NAME

case − convert ASCII uppercase bytes to lowercase

SYNTAX

#include <case.h>

void **case_lowers**(*s*);
void **case_lowerb**(*s*,*len*);

int **case_diffs**(*s*,*t*);
int **case_equals**(*s*,*t*);
int **case_starts**(*s*,*t*);

int **case_diffb**(*s*,*len*,*t*);
int **case_startb**(*s*,*len*,*t*);

char **s*;
char **t*;
unsigned int *len*;

DESCRIPTION

case_lowers converts each uppercase byte in the string *s* to lowercase. *s* must be 0-terminated.

case_lowerb converts each uppercase byte in the buffer *s*, of length *len*, to lowercase.

case_diffs lexicographically compares lowercase versions of the strings *s* and *t*. It returns something positive, negative, or zero when the first is larger than, smaller than, or equal to the second. *s* and *t* must be 0-terminated.

case_equals means **!case_diffs**.

case_starts returns 1 if a lowercase version of *s* starts with a lowercase version of *t*. *s* and *t* must be 0-terminated.

case_diffb lexicographically compares lowercase versions of the buffers *s* and *t*, each of length *len*. It returns something positive, negative, or zero when the first is larger than, smaller than, or equal to the second.

case_startb returns 1 if a lowercase version of the buffer *s*, of length *len*, starts with a lowercase version of the string *t*. *t* must be 0-terminated.

The **case** routines are ASCII-specific. They are suitable for programs that handle case-independent networking protocols.

All comparisons are performed on unsigned bytes.

SEE ALSO

byte_diff(3), byte_equal(3), str_diff(3), str_equal(3), str_start(3)