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Rocky Enterprise Linux 9.2 Manual Pages on command 'Type::Tiny::Manual::Installation.3pm'

\$ man Type::Tiny::Manual::Installation.3pm

Type::Tiny::Manual::InstallationUserContributed Perl DocumentType::Tiny::Manual::Installation(3pm)

NAME

Type::Tiny::Manual::Installation - how to install Type::Tiny

MANUAL

Installing Type-Tiny should be straightforward.

Installation with cpanminus

If you have cpanm, you only need one line:

```
% cpanm Type::Tiny
```

If you are installing into a system-wide directory, you may need to pass the "-S" flag to

cpanm, which uses sudo to install the module:

```
% cpanm -S Type::Tiny
```

Installation with the CPAN Shell

Alternatively, if your CPAN shell is set up, you should just be able to do:

```
% cpan Type::Tiny
```

Manual Installation

As a last resort, you can manually install it. Download the tarball and unpack it.

Consult the file META.json for a list of pre-requisites. Install these first.

To build Type-Tiny:

```
% perl Makefile.PL
```

```
% make && make test
```

Then install it:

```
% make install
```

If you are installing into a system-wide directory, you may need to run:

% sudo make install

Dependencies

Type::Tiny requires at least Perl 5.6.1, though certain Unicode-related features (e.g. non-ASCII type constraint names) may work better in newer versions of Perl.

Type::Tiny requires Exporter::Tiny, a module that was previously bundled in this distribution, but has since been spun off as a separate distribution. Don't worry - it's quick and easy to install.

At run-time, Type::Tiny also requires the following modules: B, B::Deparse, Carp, Data::Dumper, Scalar::Util, Text::Balanced, overload, strict and warnings. All of these come bundled with Perl itself. Prior to Perl 5.8, Scalar::Util and Text::Balanced do not come bundled with Perl and will need installing separately from the CPAN.

Certain features require additional modules. Tying a variable to a type constraint (e.g. "tie my \$count, Int") requires Type::Tie; stack traces on exceptions require Devel::StackTrace. The Reply::Plugin::TypeTiny plugin for Reply requires Reply (obviously). Devel::LexAlias may slightly increase the speed of some of Type::Tiny's compiled coderefs.

Type::Tiny::XS is not required, but if available provides a speed boost for some type checks. (Setting the environment variable "PERL_TYPE_TINY_XS" to false, or setting "PERL_ONLY" to true will suppress the use of Type::Tiny::XS, even if it is available.)

The test suite additionally requires Test::More, Test::Fatal and Test::Requires.

Test::More comes bundled with Perl, but if you are using a version of Perl older than 5.14, you will need to upgrade to at least Test::More version 0.96. Test::Requires and Test::Fatal (plus Try::Tiny which Test::Fatal depends on) are bundled with Type::Tiny in the "inc" directory, so you do not need to install them separately.

If using Type::Tiny in conjunction with Moo, then at least Moo 1.006000 is recommended. If using Type::Tiny with Moose, then at least Moose 2.0000 is recommended. If using Type::Tiny with Mouse, then at least Mouse 1.00 is recommended. Type::Tiny is mostly untested against older versions of these packages.

Type::Tiny and cperl

cperl <<http://perl11.org/cperl/>> is an extended version of Perl with various incompatible changes from the official Perl 5 releases.

As of Type::Tiny 1.010001, cperl is a supported platform for Type::Tiny with some caveats.

At the time of writing, Moose will not install on the latest cperl releases, so using

Type::Tiny with Moose on cperl is untested. Moo can be forced to install, and Type::Tiny is verified to work with Moo on cperl. cperl not only enables a new warnings category called "shadow" (which is good; they're potentially useful) but switches on shadow warnings by default (which is annoying). Type::Tiny does not (and likely will never) attempt to work around these warnings. If the warnings bother you, you should be able to catch them using `$_SIG{__WARN__}`. Certain features of Eval::TypeTiny are broken under cperl, but they're not thought to have any practical effect on Type::Tiny or its other bundled modules.

NEXT STEPS

Here's your next step:

? [Type::Tiny::Manual::UsingWithMoo](#)

Basic use of Type::Tiny with Moo, including attribute type constraints, parameterized type constraints, coercions, and method parameter checking.

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