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Rocky Enterprise Linux 9.2 Manual Pages on command 'IO::ScalarArray.3pm'

\$ man IO::ScalarArray.3pm

IO::ScalarArray(3pm) User Contributed Perl Documentation IO::ScalarArray(3pm)

NAME

IO::ScalarArray - IO:: interface for reading/writing an array of scalars

SYNOPSIS

Perform I/O on strings, using the basic OO interface...

```
use IO::ScalarArray;
```

```
@data = ("My mes", "sage:\n");
```

```
### Open a handle on an array, and append to it:
```

```
$AH = new IO::ScalarArray \@data;
```

```
$AH->print("Hello");
```

```
$AH->print(", world!\nBye now!\n");
```

```
print "The array is now: ", @data, "\n";
```

```
### Open a handle on an array, read it line-by-line, then close it:
```

```
$AH = new IO::ScalarArray \@data;
```

```
while (defined($_ = $AH->getline)) {
```

```
    print "Got line: $_";
```

```
}
```

```
$AH->close;
```

```
### Open a handle on an array, and slurp in all the lines:
```

```
$AH = new IO::ScalarArray \@data;
```

```
print "All lines:\n", $AH->getlines;
```

```
### Get the current position (either of two ways):
```

```
$pos = $AH->getpos;
```

```

$offset = $AH->tell;

### Set the current position (either of two ways):

$AH->setpos($pos);

$AH->seek($offset, 0);

### Open an anonymous temporary array:

$AH = new IO::ScalarArray;

$AH->print("Hi there!");

print "I printed: ", @{$AH->aref}, "\n";    ### get at value

```

Don't like OO for your I/O? No problem. Thanks to the magic of an invisible tie(), the following now works out of the box, just as it does with IO::Handle:

```

use IO::ScalarArray;

@data = ("My mes", "sage:\n");

### Open a handle on an array, and append to it:

$AH = new IO::ScalarArray \@data;

print $AH "Hello";

print $AH ", world!\nBye now!\n";

print "The array is now: ", @data, "\n";

### Open a handle on a string, read it line-by-line, then close it:

$AH = new IO::ScalarArray \@data;

while (<$AH>) {
    print "Got line: $_";
}

close $AH;

### Open a handle on a string, and slurp in all the lines:

$AH = new IO::ScalarArray \@data;

print "All lines:\n", <$AH>;

### Get the current position (WARNING: requires 5.6):

$offset = tell $AH;

### Set the current position (WARNING: requires 5.6):

seek $AH, $offset, 0;

### Open an anonymous temporary scalar:

$AH = new IO::ScalarArray;

print $AH "Hi there!";

```

```
print "I printed: ", @{$AH->aref}, "\n";    ### get at value
```

And for you folks with 1.x code out there: the old tie() style still works, though this is unnecessary and deprecated:

```
use IO::ScalarArray;

### Writing to a scalar...

my @a;

tie *OUT, 'IO::ScalarArray', \@a;

print OUT "line 1\nline 2\n", "line 3\n";

print "Array is now: ", @a, "\n"

### Reading and writing an anonymous scalar...

tie *OUT, 'IO::ScalarArray';

print OUT "line 1\nline 2\n", "line 3\n";

tied(OUT)->seek(0,0);

while (<OUT>) {
    print "Got line: ", $_;
}
}
```

DESCRIPTION

This class is part of the IO::Stringy distribution; see IO::Stringy for change log and general information.

The IO::ScalarArray class implements objects which behave just like IO::Handle (or FileHandle) objects, except that you may use them to write to (or read from) arrays of scalars. Logically, an array of scalars defines an in-core "file" whose contents are the concatenation of the scalars in the array. The handles created by this class are automatically tiehandle'd (though please see "WARNINGS" for information relevant to your Perl version).

For writing large amounts of data with individual print() statements, this class is likely to be more efficient than IO::Scalar.

Basically, this:

```
my @a;

$AH = new IO::ScalarArray \@a;

$AH->print("Hel", "lo, ");    ### OO style

$AH->print("world!\n");      ### ditto
```

Or this:

```
my @a;
$AH = new IO::ScalarArray \@a;
print $AH "Hel", "lo, ";    ### non-OO style
print $AH "world!\n";      ### ditto
```

Causes @a to be set to the following array of 3 strings:

```
( "Hel" ,
  "lo, " ,
  "world!\n" )
```

See IO::Scalar and compare with this class.

PUBLIC INTERFACE

Construction

new [ARGS...]

Class method. Return a new, unattached array handle. If any arguments are given, they're sent to open().

open [ARRAYREF]

Instance method. Open the array handle on a new array, pointed to by ARRAYREF. If no ARRAYREF is given, a "private" array is created to hold the file data.

Returns the self object on success, undefined on error.

opened

Instance method. Is the array handle opened on something?

close

Instance method. Disassociate the array handle from its underlying array. Done automatically on destroy.

Input and output

flush

Instance method. No-op, provided for OO compatibility.

fileno

Instance method. No-op, returns undef

getc

Instance method. Return the next character, or undef if none remain. This does a read(1), which is somewhat costly.

getline

Instance method. Return the next line, or undef on end of data. Can safely be called

in an array context. Currently, lines are delimited by "\n".

getlines

Instance method. Get all remaining lines. It will croak() if accidentally called in a scalar context.

print ARGS...

Instance method. Print ARGS to the underlying array.

Currently, this always causes a "seek to the end of the array" and generates a new array entry. This may change in the future.

read BUF, NBYTES, [OFFSET];

Instance method. Read some bytes from the array. Returns the number of bytes actually read, 0 on end-of-file, undef on error.

write BUF, NBYTES, [OFFSET];

Instance method. Write some bytes into the array.

Seeking/telling and other attributes

autoflush

Instance method. No-op, provided for OO compatibility.

binmode

Instance method. No-op, provided for OO compatibility.

clearerr

Instance method. Clear the error and EOF flags. A no-op.

eof Instance method. Are we at end of file?

seek POS,WHENCE

Instance method. Seek to a given position in the stream. Only a WHENCE of 0 (SEEK_SET) is supported.

tell

Instance method. Return the current position in the stream, as a numeric offset.

setpos POS

Instance method. Seek to a given position in the array, using the opaque getpos() value. Don't expect this to be a number.

getpos

Instance method. Return the current position in the array, as an opaque value. Don't expect this to be a number.

aref

Instance method. Return a reference to the underlying array.

WARNINGS

Perl's TIEHANDLE spec was incomplete prior to 5.005_57; it was missing support for "seek()", "tell()", and "eof()". Attempting to use these functions with an IO::ScalarArray will not work prior to 5.005_57. IO::ScalarArray will not have the relevant methods invoked; and even worse, this kind of bug can lie dormant for a while. If you turn warnings on (via `$^W` or "perl -w"), and you see something like this...

```
attempt to seek on unopened filehandle
```

...then you are probably trying to use one of these functions on an IO::ScalarArray with an old Perl. The remedy is to simply use the OO version; e.g.:

```
$AH->seek(0,0); ### GOOD: will work on any 5.005
```

```
seek($AH,0,0); ### WARNING: will only work on 5.005_57 and beyond
```

VERSION

```
$Id: ScalarArray.pm,v 1.7 2005/02/10 21:21:53 dfs Exp $
```

AUTHOR

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Other contributors

Thanks to the following individuals for their invaluable contributions (if I've forgotten or misspelled your name, please email me!):

Andy Glew, for suggesting "getc()".

Brandon Browning, for suggesting "opened()".

Eric L. Brine, for his offset-using read() and write() implementations.

Doug Wilson, for the IO::Handle inheritance and automatic tie-ing.

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