



## ***Rocky Enterprise Linux 9.2 Manual Pages on command 'h2ph.1'***

**C:\>man h2ph.1**

H2PH(1) Perl Programmers Reference Guide H2PH(1)

### NAME

h2ph - convert .h C header files to .ph Perl header files

### SYNOPSIS

h2ph [-d destination directory] [-r | -a] [-l] [-h] [-e] [-D] [-Q] [headerfiles]

### DESCRIPTION

h2ph converts any C header files specified to the corresponding Perl header file format. It is most easily run while in /usr/include:

```
cd /usr/include; h2ph * sys/*
```

or

```
cd /usr/include; h2ph * sys/* arpa/* netinet/*
```

or

```
cd /usr/include; h2ph -r -l .
```

The output files are placed in the hierarchy rooted at Perl's architecture dependent library directory. You can specify a different hierarchy with a `-d` switch.

If run with no arguments, filters standard input to standard output.

## OPTIONS

`-d destination_dir`

Put the resulting `.ph` files beneath `destination_dir`, instead of beneath the default Perl library location (`$Config{'installsitearch'}`).

`-r` Run recursively; if any of headerfiles are directories, then run `h2ph` on all files in those directories (and their subdirectories, etc.). `-r` and `-a` are mutually exclusive.

`-a` Run automagically; convert headerfiles, as well as any `.h` files which they include. This option will search for `.h` files in all directories which your C compiler ordinarily uses. `-a` and `-r` are mutually exclusive.

`-l` Symbolic links will be replicated in the destination directory. If `-l` is not specified, then links are skipped over.

`-h` Put 'hints' in the `.ph` files which will help in locating problems with `h2ph`. In those cases when you require a `.ph` file containing syntax errors, instead of the cryptic

```
[ some error condition ] at (eval mmm) line nnn
```

you will see the slightly more helpful

```
[ some error condition ] at filename.ph line nnn
```

However, the `.ph` files almost double in size when built using `-h`.

-e If an error is encountered during conversion, output file will be removed and a warning emitted instead of terminating the conversion immediately.

-D Include the code from the .h file as a comment in the .ph file. This is primarily used for debugging h2ph.

-Q 'Quiet' mode; don't print out the names of the files being converted.

## ENVIRONMENT

No environment variables are used.

## FILES

/usr/include/\*.h

/usr/include/sys/\*.h

etc.

## AUTHOR

Larry Wall

## SEE ALSO

perl(1)

## DIAGNOSTICS

The usual warnings if it can't read or write the files involved.

## BUGS

Doesn't construct the %sizeof array for you.

It doesn't handle all C constructs, but it does attempt to isolate definitions inside evals so that you can get at the definitions that it can translate.

It's only intended as a rough tool. You may need to dicker with the files produced.

You have to run this program by hand; it's not run as part of the Perl installation.

Doesn't handle complicated expressions built piecemeal, a la:

```
enum {  
    FIRST_VALUE,  
    SECOND_VALUE,  
#ifdef ABC  
    THIRD_VALUE  
#endif  
};
```

Doesn't necessarily locate all of your C compiler's internally-defined symbols.