

NAME

`acl_create_entry` — create a new ACL entry

LIBRARY

Linux Access Control Lists library (libacl, -lacl).

SYNOPSIS

```
#include <sys/types.h>
#include <sys/acl.h>

int
acl_create_entry(acl_t *acl_p, acl_entry_t *entry_p);
```

DESCRIPTION

The **`acl_create_entry()`** function creates a new ACL entry in the ACL pointed to by the contents of the pointer argument *acl_p*. On success, the function returns a descriptor for the new ACL entry via *entry_p*.

This function may cause memory to be allocated. The caller should free any releasable memory, when the new ACL is no longer required, by calling *acl_free(3)* with *(void*)*acl_p* as an argument. If the ACL working storage cannot be increased in the current location, then the working storage for the ACL pointed to by *acl_p* may be relocated and the previous working storage is released. A pointer to the new working storage is returned via *acl_p*.

The components of the new ACL entry are initialized in the following ways: the ACL tag type component contains `ACL_UNDEFINED_TAG`, the qualifier component contains `ACL_UNDEFINED_ID`, and the set of permissions has no permissions enabled. Any existing ACL entry descriptors that refer to entries in the ACL continue to refer to those entries.

RETURN VALUE

The **`acl_create_entry()`** function returns the value 0 if successful; otherwise the value -1 is returned and the global variable *errno* is set to indicate the error.

ERRORS

If any of the following conditions occur, the **`acl_create_entry()`** function returns -1 and sets *errno* to the corresponding value:

[EINVAL]	The argument <i>acl_p</i> is not a valid pointer to an ACL.
[ENOMEM]	The ACL working storage requires more memory than is allowed by the hardware or system-imposed memory management constraints.

STANDARDS

IEEE Std 1003.1e draft 17 (“POSIX.1e”, abandoned)

SEE ALSO

acl_init(3), *acl_delete_entry(3)*, *acl_free(3)*, *acl_create_entry(3)*, *acl(5)*

AUTHOR

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