NAME

rpmatch − determine if the answer to a question is affirmative or negative

SYNOPSIS

#include <stdlib.h>

int rpmatch(const char ****response*);**

Feature Test Macro Requirements for glibc (see **feature_test_macros**(7)):

rpmatch():
Since glibc 2.19:
_DEFAULT_SOURCE
Glibc 2.19 and earlier:
_SVID_SOURCE

DESCRIPTION

rpmatch() handles a user response to yes or no questions, with support for internationalization.

response should be a null-terminated string containing a user-supplied response, perhaps obtained with **fgets**(3) or **getline**(3).

The user's language preference is taken into account per the environment variables **LANG**, **LC_MESSAGES**, and **LC_ALL**, if the program has called **setlocale**(3) to effect their changes.

Regardless of the locale, responses matching **^[Yy]** are always accepted as affirmative, and those matching **^[Nn]** are always accepted as negative.

RETURN VALUE

After examining *response*, **rpmatch**() returns 0 for a recognized negative response ("no"), 1 for a recognized positive response ("yes"), and −1 when the value of *response* is unrecognized.

ERRORS

A return value of −1 may indicate either an invalid input, or some other error. It is incorrect to only test if the return value is nonzero.

rpmatch() can fail for any of the reasons that **regcomp**(3) or **regexec**(3) can fail; the cause of the error is not available from *errno* or anywhere else, but indicates a failure of the regex engine (but this case is indistinguishable from that of an unrecognized value of *response*).

ATTRIBUTES

For an explanation of the terms used in this section, see **attributes**(7).

Interface	Attribute	Value
rpmatch()	Thread safety	MT-Safe locale

CONFORMING TO

rpmatch() is not required by any standard, but is available on a few other systems.

BUGS

The **rpmatch**() implementation looks at only the first character of *response*. As a consequence, "nyes" returns 0, and "ynever; not in a million years" returns 1. It would be preferable to accept input strings much more strictly, for example (using the extended regular expression notation described in **regex**(7)): **^([yY]|yes|YES)$** and **^([nN]|no|NO)$**.

EXAMPLE

The following program displays the results when **rpmatch**() is applied to the string given in the program's command-line argument.

```
#define _SVID_SOURCE
#include <locale.h>
#include <stdlib.h>
#include <string.h>
```

```
#include <stdio.h>

int
main(int argc, char *argv[])
{
    if (argc != 2 || strcmp(argv[1], "--help") == 0) {
        fprintf(stderr, "%s response\n", argv[0]);
        exit(EXIT_FAILURE);
    }

    setlocale(LC_ALL, "");
    printf("rpmatch() returns: %d\n", rpmatch(argv[1]));
    exit(EXIT_SUCCESS);
}
```

SEE ALSO

fgets(3), **getline**(3), **nl_langinfo**(3), **regcomp**(3), **setlocale**(3)

COLOPHON

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