GNU Libidn API Reference Manual
## COLLABORATORS

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<thead>
<tr>
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<th>NAME</th>
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<tbody>
<tr>
<td>WRITTEN BY</td>
<td></td>
<td>June 20, 2022</td>
<td></td>
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</table>

## REVISION HISTORY

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<thead>
<tr>
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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.
1.1 idna.h

idna.h — IDNA-related functions

Functions

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>const char *</th>
<th>int idna_strerror ()</th>
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</thead>
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<td>int</td>
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<td>idna_to_unicode_44i ()</td>
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<td>int</td>
<td>idna_to_unicode_4z4z ()</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>int</td>
<td>idna_to_unicode_8z4z ()</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>int</td>
<td>idna_to_unicode_8z8z ()</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>int</td>
<td>idna_to_unicode_8zlz ()</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
Types and Values

#define IDNAPI
enum Idna_rc
enum Idna_flags
#define IDNA_ACE_PREFIX

Description

IDNA-related functions.

Functions

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 guaran-
teed 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: Character encoding conversion error. IDNA_MALLOC_ERROR: Could not allocate buffer (this is typically a fatal error). IDNA_DLOPEN_ERROR: Could not dlopen the libcidn DSO (only used internally in libc).

Parameters

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 deadling 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.

**Parameters**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>in</th>
<th>input array with unicode code points.</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>inlen</td>
<td>length of input array with unicode code points.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>out</td>
<td>output zero terminated string that must have room for at least 63 characters plus the terminating zero.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>flags</td>
<td>an Idna_flags value, e.g., IDNA_ALLOW_UNASSIGNED or IDNA_USE_STD3_ASCII_RULES.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**Returns**

Returns 0 on success, or an Idna_rc error code.

**idna_to_unicode_44i ()**

```c
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 UseSTD3ASCIIIRules flag. The output of ToUnicode is always a sequence of Unicode code points.

**Parameters**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>in</th>
<th>input array with unicode code points.</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>inlen</td>
<td>length of input array with unicode code points.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>out</td>
<td>output array with unicode code points.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
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_ascii_4z ()

```c
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.

Parameters

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>input</th>
<th>zero terminated input Unicode string.</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>output</td>
<td>pointer to newly allocated output string.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>flags</td>
<td>an Idna_flags value, e.g., IDNA_ALLOW_UNASSIGNED or IDNA_USE_STD3_ASCII_RULES.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Returns

Returns IDNA_SUCCESS on success, or error code.

idna_to_ascii_8z ()

```c
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.

Parameters
idna_to_ascii_lz ()

```c
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.

Parameters

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>input</th>
<th>zero terminated input string encoded in the current locale’s character set.</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>output</td>
<td>pointer to newly allocated output string.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>flags</td>
<td>an Idna_flags value, e.g., IDNA_ALLOW_UNASSIGNED or IDNA_USE_STD3.ASCII_RULES.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Returns

Returns IDNA_SUCCESS on success, or error code.

idna_to_unicode_4z4z ()

```c
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.

Parameters

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>input</th>
<th>zero terminated input string encoded in the current locale’s character set.</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>output</td>
<td>pointer to newly allocated output string.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>flags</td>
<td>an Idna_flags value, e.g., IDNA_ALLOW_UNASSIGNED or IDNA_USE_STD3.ASCII_RULES.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Returns

Returns IDNA_SUCCESS on success, or error code.
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 ()

```c
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.

### Parameters

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>input</th>
<th>zero-terminated UTF-8 string.</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>output</td>
<td>pointer to newly allocated output Unicode string.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>flags</td>
<td>an Idna_flags value, e.g., IDNA_ALLOW_UNASSIGNED or IDNA_USE_STD3_ASCII_RULES.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

### Returns

Returns IDNA_SUCCESS on success, or error code.

### idna_to_unicode_8z8z ()

```c
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.

### Parameters

| input | zero-terminated UTF-8 string. |
idna_to_unicode_8zlz ()

```c
int idna_to_unicode_8zlz (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.

Parameters

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>input</th>
<th>zero-terminated UTF-8 string.</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>output</td>
<td>pointer to newly allocated output string encoded in the current locale’s character set.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>flags</td>
<td>an Idna_flags value, e.g., IDNA_ALLOW_UNASSIGNED or IDNA_USE_STD3.ASCII_RULES.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Returns

Returns IDNA_SUCCESS on success, or error code.

idna_to_unicode_lzlz ()

```c
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.

Parameters

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>input</th>
<th>zero-terminated UTF-8 string.</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>output</td>
<td>pointer to newly allocated output string encoded in the current locale’s character set.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>flags</td>
<td>an Idna_flags value, e.g., IDNA_ALLOW_UNASSIGNED or IDNA_USE_STD3.ASCII_RULES.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Returns

Returns IDNA_SUCCESS on success, or error code.
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.

Types and Values

**IDNAPI**

```c
#define IDNAPI
```

Symbol holding shared library API visibility decorator.

This is used internally by the library header file and should never be used or modified by the application.


**enum 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.

Members
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.
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>IDNA_PUNYCODE_ERROR</th>
<th>Error during punycode operation.</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>IDNA_CONTAINS_NON_LDH</td>
<td>For IDNA_USE_STD3_ASCII_RULES, indicate that the string contains non-LDH ASCII characters.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>IDNA_CONTAINS_LDH</td>
<td>Same as IDNA_CONTAINS_NON_LDH, for compatibility with typo in earlier versions.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
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).
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Error Code</th>
<th>Description</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>IDNA_ROUNDTRIP_VERIFY_ERROR</td>
<td>The ToASCII operation on output string does not equal the input.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>IDNA_CONTAINS_ACE_PREFIX</td>
<td>The input contains the ACE prefix (for ToASCII).</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>IDNA_ICONV_ERROR</td>
<td>Character encoding conversion error.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>IDNA_MALLOC_ERROR</td>
<td>Could not allocate buffer (this is typically a fatal error).</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
IDNA_DLOPEN_ERROR

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

enum Idna_flags

Flags to pass to idna_to_ascii_4i(), idna_to_unicode_44i() etc.

Members

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).

IDNA_ACE_PREFIX

#define IDNA_ACE_PREFIX "xn--"

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

stringprep.h — Stringprep-related functions

Functions

```c
#define stringprep_nameprep()  
#define stringprep_nameprep_no_unassigned()  
#define stringprep_plain()  
#define stringprep_kerberos5()  
#define stringprep_xmpp_nodeprep()  
#define stringprep_xmpp_resourceprep()  
#define stringprep_iscsi()  
int stringprep_4i ()  
int stringprep_4zi ()  
int stringprep ()  
const char * stringprep_profile ()  
const char * stringprep_strerror ()  
const char * stringprep_check_version ()  
int stringprep_unichar_to_utf8 ()  
uint32_t stringprep_utf8_to_unichar ()  
uint32_t * stringprep_utf8_to_ucs4 ()  
char * stringprep_ucs4_to_utf8 ()  
char * stringprep_utf8_nfkc_normalize ()  
uint32_t * stringprep_utf8_nfkc_normalize ()  
const char * stringprep_locale_charset ()  
char * stringprep_convert ()  
char * stringprep_locale_to_utf8 ()  
char * stringprep_utf8_to_locale ()
```

Types and Values

```c
#define IDNAPI  
#define STRINGPREP_VERSION  
enum Stringprep_rc  
enum Stringprep_profile_flags  
enum Stringprep_profile_steps  
#define STRINGPREP_MAX_MAP_CHARS  
struct Stringprep_table_element  
struct Stringprep_table  
typedef Stringprep_profile  
struct Stringprep_profiles
```

Description

Stringprep-related functions.

Functions

stringprep_nameprep()

```c
#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.

**Parameters**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>in</th>
<th>input/output array with string to prepare.</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>maxlen</td>
<td>maximum length of input/output array.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

`stringprep_nameprep_no_unassigned()`

```c
#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.

**Parameters**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>in</th>
<th>input/output array with string to prepare.</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>maxlen</td>
<td>maximum length of input/output array.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

`stringprep_plain()`

```c
#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.

**Parameters**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>in</th>
<th>input/output array with string to prepare.</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>maxlen</td>
<td>maximum length of input/output array.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

`stringprep_kerberos5()`

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

Prepare the input UTF-8 string according to the draft Kerberos 5 node identifier profile. Returns 0 iff successful, or an error code.

**Parameters**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>in</th>
<th>input/output array with string to prepare.</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>maxlen</td>
<td>maximum length of input/output array.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
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 if successful, or an error code.

Parameters

| 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 if successful, or an error code.

Parameters

| in | input/output array with string to prepare. |
| maxlen | maximum length of input/output array. |

stringprep_iscsi()

#define stringprep_iscsi(in, maxlen)

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

Parameters

| in | input/output array with string to prepare. |
| maxlen | maximum length of input/output array. |

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.

### Parameters

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Parameter</th>
<th>Description</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td><code>ucs4</code></td>
<td>input/output array with string to prepare.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><code>len</code></td>
<td>on input, length of input array with Unicode code points, on exit, length of output array with Unicode code points.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><code>maxucs4len</code></td>
<td>maximum length of input/output array.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><code>flags</code></td>
<td>a <code>Stringprep_profile_flags</code> value, or 0.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><code>profile</code></td>
<td>pointer to <code>Stringprep_profile</code> to use.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

### Returns

Returns `STRINGPREP_OK` iff successful, or an `Stringprep_rc` error code.

#### stringprep_4zi ()

```c
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.

### Parameters

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Parameter</th>
<th>Description</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td><code>ucs4</code></td>
<td>input/output array with zero terminated string to prepare.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><code>maxucs4len</code></td>
<td>maximum length of input/output array.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><code>flags</code></td>
<td>a <code>Stringprep_profile_flags</code> value, or 0.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><code>profile</code></td>
<td>pointer to <code>Stringprep_profile</code> to use.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
Returns

Returns STRINGPREP_OK iff successful, or an Stringprep_rc error code.

**stringprep ()**

```c
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` indicates 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` contains 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.

**Parameters**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Parameter</th>
<th>Description</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td><code>in</code></td>
<td>input/output array with string to prepare.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><code>maxlen</code></td>
<td>maximum length of input/output array.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><code>flags</code></td>
<td>a Stringprep_profile_flags value, or 0.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><code>profile</code></td>
<td>pointer to Stringprep_profile to use.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**Returns**

Returns STRINGPREP_OK iff successful, or an error code.

**stringprep_profile ()**

```c
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.
Parameters
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.

\textbf{stringprep_strerror ()}

\begin{lstlisting}
const char**
stringprep_strerror (Stringprep_rc rc);
\end{lstlisting}

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 bidirectional 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_ICONV_ERROR: Character encoding conversion error. 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.

Parameters

\begin{itemize}
  \item \textbf{rc} | a Stringprep_rc return code. |
\end{itemize}

Returns

Returns a pointer to a statically allocated string containing a description of the error with the return code \texttt{rc}.

\textbf{stringprep_check_version ()}

\begin{lstlisting}
const char**
stringprep_check_version (const char *req_version);
\end{lstlisting}

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 \texttt{req_version} string.

Parameters
**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_unichar_to_utf8 ()

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

Converts a single character to UTF-8.

**Parameters**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>c</th>
<th>a ISO10646 character code</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>outbuf</td>
<td>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.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**Returns**

number of bytes written.

### stringprep_utf8_to_unichar ()

```c
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.

**Parameters**

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

**Returns**

the resulting character.

### stringprep_utf8_to_ucs4 ()

```c
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. The function now performs error checking to verify that the input is valid UTF-8 (before it was documented to not do error checking).

Parameters

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Param</th>
<th>Description</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>str</td>
<td>a UTF-8 encoded string</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>len</td>
<td>the maximum length of str to use. If len &lt; 0, then the string is null-terminated.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>items_written</td>
<td>location to store the number of characters in the result, or NULL.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Returns

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

**stringprep_ucs4_to_utf8 ()**

```c
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.

Parameters

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Param</th>
<th>Description</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>str</td>
<td>a UCS-4 encoded string</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>len</td>
<td>the maximum length of str to use. If len &lt; 0, then the string is terminated with a 0 character.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>items_read</td>
<td>location to store number of characters read read, or NULL.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>items_written</td>
<td>location to store number of bytes written or NULL. The value here stored does not include the trailing 0 byte.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

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_utf8_nfkc_normalize ()**

```c
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.

**Parameters**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>str</th>
<th>a UTF-8 encoded string.</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>len</td>
<td>length of str, in bytes, or -1 if str is nul-terminated.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**Returns**

A newly allocated string, that is the NFKC normalized form of str.

**stringprep_ucs4_nfkc_normalize ()**

```c
uint32_t* stringprep_ucs4_nfkc_normalize (const uint32_t *str, ssize_t len);
```

Converts a UCS4 string into canonical form, see stringprep_utf8_nfkc_normalize() for more information.

**Parameters**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>str</th>
<th>a Unicode string.</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>len</td>
<td>length of str array, or -1 if str is nul-terminated.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**Returns**

A newly allocated Unicode string, that is the NFKC normalized form of str.

**stringprep_locale_charset ()**

```c
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_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.

Parameters

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>str</th>
<th>input zero-terminated string.</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>to_codeset</td>
<td>name of destination character set.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>from_codeset</td>
<td>name of origin character set, as used by str.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Returns

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

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().

Parameters

| str    | input zero terminated string. |

Returns

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

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().

Parameters

| str    | input zero terminated string. |

Returns

Returns newly allocated zero-terminated string which is str transcoded into the locale’s character set.
Types and Values

**IDNAPI**

```c
#define IDNAPI
```

Symbol holding shared library API visibility decorator.

This is used internally by the library header file and should never be used or modified by the application.


**STRINGPREP_VERSION**

```c
#define STRINGPREP_VERSION "1.40"
```

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.

**enum 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.

**Members**
STRINGPREP_OK

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

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

### STRINGPREP_CONTAINS_PROHIBITED

String contains code points prohibited by the profile.

### STRINGPREP_BIDI_BOTH_L_AND_RAL

String contains code points with conflicting bidirectional 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. |
The string-prep profile was inconsistent. This usually indicate an internal error in the library.

The supplied flag conflicted with profile. This usually indicate a problem in the calling application.
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Code</th>
<th>Description</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>STRINGPREP_UNKNOWN_PROFILE</td>
<td>The supplied profile name was not known to the library.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>STRINGPREP_ICONV_ERROR</td>
<td>Character encoding conversion error.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>STRINGPREP_NFKC_FAILED</td>
<td>The Unicode NFKC operation failed. This usually indicates an internal error in the library.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
STRINGPREP_MALLOC_ERROR

The `malloc()` was out of memory. This is usually a fatal error.

enum Stringprep_profile_flags

Stringprep profile flags.

Members
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

Enable 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 the string contains unassigned characters according to profile.

### enum 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.

#### Members

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>STRINGPREP_NFKC</th>
<th>The NFKC step.</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>STRINGPREP_BIDI</td>
<td>The BIDI step.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>STRINGPREP_MAP_TABLE</td>
<td>The MAP step.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>STRINGPREP_UNASSIGNED_TABLE</td>
<td>The Unassigned step.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>STRINGPREP_PROHIBIT_TABLE</td>
<td>The Prohibited step.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>STRINGPREP_BIDI_PROHIBIT_TABLE</td>
<td>The BIDI-Prohibited step.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
STRINGPREP_BIDI_RAL_TABLE

The BIDI-RAL step.

STRINGPREP_BIDI_L_TABLE

The BIDI-L step.

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.

struct Stringprep_table_element

struct Stringprep_table_element {
    uint32_t start;
    uint32_t end;
    uint32_t map[STRINGPREP_MAX_MAP_CHARS];
};

Stringprep profile table element.

Members

uint32_t start;

starting code-point.

uint32_t end;

ending code-point, 0 if only one character.

uint32_t map[STRINGPREP_MAX_MAP_CHARS];

codepoints to map start into, NULL if end is not 0.

struct Stringprep_table
```c
struct Stringprep_table {
    Stringprep_profile_steps operation;
    Stringprep_profile_flags flags;
    const Stringprep_table_element *table;
    size_t table_size;
};
```

Stringprep profile table.

**Members**

- **Stringprep_profile_steps operation;**
  - a Stringprep_profile_steps value

- **Stringprep_profile_flags flags;**
  - a Stringprep_profile_flags value

- **const Stringprep_table_element *table;**
  - a zero-terminated array of Stringprep_table_element elements.

- **size_t table_size;**
  - size of table to speed up searching.

**Stringprep_profile**

```c
typedef struct Stringprep_table Stringprep_profile;
```

Stringprep profile table.

**struct Stringprep_profiles**

```c
struct Stringprep_profiles {
    const char *name;
    const Stringprep_profile *tables;
};
```

Element structure
Members

const char *name;
const Stringprep_profile *tables;

1.3 punycode.h

punycode.h — Punycode-related functions

Functions

const char *punycode_strerror ()
int punycode_encode ()
int punycode_decode ()

Types and Values

#define IDNAPI
enum Punycode_status
typedef punycode_uint

Description

Punycode-related functions.

Functions

punycode_strerror ()

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.
### Parameters

| 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_encode ()

```c
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.

### Parameters

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>input_length</th>
<th>The number of code points in the <code>input</code> array and the number of flags in the <code>case_flags</code> array.</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>input</td>
<td>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.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
### 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_decode ()

```c
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).

### Parameters
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Parameter</th>
<th>Description</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>input_length</td>
<td>The number of ASCII code points in the input array.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>input</td>
<td>An array of ASCII code points (0..7F).</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>output_length</td>
<td>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.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>output</td>
<td>An array of code points like the input argument of punycode_encode() (see above).</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>case_flags</td>
<td>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.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
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.

Types and Values

**IDNA**

```
#define IDNA
```

Symbol holding shared library API visibility decorator.

This is used internally by the library header file and should never be used or modified by the application.


**enum Punycode_status**

Enumerated return codes of `punycode_encode()` and `punycode_decode()`. The value 0 is guaranteed to always correspond to success.

Members
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Code</th>
<th>Description</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>PUNYCODE_SUCCESS</td>
<td>Successful operation. This value is guaranteed to always be zero, the remaining ones are only guaranteed to hold non-zero values, for logarithmic comparison purposes.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>PUNYCODE_BAD_INPUT</td>
<td>Input is invalid.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>PUNYCODE_BIG_OUTPUT</td>
<td>Output would exceed the space provided.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
PUNYCODE_OVERFLOW

punycode_uint

```c
typedef uint32_t punycode_uint;
```

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

### 1.4 pr29.h

pr29.h — PR29-related functions

#### Functions

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>const char *</th>
<th>pr29_strerror ()</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>int</td>
<td>pr29_4 ()</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>int</td>
<td>pr29_4z ()</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>int</td>
<td>pr29_8z ()</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

#### Types and Values

```c
#define IDNAPI
enum Pr29_rc
```

#### Description

PR29-related functions.

#### Functions

**pr29_strerror ()**

```c
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()`).

#### Parameters
| 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`.

### pr29_4 ()

```c
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.

**Parameters**

| 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 ()

```c
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.

**Parameters**

| 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 ()

```c
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.
Parameters

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.

Types and Values

IDNAPI

```c
#define IDNAPI
```

Symbol holding shared library API visibility decorator.

This is used internally by the library header file and should never be used or modified by the application.


```c
enum Pr29_rc
```

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

Members
PR29_SUCCESS

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

PR29_PROBLEM

A problem sequence was encountered.
The character set conversion failed (only for pr29_8z()).

1.5  tld.h

tld.h — TLD-related functions

Functions

```
cost char * tld_strerror ()
```

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

Types and Values

```
#define IDNAPI

struct Tld_table_element
struct Tld_table
enum Tld_rc
```

Description

TLD-related functions.

Functions

`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: Character encoding conversion error. TLD_NO_TLD: No top-level domain found in domain string.

Parameters

rc | tld return code |

Returns

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

tld_get_4 ()

```c
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.

Parameters

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>in</th>
<th>Array of unicode code points to process. Does not need to be zero terminated.</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>inlen</td>
<td>Number of unicode code points.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>out</td>
<td>Zero terminated ascii result string pointer.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Returns

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

tld_get_4z ()

```c
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.

Parameters

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>in</th>
<th>Zero terminated array of unicode code points to process.</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>out</td>
<td>Zero terminated ascii result string pointer.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
Returns

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

### `tld_get_z ()`

```c
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.

**Parameters**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th><code>in</code></th>
<th>Zero terminated character array to process.</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td><code>out</code></td>
<td>Zero terminated ascii result string pointer.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Returns

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

### `tld_get_table ()`

```c
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.

**Parameters**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th><code>tld</code></th>
<th>TLD name (e.g. &quot;com&quot;) as zero terminated ASCII byte string.</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td><code>tables</code></td>
<td>Zero terminated array of <strong>Tld_table</strong> info-structures for TLDs.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Returns

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

### `tld_default_table ()`

```c
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.
Parameters

**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_check_4t ()

```c
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`.

Parameters

**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 ()

```c
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`. 
Parameters

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Parameter</th>
<th>Description</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>in</td>
<td>Zero terminated array of unicode code points to process.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>errpos</td>
<td>Position of offending character is returned here.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>tld</td>
<td>A Tld_table data structure representing the restrictions for which the input should be tested.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

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_4 ()

```c
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.

Parameters

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Parameter</th>
<th>Description</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>in</td>
<td>Array of unicode code points to process. Does not need to be zero terminated.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>inlen</td>
<td>Number of unicode code points.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>errpos</td>
<td>Position of offending character is returned here.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>overrides</td>
<td>A Tld_table array of additional domain restriction structures that complement and supersede the built-in information.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

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 ()

```c
int tld_check_4z (const uint32_t *in,
```
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`.

### Parameters

<p>| | |</p>
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th></th>
<th></th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td><code>in</code></td>
<td>Zero-terminated array of unicode code points to process.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><code>errpos</code></td>
<td>Position of offending character is returned here.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><code>overrides</code></td>
<td>A <code>Tld_table</code> array of additional domain restriction structures that complement and supersede the built-in information.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

### 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 ()

```c
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.

### Parameters

<p>| | |</p>
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th></th>
<th></th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td><code>in</code></td>
<td>Zero-terminated UTF8 string to process.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><code>errpos</code></td>
<td>Position of offending character is returned here.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><code>overrides</code></td>
<td>A <code>Tld_table</code> array of additional domain restriction structures that complement and supersede the built-in information.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
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()`

```c
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.

Parameters

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Parameter</th>
<th>Description</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td><code>in</code></td>
<td>Zero-terminated string in the current locales encoding to process.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><code>errpos</code></td>
<td>Position of offending character is returned here.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><code>overrides</code></td>
<td>A Tld_table array of additional domain restriction structures that complement and supersede the built-in information.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

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.

Types and Values

**IDNAPI**

```c
#define IDNAPI
```

Symbol holding shared library API visibility decorator.

This is used internally by the library header file and should never be used or modified by the application.


**struct Tld_table_element**

```c
struct Tld_table_element {
    uint32_t start;
    uint32_t end;
};
```

Interval of valid code points in the TLD.
Members

```c
uint32_t start;
```

Start of range.

```c
uint32_t end;
```

End of range, end == start if single.

**struct Tld_table**

```c
struct Tld_table {
    const char *name;
    const char *version;
    size_t nvalid;
    const Tld_table_element *valid;
};
```

List valid code points in a TLD.

Members

```c
const char *name;
```

TLD name, e.g., "no".

```c
const char *version;
```

Version string from TLD file.

```c
size_t nvalid;
```

Number of entries in data.

```c
const Tld_table_element *valid;
```

Sorted array (of size nvalid) of valid code points.
enum Tld_rc

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

Members

<p>| 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. |</p>
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Code</th>
<th>Description</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>TLD_NODATA</td>
<td>No input data was provided.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>TLD_MALLOC_ERROR</td>
<td>Error during memory allocation.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>TLD_ICONV_ERROR</td>
<td>Character encoding conversion error.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>TLD_NO_TLD</td>
<td>No top-level domain found in domain string.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

1.6 idn-free.h

idn-free.h — Memory deallocation functions
Types and Values

#define IDNAPI

Description
Memory deallocation functions.

Functions

Types and Values

#define IDNAPI

Symbol holding shared library API visibility decorator.
This is used internally by the library header file and should never be used or modified by the application.
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