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Rocky Enterprise Linux 9.2 Manual Pages on command 'File::Spec::Win32.3perl'

\$ man File::Spec::Win32.3perl

File::Spec::Win32(3perl) Perl Programmers Reference Guide File::Spec::Win32(3perl)

NAME

File::Spec::Win32 - methods for Win32 file specs

SYNOPSIS

require File::Spec::Win32; # Done internally by File::Spec if needed

DESCRIPTION

See File::Spec::Unix for a documentation of the methods provided there. This package overrides the implementation of these methods, not the semantics.

devnull

Returns a string representation of the null device.

tmpdir

Returns a string representation of the first existing directory from the following

list:

\$ENV{TMPDIR}

\$ENV{TEMP}

\$ENV{TMP}

SYS:/temp

C:\system\temp

C:/temp

/tmp

/

The SYS:/temp is preferred in Novell NetWare and the C:\system\temp for Symbian (the

File::Spec::Win32 is used also for those platforms).

If running under taint mode, and if the environment variables are tainted, they are not used.

case_tolerant

MSWin32 case-tolerance depends on GetVolumeInformation() \$ouFsFlags == FS_CASE_SENSITIVE, indicating the case significance when comparing file specifications. Since XP FS_CASE_SENSITIVE is effectively disabled for the NT subsystem. See <<http://cygwin.com/ml/cygwin/2007-07/msg00891.html>> Default: 1

file_name_is_absolute

As of right now, this returns 2 if the path is absolute with a volume, 1 if it's absolute with no volume, 0 otherwise.

catfile

Concatenate one or more directory names and a filename to form a complete path ending with a filename

canonpath

No physical check on the filesystem, but a logical cleanup of a path. On UNIX eliminated successive slashes and successive "/.". On Win32 makes

```
dir1\dir2\dir3\...\dir4 -> \dir\dir4 and even
```

```
dir1\dir2\dir3\...\dir4 -> \dir\dir4
```

splitpath

```
($volume,$directories,$file) = File::Spec->splitpath( $path );
```

```
($volume,$directories,$file) = File::Spec->splitpath( $path,  
                                                    $no_file );
```

Splits a path into volume, directory, and filename portions. Assumes that the last file is a path unless the path ends in '\', '\.', '\..' or \$no_file is true. On Win32 this means that \$no_file true makes this return (\$volume, \$path, "").

Separators accepted are \ and /.

Volumes can be drive letters or UNC sharenames (\\server\share).

The results can be passed to "catpath" to get back a path equivalent to (usually identical to) the original path.

splitdir

The opposite of catdir().

```
@dirs = File::Spec->splitdir( $directories );
```

\$directories must be only the directory portion of the path on systems that have the

concept of a volume or that have path syntax that differentiates files from directories.

Unlike just splitting the directories on the separator, leading empty and trailing directory entries can be returned, because these are significant on some OSs. So,

```
File::Spec->splitdir( "/a/b/c" );
```

Yields:

```
( "", 'a', 'b', "", 'c', "" )
```

`catpath`

Takes volume, directory and file portions and returns an entire path. Under Unix, \$volume is ignored, and this is just like `catfile()`. On other OSs, the \$volume become significant.

Note For `File::Spec::Win32` Maintainers

Novell NetWare inherits its `File::Spec` behaviour from `File::Spec::Win32`.

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SEE ALSO

See `File::Spec` and `File::Spec::Unix`. This package overrides the implementation of these methods, not the semantics.

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`File::Spec::Win32(3perl)`