

## NAME

**archive\_read\_data, archive\_read\_data\_block, archive\_read\_data\_skip,**  
**archive\_read\_data\_into\_fd** — functions for reading streaming archives

## LIBRARY

Streaming Archive (libarchive)

## SYNOPSIS

```
#include <archive.h>

la_ssize_t
archive_read_data(struct archive *, void *buff, size_t len);

int
archive_read_data_block(struct archive *, const void **buff, size_t *len,
    off_t *offset);

int
archive_read_data_skip(struct archive *);

int
archive_read_data_into_fd(struct archive *, int fd);
```

## DESCRIPTION

**archive\_read\_data()** reads data from the archive stream. Internally, it is a convenience function that is implemented by **archive\_read\_data\_block()** in 512-byte chunks. It returns the number of bytes read, or -1 on error.

**archive\_read\_data\_block()** returns the next available block of data from the archive. It is a convenience function that is implemented by **archive\_read\_data\_block()** in 512-byte chunks. It returns the number of bytes read, or -1 on error. It is useful for reading data in a more efficient manner than **archive\_read\_data()**. It also allows the caller to specify the offset of the data to be read. The block size returned is the size of the block in the archive, not the size of the data. The block size is returned in the `len` parameter. The offset is returned in the `offset` parameter. The block size is returned in the `len` parameter. The offset is returned in the `offset` parameter.

**archive\_read\_data\_skip()** A convenience function that repeatedly calls **archive\_read\_data\_block()** to skip data in the archive. It returns the number of bytes skipped, or -1 on error. It is useful for skipping data in the archive. It also allows the caller to specify the offset of the data to be skipped. The offset is returned in the `offset` parameter. The offset is returned in the `offset` parameter.

**archive\_read\_data\_into\_fd()** A convenience function that repeatedly calls **archive\_read\_data\_block()** to copy data from the archive into the file descriptor `fd`. It returns the number of bytes read, or -1 on error. It is useful for reading data from the archive into a file. It also allows the caller to specify the offset of the data to be read. The offset is returned in the `offset` parameter. The offset is returned in the `offset` parameter.

## RETURN VALUES

Most functions return zero on success, non-zero on error. The possible return codes include: **ARCHIVE\_OK** (the operation succeeded), **ARCHIVE\_WARN** (the operation succeeded but a non-critical error was encountered), **ARCHIVE\_EOF** (end of archive encountered), **ARCHIVE\_RETRY** (the operation failed but can be retried), and **ARCHIVE\_FATAL** (a serious error occurred or the archive is corrupt).

**archive\_read\_data()** returns the count of bytes tested, or zero if the end of the archive was reached. On error, it returns one of **ARCHIVE\_FATAL**, **ARCHIVE\_WARN**, or **ARCHIVE\_RETRY**.

**ERRORS**

Detected error codes and textual descriptions are available from the **archive\_errno()** and **archive\_error\_string()** functions.

**SEE ALSO**

**tar(1)**, **archive\_read(3)**, **archive\_read\_extract(3)**, **archive\_read\_filter(3)**, **archive\_read\_format(3)**, **archive\_read\_header(3)**, **archive\_read\_open(3)**, **archive\_read\_set\_options(3)**, **archive\_util(3)**, **libarchive(3)**, **tar(5)**