
## *Rocky Enterprise Linux 9.2 Manual Pages on command 'IO::Socket::INET6.3pm'*

***C:\>man IO::Socket::INET6.3pm***

IO::Socket::INET6(3pm) User Contributed Perl Documentation IO::Socket::INET6(3pm)

NAME

IO::Socket::INET6 - Object interface for AF_INET/AF_INET6 domain sockets

SYNOPSIS

use IO::Socket::INET6;

DESCRIPTION

"IO::Socket::INET6" provides an object interface to creating and using sockets in either AF_INET or AF_INET6 domains. It is built upon the IO::Socket interface and inherits all the methods defined by IO::Socket.

CONSTRUCTOR

new ( [ARGS] )

Creates an "IO::Socket::INET6" object, which is a reference to a newly created symbol (see the "Symbol" package). "new" optionally takes arguments, these arguments are in key-value pairs.

In addition to the key-value pairs accepted by IO::Socket, "IO::Socket::INET6" provides.

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| Domain | Address family | AF_INET \| AF_INET6 \| AF_UNSPEC (default) |
| PeerAddr | Remote host address | <hostname>[:<port>] |
| PeerHost | Synonym for PeerAddr | |
| PeerPort | Remote port or service | <service>[(<no>)] \| <no> |
| PeerFlow | Remote flow information | |
| PeerScope | Remote address scope | |

LocalAddr Local host bind address hostname[:port]

LocalHost Synonym for LocalAddr

LocalPort Local host bind port <service>[(<no>)] | <no>

LocalFlow Local host flow information

LocalScope Local host address scope

Proto Protocol name (or number) "tcp" | "udp" | ...

Type Socket type SOCK_STREAM | SOCK_DGRAM | ...

Listen Queue size for listen

ReuseAddr Set SO_REUSEADDR before binding

Reuse Set SO_REUSEADDR before binding (deprecated, prefer ReuseAddr)

ReusePort Set SO_REUSEPORT before binding

Broadcast Set SO_BROADCAST before binding

Timeout Timeout value for various operations

MultiHomed Try all addresses for multi-homed hosts

Blocking Determine if connection will be blocking mode

If "Listen" is defined then a listen socket is created, else if the socket type, which is derived from the protocol, is SOCK_STREAM then connect() is called.

Although it is not illegal, the use of "MultiHomed" on a socket which is in non-blocking mode is of little use. This is because the first connect will never fail with a timeout as the connect call will not block.

The "PeerAddr" can be a hostname, the IPv6-address on the "2001:800:40:2a05::10" form , or the IPv4-address on the "213.34.234.245" form. The "PeerPort" can be a number or a symbolic service name. The service name might be followed by a number in parenthesis which is used if the service is not known by the system. The "PeerPort" specification can also be embedded in the "PeerAddr" by preceding it with a ":", and closing the IPv6 address on brackets "[]" if necessary:

"124.678.12.34:23","[2a05:345f::10]:23","any.server.com:23".

If "Domain" is not given, AF_UNSPEC is assumed, that is, both AF_INET and AF_INET6 will be both considered when resolving DNS names. AF_INET6 has priority. If you guess you are in trouble not reaching the peer,(the service is not available via AF_INET6 but AF_INET) you can either try Multihomed (try

any address/family until reach) or concrete your address "family" (AF_INET, AF_INET6).

If "Proto" is not given and you specify a symbolic "PeerPort" port, then the constructor will try to derive "Proto" from the service name. As a last resort "Proto" "tcp" is assumed. The "Type" parameter will be deduced from "Proto" if not specified.

If the constructor is only passed a single argument, it is assumed to be a "PeerAddr" specification.

If "Blocking" is set to 0, the connection will be in nonblocking mode. If not specified it defaults to 1 (blocking mode).

Examples:

```
  $sock = IO::Socket::INET6->new(PeerAddr => 'www.perl.org',
                                 PeerPort => 'http(80)',
                                 Proto    => 'tcp');
```

Suppose either you have no IPv6 connectivity or www.perl.org has no http service on IPv6. Then,

(Trying all address/families until reach)

```
  $sock = IO::Socket::INET6->new(PeerAddr => 'www.perl.org',
                                 PeerPort => 'http(80)',
                                 Multihomed => 1 ,
                                 Proto    => 'tcp');
```

(Concrete to IPv4 protocol)

```
  $sock = IO::Socket::INET6->new(PeerAddr => 'www.perl.org',
                                 PeerPort => 'http(80)',
                                 Domain => AF_INET ,
                                 Proto    => 'tcp');
  $sock = IO::Socket::INET6->new(PeerAddr => 'localhost:smtp(25)');
  $sock = IO::Socket::INET6->new(Listen    => 5,
                                 LocalAddr => 'localhost',
                                 LocalPort => 9000,
                                 Proto     => 'tcp');
  $sock = IO::Socket::INET6->new('[::1]:25');
  $sock = IO::Socket::INET6->new(PeerPort  => 9999,
```

```
                    PeerAddr  => Socket6::inet_ntop(AF_INET6,in6addr_broadcast),
                    Proto     => udp,
                    LocalAddr => 'localhost',
                    Broadcast => 1 )
                  or die "Can't bind : $@\n";
```

NOTE NOTE NOTE NOTE NOTE NOTE NOTE NOTE NOTE NOTE NOTE NOTE

As of VERSION 1.18 all IO::Socket objects have autoflush turned on by default.

This was not the case with earlier releases.

NOTE NOTE NOTE NOTE NOTE NOTE NOTE NOTE NOTE NOTE NOTE NOTE

METHODS

accept ()

See IO::Socket::INET.

bind ()

See IO::Socket::INET.

configure ()

This function exists in this module, but I (= Shlomi Fish) don't know what it does, or understand it. It's also not tested anywhere. I'll be happy to be enlightened.

connect ()

See IO::Socket::INET.

sockaddr ()

Return the address part of the sockaddr structure for the socket

sockdomain()

Returns the domain of the socket - AF_INET or AF_INET6 or whatever.

sockport ()

Return the port number that the socket is using on the local host

sockhost ()

Return the address part of the sockaddr structure for the socket in a text form ("2001:800:40:2a05::10" or "245.245.13.27")

sockflow ()

Return the flow information part of the sockaddr structure for the socket

sockscope ()

Return the scope identification part of the sockaddr structure for the socket

peeraddr ()

Return the address part of the sockaddr structure for the socket on the peer host

peerport ()

Return the port number for the socket on the peer host.

peerhost ()

Return the address part of the sockaddr structure for the socket on the peer host in a text form ("2001:800:40:2a05::10" or "245.245.13.27")

peerflow ()

Return the flow information part of the sockaddr structure for the socket on the peer host

peerscope ()

Return the scope identification part of the sockaddr structure for the socket on the peer host

## REPOSITORY

The Subversion repository for this module carrying complete version history and other information is:

<http://svn.berlios.de/svnroot/repos/web-cpan/IO-Socket-INET6/>

## SEE ALSO

Socket,Socket6, IO::Socket

## AUTHOR

This program is based on IO::Socket::INET by Graham Barr <gbarr@pobox.com> and currently maintained by the Perl Porters.

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