

# libzahl

Unless specified otherwise, returns are void and all parameters are of type `z_t`.

## Initialisation

Initialise libzahl	<code>zsetup(env)</code>	must be called before any other function is used, <code>env</code> is a <code>jmp_buf</code> all functions will <code>longjmp</code> to — with value 1 — on error
Deinitialise libzahl	<code>zunsetup()</code>	will free any pooled memory
Initialise $a$	<code>zinit(a)</code>	call once before use in any other function
Deinitialise $a$	<code>zfree(a)</code>	must not be used again before reinitialisation

## Error handling

Get error code	<code>zerror(a)</code>	returns enum <code>zerror</code> , and stores description in <code>const char **a</code>
Print error description	<code>zpperror(a)</code>	behaves like <code>perror(a)</code> , <code>a</code> is a, possibly NULL or $\epsilon$ , <code>const char *</code>

## Arithmetic

$a \leftarrow b + c$	<code>zadd(a, b, c)</code>	
$a \leftarrow b - c$	<code>zsub(a, b, c)</code>	
$a \leftarrow b \cdot c$	<code>zmul(a, b, c)</code>	
$a \leftarrow b \cdot c \bmod d$	<code>zmodmul(a, b, c, d)</code>	$0 \leq a \operatorname{sgn} bc <  d $
$a \leftarrow b/c$	<code>zdiv(a, b, c)</code>	rounded towards zero
$a \leftarrow c/d$	<code>zdivmod(a, b, c, d)</code>	rounded towards zero
$b \leftarrow c \bmod d$	<code>zdivmod(a, b, c, d)</code>	$0 \leq b \operatorname{sgn} c <  d $
$a \leftarrow b \bmod c$	<code>zmod(a, b, c)</code>	$0 \leq a \operatorname{sgn} b <  c $
$a \leftarrow b^2$	<code>zsqr(a, b)</code>	
$a \leftarrow b^2 \bmod c$	<code>zmodsqr(a, b, c)</code>	$0 \leq a <  c $
$a \leftarrow b^2$	<code>zsqr(a, b)</code>	
$a \leftarrow b^c$	<code>zpow(a, b, c)</code>	
$a \leftarrow b^c$	<code>zpowu(a, b, c)</code>	<code>c</code> is an unsigned long long int
$a \leftarrow b^c \bmod d$	<code>zmodpow(a, b, c, d)</code>	$0 \leq a \operatorname{sgn} b^c <  d $
$a \leftarrow b^c \bmod d$	<code>zmodpowu(a, b, c, d)</code>	ditto, <code>c</code> is an unsigned long long int
$a \leftarrow  b $	<code>zabs(a, b)</code>	
$a \leftarrow -b$	<code>zneg(a, b)</code>	

## Assignment

$a \leftarrow b$	<code>zset(a, b)</code>	
$a \leftarrow b$	<code>zseti(a, b)</code>	<code>b</code> is an <code>int64_t</code>
$a \leftarrow b$	<code>zsetu(a, b)</code>	<code>b</code> is a <code>uint64_t</code>
$a \leftarrow b$	<code>zsets(a, b)</code>	<code>b</code> is a decimal <code>const char *</code>
$a \leftrightarrow b$	<code>zswap(a, b)</code>	

## Comparison

Compare $a$ and $b$	<code>zcmp(a, b)</code>	returns <code>int</code> <code>sgn(a - b)</code>
Compare $a$ and $b$	<code>zcmpi(a, b)</code>	ditto, <code>b</code> is an <code>int64_t</code>
Compare $a$ and $b$	<code>zcmpu(a, b)</code>	ditto, <code>b</code> is a <code>uint64_t</code>
Compare $ a $ and $ b $	<code>zcmpmag(a, b)</code>	returns <code>int</code> <code>sgn( a  -  b )</code>

## Bit operation

$a \leftarrow b \wedge c$	<code>zand(a, b, c)</code>	bitwise
$a \leftarrow b \vee c$	<code>zor(a, b, c)</code>	bitwise
$a \leftarrow b \oplus c$	<code>zxor(a, b, c)</code>	bitwise
$a \leftarrow \neg b$	<code>znot(a, b, c)</code>	bitwise, cut at highest set bit
$a \leftarrow b \cdot 2^c$	<code>zlsh(a, b, c)</code>	<code>c</code> is a <code>size_t</code>
$a \leftarrow b/2^c$	<code>zrsh(a, b, c)</code>	ditto, rounded towards zero
$a \leftarrow b \bmod 2^c$	<code>ztrunc(a, b, c)</code>	ditto, $a$ shares signum with $b$
Get number of used bits	<code>zbits(a)</code>	returns <code>size_t</code> , 1 if $a = 0$
Get index of lowest set bit	<code>zlsb(a)</code>	returns <code>size_t</code> , <code>SIZE_MAX</code> if $a = 0$
Is bit $b$ in $a$ set?	<code>zptest(a, b)</code>	$b$ is a <code>size_t</code> , returns <code>int</code>
$a \leftarrow b$ , set bit $c$	<code>zpsset(a, b, c, 1)</code>	$c$ is a <code>size_t</code>
$a \leftarrow b$ , clear bit $c$	<code>zpsset(a, b, c, 0)</code>	ditto
$a \leftarrow b$ , flip bit $c$	<code>zpsset(a, b, c, -1)</code>	ditto
$a \leftarrow c/2^d$	<code>zsplit(a, b, c, d)</code>	$d$ is a <code>size_t</code> , rounded towards zero
$b \leftarrow c \bmod 2^d$	<code>zsplit(a, b, c, d)</code>	ditto, $b$ shares signum with $c$

## Conversion to string

Convert $a$ to decimal	<code>zstr(a, b, c)</code>	returns the resulting <code>const char *</code> — $b$ unless $b$ is <code>NULL</code> , — $c$ must be either 0 or at least the length of the resulting string but at most the allocation size of $b$ minus 1
Get string length of $a$	<code>zstr_length(a, b)</code>	returns <code>size_t</code> length of $a$ in radix $b$

## Marshallisation

Marshal $a$ into $b$	<code>zsave(a, b)</code>	returns <code>size_t</code> number of saved bytes, $b$ is a <code>void *</code>
Get marshal-size of $a$	<code>zsave(a, NULL)</code>	returns <code>size_t</code>
Unmarshal $a$ from $b$	<code>zload(a, b)</code>	returns <code>size_t</code> number of read bytes, $b$ is a <code>const void *</code>

## Number theory

$a \leftarrow \text{sgn } b$	<code>zsignum(a, b)</code>	
Is $a$ even?	<code>zeven(a)</code>	returns <code>int</code> 1 (true) or 0 (false)
Is $a$ even?	<code>zeven_nonzero(a)</code>	ditto, assumes $a \neq 0$
Is $a$ odd?	<code>zodd(a)</code>	returns <code>int</code> 1 (true) or 0 (false)
Is $a$ odd?	<code>zodd_nonzero(a)</code>	ditto, assumes $a \neq 0$
Is $a$ zero?	<code>zzero(a)</code>	returns <code>int</code> 1 (true) or 0 (false)
$a \leftarrow \text{gcd}(c, b)$	<code>zgcd(a, b, c)</code>	$a < 0$ if $b < 0 \wedge c < 0$
Is $b$ a prime?	<code>zptest(a, b, c)</code>	$c$ runs of Miller–Rabin, returns <code>enum zprimality</code> <code>NONPRIME</code> (0) (and stores the witness in $a$ unless $a$ is <code>NULL</code> ), <code>PROBABLY_PRIME</code> (1), or <code>PRIME</code> (2)

## Randomness

$a \xleftarrow{\$} \mathbf{Z}_d$	<code>zrand(a, b, UNIFORM, d)</code>	$b$ is a <code>enum zranddev</code> , e.g. <code>DEFAULT_RANDOM</code> , <code>FASTEST_RANDOM</code>
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