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Red Hat Enterprise Linux Release 9.2 Manual Pages on 'isgreaterequal.3p' command

$ man isgreaterequal.3p

ISGREATEREQUAL(3P) POSIX Programmer's Manual ISGREATEREQUAL(3P)

PROLOG

This manual page is part of the POSIX Programmer's Manual. The Linux implementation of this interface may differ (consult the corresponding Linux manual page for details of Linux behavior), or the interface may not be implemented on Linux.

NAME

isgreaterequal ? test if x is greater than or equal to y

SYNOPSIS

```
#include <math.h>
int isgreaterequal(real-floating x, real-floating y);
```

DESCRIPTION

The functionality described on this reference page is aligned with the ISO C standard. Any conflict between the requirements described here and the ISO C standard is unintentional. This volume of POSIX.1?2017 defers to the ISO C standard.

The isgreaterequal() macro shall determine whether its first argument is greater than or equal to its second argument. The value of is? greaterequal(x, y) shall be equal to (x) ? (y); however, unlike (x) ? (y), isgreaterequal(x, y) shall not raise the invalid floating-point exception when x and y are unordered.

RETURN VALUE

Upon successful completion, the isgreaterequal() macro shall return the

value of (x) ? (y).

If x or y is NaN, 0 shall be returned.

ERRORS

No errors are defined.

The following sections are informative.

EXAMPLES

None.

APPLICATION USAGE

The relational and equality operators support the usual mathematical relationships between numeric values. For any ordered pair of numeric values, exactly one of the relationships (less, greater, and equal) is true. Relational operators may raise the invalid floating-point excep? tion when argument values are NaNs. For a NaN and a numeric value, or for two NaNs, just the unordered relationship is true. This macro is a quiet (non-floating-point exception raising) version of a relational operator. It facilitates writing efficient code that accounts for NaNs without suffering the invalid floating-point exception. In the SYNOPSIS section, real-floating indicates that the argument shall be an expres? sion of real-floating type.

RATIONALE

None.

FUTURE DIRECTIONS

None.

SEE ALSO

isgreater(), isless(), islessequal(), islessgreater(), isunordered()

The Base Definitions volume of POSIX.1?2017, <math.h>

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