](#) if your input is zero terminated or if you want the output to be.

Since the stringprep operation can expand the string, *maxucs4len* indicate how large the buffer holding the string is. This function will not read or write to code points outside that size.

The *flags* are one of [Stringprep_profile_flags](#) values, or 0.

The *profile* contain the [Stringprep_profile](#) instructions to perform. Your application can define new profiles, possibly re-using the generic stringprep tables that always will be part of the library, or use one of the currently supported profiles.

ucs4 : input/output array with string to prepare.

len : on input, length of input array with Unicode code points, on exit, length of output array with Unicode code points.

maxucs4len : maximum length of input/output array.

flags : a [Stringprep_profile_flags](#) value, or 0.

profile : pointer to [Stringprep_profile](#) to use.

Returns : Returns [STRINGPREP_OK](#) iff successful, or an [Stringprep_rc](#) error code.

stringprep_4zi ()

```
int                stringprep_4zi                (uint32_t *ucs4,
                                                  size_t maxucs4len,
                                                  Stringprep_profile_flags flags,
                                                  const Stringprep_profile *profile) ↵
                                                  ;
```

Prepare the input zero terminated UCS-4 string according to the stringprep profile, and write back the result to the input string.

Since the stringprep operation can expand the string, *maxucs4len* indicate how large the buffer holding the string is. This function will not read or write to code points outside that size.

The *flags* are one of [Stringprep_profile_flags](#) values, or 0.

The *profile* contain the [Stringprep_profile](#) instructions to perform. Your application can define new profiles, possibly re-using the generic stringprep tables that always will be part of the library, or use one of the currently supported profiles.

ucs4 : input/output array with zero terminated string to prepare.

maxucs4len : maximum length of input/output array.

flags : a [Stringprep_profile_flags](#) value, or 0.

profile : pointer to [Stringprep_profile](#) to use.

Returns : Returns [STRINGPREP_OK](#) iff successful, or an [Stringprep_rc](#) error code.

stringprep_check_version ()

```
const char *      stringprep_check_version      (const char *req_version);
```

Check that the version of the library is at minimum the requested one and return the version string; return NULL if the condition is not satisfied. If a NULL is passed to this function, no check is done, but the version string is simply returned.

See [STRINGPREP_VERSION](#) for a suitable *req_version* string.

req_version : Required version number, or NULL.

Returns : Version string of run-time library, or NULL if the run-time library does not meet the required version number.

stringprep_convert ()

```
char *            stringprep_convert            (const char *str,
                                                  const char *to_codeset,
                                                  const char *from_codeset);
```

Convert the string from one character set to another using the system's [iconv\(\)](#) function.

str : input zero-terminated string.

to_codeset : name of destination character set.

from_codeset : name of origin character set, as used by *str*.

Returns : Returns newly allocated zero-terminated string which is *str* transcoded into *to_codeset*.

stringprep_iscsi()

```
#define stringprep_iscsi(in, maxlen)
```

Prepare the input UTF-8 string according to the draft iSCSI stringprep profile. Returns 0 iff successful, or an error code.

in : input/output array with string to prepare.

maxlen : maximum length of input/output array.

stringprep_kerberos5()

```
#define stringprep_kerberos5(in, maxlen)
```

stringprep_locale_charset ()

```
const char * stringprep_locale_charset (void);
```

Find out current locale charset. The function respect the CHARSET environment variable, but typically uses nl_langinfo(CODESET) when it is supported. It fall back on "ASCII" if CHARSET isn't set and nl_langinfo isn't supported or return anything.

Note that this function return the application's locale's preferred charset (or thread's locale's preferred charset, if your system support thread-specific locales). It does not return what the system may be using. Thus, if you receive data from external sources you cannot in general use this function to guess what charset it is encoded in. Use stringprep_convert from the external representation into the charset returned by this function, to have data in the locale encoding.

Returns : Return the character set used by the current locale. It will never return NULL, but use "ASCII" as a fallback.

stringprep_locale_to_utf8 ()

```
char * stringprep_locale_to_utf8 (const char *str);
```

Convert string encoded in the locale's character set into UTF-8 by using [stringprep_convert\(\)](#).

str : input zero terminated string.

Returns : Returns newly allocated zero-terminated string which is *str* transcoded into UTF-8.

stringprep_nameprep()

```
#define stringprep_nameprep(in, maxlen)
```

Prepare the input UTF-8 string according to the nameprep profile. The AllowUnassigned flag is true, use [stringprep_nameprep_no_unassigned\(\)](#) if you want a false AllowUnassigned. Returns 0 iff successful, or an error code.

in : input/output array with string to prepare.

maxlen : maximum length of input/output array.

stringprep_nameprep_no_unassigned()

```
#define stringprep_nameprep_no_unassigned(in, maxlen)
```

Prepare the input UTF-8 string according to the nameprep profile. The AllowUnassigned flag is false, use [stringprep_nameprep\(\)](#) for true AllowUnassigned. Returns 0 iff successful, or an error code.

in : input/output array with string to prepare.

maxlen : maximum length of input/output array.

stringprep_plain()

```
#define stringprep_plain(in, maxlen)
```

Prepare the input UTF-8 string according to the draft SASL ANONYMOUS profile. Returns 0 iff successful, or an error code.

in : input/output array with string to prepare.

maxlen : maximum length of input/output array.

stringprep_profile ()

```
int stringprep_profile (const char *in,
                        char **out,
                        const char *profile,
                        Stringprep_profile_flags flags);
```

Prepare the input zero terminated UTF-8 string according to the stringprep profile, and return the result in a newly allocated variable.

Note that you must convert strings entered in the systems locale into UTF-8 before using this function, see [stringprep_locale_to_utf8\(\)](#).

The output *out* variable must be deallocated by the caller.

The *flags* are one of [Stringprep_profile_flags](#) values, or 0.

The *profile* specifies the name of the stringprep profile to use. It must be one of the internally supported stringprep profiles.

in : input array with UTF-8 string to prepare.

out : output variable with pointer to newly allocate string.

profile : name of stringprep profile to use.

flags : a [Stringprep_profile_flags](#) value, or 0.

Returns : Returns [STRINGPREP_OK](#) iff successful, or an error code.

stringprep_strerror ()

```
const char * stringprep_strerror (Stringprep_rc rc);
```

Convert a return code integer to a text string. This string can be used to output a diagnostic message to the user.

STRINGPREP_OK: Successful operation. This value is guaranteed to always be zero, the remaining ones are only guaranteed to hold non-zero values, for logical comparison purposes. **STRINGPREP_CONTAINS_UNASSIGNED**: String contain unassigned Unicode code points, which is forbidden by the profile. **STRINGPREP_CONTAINS_PROHIBITED**: String contain code points prohibited by the profile. **STRINGPREP_BIDI_BOTH_L_AND_RAL**: String contain code points with conflicting bidirection category. **STRINGPREP_BIDI_LEADTRAIL_NOT_RAL**: Leading and trailing character in string not of proper bidirectional category. **STRINGPREP_BIDI_CONTAINS_PROHIBITED**: Contains prohibited code points detected by bidirectional code. **STRINGPREP_TOO_SMALL_BUFFER**: Buffer handed to function was too small. This usually indicate a problem in the calling application. **STRINGPREP_PROFILE_ERROR**: The stringprep profile was inconsistent. This usually indicate an internal error in the library. **STRINGPREP_FLAG_ERROR**: The supplied flag conflicted with profile. This usually indicate a problem in the calling application. **STRINGPREP_UNKNOWN_PROFILE**: The supplied profile name was not known to the library. **STRINGPREP_NFKC_FAILED**: The Unicode NFKC operation failed. This usually indicate an internal error in the library. **STRINGPREP_MALLOC_ERROR**: The `malloc()` was out of memory. This is usually a fatal error.

rc : a `Stringprep_rc` return code.

Returns : Returns a pointer to a statically allocated string containing a description of the error with the return code `rc`.

stringprep_ucs4_nfk_normalize ()

```
uint32_t *      stringprep_ucs4_nfk_normalize      (const uint32_t *str,
                                                    ssize_t len);
```

Converts a UCS4 string into canonical form, see `stringprep_utf8_nfk_normalize()` for more information.

str : a Unicode string.

len : length of `str` array, or -1 if `str` is nul-terminated.

Returns : a newly allocated Unicode string, that is the NFKC normalized form of `str`.

stringprep_ucs4_to_utf8 ()

```
char *          stringprep_ucs4_to_utf8            (const uint32_t *str,
                                                    ssize_t len,
                                                    size_t *items_read,
                                                    size_t *items_written);
```

Convert a string from a 32-bit fixed width representation as UCS-4. to UTF-8. The result will be terminated with a 0 byte.

str : a UCS-4 encoded string

len : the maximum length of `str` to use. If `len < 0`, then the string is terminated with a 0 character.

items_read : location to store number of characters read read, or **NULL**.

items_written : location to store number of bytes written or **NULL**. The value here stored does not include the trailing 0 byte.

Returns : a pointer to a newly allocated UTF-8 string. This value must be deallocated by the caller. If an error occurs, **NULL** will be returned.

stringprep_unichar_to_utf8 ()

```
int                stringprep_unichar_to_utf8      (uint32_t c,  
                                                    char *outbuf);
```

Converts a single character to UTF-8.

c : a ISO10646 character code

outbuf : output buffer, must have at least 6 bytes of space. If **NULL**, the length will be computed and returned and nothing will be written to *outbuf*.

Returns : number of bytes written.

stringprep_utf8_nfkc_normalize ()

```
char *             stringprep_utf8_nfkc_normalize  (const char *str,  
                                                    ssize_t len);
```

Converts a string into canonical form, standardizing such issues as whether a character with an accent is represented as a base character and combining accent or as a single precomposed character.

The normalization mode is NFKC (ALL COMPOSE). It standardizes differences that do not affect the text content, such as the above-mentioned accent representation. It standardizes the "compatibility" characters in Unicode, such as SUPERSCRIPT THREE to the standard forms (in this case DIGIT THREE). Formatting information may be lost but for most text operations such characters should be considered the same. It returns a result with composed forms rather than a maximally decomposed form.

str : a UTF-8 encoded string.

len : length of *str*, in bytes, or -1 if *str* is nul-terminated.

Returns : a newly allocated string, that is the NFKC normalized form of *str*.

stringprep_utf8_to_locale ()

```
char *             stringprep_utf8_to_locale      (const char *str);
```

Convert string encoded in UTF-8 into the locale's character set by using [stringprep_convert\(\)](#).

str : input zero terminated string.

Returns : Returns newly allocated zero-terminated string which is *str* transcoded into the locale's character set.

stringprep_utf8_to_ucs4 ()

```
uint32_t *         stringprep_utf8_to_ucs4        (const char *str,  
                                                    ssize_t len,  
                                                    size_t *items_written);
```

Convert a string from UTF-8 to a 32-bit fixed width representation as UCS-4, assuming valid UTF-8 input. This function does no error checking on the input.

str : a UTF-8 encoded string

len : the maximum length of *str* to use. If *len* < 0, then the string is nul-terminated.

items_written : location to store the number of characters in the result, or **NULL**.

Returns : a pointer to a newly allocated UCS-4 string. This value must be deallocated by the caller.

stringprep_utf8_to_unichar ()

```
uint32_t      stringprep_utf8_to_unichar      (const char *p);
```

Converts a sequence of bytes encoded as UTF-8 to a Unicode character. If *p* does not point to a valid UTF-8 encoded character, results are undefined.

p : a pointer to Unicode character encoded as UTF-8

Returns : the resulting character.

stringprep_xmpp_nodeprep()

```
#define      stringprep_xmpp_nodeprep(in, maxlen)
```

Prepare the input UTF-8 string according to the draft XMPP node identifier profile. Returns 0 iff successful, or an error code.

in : input/output array with string to prepare.

maxlen : maximum length of input/output array.

stringprep_xmpp_resourceprep()

```
#define      stringprep_xmpp_resourceprep(in, maxlen)
```

Prepare the input UTF-8 string according to the draft XMPP resource identifier profile. Returns 0 iff successful, or an error code.

in : input/output array with string to prepare.

maxlen : maximum length of input/output array.

1.3 punycode

punycode —

Synopsis

```
#define      IDNAPI
enum        Punycode_status;
int         punycode_decode      (size_t input_length,
                                const char input[],
                                size_t *output_length,
                                punycode_uint output[],
                                unsigned char case_flags[]);

int         punycode_encode      (size_t input_length,
                                const punycode_uint input[],
                                const unsigned char case_flags[],
                                size_t *output_length,
                                char output[]);

const char * punycode_strerror   (Punycode_status rc);
typedef      punycode_uint;
```

Description

Details

IDNAPI

```
#define IDNAPI
```

enum Punycode_status

```
typedef enum {
    PUNYCODE_SUCCESS = punycode_success,
    PUNYCODE_BAD_INPUT = punycode_bad_input,
    PUNYCODE_BIG_OUTPUT = punycode_big_output,
    PUNYCODE_OVERFLOW = punycode_overflow
} Punycode_status;
```

Enumerated return codes of [punycode_encode\(\)](#) and [punycode_decode\(\)](#). The value 0 is guaranteed to always correspond to success.

PUNYCODE_SUCCESS Successful operation. This value is guaranteed to always be zero, the remaining ones are only guaranteed to hold non-zero values, for logical comparison purposes.

PUNYCODE_BAD_INPUT Input is invalid.

PUNYCODE_BIG_OUTPUT Output would exceed the space provided.

PUNYCODE_OVERFLOW Input needs wider integers to process.

[punycode_decode\(\)](#)

```
int punycode_decode (size_t input_length,
                    const char input[],
                    size_t *output_length,
                    punycode_uint output[],
                    unsigned char case_flags[]);
```

Converts Punycode to a sequence of code points (presumed to be Unicode code points).

input_length : The number of ASCII code points in the *input* array.

input : An array of ASCII code points (0..7F).

output_length : The caller passes in the maximum number of code points that it can receive into the *output* array (which is also the maximum number of flags that it can receive into the *case_flags* array, if *case_flags* is not a **NULL** pointer). On successful return it will contain the number of code points actually output (which is also the number of flags actually output, if *case_flags* is not a null pointer). The decoder will never need to output more code points than the number of ASCII code points in the input, because of the way the encoding is defined. The number of code points output cannot exceed the maximum possible value of a *punycode_uint*, even if the supplied *output_length* is greater than that.

output : An array of code points like the input argument of [punycode_encode\(\)](#) (see above).

case_flags : A **NULL** pointer (if the flags are not needed by the caller) or an array of boolean values parallel to the *output* array. Nonzero (true, flagged) suggests that the corresponding Unicode character be forced to uppercase by the caller (if possible), and zero (false, unflagged) suggests that it be forced to lowercase (if possible). ASCII code points (0..7F) are output already in the proper case, but their flags will be set appropriately so that applying the flags would be harmless.

Returns : The return value can be any of the [Punycode_status](#) values defined above. If not **PUNYCODE_SUCCESS**, then *output_length*, *output*, and *case_flags* might contain garbage.

punycode_encode ()

```
int                punycode_encode                (size_t input_length,
                                                    const punycode_uint input[],
                                                    const unsigned char case_flags[],
                                                    size_t *output_length,
                                                    char output[]);
```

Converts a sequence of code points (presumed to be Unicode code points) to Punycode.

input_length : The number of code points in the *input* array and the number of flags in the *case_flags* array.

input : An array of code points. They are presumed to be Unicode code points, but that is not strictly REQUIRED. The array contains code points, not code units. UTF-16 uses code units D800 through DFFF to refer to code points 10000..10FFFF. The code points D800..DFFF do not occur in any valid Unicode string. The code points that can occur in Unicode strings (0..D7FF and E000..10FFFF) are also called Unicode scalar values.

case_flags : A **NULL** pointer or an array of boolean values parallel to the *input* array. Nonzero (true, flagged) suggests that the corresponding Unicode character be forced to uppercase after being decoded (if possible), and zero (false, unflagged) suggests that it be forced to lowercase (if possible). ASCII code points (0..7F) are encoded literally, except that ASCII letters are forced to uppercase or lowercase according to the corresponding case flags. If *case_flags* is a **NULL** pointer then ASCII letters are left as they are, and other code points are treated as unflagged.

output_length : The caller passes in the maximum number of ASCII code points that it can receive. On successful return it will contain the number of ASCII code points actually output.

output : An array of ASCII code points. It is **not** null-terminated; it will contain zeros if and only if the *input* contains zeros. (Of course the caller can leave room for a terminator and add one if needed.)

Returns : The return value can be any of the **Punycode_status** values defined above except **PUNYCODE_BAD_INPUT**. If not **PUNYCODE_SUCCESS**, then *output_size* and *output* might contain garbage.

punycode_strerror ()

```
const char *       punycode_strerror             (Punycode_status rc);
```

Convert a return code integer to a text string. This string can be used to output a diagnostic message to the user.

PUNYCODE_SUCCESS: Successful operation. This value is guaranteed to always be zero, the remaining ones are only guaranteed to hold non-zero values, for logical comparison purposes. **PUNYCODE_BAD_INPUT**: Input is invalid. **PUNYCODE_BIG_OUTPUT**: Output would exceed the space provided. **PUNYCODE_OVERFLOW**: Input needs wider integers to process.

rc : an **Punycode_status** return code.

Returns : Returns a pointer to a statically allocated string containing a description of the error with the return code *rc*.

punycode_uint

```
typedef uint32_t punycode_uint;
```

Unicode code point data type, this is always a 32 bit unsigned integer.

1.4 pr29

pr29 —

Synopsis

```
#define          IDNAPI
enum            Pr29_rc;
int             pr29_4                (const uint32_t *in,
                                      size_t len);

int             pr29_4z                (const uint32_t *in);
int             pr29_8z                (const char *in);
const char *    pr29_strerror        (Pr29_rc rc);
```

Description

Details

IDNAPI

```
#define          IDNAPI
```

enum Pr29_rc

```
typedef enum {
    PR29_SUCCESS = 0,
    PR29_PROBLEM = 1, /* String is a problem sequence. */
    PR29_STRINGPREP_ERROR = 2~/* Charset conversion failed (p29_8*). */
} Pr29_rc;
```

Enumerated return codes for [pr29_4\(\)](#), [pr29_4z\(\)](#), [pr29_8z\(\)](#). The value 0 is guaranteed to always correspond to success.

PR29_SUCCESS Successful operation. This value is guaranteed to always be zero, the remaining ones are only guaranteed to hold non-zero values, for logical comparison purposes.

PR29_PROBLEM A problem sequence was encountered.

PR29_STRINGPREP_ERROR The character set conversion failed (only for [pr29_8z\(\)](#)).

pr29_4 ()

```
int             pr29_4                (const uint32_t *in,
                                      size_t len);
```

Check the input to see if it may be normalized into different strings by different NFKC implementations, due to an anomaly in the NFKC specifications.

in : input array with unicode code points.

len : length of input array with unicode code points.

Returns : Returns the [Pr29_rc](#) value **PR29_SUCCESS** on success, and **PR29_PROBLEM** if the input sequence is a "problem sequence" (i.e., may be normalized into different strings by different implementations).

pr29_4z ()

```
int pr29_4z (const uint32_t *in);
```

Check the input to see if it may be normalized into different strings by different NFKC implementations, due to an anomaly in the NFKC specifications.

in : zero terminated array of Unicode code points.

Returns : Returns the **Pr29_rc** value **PR29_SUCCESS** on success, and **PR29_PROBLEM** if the input sequence is a "problem sequence" (i.e., may be normalized into different strings by different implementations).

pr29_8z ()

```
int pr29_8z (const char *in);
```

Check the input to see if it may be normalized into different strings by different NFKC implementations, due to an anomaly in the NFKC specifications.

in : zero terminated input UTF-8 string.

Returns : Returns the **Pr29_rc** value **PR29_SUCCESS** on success, and **PR29_PROBLEM** if the input sequence is a "problem sequence" (i.e., may be normalized into different strings by different implementations), or **PR29_STRINGPREP_ERROR** if there was a problem converting the string from UTF-8 to UCS-4.

pr29_strerror ()

```
const char * pr29_strerror (Pr29_rc rc);
```

Convert a return code integer to a text string. This string can be used to output a diagnostic message to the user.

PR29_SUCCESS: Successful operation. This value is guaranteed to always be zero, the remaining ones are only guaranteed to hold non-zero values, for logical comparison purposes. **PR29_PROBLEM**: A problem sequence was encountered. **PR29_STRINGPREP_ERROR**: The character set conversion failed (only for **pr29_8z()**).

rc : an **Pr29_rc** return code.

Returns : Returns a pointer to a statically allocated string containing a description of the error with the return code *rc*.

1.5 tld

tld —

Synopsis

```
#define IDNAPI
enum Tld_rc;
typedef Tld_table;
typedef Tld_table_element;
int tld_check_4 (const uint32_t *in,
                size_t inlen,
                size_t *errpos,
                const Tld_table **overrides);

int tld_check_4t (const uint32_t *in,
```

```

                                size_t inlen,
                                size_t *errpos,
                                const Tld_table *tld);
int      tld_check_4tz          (const uint32_t *in,
                                size_t *errpos,
                                const Tld_table *tld);
int      tld_check_4z          (const uint32_t *in,
                                size_t *errpos,
                                const Tld_table **overrides);
int      tld_check_8z          (const char *in,
                                size_t *errpos,
                                const Tld_table **overrides);
int      tld_check_lz          (const char *in,
                                size_t *errpos,
                                const Tld_table **overrides);
const Tld_table * tld_default_table (const char *tld,
                                const Tld_table **overrides);
int      tld_get_4             (const uint32_t *in,
                                size_t inlen,
                                char **out);
int      tld_get_4z            (const uint32_t *in,
                                char **out);
const Tld_table * tld_get_table (const char *tld,
                                const Tld_table **tables);
int      tld_get_z             (const char *in,
                                char **out);
const char * tld_strerror      (Tld_rc rc);

```

Description

Details

IDNAPI

```
#define IDNAPI
```

enum Tld_rc

```

typedef enum {
    TLD_SUCCESS = 0,
    TLD_INVALID = 1,    /* Invalid character found. */
    TLD_NODATA = 2,     /* Char, domain or inlen = 0. */
    TLD_MALLOC_ERROR = 3,
    TLD_ICONV_ERROR = 4,
    TLD_NO_TLD = 5,
    /* Workaround typo in earlier versions. */
    TLD_NOTLD = TLD_NO_TLD
} Tld_rc;

```

Enumerated return codes of the TLD checking functions. The value 0 is guaranteed to always correspond to success.

TLD_SUCCESS Successful operation. This value is guaranteed to always be zero, the remaining ones are only guaranteed to hold non-zero values, for logical comparison purposes.

TLD_INVALID Invalid character found.

TLD_NODATA No input data was provided.

TLD_MALLOC_ERROR Error during memory allocation.

TLD_ICONV_ERROR Error during iconv string conversion.

TLD_NO_TLD No top-level domain found in domain string.

TLD_NOTLD Same as *TLD_NO_TLD*, for compatibility with typo in earlier versions.

Tld_table

```
typedef struct Tld_table Tld_table;
```

Tld_table_element

```
typedef struct Tld_table_element Tld_table_element;
```

tld_check_4 ()

```
int          tld_check_4          (const uint32_t *in,
                                   size_t inlen,
                                   size_t *errpos,
                                   const Tld_table **overrides);
```

Test each of the code points in *in* for whether or not they are allowed by the information in *overrides* or by the built-in TLD restriction data. When data for the same TLD is available both internally and in *overrides*, the information in *overrides* takes precedence. If several entries for a specific TLD are found, the first one is used. If *overrides* is **NULL**, only the built-in information is used. The position of the first offending character is returned in *errpos*.

in : Array of unicode code points to process. Does not need to be zero terminated.

inlen : Number of unicode code points.

errpos : Position of offending character is returned here.

overrides : A **Tld_table** array of additional domain restriction structures that complement and supersede the built-in information.

Returns : Returns the **Tld_rc** value **TLD_SUCCESS** if all code points are valid or when *tld* is null, **TLD_INVALID** if a character is not allowed, or additional error codes on general failure conditions.

tld_check_4t ()

```
int          tld_check_4t        (const uint32_t *in,
                                   size_t inlen,
                                   size_t *errpos,
                                   const Tld_table *tld);
```

Test each of the code points in *in* for whether or not they are allowed by the data structure in *tld*, return the position of the first character for which this is not the case in *errpos*.

in : Array of unicode code points to process. Does not need to be zero terminated.

inlen : Number of unicode code points.

errpos : Position of offending character is returned here.

tld : A **Tld_table** data structure representing the restrictions for which the input should be tested.

Returns : Returns the **Tld_rc** value **TLD_SUCCESS** if all code points are valid or when *tld* is null, **TLD_INVALID** if a character is not allowed, or additional error codes on general failure conditions.

tld_check_4tz ()

```
int                tld_check_4tz                (const uint32_t *in,
                                                size_t *errpos,
                                                const Tld_table *tld);
```

Test each of the code points in *in* for whether or not they are allowed by the data structure in *tld*, return the position of the first character for which this is not the case in *errpos*.

in : Zero terminated array of unicode code points to process.

errpos : Position of offending character is returned here.

tld : A **Tld_table** data structure representing the restrictions for which the input should be tested.

Returns : Returns the **Tld_rc** value **TLD_SUCCESS** if all code points are valid or when *tld* is null, **TLD_INVALID** if a character is not allowed, or additional error codes on general failure conditions.

tld_check_4z ()

```
int                tld_check_4z                (const uint32_t *in,
                                                size_t *errpos,
                                                const Tld_table **overrides);
```

Test each of the code points in *in* for whether or not they are allowed by the information in *overrides* or by the built-in TLD restriction data. When data for the same TLD is available both internally and in *overrides*, the information in *overrides* takes precedence. If several entries for a specific TLD are found, the first one is used. If *overrides* is **NULL**, only the built-in information is used. The position of the first offending character is returned in *errpos*.

in : Zero-terminated array of unicode code points to process.

errpos : Position of offending character is returned here.

overrides : A **Tld_table** array of additional domain restriction structures that complement and supersede the built-in information.

Returns : Returns the **Tld_rc** value **TLD_SUCCESS** if all code points are valid or when *tld* is null, **TLD_INVALID** if a character is not allowed, or additional error codes on general failure conditions.

tld_check_8z ()

```
int                tld_check_8z                (const char *in,
                                                size_t *errpos,
                                                const Tld_table **overrides);
```

Test each of the characters in *in* for whether or not they are allowed by the information in *overrides* or by the built-in TLD restriction data. When data for the same TLD is available both internally and in *overrides*, the information in *overrides* takes precedence. If several entries for a specific TLD are found, the first one is used. If *overrides* is **NULL**, only the built-in information is used. The position of the first offending character is returned in *errpos*. Note that the error position refers to the decoded character offset rather than the byte position in the string.

in : Zero-terminated UTF8 string to process.

errpos : Position of offending character is returned here.

overrides : A **Tld_table** array of additional domain restriction structures that complement and supersede the built-in information.

Returns : Returns the **Tld_rc** value **TLD_SUCCESS** if all characters are valid or when *tld* is null, **TLD_INVALID** if a character is not allowed, or additional error codes on general failure conditions.

tld_check_lz ()

```
int                tld_check_lz                (const char *in,
                                                size_t *errpos,
                                                const Tld_table **overrides);
```

Test each of the characters in *in* for whether or not they are allowed by the information in *overrides* or by the built-in TLD restriction data. When data for the same TLD is available both internally and in *overrides*, the information in *overrides* takes precedence. If several entries for a specific TLD are found, the first one is used. If *overrides* is **NULL**, only the built-in information is used. The position of the first offending character is returned in *errpos*. Note that the error position refers to the decoded character offset rather than the byte position in the string.

in : Zero-terminated string in the current locales encoding to process.

errpos : Position of offending character is returned here.

overrides : A **Tld_table** array of additional domain restriction structures that complement and supersede the built-in information.

Returns : Returns the **Tld_rc** value **TLD_SUCCESS** if all characters are valid or when *tld* is null, **TLD_INVALID** if a character is not allowed, or additional error codes on general failure conditions.

tld_default_table ()

```
const Tld_table *  tld_default_table          (const char *tld,
                                                const Tld_table **overrides);
```

Get the TLD table for a named TLD, using the internal defaults, possibly overridden by the (optional) supplied tables.

tld : TLD name (e.g. "com") as zero terminated ASCII byte string.

overrides : Additional zero terminated array of **Tld_table** info-structures for TLDs, or **NULL** to only use library default tables.

Returns : Return structure corresponding to TLD *tld_str*, first looking through *overrides* then thru built-in list, or **NULL** if no such structure found.

tld_get_4 ()

```
int                tld_get_4                  (const uint32_t *in,
                                                size_t inlen,
                                                char **out);
```

Isolate the top-level domain of *in* and return it as an ASCII string in *out*.

in : Array of unicode code points to process. Does not need to be zero terminated.

inlen : Number of unicode code points.

out : Zero terminated ascii result string pointer.

Returns : Return **TLD_SUCCESS** on success, or the corresponding **Tld_rc** error code otherwise.

tld_get_4z ()

```
int                tld_get_4z                (const uint32_t *in,
                                              char **out);
```

Isolate the top-level domain of *in* and return it as an ASCII string in *out*.

in : Zero terminated array of unicode code points to process.

out : Zero terminated ascii result string pointer.

Returns : Return **TLD_SUCCESS** on success, or the corresponding **Tld_rc** error code otherwise.

tld_get_table ()

```
const Tld_table *  tld_get_table             (const char *tld,
                                              const Tld_table **tables);
```

Get the TLD table for a named TLD by searching through the given TLD table array.

tld : TLD name (e.g. "com") as zero terminated ASCII byte string.

tables : Zero terminated array of **Tld_table** info-structures for TLDs.

Returns : Return structure corresponding to TLD *tld* by going thru *tables*, or return **NULL** if no such structure is found.

tld_get_z ()

```
int                tld_get_z                (const char *in,
                                              char **out);
```

Isolate the top-level domain of *in* and return it as an ASCII string in *out*. The input string *in* may be UTF-8, ISO-8859-1 or any ASCII compatible character encoding.

in : Zero terminated character array to process.

out : Zero terminated ascii result string pointer.

Returns : Return **TLD_SUCCESS** on success, or the corresponding **Tld_rc** error code otherwise.

tld_strerror ()

```
const char *       tld_strerror             (Tld_rc rc);
```

Convert a return code integer to a text string. This string can be used to output a diagnostic message to the user.

TLD_SUCCESS: Successful operation. This value is guaranteed to always be zero, the remaining ones are only guaranteed to hold non-zero values, for logical comparison purposes. **TLD_INVALID**: Invalid character found. **TLD_NODATA**: No input data was provided. **TLD_MALLOC_ERROR**: Error during memory allocation. **TLD_ICONV_ERROR**: Error during iconv string conversion. **TLD_NO_TLD**: No top-level domain found in domain string.

rc : tld return code

Returns : Returns a pointer to a statically allocated string containing a description of the error with the return code *rc*.

1.6 idn-free

idn-free —

Synopsis

```
#define IDNAPI
```

Description

Details

IDNAPI

```
#define IDNAPI
```

Chapter 2

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