

NAME

Config - access Perl configuration information

SYNOPSIS

```
use Config;
if ($Config{usethreads}) {
    print "has thread support\n"
}

use Config qw(myconfig config_sh config_vars config_re);

print myconfig();

print config_sh();

print config_re();

config_vars(qw(osname archname));
```

DESCRIPTION

The Config module contains all the information that was available to the `Configure` program at Perl build time (over 900 values).

Shell variables from the `config.sh` file (written by `Configure`) are stored in the readonly-variable `%Config`, indexed by their names.

Values stored in `config.sh` as 'undef' are returned as undefined values. The perl `exists` function can be used to check if a named variable exists.

For a description of the variables, please have a look at the Glossary file, as written in the Porting folder, or use the url: <http://perl5.git.perl.org/perl.git/blob/HEAD:/Porting/Glossary>

myconfig()

Returns a textual summary of the major perl configuration values. See also `-V` in “Command Switches” in `perlrun`.

config_sh()

Returns the entire perl configuration information in the form of the original `config.sh` shell variable assignment script.

config_re(\$regex)

Like *config_sh()* but returns, as a list, only the config entries whose names match the `$regex`.

config_vars(@names)

Prints to `STDOUT` the values of the named configuration variable. Each is printed on a separate line in the form:

```
name='value';
```

Names which are unknown are output as `name='UNKNOWN'`; . See also `-V:name` in “Command Switches” in `perlrun`.

bincompat_options()

Returns a list of C pre-processor options used when compiling this *perl* binary, which affect its binary compatibility with extensions. `bincompat_options()` and `non_bincompat_options()` are shown together in the output of `perl -V` as *Compile-time options*.

non_bincompat_options()

Returns a list of C pre-processor options used when compiling this *perl* binary, which do not affect binary compatibility with extensions.

compile_date()

Returns the compile date (as a string), equivalent to what is shown by `perl -V`

local_patches()

Returns a list of the names of locally applied patches, equivalent to what is shown by `perl -V`.

header_files()

Returns a list of the header files that should be used as dependencies for XS code, for this version of Perl on this platform.

EXAMPLE

Here's a more sophisticated example of using `%Config`:

```
use Config;
use strict;

my %sig_num;
my @sig_name;
unless($Config{sig_name} && $Config{sig_num}) {
    die "No sigs?";
} else {
    my @names = split ' ', $Config{sig_name};
    @sig_num{@names} = split ' ', $Config{sig_num};
    foreach (@names) {
        $sig_name[$sig_num{$_}] ||= $_;
    }
}

print "signal #17 = $sig_name[17]\n";
if ($sig_num{ALRM}) {
    print "SIGALRM is $sig_num{ALRM}\n";
}
```

WARNING

Because this information is not stored within the perl executable itself it is possible (but unlikely) that the information does not relate to the actual perl binary which is being used to access it.

The Config module is installed into the architecture and version specific library directory (`$Config{installarchlib}`) and it checks the perl version number when loaded.

The values stored in `config.sh` may be either single-quoted or double-quoted. Double-quoted strings are handy for those cases where you need to include escape sequences in the strings. To avoid runtime variable interpolation, any `$` and `@` characters are replaced by `\$` and `\@`, respectively. This isn't foolproof, of course, so don't embed `\$` or `\@` in double-quoted strings unless you're willing to deal with the consequences. (The slashes will end up escaped and the `$` or `@` will trigger variable interpolation)

GLOSSARY

Most Config variables are determined by the `Configure` script on platforms supported by it (which is most UNIX platforms). Some platforms have custom-made Config variables, and may thus not have some of the variables described below, or may have extraneous variables specific to that particular port. See the port specific documentation in such cases.

— `_a` From *Unix.U*:

This variable defines the extension used for ordinary library files. For unix, it is `.a`. The `.` is included. Other possible values include `.lib`.

_exe

From *Unix.U*:

This variable defines the extension used for executable files. DJGPP, Cygwin and *OS/2* use *.exe*. Stratus VOS uses *.pm*. On operating systems which do not require a specific extension for executable files, this variable is empty.

_o From *Unix.U*:

This variable defines the extension used for object files. For unix, it is *.o*. The *.* is included. Other possible values include *.obj*.

a**afs**

From *afs.U*:

This variable is set to **true** if AFS (Andrew File System) is used on the system, **false** otherwise. It is possible to override this with a hint value or command line option, but you'd better know what you are doing.

afsroot

From *afs.U*:

This variable is by default set to */afs*. In the unlikely case this is not the correct root, it is possible to override this with a hint value or command line option. This will be used in subsequent tests for AFSness in the configure and test process.

alignbytes

From *alignbytes.U*:

This variable holds the number of bytes required to align a double — or a long double when applicable. Usual values are 2, 4 and 8. The default is eight, for safety.

ansi2knr

From *ansi2knr.U*:

This variable is set if the user needs to run *ansi2knr*. Currently, this is not supported, so we just abort.

aphostname

From *d_gethname.U*:

This variable contains the command which can be used to compute the host name. The command is fully qualified by its absolute path, to make it safe when used by a process with super-user privileges.

api_revision

From *patchlevel.U*:

The three variables, *api_revision*, *api_version*, and *api_subversion*, specify the version of the oldest perl binary compatible with the present perl. In a full version string such as *5.6.1*, *api_revision* is the 5. Prior to 5.5.640, the format was a floating point number, like 5.00563.

perl.c:incpush() and *lib/lib.pm* will automatically search in *site/lib/.* for older directories back to the limit specified by these *api_* variables. This is only useful if you have a perl library directory tree structured like the default one. See **INSTALL** for how this works. The versioned *site_perl* directory was introduced in 5.005, so that is the lowest possible value. The version list appropriate for the current system is determined in *inc_version_list.U*.

XXX To do: Since compatibility can depend on compile time options (such as *bincompat*, *longlong*, etc.) it should (perhaps) be set by **Configure**, but currently it isn't. Currently, we read a hard-wired value from *patchlevel.h*. Perhaps what we ought to do is take the hard-wired value from *patchlevel.h* but then modify it if the current **Configure** options warrant. *patchlevel.h* then would use an *#ifdef* guard.

api_subversion

From *patchlevel.U*:

The three variables, `api_revision`, `api_version`, and `api_subversion`, specify the version of the oldest perl binary compatible with the present perl. In a full version string such as *5.6.1*, `api_subversion` is the 1. See `api_revision` for full details.

api_version

From *patchlevel.U*:

The three variables, `api_revision`, `api_version`, and `api_subversion`, specify the version of the oldest perl binary compatible with the present perl. In a full version string such as *5.6.1*, `api_version` is the 6. See `api_revision` for full details. As a special case, 5.5.0 is rendered in the old-style as 5.005. (In the 5.005_0x maintenance series, this was the only versioned directory in `$sitelib`.)

api_versionstring

From *patchlevel.U*:

This variable combines `api_revision`, `api_version`, and `api_subversion` in a format such as 5.6.1 (or 5_6_1) suitable for use as a directory name. This is filesystem dependent.

ar From *Loc.U*:

This variable is used internally by Configure to determine the full pathname (if any) of the ar program. After Configure runs, the value is reset to a plain `ar` and is not useful.

archlib

From *archlib.U*:

This variable holds the name of the directory in which the user wants to put architecture-dependent public library files for `$package`. It is most often a local directory such as */usr/local/lib*. Programs using this variable must be prepared to deal with filename expansion.

archlibexp

From *archlib.U*:

This variable is the same as the `archlib` variable, but is filename expanded at configuration time, for convenient use.

archname

From *archname.U*:

This variable is a short name to characterize the current architecture. It is used mainly to construct the default `archlib`.

archname64

From *use64bits.U*:

This variable is used for the 64-bitness part of `$archname`.

archobjs

From *Unix.U*:

This variable defines any additional objects that must be linked in with the program on this architecture. On unix, it is usually empty. It is typically used to include emulations of unix calls or other facilities. For perl on *OS/2*, for example, this would include *os2/os2.obj*.

asctime_r_proto

From *d_asctime_r.U*:

This variable encodes the prototype of `asctime_r`. It is zero if `d_asctime_r` is undef, and one of the `REENTRANT_PROTO_T_ABC` macros of *reentr.h* if `d_asctime_r` is defined.

awk

From *Loc.U*:

This variable is used internally by Configure to determine the full pathname (if any) of the awk program. After Configure runs, the value is reset to a plain **awk** and is not useful.

b**baserev**

From *baserev.U*:

The base revision level of this package, from the *.package* file.

bash

From *Loc.U*:

This variable is defined but not used by Configure. The value is the empty string and is not useful.

bin

From *bin.U*:

This variable holds the name of the directory in which the user wants to put publicly executable images for the package in question. It is most often a local directory such as */usr/local/bin*. Programs using this variable must be prepared to deal with *~name* substitution.

bin_ELF

From *dlsrc.U*:

This variable saves the result from configure if generated binaries are in ELF format. Only set to defined when the test has actually been performed, and the result was positive.

binexp

From *bin.U*:

This is the same as the *bin* variable, but is filename expanded at configuration time, for use in your makefiles.

bison

From *Loc.U*:

This variable is used internally by Configure to determine the full pathname (if any) of the bison program. After Configure runs, the value is reset to a plain **bison** and is not useful.

bootstrap_charset

From *ebcdic.U*:

This variable conditionally defines **BOOTSTRAP_CHARSET** if this system uses non-ASCII encoding.

byacc

From *Loc.U*:

This variable is used internally by Configure to determine the full pathname (if any) of the byacc program. After Configure runs, the value is reset to a plain **byacc** and is not useful.

byteorder

From *byteorder.U*:

This variable holds the byte order in a UV. In the following, larger digits indicate more significance. The variable *byteorder* is either 4321 on a big-endian machine, or 1234 on a little-endian, or 87654321 on a Cray ... or 3412 with weird order !

c

c From *n.U*:

This variable contains the `c` string if that is what causes the `echo` command to suppress newline. Otherwise it is null. Correct usage is `$echo $n` “prompt for a question: `$c`”.

castflags

From *d_castneg.U*:

This variable contains a flag that precise difficulties the compiler has casting odd floating values to unsigned long: 0 = ok 1 = couldn't cast < 0 2 = couldn't cast >= 0x80000000 4 = couldn't cast in argument expression list

cat

From *Loc.U*:

This variable is used internally by `Configure` to determine the full pathname (if any) of the `cat` program. After `Configure` runs, the value is reset to a plain `cat` and is not useful.

cc From *cc.U*:

This variable holds the name of a command to execute a C compiler which can resolve multiple global references that happen to have the same name. Usual values are `cc` and `gcc`. Fervent ANSI compilers may be called `c89`. AIX has `xlC`.

cccdlflags

From *dlsrc.U*:

This variable contains any special flags that might need to be passed with `cc -c` to compile modules to be used to create a shared library that will be used for dynamic loading. For `hpux`, this should be `+z`. It is up to the makefile to use it.

ccdlflags

From *dlsrc.U*:

This variable contains any special flags that might need to be passed to `cc` to link with a shared library for dynamic loading. It is up to the makefile to use it. For `sunos 4.1`, it should be empty.

ccflags

From *ccflags.U*:

This variable contains any additional C compiler flags desired by the user. It is up to the Makefile to use this.

ccflags_uselargefiles

From *uselfs.U*:

This variable contains the compiler flags needed by large file builds and added to `ccflags` by hints files.

ccname

From *Checkcc.U*:

This can set either by hints files or by `Configure`. If using `gcc`, this is `gcc`, and if not, usually equal to `cc`, `unimpressive`, `no?` Some platforms, however, make good use of this by storing the flavor of the C compiler being used here. For example if using the Sun `WorkShop` suite, `ccname` will be `workshop`.

ccsymbols

From *Cppsym.U*:

The variable contains the symbols defined by the C compiler alone. The symbols defined by `cpp` or by `cc` when it calls `cpp` are not in this list, see `cppsymbols` and `cppccsymbols`. The list is a space-separated list of `symbol=value` tokens.

ccversion

From *Checkcc.U*:

This can set either by hints files or by Configure. If using a (non-gcc) vendor cc, this variable may contain a version for the compiler.

cf_by

From *cf_who.U*:

Login name of the person who ran the Configure script and answered the questions. This is used to tag both *config.sh* and *config_h.SH*.

cf_email

From *cf_email.U*:

Electronic mail address of the person who ran Configure. This can be used by units that require the user's e-mail, like *MailList.U*.

cf_time

From *cf_who.U*:

Holds the output of the **date** command when the configuration file was produced. This is used to tag both *config.sh* and *config_h.SH*.

charbits

From *charsize.U*:

This variable contains the value of the CHARBITS symbol, which indicates to the C program how many bits there are in a character.

charsize

From *charsize.U*:

This variable contains the value of the CHARSIZE symbol, which indicates to the C program how many bytes there are in a character.

chgrp

From *Loc.U*:

This variable is defined but not used by Configure. The value is the empty string and is not useful.

chmod

From *Loc.U*:

This variable is used internally by Configure to determine the full pathname (if any) of the chmod program. After Configure runs, the value is reset to a plain **chmod** and is not useful.

chown

From *Loc.U*:

This variable is defined but not used by Configure. The value is the empty string and is not useful.

clocktype

From *d_times.U*:

This variable holds the type returned by *times()*. It can be long, or clock_t on BSD sites (in which case <sys/types.h> should be included).

comm

From *Loc.U*:

This variable is used internally by Configure to determine the full pathname (if any) of the comm program. After Configure runs, the value is reset to a plain **comm** and is not useful.

compress

From *Loc.U*:

This variable is defined but not used by Configure. The value is the empty string and is not useful.

config_arg0

From *Options.U*:

This variable contains the string used to invoke the Configure command, as reported by the shell in the `$0` variable.

config_argc

From *Options.U*:

This variable contains the number of command-line arguments passed to Configure, as reported by the shell in the `$#` variable. The individual arguments are stored as variables `config_arg1`, `config_arg2`, etc.

config_args

From *Options.U*:

This variable contains a single string giving the command-line arguments passed to Configure. Spaces within arguments, quotes, and escaped characters are not correctly preserved. To reconstruct the command line, you must assemble the individual command line pieces, given in `config_arg[0-9]*`.

contains

From *contains.U*:

This variable holds the command to do a `grep` with a proper return status. On most sane systems it is simply `grep`. On insane systems it is a `grep` followed by a `cat` followed by a `test`. This variable is primarily for the use of other Configure units.

cp From *Loc.U*:

This variable is used internally by Configure to determine the full pathname (if any) of the `cp` program. After Configure runs, the value is reset to a plain `cp` and is not useful.

cpio

From *Loc.U*:

This variable is defined but not used by Configure. The value is the empty string and is not useful.

cpp

From *Loc.U*:

This variable is used internally by Configure to determine the full pathname (if any) of the `cpp` program. After Configure runs, the value is reset to a plain `cpp` and is not useful.

cpp_stuff

From *cpp_stuff.U*:

This variable contains an identification of the concatenation mechanism used by the C preprocessor.

cppcsymbols

From *Cppsym.U*:

The variable contains the symbols defined by the C compiler when it calls `cpp`. The symbols defined by the `cc` alone or `cpp` alone are not in this list, see `ccsymbols` and `cppsymbols`. The list is a space-separated list of `symbol=value` tokens.

cppflags

From *ccflags.U*:

This variable holds the flags that will be passed to the C pre-processor. It is up to the Makefile to use it.

cpplast

From *cppstdn.U*:

This variable has the same functionality as *cppminus*, only it applies to *cpprun* and not *cppstdn*.

cppminus

From *cppstdn.U*:

This variable contains the second part of the string which will invoke the C preprocessor on the standard input and produce to standard output. This variable will have the value `-` if *cppstdn* needs a minus to specify standard input, otherwise the value is `.`

cpprun

From *cppstdn.U*:

This variable contains the command which will invoke a C preprocessor on standard input and put the output to `stdout`. It is guaranteed not to be a wrapper and may be a null string if no preprocessor can be made directly available. This preprocessor might be different from the one used by the C compiler. Don't forget to append *cpplast* after the preprocessor options.

cppstdn

From *cppstdn.U*:

This variable contains the command which will invoke the C preprocessor on standard input and put the output to `stdout`. It is primarily used by other Configure units that ask about preprocessor symbols.

cppsymbols

From *Cppsym.U*:

The variable contains the symbols defined by the C preprocessor alone. The symbols defined by *cc* or by *cc* when it calls *cpp* are not in this list, see *ccsymbols* and *cppccsymbols*. The list is a space-separated list of `symbol=value` tokens.

crypt_r_proto

From *d_crypt_r.U*:

This variable encodes the prototype of `crypt_r`. It is zero if `d_crypt_r` is undef, and one of the `REENTRANT_PROTO_T_ABC` macros of *reentr.h* if `d_crypt_r` is defined.

cryptlib

From *d_crypt.U*:

This variable holds `-lcrypt` or the path to a *libcrypt.a* archive if the *crypt()* function is not defined in the standard C library. It is up to the Makefile to use this.

csh

From *Loc.U*:

This variable is used internally by Configure to determine the full pathname (if any) of the `csh` program. After Configure runs, the value is reset to a plain `csh` and is not useful.

ctermid_r_proto

From *d_ctermid_r.U*:

This variable encodes the prototype of `ctermid_r`. It is zero if `d_ctermid_r` is undef, and one of the `REENTRANT_PROTO_T_ABC` macros of *reentr.h* if `d_ctermid_r` is defined.

ctime_r_proto

From *d_ctime_r.U*:

This variable encodes the prototype of `ctime_r`. It is zero if `d_ctime_r` is undef, and one of the `REENTRANT_PROTO_T_ABC` macros of *reentr.h* if `d_ctime_r` is defined.

d**d_fwalk**

From *d_fwalk.U*:

This variable conditionally defines `HAS_FWALK` if `_fwalk()` is available to apply a function to all the file handles.

d_access

From *d_access.U*:

This variable conditionally defines `HAS_ACCESS` if the `access()` system call is available to check for access permissions using real IDs.

d_accessx

From *d_accessx.U*:

This variable conditionally defines the `HAS_ACCESSX` symbol, which indicates to the C program that the `accessx()` routine is available.

d_aintl

From *d_aintl.U*:

This variable conditionally defines the `HAS_AINTL` symbol, which indicates to the C program that the `aintl()` routine is available. If `copysignal` is also present we can emulate `modfl`.

d_alarm

From *d_alarm.U*:

This variable conditionally defines the `HAS_ALARM` symbol, which indicates to the C program that the `alarm()` routine is available.

d_archlib

From *archlib.U*:

This variable conditionally defines `ARCHLIB` to hold the pathname of architecture-dependent library files for `$package`. If `$archlib` is the same as `$privlib`, then this is set to undef.

d_asctime64

From *d_timefuncs64.U*:

This variable conditionally defines the `HAS_ASCTIME64` symbol, which indicates to the C program that the `asctime64()` routine is available.

d_asctime_r

From *d_asctime_r.U*:

This variable conditionally defines the `HAS_ASCTIME_R` symbol, which indicates to the C program that the `asctime_r()` routine is available.

d_atolf

From *atolf.U*:

This variable conditionally defines the `HAS_ATOLF` symbol, which indicates to the C program that the `atolf()` routine is available.

d_atoll

From *atoll.U*:

This variable conditionally defines the `HAS_ATOLL` symbol, which indicates to the C program that the `atoll()` routine is available.

d_attribute_deprecated

From *d_attribut.U*:

This variable conditionally defines `HASATTRIBUTE_DEPRECATED`, which indicates that GCC can handle the attribute for marking deprecated APIs

d_attribute_format

From *d_attribut.U*:

This variable conditionally defines `HASATTRIBUTE_FORMAT`, which indicates the C compiler can check for printf-like formats.

d_attribute_malloc

From *d_attribut.U*:

This variable conditionally defines `HASATTRIBUTE_MALLOC`, which indicates the C compiler can understand functions as having malloc-like semantics.

d_attribute_nonnull

From *d_attribut.U*:

This variable conditionally defines `HASATTRIBUTE_NONNULL`, which indicates that the C compiler can know that certain arguments must not be NULL, and will check accordingly at compile time.

d_attribute_noreturn

From *d_attribut.U*:

This variable conditionally defines `HASATTRIBUTE_NORETURN`, which indicates that the C compiler can know that certain functions are guaranteed never to return.

d_attribute_pure

From *d_attribut.U*:

This variable conditionally defines `HASATTRIBUTE_PURE`, which indicates that the C compiler can know that certain functions are `pure` functions, meaning that they have no side effects, and only rely on function input *and/or* global data for their results.

d_attribute_unused

From *d_attribut.U*:

This variable conditionally defines `HASATTRIBUTE_UNUSED`, which indicates that the C compiler can know that certain variables and arguments may not always be used, and to not throw warnings if they don't get used.

d_attribute_warn_unused_result

From *d_attribut.U*:

This variable conditionally defines `HASATTRIBUTE_WARN_UNUSED_RESULT`, which indicates that the C compiler can know that certain functions have a return values that must not be ignored, such as *malloc()* or *open()*.

d_bcmp

From *d_bcmp.U*:

This variable conditionally defines the `HAS_BCMP` symbol if the *bcmp()* routine is available to compare strings.

d_bcopy

From *d_bcopy.U*:

This variable conditionally defines the `HAS_BCOPY` symbol if the *bcopy()* routine is available to copy strings.

d_bsd

From *Guess.U*:

This symbol conditionally defines the symbol `BSD` when running on a BSD system.

d_bsdgetpgrp

From *d_getpgrp.U*:

This variable conditionally defines `USE_BSD_GETPGRP` if `getpgrp` needs one arguments whereas `USG` one needs none.

d_bsdsetpgrp

From *d_setpgrp.U*:

This variable conditionally defines `USE_BSD_SETPGRP` if `setpgrp` needs two arguments whereas `USG` one needs none. See also `d_setpgid` for a POSIX interface.

d_builtin_choose_expr

From *d_builtin.U*:

This conditionally defines `HAS_BUILTIN_CHOOSE_EXPR`, which indicates that the compiler supports `__builtin_choose_expr(x,y,z)`. This built-in function is analogous to `hex?y:z` operator in C, except that the expression returned has its type unaltered by promotion rules. Also, the built-in function does not evaluate the expression that was not chosen.

d_builtin_expect

From *d_builtin.U*:

This conditionally defines `HAS_BUILTIN_EXPECT`, which indicates that the compiler supports `__builtin_expect(exp,c)`. You may use `__builtin_expect` to provide the compiler with branch prediction information.

d_bzero

From *d_bzero.U*:

This variable conditionally defines the `HAS_BZERO` symbol if the `bzero()` routine is available to set memory to 0.

d_c99_variadic_macros

From *d_c99_variadic.U*:

This variable conditionally defines the `HAS_C99_VARIADIC_MACROS` symbol, which indicates to the C program that C99 variadic macros are available.

d_casti32

From *d_casti32.U*:

This variable conditionally defines `CASTI32`, which indicates whether the C compiler can cast large floats to 32-bit ints.

d_castneg

From *d_castneg.U*:

This variable conditionally defines `CASTNEG`, which indicates whether the C compiler can cast negative float to unsigned.

d_charvspr

From *d_vprintf.U*:

This variable conditionally defines `CHARVSPRINTF` if this system has `vsprintf` returning type `(char*)`. The trend seems to be to declare it as “`int vsprintf()`”.

d_chown

From *d_chown.U*:

This variable conditionally defines the `HAS_CHOWN` symbol, which indicates to the C program

that the *chown()* routine is available.

d_chroot

From *d_chroot.U*:

This variable conditionally defines the `HAS_CHROOT` symbol, which indicates to the C program that the *chroot()* routine is available.

d_chsize

From *d_chsize.U*:

This variable conditionally defines the `CHSIZE` symbol, which indicates to the C program that the *chsize()* routine is available to truncate files. You might need a `-lx` to get this routine.

d_class

From *d_class.U*:

This variable conditionally defines the `HAS_CLASS` symbol, which indicates to the C program that the *class()* routine is available.

d_clearenv

From *d_clearenv.U*:

This variable conditionally defines the `HAS_CLEARENV` symbol, which indicates to the C program that the *clearenv()* routine is available.

d_closedir

From *d_closedir.U*:

This variable conditionally defines `HAS_CLOSEDIR` if *closedir()* is available.

d_cmsgHDR_s

From *d_cmsgHDR_s.U*:

This variable conditionally defines the `HAS_STRUCT_CMSGHDR` symbol, which indicates that the `struct cmsgHDR` is supported.

d_const

From *d_const.U*:

This variable conditionally defines the `HASCONST` symbol, which indicates to the C program that this C compiler knows about the `const` type.

d_copysignl

From *d_copysignl.U*:

This variable conditionally defines the `HAS_COPYSIGNL` symbol, which indicates to the C program that the *copysignl()* routine is available. If `aintl` is also present we can emulate `modfl`.

d_cplusplus

From *d_cplusplus.U*:

This variable conditionally defines the `USE_CPLUSPLUS` symbol, which indicates that a C++ compiler was used to compile Perl and will be used to compile extensions.

d_crypt

From *d_crypt.U*:

This variable conditionally defines the `CRYPT` symbol, which indicates to the C program that the *crypt()* routine is available to encrypt passwords and the like.

d_crypt_r

From *d_crypt_r.U*:

This variable conditionally defines the `HAS_CRYPT_R` symbol, which indicates to the C program that the *crypt_r()* routine is available.

d_csh

From *d_csh.U*:

This variable conditionally defines the `CSH` symbol, which indicates to the C program that the C-shell exists.

d_ctermid

From *d_ctermid.U*:

This variable conditionally defines `CTERMID` if *ctermid()* is available to generate filename for terminal.

d_ctermid_r

From *d_ctermid_r.U*:

This variable conditionally defines the `HAS_CTERMID_R` symbol, which indicates to the C program that the *ctermid_r()* routine is available.

d_ctime64

From *d_timefuncs64.U*:

This variable conditionally defines the `HAS_CTIME64` symbol, which indicates to the C program that the *ctime64()* routine is available.

d_ctime_r

From *d_ctime_r.U*:

This variable conditionally defines the `HAS_CTIME_R` symbol, which indicates to the C program that the *ctime_r()* routine is available.

d_cuserid

From *d_cuserid.U*:

This variable conditionally defines the `HAS_CUSERID` symbol, which indicates to the C program that the *cuserid()* routine is available to get character login names.

d_dbl_dig

From *d_dbl_dig.U*:

This variable conditionally defines `d_dbl_dig` if this system's header files provide `DBL_DIG`, which is the number of significant digits in a double precision number.

d_dbminiproto

From *d_dbminiproto.U*:

This variable conditionally defines the `HAS_DBMINIT_PROTO` symbol, which indicates to the C program that the system provides a prototype for the *dbminit()* function. Otherwise, it is up to the program to supply one.

d_difftime

From *d_difftime.U*:

This variable conditionally defines the `HAS_DIFFTIME` symbol, which indicates to the C program that the *difftime()* routine is available.

d_difftime64

From *d_timefuncs64.U*:

This variable conditionally defines the `HAS_DIFFTIME64` symbol, which indicates to the C program that the *difftime64()* routine is available.

d_dir_dd_fd

From *d_dir_dd_fd.U*:

This variable conditionally defines the `HAS_DIR_DD_FD` symbol, which indicates that the `DIR` directory stream type contains a member variable called `dd_fd`.

d_dirfd

From *d_dirfd.U*:

This variable conditionally defines the `HAS_DIRFD` constant, which indicates to the C program that *dirfd()* is available to return the file descriptor of a directory stream.

d_dirnamlen

From *i_dirent.U*:

This variable conditionally defines `DIRNAMLEN`, which indicates to the C program that the length of directory entry names is provided by a `d_namelen` field.

d_dleerror

From *d_dleerror.U*:

This variable conditionally defines the `HAS_DLERROR` symbol, which indicates to the C program that the *dleerror()* routine is available.

d_dlopen

From *d_dlopen.U*:

This variable conditionally defines the `HAS_DLOPEN` symbol, which indicates to the C program that the *dlopen()* routine is available.

d_dlsymun

From *d_dlsymun.U*:

This variable conditionally defines `DLSYM_NEEDS_UNDERSCORE`, which indicates that we need to prepend an underscore to the symbol name before calling *dlsym()*.

d_dosuid

From *d_dosuid.U*:

This variable conditionally defines the symbol `DOSUID`, which tells the C program that it should insert `setuid` emulation code on hosts which have `setuid #!` scripts disabled.

d_drand48_r

From *d_drand48_r.U*:

This variable conditionally defines the `HAS_DRAND48_R` symbol, which indicates to the C program that the *drand48_r()* routine is available.

d_drand48proto

From *d_drand48proto.U*:

This variable conditionally defines the `HAS_DRAND48_PROTO` symbol, which indicates to the C program that the system provides a prototype for the *drand48()* function. Otherwise, it is up to the program to supply one.

d_dup2

From *d_dup2.U*:

This variable conditionally defines `HAS_DUP2` if *dup2()* is available to duplicate file descriptors.

d_eaccess

From *d_eaccess.U*:

This variable conditionally defines the `HAS_EACCESS` symbol, which indicates to the C program that the *eaccess()* routine is available.

d_endgrent

From *d_endgrent.U*:

This variable conditionally defines the `HAS_ENDGRENT` symbol, which indicates to the C program that the *endgrent()* routine is available for sequential access of the group database.

d_endgrent_r

From *d_endgrent_r.U*:

This variable conditionally defines the `HAS_ENDGRENT_R` symbol, which indicates to the C program that the *endgrent_r()* routine is available.

d_endhent

From *d_endhent.U*:

This variable conditionally defines `HAS_ENDHOSTENT` if *endhostent()* is available to close whatever was being used for host queries.

d_endhostent_r

From *d_endhostent_r.U*:

This variable conditionally defines the `HAS_ENDHOSTENT_R` symbol, which indicates to the C program that the *endhostent_r()* routine is available.

d_endnetent

From *d_endnetent.U*:

This variable conditionally defines `HAS_ENDNETENT` if *endnetent()* is available to close whatever was being used for network queries.

d_endnetent_r

From *d_endnetent_r.U*:

This variable conditionally defines the `HAS_ENDNETENT_R` symbol, which indicates to the C program that the *endnetent_r()* routine is available.

d_endpent

From *d_endpent.U*:

This variable conditionally defines `HAS_ENDPROTOENT` if *endprotoent()* is available to close whatever was being used for protocol queries.

d_endprotoent_r

From *d_endprotoent_r.U*:

This variable conditionally defines the `HAS_ENDPROTOENT_R` symbol, which indicates to the C program that the *endprotoent_r()* routine is available.

d_endpwent

From *d_endpwent.U*:

This variable conditionally defines the `HAS_ENDPWENT` symbol, which indicates to the C program that the *endpwent()* routine is available for sequential access of the passwd database.

d_endpwent_r

From *d_endpwent_r.U*:

This variable conditionally defines the `HAS_ENDPWENT_R` symbol, which indicates to the C program that the *endpwent_r()* routine is available.

d_endsent

From *d_endsent.U*:

This variable conditionally defines `HAS_ENDSERVENT` if *endservent()* is available to close whatever was being used for service queries.

d_endservent_r

From *d_endservent_r.U*:

This variable conditionally defines the `HAS_ENDSERVENT_R` symbol, which indicates to the C program that the *endservent_r()* routine is available.

d_eofnblk

From *nblock_io.U*:

This variable conditionally defines `EOF_NONBLOCK` if EOF can be seen when reading from a non-blocking I/O source.

d_eunice

From *Guess.U*:

This variable conditionally defines the symbols `EUNICE` and `VAX`, which alerts the C program that it must deal with idiosyncrasies of VMS.

d_faststdio

From *d_faststdio.U*:

This variable conditionally defines the `HAS_FAST_STDIO` symbol, which indicates to the C program that the “fast stdio” is available to manipulate the stdio buffers directly.

d_fchdir

From *d_fchdir.U*:

This variable conditionally defines the `HAS_FCHDIR` symbol, which indicates to the C program that the *fchdir()* routine is available.

d_fchmod

From *d_fchmod.U*:

This variable conditionally defines the `HAS_FCHMOD` symbol, which indicates to the C program that the *fchmod()* routine is available to change mode of opened files.

d_fchown

From *d_fchown.U*:

This variable conditionally defines the `HAS_FCHOWN` symbol, which indicates to the C program that the *fchown()* routine is available to change ownership of opened files.

d_fcntl

From *d_fcntl.U*:

This variable conditionally defines the `HAS_FCNTL` symbol, and indicates whether the *fcntl()* function exists

d_fcntl_can_lock

From *d_fcntl_can_lock.U*:

This variable conditionally defines the `FCNTL_CAN_LOCK` symbol and indicates whether file locking with *fcntl()* works.

d_fd_macros

From *d_fd_set.U*:

This variable contains the eventual value of the `HAS_FD_MACROS` symbol, which indicates if your C compiler knows about the macros which manipulate an `fd_set`.

d_fd_set

From *d_fd_set.U*:

This variable contains the eventual value of the `HAS_FD_SET` symbol, which indicates if your C compiler knows about the `fd_set` typedef.

d_fds_bits

From *d_fd_set.U*:

This variable contains the eventual value of the `HAS_FDS_BITS` symbol, which indicates if your `fd_set` typedef contains the `fds_bits` member. If you have an `fd_set` typedef, but the dweebs who installed it did a half-fast job and neglected to provide the macros to manipulate

an `fd_set`, `HAS_FDS_BITS` will let us know how to fix the gaffe.

`d_fgetpos`

From *d_fgetpos.U*:

This variable conditionally defines `HAS_FGETPOS` if *fgetpos()* is available to get the file position indicator.

`d_finite`

From *d_finite.U*:

This variable conditionally defines the `HAS_FINITE` symbol, which indicates to the C program that the *finite()* routine is available.

`d_finitel`

From *d_finitel.U*:

This variable conditionally defines the `HAS_FINITEL` symbol, which indicates to the C program that the *finitel()* routine is available.

`d_flexfnam`

From *d_flexfnam.U*:

This variable conditionally defines the `FLEXFILENAMES` symbol, which indicates that the system supports filenames longer than 14 characters.

`d_flock`

From *d_flock.U*:

This variable conditionally defines `HAS_FLOCK` if *flock()* is available to do file locking.

`d_flockproto`

From *d_flockproto.U*:

This variable conditionally defines the `HAS_FLOCK_PROTO` symbol, which indicates to the C program that the system provides a prototype for the *flock()* function. Otherwise, it is up to the program to supply one.

`d_fork`

From *d_fork.U*:

This variable conditionally defines the `HAS_FORK` symbol, which indicates to the C program that the *fork()* routine is available.

`d_fp_class`

From *d_fp_class.U*:

This variable conditionally defines the `HAS_FP_CLASS` symbol, which indicates to the C program that the *fp_class()* routine is available.

`d_fpathconf`

From *d_pathconf.U*:

This variable conditionally defines the `HAS_FPATHCONF` symbol, which indicates to the C program that the *pathconf()* routine is available to determine file-system related limits and options associated with a given open file descriptor.

`d_fpclass`

From *d_fpclass.U*:

This variable conditionally defines the `HAS_FPCLASS` symbol, which indicates to the C program that the *fpclass()* routine is available.

`d_fpclassify`

From *d_fpclassify.U*:

This variable conditionally defines the `HAS_FPCLASSIFY` symbol, which indicates to the C

program that the *fpclassify()* routine is available.

`d_fpclassl`

From *d_fpclassl.U*:

This variable conditionally defines the `HAS_FPCLASSL` symbol, which indicates to the C program that the *fpclassl()* routine is available.

`d_fpos64_t`

From *d_fpos64_t.U*:

This symbol will be defined if the C compiler supports `fpos64_t`.

`d_frexp1`

From *d_frexp1.U*:

This variable conditionally defines the `HAS_FREXPL` symbol, which indicates to the C program that the *frexp1()* routine is available.

`d_fs_data_s`

From *d_fs_data_s.U*:

This variable conditionally defines the `HAS_STRUCT_FS_DATA` symbol, which indicates that the struct `fs_data` is supported.

`d_fseeko`

From *d_fseeko.U*:

This variable conditionally defines the `HAS_FSEEKO` symbol, which indicates to the C program that the *fseeko()* routine is available.

`d_fsetpos`

From *d_fsetpos.U*:

This variable conditionally defines `HAS_FSETPOS` if *fsetpos()* is available to set the file position indicator.

`d_fstatfs`

From *d_fstatfs.U*:

This variable conditionally defines the `HAS_FSTATFS` symbol, which indicates to the C program that the *fstatfs()* routine is available.

`d_fstatvfs`

From *d_statvfs.U*:

This variable conditionally defines the `HAS_FSTATVFS` symbol, which indicates to the C program that the *fstatvfs()* routine is available.

`d_fsync`

From *d_fsync.U*:

This variable conditionally defines the `HAS_FSYNC` symbol, which indicates to the C program that the *fsync()* routine is available.

`d_ftello`

From *d_ftello.U*:

This variable conditionally defines the `HAS_FTELLO` symbol, which indicates to the C program that the *ftello()* routine is available.

`d_ftime`

From *d_ftime.U*:

This variable conditionally defines the `HAS_FTIME` symbol, which indicates that the *ftime()* routine exists. The *ftime()* routine is basically a sub-second accuracy clock.

d_futimes

From *d_futimes.U*:

This variable conditionally defines the `HAS_FUTIMES` symbol, which indicates to the C program that the *futimes()* routine is available.

d_Gconvert

From *d_gconvert.U*:

This variable holds what `Gconvert` is defined as to convert floating point numbers into strings. By default, `Configure` sets `this` macro to use the first of `gconvert`, `gcvrt`, or `sprintf` that pass `sprintf-%g`-like behavior tests. If perl is using long doubles, the macro uses the first of the following functions that pass `Configure`'s tests: `qgcvrt`, `sprintf` (if `Configure` knows how to make `sprintf` format long doubles — see `SPRIGldbl`), `gconvert`, `gcvrt`, and `sprintf` (casting to double). The `gconvert_preference` and `gconvert_ld_preference` variables can be used to alter `Configure`'s preferences, for doubles and long doubles, respectively. If present, they contain a space-separated list of one or more of the above function names in the order they should be tried.

`d_Gconvert` may be set to override `Configure` with a platform-specific function. If this function expects a double, a different value may need to be set by the *uselongdouble.cbu* callback unit so that long doubles can be formatted without loss of precision.

d_gdbm_ndbm_h_uses_prototypes

From *i_ndbm.U*:

This variable conditionally defines the `NDBM_H_USES_PROTOTYPES` symbol, which indicates that the *gdbm-ndbm.h* include file uses real ANSI C prototypes instead of K&R style function declarations. K&R style declarations are unsupported in C++, so the include file requires special handling when using a C++ compiler and this variable is undefined. Consult the different `d_*ndbm_h_uses_prototypes` variables to get the same information for alternative *ndbm.h* include files.

d_gdbmndbm_h_uses_prototypes

From *i_ndbm.U*:

This variable conditionally defines the `NDBM_H_USES_PROTOTYPES` symbol, which indicates that the *gdbm/ndbm.h* include file uses real ANSI C prototypes instead of K&R style function declarations. K&R style declarations are unsupported in C++, so the include file requires special handling when using a C++ compiler and this variable is undefined. Consult the different `d_*ndbm_h_uses_prototypes` variables to get the same information for alternative *ndbm.h* include files.

d_getaddrinfo

From *d_getaddrinfo.U*:

This variable conditionally defines the `HAS_GETADDRINFO` symbol, which indicates to the C program that the *getaddrinfo()* function is available.

d_getcwd

From *d_getcwd.U*:

This variable conditionally defines the `HAS_GETCWD` symbol, which indicates to the C program that the *getcwd()* routine is available to get the current working directory.

d_getespwnam

From *d_getespwnam.U*:

This variable conditionally defines `HAS_GETESPNAM` if *getespwnam()* is available to retrieve enhanced (shadow) password entries by name.

d_getfsstat

From *d_getfsstat.U*:

This variable conditionally defines the `HAS_GETFSSTAT` symbol, which indicates to the C program that the *getfsstat()* routine is available.

d_getgrent

From *d_getgrent.U*:

This variable conditionally defines the `HAS_GETGRENT` symbol, which indicates to the C program that the *getgrent()* routine is available for sequential access of the group database.

d_getgrent_r

From *d_getgrent_r.U*:

This variable conditionally defines the `HAS_GETGRENT_R` symbol, which indicates to the C program that the *getgrent_r()* routine is available.

d_getgrgid_r

From *d_getgrgid_r.U*:

This variable conditionally defines the `HAS_GETGRGID_R` symbol, which indicates to the C program that the *getgrgid_r()* routine is available.

d_getgrnam_r

From *d_getgrnam_r.U*:

This variable conditionally defines the `HAS_GETGRNAM_R` symbol, which indicates to the C program that the *getgrnam_r()* routine is available.

d_getgrps

From *d_getgrps.U*:

This variable conditionally defines the `HAS_GETGROUPS` symbol, which indicates to the C program that the *getgroups()* routine is available to get the list of process groups.

d_gethbyaddr

From *d_gethbyad.U*:

This variable conditionally defines the `HAS_GETHOSTBYADDR` symbol, which indicates to the C program that the *gethostbyaddr()* routine is available to look up hosts by their IP addresses.

d_gethbyname

From *d_gethbynm.U*:

This variable conditionally defines the `HAS_GETHOSTBYNAME` symbol, which indicates to the C program that the *gethostbyname()* routine is available to look up host names in some data base or other.

d_gethent

From *d_gethent.U*:

This variable conditionally defines `HAS_GETHOSTENT` if *gethostent()* is available to look up host names in some data base or another.

d_gethname

From *d_gethname.U*:

This variable conditionally defines the `HAS_GETHOSTNAME` symbol, which indicates to the C program that the *gethostname()* routine may be used to derive the host name.

d_gethostbyaddr_r

From *d_gethostbyaddr_r.U*:

This variable conditionally defines the `HAS_GETHOSTBYADDR_R` symbol, which indicates to the C program that the *gethostbyaddr_r()* routine is available.

d_gethostbyname_r

From *d_gethostbyname_r.U*:

This variable conditionally defines the `HAS_GETHOSTBYNAME_R` symbol, which indicates to the C program that the *gethostbyname_r()* routine is available.

d_gethostent_r

From *d_gethostent_r.U*:

This variable conditionally defines the `HAS_GETHOSTENT_R` symbol, which indicates to the C program that the *gethostent_r()* routine is available.

d_gethostprotos

From *d_gethostprotos.U*:

This variable conditionally defines the `HAS_GETHOST_PROTOS` symbol, which indicates to the C program that `<netdb.h>` supplies prototypes for the various *gethost*()* functions. See also *netdbtype.U* for probing for various `netdb` types.

d_getitimer

From *d_getitimer.U*:

This variable conditionally defines the `HAS_GETITIMER` symbol, which indicates to the C program that the *getitimer()* routine is available.

d_getlogin

From *d_getlogin.U*:

This variable conditionally defines the `HAS_GETLOGIN` symbol, which indicates to the C program that the *getlogin()* routine is available to get the login name.

d_getlogin_r

From *d_getlogin_r.U*:

This variable conditionally defines the `HAS_GETLOGIN_R` symbol, which indicates to the C program that the *getlogin_r()* routine is available.

d_getmnt

From *d_getmnt.U*:

This variable conditionally defines the `HAS_GETMNT` symbol, which indicates to the C program that the *getmnt()* routine is available to retrieve one or more mount info blocks by filename.

d_getmntent

From *d_getmntent.U*:

This variable conditionally defines the `HAS_GETMNTENT` symbol, which indicates to the C program that the *getmntent()* routine is available to iterate through mounted files to get their mount info.

d_getnameinfo

From *d_getnameinfo.U*:

This variable conditionally defines the `HAS_GETNAMEINFO` symbol, which indicates to the C program that the *getnameinfo()* function is available.

d_getnetbyaddr

From *d_getnetbyad.U*:

This variable conditionally defines the `HAS_GETNETBYADDR` symbol, which indicates to the C program that the *getnetbyaddr()* routine is available to look up networks by their IP addresses.

d_getnbyname

From *d_getnbynm.U*:

This variable conditionally defines the `HAS_GETNETBYNAME` symbol, which indicates to the C program that the *getnetbyname()* routine is available to look up networks by their names.

d_getnent

From *d_getnent.U*:

This variable conditionally defines `HAS_GETNETENT` if *getnetent()* is available to look up network names in some data base or another.

d_getnetbyaddr_r

From *d_getnetbyaddr_r.U*:

This variable conditionally defines the `HAS_GETNETBYADDR_R` symbol, which indicates to the C program that the *getnetbyaddr_r()* routine is available.

d_getnetbyname_r

From *d_getnetbyname_r.U*:

This variable conditionally defines the `HAS_GETNETBYNAME_R` symbol, which indicates to the C program that the *getnetbyname_r()* routine is available.

d_getnetent_r

From *d_getnetent_r.U*:

This variable conditionally defines the `HAS_GETNETENT_R` symbol, which indicates to the C program that the *getnetent_r()* routine is available.

d_getnetprotos

From *d_getnetprotos.U*:

This variable conditionally defines the `HAS_GETNET_PROTOS` symbol, which indicates to the C program that `<netdb.h>` supplies prototypes for the various *getnet*()* functions. See also *netdbtype.U* for probing for various netdb types.

d_getpagsz

From *d_getpagsz.U*:

This variable conditionally defines `HAS_GETPAGESIZE` if *getpagesize()* is available to get the system page size.

d_getpbyname

From *d_getprotby.U*:

This variable conditionally defines the `HAS_GETPROTOBYNAME` symbol, which indicates to the C program that the *getprotobyname()* routine is available to look up protocols by their name.

d_getpbynumber

From *d_getprotby.U*:

This variable conditionally defines the `HAS_GETPROTOBYNUMBER` symbol, which indicates to the C program that the *getprotobynumber()* routine is available to look up protocols by their number.

d_getpent

From *d_getpent.U*:

This variable conditionally defines `HAS_GETPROTOENT` if *getprotoent()* is available to look up protocols in some data base or another.

d_getpgid

From *d_getpgid.U*:

This variable conditionally defines the `HAS_GETPGID` symbol, which indicates to the C

program that the `getpgid(pid)` function is available to get the process group id.

`d_getpgrp`

From *d_getpgrp.U*:

This variable conditionally defines `HAS_GETPGRP` if *getpgrp()* is available to get the current process group.

`d_getpgrp2`

From *d_getpgrp2.U*:

This variable conditionally defines the `HAS_GETPGRP2` symbol, which indicates to the C program that the *getpgrp2()* (as in *DG/UX*) routine is available to get the current process group.

`d_getppid`

From *d_getppid.U*:

This variable conditionally defines the `HAS_GETPPID` symbol, which indicates to the C program that the *getppid()* routine is available to get the parent process ID.

`d_getprior`

From *d_getprior.U*:

This variable conditionally defines `HAS_GETPRIORITY` if *getpriority()* is available to get a process's priority.

`d_getprotobyname_r`

From *d_getprotobyname_r.U*:

This variable conditionally defines the `HAS_GETPROTOBYNAME_R` symbol, which indicates to the C program that the *getprotobyname_r()* routine is available.

`d_getprotobynumber_r`

From *d_getprotobynumber_r.U*:

This variable conditionally defines the `HAS_GETPROTOBYNUMBER_R` symbol, which indicates to the C program that the *getprotobynumber_r()* routine is available.

`d_getprotoent_r`

From *d_getprotoent_r.U*:

This variable conditionally defines the `HAS_GETPROTOENT_R` symbol, which indicates to the C program that the *getprotoent_r()* routine is available.

`d_getprotoprotos`

From *d_getprotoprotos.U*:

This variable conditionally defines the `HAS_GETPROTO_PROTOS` symbol, which indicates to the C program that `<netdb.h>` supplies prototypes for the various *getproto*()* functions. See also *netdbtype.U* for probing for various `netdb` types.

`d_getprpwnam`

From *d_getprpwnam.U*:

This variable conditionally defines `HAS_GETPRPWNAM` if *getprpwnam()* is available to retrieve protected (shadow) password entries by name.

`d_getpwent`

From *d_getpwent.U*:

This variable conditionally defines the `HAS_GETPWENT` symbol, which indicates to the C program that the *getpwent()* routine is available for sequential access of the `passwd` database.

d_getpwent_r

From *d_getpwent_r.U*:

This variable conditionally defines the `HAS_GETPWENT_R` symbol, which indicates to the C program that the *getpwent_r()* routine is available.

d_getpwnam_r

From *d_getpwnam_r.U*:

This variable conditionally defines the `HAS_GETPWNAM_R` symbol, which indicates to the C program that the *getpwnam_r()* routine is available.

d_getpwuid_r

From *d_getpwuid_r.U*:

This variable conditionally defines the `HAS_GETPWUID_R` symbol, which indicates to the C program that the *getpwuid_r()* routine is available.

d_getsbyname

From *d_getsrvby.U*:

This variable conditionally defines the `HAS_GETSERVBYNAME` symbol, which indicates to the C program that the *getservbyname()* routine is available to look up services by their name.

d_getsbyport

From *d_getsrvby.U*:

This variable conditionally defines the `HAS_GETSERVBYPOR` symbol, which indicates to the C program that the *getservbyport()* routine is available to look up services by their port.

d_getsent

From *d_getsent.U*:

This variable conditionally defines `HAS_GETSERVENT` if *getservent()* is available to look up network services in some data base or another.

d_getservbyname_r

From *d_getservbyname_r.U*:

This variable conditionally defines the `HAS_GETSERVBYNAME_R` symbol, which indicates to the C program that the *getservbyname_r()* routine is available.

d_getservbyport_r

From *d_getservbyport_r.U*:

This variable conditionally defines the `HAS_GETSERVBYPOR_R` symbol, which indicates to the C program that the *getservbyport_r()* routine is available.

d_getservent_r

From *d_getservent_r.U*:

This variable conditionally defines the `HAS_GETSERVENT_R` symbol, which indicates to the C program that the *getservent_r()* routine is available.

d_getservprotos

From *d_getservprotos.U*:

This variable conditionally defines the `HAS_GETSERV_PROTOS` symbol, which indicates to the C program that `<netdb.h>` supplies prototypes for the various *getserv*()* functions. See also *netdbtype.U* for probing for various netdb types.

d_getspnam

From *d_getspnam.U*:

This variable conditionally defines `HAS_GETSPNAM` if *getspnam()* is available to retrieve SysV shadow password entries by name.

d_getspnam_r

From *d_getspnam_r.U*:

This variable conditionally defines the `HAS_GETSPNAM_R` symbol, which indicates to the C program that the *getspnam_r()* routine is available.

d_gettimeod

From *d_ftime.U*:

This variable conditionally defines the `HAS_GETTIMEOFDAY` symbol, which indicates that the *gettimeofday()* system call exists (to obtain a sub-second accuracy clock). You should probably include `<sys/resource.h>`.

d_gmtime64

From *d_timefuncs64.U*:

This variable conditionally defines the `HAS_GMTIME64` symbol, which indicates to the C program that the *gmtime64()* routine is available.

d_gmtime_r

From *d_gmtime_r.U*:

This variable conditionally defines the `HAS_GMTIME_R` symbol, which indicates to the C program that the *gmtime_r()* routine is available.

d_gnulibc

From *d_gnulibc.U*:

Defined if we're dealing with the GNU C Library.

d_grppasswd

From *i_grp.U*:

This variable conditionally defines `GRPASSWD`, which indicates that struct group in `<grp.h>` contains `gr_passwd`.

d_hasmntopt

From *d_hasmntopt.U*:

This variable conditionally defines the `HAS_HASMNTOPT` symbol, which indicates to the C program that the *hasmntopt()* routine is available to query the mount options of file systems.

d_htonl

From *d_htonl.U*:

This variable conditionally defines `HAS_HTONL` if *htonl()* and its friends are available to do network order byte swapping.

d_ilogbl

From *d_ilogbl.U*:

This variable conditionally defines the `HAS_ILOGBL` symbol, which indicates to the C program that the *ilogbl()* routine is available. If `scalbnl` is also present we can emulate `frexpl`.

d_inc_version_list

From *inc_version_list.U*:

This variable conditionally defines `PERL_INC_VERSION_LIST`. It is set to `undef` when `PERL_INC_VERSION_LIST` is empty.

d_index

From *d_strchr.U*:

This variable conditionally defines `HAS_INDEX` if *index()* and *rindex()* are available for string searching.

d_inetaton

From *d_inetaton.U*:

This variable conditionally defines the `HAS_INET_ATON` symbol, which indicates to the C program that the *inet_aton()* function is available to parse IP address `dotted-quad` strings.

d_inetntop

From *d_inetntop.U*:

This variable conditionally defines the `HAS_INETNTOP` symbol, which indicates to the C program that the *inet_ntop()* function is available.

d_inetpton

From *d_inetpton.U*:

This variable conditionally defines the `HAS_INETPTON` symbol, which indicates to the C program that the *inet_pton()* function is available.

d_int64_t

From *d_int64_t.U*:

This symbol will be defined if the C compiler supports `int64_t`.

d_ip_mreq

From *d_socket.U*:

This variable conditionally defines the `HAS_IP_MREQ` symbol, which indicates the availability of a struct `ip_mreq`.

d_ip_mreq_source

From *d_socket.U*:

This variable conditionally defines the `HAS_IP_MREQ_SOURCE` symbol, which indicates the availability of a struct `ip_mreq_source`.

d_ipv6_mreq

From *d_socket.U*:

This variable conditionally defines the `HAS_IPV6_MREQ` symbol, which indicates the availability of a struct `ipv6_mreq`.

d_ipv6_mreq_source

From *d_socket.U*:

This variable conditionally defines the `HAS_IPV6_MREQ_SOURCE` symbol, which indicates the availability of a struct `ipv6_mreq_source`.

d_isascii

From *d_isascii.U*:

This variable conditionally defines the `HAS_ISASCII` constant, which indicates to the C program that *isascii()* is available.

d_isblank

From *d_isblank.U*:

This variable conditionally defines the `HAS_ISBLANK` constant, which indicates to the C program that *isblank()* is available.

d_isfinite

From *d_isfinite.U*:

This variable conditionally defines the `HAS_ISFINITE` symbol, which indicates to the C program that the *isfinite()* routine is available.

d_isinf

From *d_isinf.U*:

This variable conditionally defines the `HAS_ISINF` symbol, which indicates to the C program that the *isinf()* routine is available.

d_isnan

From *d_isnan.U*:

This variable conditionally defines the `HAS_ISNAN` symbol, which indicates to the C program that the *isnan()* routine is available.

d_isnanl

From *d_isnanl.U*:

This variable conditionally defines the `HAS_ISNANL` symbol, which indicates to the C program that the *isnanl()* routine is available.

d_killpg

From *d_killpg.U*:

This variable conditionally defines the `HAS_KILLPG` symbol, which indicates to the C program that the *killpg()* routine is available to kill process groups.

d_lchown

From *d_lchown.U*:

This variable conditionally defines the `HAS_LCHOWN` symbol, which indicates to the C program that the *lchown()* routine is available to operate on a symbolic link (instead of following the link).

d_ldbl_dig

From *d_ldbl_dig.U*:

This variable conditionally defines `d_ldbl_dig` if this system's header files provide `LDBL_DIG`, which is the number of significant digits in a long double precision number.

d_libm_lib_version

From *d_libm_lib_version.U*:

This variable conditionally defines the `LIBM_LIB_VERSION` symbol, which indicates to the C program that *math.h* defines `_LIB_VERSION` being available in `libm`

d_libname_unique

From *so.U*:

This variable is defined if the target system insists on unique basenames for shared library files. This is currently true on Android, false everywhere else we know of. Defaults to `undef`.

d_link

From *d_link.U*:

This variable conditionally defines `HAS_LINK` if *link()* is available to create hard links.

d_localtime64

From *d_timefuncs64.U*:

This variable conditionally defines the `HAS_LOCALTIME64` symbol, which indicates to the C program that the *localtime64()* routine is available.

d_localtime_r

From *d_localtime_r.U*:

This variable conditionally defines the `HAS_LOCALTIME_R` symbol, which indicates to the C program that the *localtime_r()* routine is available.

d_localtime_r_needs_tzset

From *d_localtime_r.U*:

This variable conditionally defines the `LOCALTIME_R_NEEDS_TZSET` symbol, which makes us call `tzset` before `localtime_r()`

d_locconv

From *d_locconv.U*:

This variable conditionally defines `HAS_LOCALECONV` if `localeconv()` is available for numeric and monetary formatting conventions.

d_lockf

From *d_lockf.U*:

This variable conditionally defines `HAS_LOCKF` if `lockf()` is available to do file locking.

d_longdbl

From *d_longdbl.U*:

This variable conditionally defines `HAS_LONG_DOUBLE` if the long double type is supported.

d_longlong

From *d_longlong.U*:

This variable conditionally defines `HAS_LONG_LONG` if the long long type is supported.

d_lseekproto

From *d_lseekproto.U*:

This variable conditionally defines the `HAS_LSEEK_PROTO` symbol, which indicates to the C program that the system provides a prototype for the `lseek()` function. Otherwise, it is up to the program to supply one.

d_lstat

From *d_lstat.U*:

This variable conditionally defines `HAS_LSTAT` if `lstat()` is available to do file stats on symbolic links.

d_madvise

From *d_madvise.U*:

This variable conditionally defines `HAS_MADVISE` if `madvise()` is available to map a file into memory.

d_malloc_good_size

From *d_malloc_size.U*:

This symbol, if defined, indicates that the `malloc_good_size` routine is available for use.

d_malloc_size

From *d_malloc_size.U*:

This symbol, if defined, indicates that the `malloc_size` routine is available for use.

d_mblen

From *d_mblen.U*:

This variable conditionally defines the `HAS_MBLLEN` symbol, which indicates to the C program that the `mblen()` routine is available to find the number of bytes in a multibyte character.

d_mbstowcs

From *d_mbstowcs.U*:

This variable conditionally defines the `HAS_MBSTOWCS` symbol, which indicates to the C program that the `mbstowcs()` routine is available to convert a multibyte string into a wide

character string.

`d_mbtowc`

From *d_mbtowc.U*:

This variable conditionally defines the `HAS_MBTOWC` symbol, which indicates to the C program that the *mbtowc()* routine is available to convert multibyte to a wide character.

`d_memchr`

From *d_memchr.U*:

This variable conditionally defines the `HAS_MEMCHR` symbol, which indicates to the C program that the *memchr()* routine is available to locate characters within a C string.

`d_memcmp`

From *d_memcmp.U*:

This variable conditionally defines the `HAS_MEMCMP` symbol, which indicates to the C program that the *memcmp()* routine is available to compare blocks of memory.

`d_memcpy`

From *d_memcpy.U*:

This variable conditionally defines the `HAS_MEMCPY` symbol, which indicates to the C program that the *memcpy()* routine is available to copy blocks of memory.

`d_memmove`

From *d_memmove.U*:

This variable conditionally defines the `HAS_MEMMOVE` symbol, which indicates to the C program that the *memmove()* routine is available to copy potentially overlapping blocks of memory.

`d_memset`

From *d_memset.U*:

This variable conditionally defines the `HAS_MEMSET` symbol, which indicates to the C program that the *memset()* routine is available to set blocks of memory.

`d_mkdir`

From *d_mkdir.U*:

This variable conditionally defines the `HAS_MKDIR` symbol, which indicates to the C program that the *mkdir()* routine is available to create *directories*.

`d_mkdtemp`

From *d_mkdtemp.U*:

This variable conditionally defines the `HAS_MKDTEMP` symbol, which indicates to the C program that the *mkdtemp()* routine is available to exclusively create a uniquely named temporary directory.

`d_mkfifo`

From *d_mkfifo.U*:

This variable conditionally defines the `HAS_MKFIFO` symbol, which indicates to the C program that the *mkfifo()* routine is available.

`d_mkstemp`

From *d_mkstemp.U*:

This variable conditionally defines the `HAS_MKSTEMP` symbol, which indicates to the C program that the *mkstemp()* routine is available to exclusively create and open a uniquely named temporary file.

d_mkstemp

From *d_mkstemp.U*:

This variable conditionally defines the `HAS_MKSTEMPS` symbol, which indicates to the C program that the *mkstemp()* routine is available to exclusively create and open a uniquely named (with a suffix) temporary file.

d_mktime

From *d_mktime.U*:

This variable conditionally defines the `HAS_MKTIME` symbol, which indicates to the C program that the *mktime()* routine is available.

d_mktime64

From *d_timefuncs64.U*:

This variable conditionally defines the `HAS_MKTIME64` symbol, which indicates to the C program that the *mktime64 ()* routine is available.

d_mmap

From *d_mmap.U*:

This variable conditionally defines `HAS_MMAP` if *mmap()* is available to map a file into memory.

d_modfl

From *d_modfl.U*:

This variable conditionally defines the `HAS_MODFL` symbol, which indicates to the C program that the *modfl()* routine is available.

d_modfl_pow32_bug

From *d_modfl.U*:

This variable conditionally defines the `HAS_MODFL_POW32_BUG` symbol, which indicates that *modfl()* is broken for long doubles $\geq \text{pow}(2, 32)$. For example from 4294967303.150000 one would get 4294967302.000000 and 1.150000. The bug has been seen in certain versions of glibc, release 2.2.2 is known to be okay.

d_modflproto

From *d_modfl.U*:

This symbol, if defined, indicates that the system provides a prototype for the *modfl()* function. Otherwise, it is up to the program to supply one. C99 says it should be `long double modfl(long double, long double *)`;

d_mprotect

From *d_mprotect.U*:

This variable conditionally defines `HAS_MPROTECT` if *mprotect()* is available to modify the access protection of a memory mapped file.

d_msg

From *d_msg.U*:

This variable conditionally defines the `HAS_MSG` symbol, which indicates that the entire `msg*(2)` library is present.

d_msg_ctrunc

From *d_socket.U*:

This variable conditionally defines the `HAS_MSG_CTRUNC` symbol, which indicates that the `MSG_CTRUNC` is available. `#ifdef` is not enough because it may be an enum, glibc has been known to do this.

d_msg_dontroute

From *d_socket.U*:

This variable conditionally defines the `HAS_MSG_DONTRROUTE` symbol, which indicates that the `MSG_DONTRROUTE` is available. `#ifdef` is not enough because it may be an enum, glibc has been known to do this.

d_msg_oob

From *d_socket.U*:

This variable conditionally defines the `HAS_MSG_OOB` symbol, which indicates that the `MSG_OOB` is available. `#ifdef` is not enough because it may be an enum, glibc has been known to do this.

d_msg_peek

From *d_socket.U*:

This variable conditionally defines the `HAS_MSG_PEEK` symbol, which indicates that the `MSG_PEEK` is available. `#ifdef` is not enough because it may be an enum, glibc has been known to do this.

d_msg_proxy

From *d_socket.U*:

This variable conditionally defines the `HAS_MSG_PROXY` symbol, which indicates that the `MSG_PROXY` is available. `#ifdef` is not enough because it may be an enum, glibc has been known to do this.

d_msgctl

From *d_msgctl.U*:

This variable conditionally defines the `HAS_MSGCTL` symbol, which indicates to the C program that the *msgctl()* routine is available.

d_msgget

From *d_msgget.U*:

This variable conditionally defines the `HAS_MSGGET` symbol, which indicates to the C program that the *msgget()* routine is available.

d_msghdr_s

From *d_msghdr_s.U*:

This variable conditionally defines the `HAS_STRUCT_MSGHDR` symbol, which indicates that the struct `msghdr` is supported.

d_msgrcv

From *d_msgrcv.U*:

This variable conditionally defines the `HAS_MSGRCV` symbol, which indicates to the C program that the *msgrcv()* routine is available.

d_msgsnd

From *d_msgsnd.U*:

This variable conditionally defines the `HAS_MSGSND` symbol, which indicates to the C program that the *msgsnd()* routine is available.

d_msync

From *d_msync.U*:

This variable conditionally defines `HAS_MSYNC` if *msync()* is available to synchronize a mapped file.

d_munmap

From *d_munmap.U*:

This variable conditionally defines `HAS_MUNMAP` if *munmap()* is available to unmap a region mapped by *mmap()*.

d_mymalloc

From *mallocsrc.U*:

This variable conditionally defines `MYMALLOC` in case other parts of the source want to take special action if `MYMALLOC` is used. This may include different sorts of profiling or error detection.

d_ndbm

From *i_ndbm.U*:

This variable conditionally defines the `HAS_NDBM` symbol, which indicates that both the *ndbm.h* include file and an appropriate ndbm library exist. Consult the different `i_*ndbm` variables to find out the actual include location. Sometimes, a system has the header file but not the library. This variable will only be set if the system has both.

d_ndbm_h_uses_prototypes

From *i_ndbm.U*:

This variable conditionally defines the `NDBM_H_USES_PROTOTYPES` symbol, which indicates that the *ndbm.h* include file uses real ANSI C prototypes instead of K&R style function declarations. K&R style declarations are unsupported in C++, so the include file requires special handling when using a C++ compiler and this variable is undefined. Consult the different `d_*ndbm_h_uses_prototypes` variables to get the same information for alternative *ndbm.h* include files.

d_nice

From *d_nice.U*:

This variable conditionally defines the `HAS_NICE` symbol, which indicates to the C program that the *nice()* routine is available.

d_nl_langinfo

From *d_nl_langinfo.U*:

This variable conditionally defines the `HAS_NL_LANGINFO` symbol, which indicates to the C program that the *nl_langinfo()* routine is available.

d_nv_preserves_uv

From *perlsv.U*:

This variable indicates whether a variable of type `nvtype` can preserve all the bits a variable of type `uvtype`.

d_nv_zero_is_allbits_zero

From *perlsv.U*:

This variable indicates whether a variable of type `nvtype` stores 0.0 in memory as all bits zero.

d_off64_t

From *d_off64_t.U*:

This symbol will be defined if the C compiler supports `off64_t`.

d_old_pthread_create_joinable

From *d_pthattrj.U*:

This variable conditionally defines `pthread_create_joinable`. `undef` if *pthr_ead.h* defines `PTHREAD_CREATE_JOINABLE`.

d_oldpthreads

From *usethreads.U*:

This variable conditionally defines the `OLD_PTHREADS_API` symbol, and indicates that Perl should be built to use the old draft POSIX threads API. This is only potentially meaningful if `usethreads` is set.

d_oldsock

From *d_socket.U*:

This variable conditionally defines the `OLDSOCKET` symbol, which indicates that the BSD socket interface is based on 4.1c and not 4.2.

d_open3

From *d_open3.U*:

This variable conditionally defines the `HAS_OPEN3` manifest constant, which indicates to the C program that the 3 argument version of the *open(2)* function is available.

d_pathconf

From *d_pathconf.U*:

This variable conditionally defines the `HAS_PATHCONF` symbol, which indicates to the C program that the *pathconf()* routine is available to determine file-system related limits and options associated with a given filename.

d_pause

From *d_pause.U*:

This variable conditionally defines the `HAS_PAUSE` symbol, which indicates to the C program that the *pause()* routine is available to suspend a process until a signal is received.

d_perl_otherlibdirs

From *otherlibdirs.U*:

This variable conditionally defines `PERL_OTHERLIBDIRS`, which contains a colon-separated set of paths for the perl binary to include in `@INC`. See also `otherlibdirs`.

d_phostname

From *d_gethname.U*:

This variable conditionally defines the `HAS_PHOSTNAME` symbol, which contains the shell command which, when fed to *popen()*, may be used to derive the host name.

d_pipe

From *d_pipe.U*:

This variable conditionally defines the `HAS_PIPE` symbol, which indicates to the C program that the *pipe()* routine is available to create an inter-process channel.

d_poll

From *d_poll.U*:

This variable conditionally defines the `HAS_POLL` symbol, which indicates to the C program that the *poll()* routine is available to poll active file descriptors.

d_portable

From *d_portable.U*:

This variable conditionally defines the `PORTABLE` symbol, which indicates to the C program that it should not assume that it is running on the machine it was compiled on.

d_prctl

From *d_prctl.U*:

This variable conditionally defines the `HAS_PRCTL` symbol, which indicates to the C program

that the *prctl()* routine is available.

d_prctl_set_name

From *d_prctl.U*:

This variable conditionally defines the `HAS_PRCTL_SET_NAME` symbol, which indicates to the C program that the *prctl()* routine supports the `PR_SET_NAME` option.

d_PRIi64

From *quadfio.U*:

This variable conditionally defines the `PERL_PRIi64` symbol, which indicates that `stdio` has a symbol to print 64-bit decimal numbers.

d_PRIe1dbl

From *longdblfio.U*:

This variable conditionally defines the `PERL_PRIe1dbl` symbol, which indicates that `stdio` has a symbol to print long doubles.

d_PRIEU1dbl

From *longdblfio.U*:

This variable conditionally defines the `PERL_PRIe1dbl` symbol, which indicates that `stdio` has a symbol to print long doubles. The `U` in the name is to separate this from `d_PRIe1dbl` so that even case-blind systems can see the difference.

d_PRIf1dbl

From *longdblfio.U*:

This variable conditionally defines the `PERL_PRIf1dbl` symbol, which indicates that `stdio` has a symbol to print long doubles.

d_PRIFU1dbl

From *longdblfio.U*:

This variable conditionally defines the `PERL_PRIFU1dbl` symbol, which indicates that `stdio` has a symbol to print long doubles. The `U` in the name is to separate this from `d_PRIF1dbl` so that even case-blind systems can see the difference.

d_PRIg1dbl

From *longdblfio.U*:

This variable conditionally defines the `PERL_PRIg1dbl` symbol, which indicates that `stdio` has a symbol to print long doubles.

d_PRIGU1dbl

From *longdblfio.U*:

This variable conditionally defines the `PERL_PRIGU1dbl` symbol, which indicates that `stdio` has a symbol to print long doubles. The `U` in the name is to separate this from `d_PRIg1dbl` so that even case-blind systems can see the difference.

d_PRIi64

From *quadfio.U*:

This variable conditionally defines the `PERL_PRIi64` symbol, which indicates that `stdio` has a symbol to print 64-bit decimal numbers.

d_printf_format_null

From *d_attribut.U*:

This variable conditionally defines `PRINTF_FORMAT_NULL_OK`, which indicates the C compiler allows `printf`-like formats to be null.

d_PRIo64

From *quadfio.U*:

This variable conditionally defines the PERL_PRIo64 symbol, which indicates that stdio has a symbol to print 64-bit octal numbers.

d_PRIu64

From *quadfio.U*:

This variable conditionally defines the PERL_PRIu64 symbol, which indicates that stdio has a symbol to print 64-bit unsigned decimal numbers.

d_PRIx64

From *quadfio.U*:

This variable conditionally defines the PERL_PRIx64 symbol, which indicates that stdio has a symbol to print 64-bit hexadecimal numbers.

d_PRIXU64

From *quadfio.U*:

This variable conditionally defines the PERL_PRIXU64 symbol, which indicates that stdio has a symbol to print 64-bit hExADEcImAl numbers. TheU in the name is to separate this from d_PRIx64 so that even case-blind systems can see the difference.

d_proclselfexe

From *d_proclselfexe.U*:

Defined if \$proclselfexe is symlink to the absolute pathname of the executing program.

d_pseudofork

From *d_vfork.U*:

This variable conditionally defines the HAS_PSEUDOFORK symbol, which indicates that an emulation of the fork routine is available.

d_pthread_atfork

From *d_pthread_atfork.U*:

This variable conditionally defines the HAS_PTHREAD_ATFORK symbol, which indicates to the C program that the *pthread_atfork()* routine is available.

d_pthread_attr_setscope

From *d_pthread_attr_ss.U*:

This variable conditionally defines HAS_PTHREAD_ATTR_SETSCOPE if *pthread_attr_setscope()* is available to set the contention scope attribute of a thread attribute object.

d_pthread_yield

From *d_pthread_y.U*:

This variable conditionally defines the HAS_PTHREAD_YIELD symbol if the *pthread_yield* routine is available to yield the execution of the current thread.

d_pwage

From *i_pwd.U*:

This variable conditionally defines PWAGE, which indicates that struct passwd contains pw_age.

d_pwchange

From *i_pwd.U*:

This variable conditionally defines PWCHANGE, which indicates that struct passwd contains pw_change.

d_pwclass

From *i_pwd.U*:

This variable conditionally defines PWCLASS, which indicates that struct passwd contains pw_class.

d_pwcomment

From *i_pwd.U*:

This variable conditionally defines PWCOMMENT, which indicates that struct passwd contains pw_comment.

d_pwexpire

From *i_pwd.U*:

This variable conditionally defines PWEXPIRE, which indicates that struct passwd contains pw_expire.

d_pwgecos

From *i_pwd.U*:

This variable conditionally defines PWGECOS, which indicates that struct passwd contains pw_gecos.

d_pwpasswd

From *i_pwd.U*:

This variable conditionally defines PWPASSWD, which indicates that struct passwd contains pw_passwd.

d_pwquota

From *i_pwd.U*:

This variable conditionally defines PWQUOTA, which indicates that struct passwd contains pw_quota.

d_qgcvt

From *d_qgcvt.U*:

This variable conditionally defines the HAS_QGCVT symbol, which indicates to the C program that the *qgcvt()* routine is available.

d_quad

From *quadtype.U*:

This variable, if defined, tells that there's a 64-bit integer type, quadtype.

d_random_r

From *d_random_r.U*:

This variable conditionally defines the HAS_RANDOM_R symbol, which indicates to the C program that the *random_r()* routine is available.

d_readdir

From *d_readdir.U*:

This variable conditionally defines HAS_READDIR if *readdir()* is available to read directory entries.

d_readdir64_r

From *d_readdir64_r.U*:

This variable conditionally defines the HAS_READDIR64_R symbol, which indicates to the C program that the *readdir64_r()* routine is available.

d_readdir_r

From *d_readdir_r.U*:

This variable conditionally defines the `HAS_READDIR_R` symbol, which indicates to the C program that the *readdir_r()* routine is available.

d_readlink

From *d_readlink.U*:

This variable conditionally defines the `HAS_READLINK` symbol, which indicates to the C program that the *readlink()* routine is available to read the value of a symbolic link.

d_readv

From *d_readv.U*:

This variable conditionally defines the `HAS_READV` symbol, which indicates to the C program that the *readv()* routine is available.

d_recvmsg

From *d_recvmsg.U*:

This variable conditionally defines the `HAS_RECVMSG` symbol, which indicates to the C program that the *recvmsg()* routine is available.

d_rename

From *d_rename.U*:

This variable conditionally defines the `HAS_RENAME` symbol, which indicates to the C program that the *rename()* routine is available to rename files.

d_rewinddir

From *d_readdir.U*:

This variable conditionally defines `HAS_REWINDDIR` if *rewinddir()* is available.

d_rmdir

From *d_rmdir.U*:

This variable conditionally defines `HAS_RMDIR` if *rmdir()* is available to remove directories.

d_safebcopy

From *d_safebcopy.U*:

This variable conditionally defines the `HAS_SAFE_BCOPY` symbol if the *bcopy()* routine can do overlapping copies. Normally, you should probably use *memmove()*.

d_safemcpy

From *d_safemcpy.U*:

This variable conditionally defines the `HAS_SAFE_MEMCPY` symbol if the *memcpy()* routine can do overlapping copies. For overlapping copies, *memmove()* should be used, if available.

d_sanemcmp

From *d_sanemcmp.U*:

This variable conditionally defines the `HAS_SANE_MEMCMP` symbol if the *memcmp()* routine is available and can be used to compare relative magnitudes of chars with their high bits set.

d_sbrkproto

From *d_sbrkproto.U*:

This variable conditionally defines the `HAS_SBRK_PROTO` symbol, which indicates to the C program that the system provides a prototype for the *sbrk()* function. Otherwise, it is up to the program to supply one.

d_scalbnl

From *d_scalbnl.U*:

This variable conditionally defines the `HAS_SCALBNL` symbol, which indicates to the C program that the *scalbnl()* routine is available. If `ilogbl` is also present we can emulate `frexpl`.

d_sched_yield

From *d_pthread_y.U*:

This variable conditionally defines the `HAS_SCHED_YIELD` symbol if the `sched_yield` routine is available to yield the execution of the current thread.

d_scm_rights

From *d_socket.U*:

This variable conditionally defines the `HAS_SCM_RIGHTS` symbol, which indicates that the `SCM_RIGHTS` is available. `#ifdef` is not enough because it may be an enum, `glibc` has been known to do this.

d_SCNfldbl

From *longdblflfo.U*:

This variable conditionally defines the `PERL_PRIfldbl` symbol, which indicates that `stdio` has a symbol to scan long doubles.

d_seekdir

From *d_readdir.U*:

This variable conditionally defines `HAS_SEEKDIR` if *seekdir()* is available.

d_select

From *d_select.U*:

This variable conditionally defines `HAS_SELECT` if *select()* is available to select active file descriptors. A `<sys/time.h>` inclusion may be necessary for the timeout field.

d_sem

From *d_sem.U*:

This variable conditionally defines the `HAS_SEM` symbol, which indicates that the entire `sem*(2)` library is present.

d_semctl

From *d_semctl.U*:

This variable conditionally defines the `HAS_SEMCTL` symbol, which indicates to the C program that the *semctl()* routine is available.

d_semctl_semid_ds

From *d_union_semun.U*:

This variable conditionally defines `USE_SEMCTL_SEMID_DS`, which indicates that `struct semid_ds *` is to be used for `semctl IPC_STAT`.

d_semctl_semun

From *d_union_semun.U*:

This variable conditionally defines `USE_SEMCTL_SEMUN`, which indicates that union `semun` is to be used for `semctl IPC_STAT`.

d_semget

From *d_semget.U*:

This variable conditionally defines the `HAS_SEMGET` symbol, which indicates to the C program that the *semget()* routine is available.

d_semop

From *d_semop.U*:

This variable conditionally defines the `HAS_SEMOP` symbol, which indicates to the C program that the *semop()* routine is available.

d_sendmsg

From *d_sendmsg.U*:

This variable conditionally defines the `HAS_SENDMSG` symbol, which indicates to the C program that the *sendmsg()* routine is available.

d_setegid

From *d_setegid.U*:

This variable conditionally defines the `HAS_SETEGID` symbol, which indicates to the C program that the *setegid()* routine is available to change the effective gid of the current program.

d_seteuid

From *d_seteuid.U*:

This variable conditionally defines the `HAS_SETEUID` symbol, which indicates to the C program that the *seteuid()* routine is available to change the effective uid of the current program.

d_setgrent

From *d_setgrent.U*:

This variable conditionally defines the `HAS_SETGRENT` symbol, which indicates to the C program that the *setgrent()* routine is available for initializing sequential access to the group database.

d_setgrent_r

From *d_setgrent_r.U*:

This variable conditionally defines the `HAS_SETGRENT_R` symbol, which indicates to the C program that the *setgrent_r()* routine is available.

d_setgrps

From *d_setgrps.U*:

This variable conditionally defines the `HAS_SETGROUPS` symbol, which indicates to the C program that the *setgroups()* routine is available to set the list of process groups.

d_sethent

From *d_sethent.U*:

This variable conditionally defines `HAS_SETHOSTENT` if *sethostent()* is available.

d_sethostent_r

From *d_sethostent_r.U*:

This variable conditionally defines the `HAS_SETHOSTENT_R` symbol, which indicates to the C program that the *sethostent_r()* routine is available.

d_setitimer

From *d_setitimer.U*:

This variable conditionally defines the `HAS_SETITIMER` symbol, which indicates to the C program that the *setitimer()* routine is available.

d_setlinebuf

From *d_setlnbuf.U*:

This variable conditionally defines the `HAS_SETLINEBUF` symbol, which indicates to the C

program that the *setlinebuf()* routine is available to change stderr or stdout from block-buffered or unbuffered to a line-buffered mode.

d_setlocale

From *d_setlocale.U*:

This variable conditionally defines `HAS_SETLOCALE` if *setlocale()* is available to handle locale-specific ctype implementations.

d_setlocale_r

From *d_setlocale_r.U*:

This variable conditionally defines the `HAS_SETLOCALE_R` symbol, which indicates to the C program that the *setlocale_r()* routine is available.

d_setnetent

From *d_setnetent.U*:

This variable conditionally defines `HAS_SETNETENT` if *setnetent()* is available.

d_setnetent_r

From *d_setnetent_r.U*:

This variable conditionally defines the `HAS_SETNETENT_R` symbol, which indicates to the C program that the *setnetent_r()* routine is available.

d_setpent

From *d_setpent.U*:

This variable conditionally defines `HAS_SETPROTOENT` if *setprotoent()* is available.

d_setpgid

From *d_setpgid.U*:

This variable conditionally defines the `HAS_SETPGID` symbol if the *setpgid(pid, gpid)* function is available to set process group ID.

d_setpgrp

From *d_setpgrp.U*:

This variable conditionally defines `HAS_SETPGRP` if *setpgrp()* is available to set the current process group.

d_setpgrp2

From *d_setpgrp2.U*:

This variable conditionally defines the `HAS_SETPGRP2` symbol, which indicates to the C program that the *setpgrp2()* (as in *DG/UX*) routine is available to set the current process group.

d_setprior

From *d_setprior.U*:

This variable conditionally defines `HAS_SETPRIORITY` if *setpriority()* is available to set a process's priority.

d_setproctitle

From *d_setproctitle.U*:

This variable conditionally defines the `HAS_SETPROCTITLE` symbol, which indicates to the C program that the *setproctitle()* routine is available.

d_setprotoent_r

From *d_setprotoent_r.U*:

This variable conditionally defines the `HAS_SETPROTOENT_R` symbol, which indicates to the C program that the *setprotoent_r()* routine is available.

d_setpwent

From *d_setpwent.U*:

This variable conditionally defines the `HAS_SETPWENT` symbol, which indicates to the C program that the *setpwent()* routine is available for initializing sequential access to the passwd database.

d_setpwent_r

From *d_setpwent_r.U*:

This variable conditionally defines the `HAS_SETPWENT_R` symbol, which indicates to the C program that the *setpwent_r()* routine is available.

d_setregid

From *d_setregid.U*:

This variable conditionally defines `HAS_SETREGID` if *setregid()* is available to change the real and effective gid of the current process.

d_setresgid

From *d_setregid.U*:

This variable conditionally defines `HAS_SETRESGID` if *setresgid()* is available to change the real, effective and saved gid of the current process.

d_setresuid

From *d_setresuid.U*:

This variable conditionally defines `HAS_SETRESUID` if *setresuid()* is available to change the real, effective and saved uid of the current process.

d_setreuid

From *d_setreuid.U*:

This variable conditionally defines `HAS_SETREUID` if *setreuid()* is available to change the real and effective uid of the current process.

d_setruid

From *d_setruid.U*:

This variable conditionally defines the `HAS_SETRUID` symbol, which indicates to the C program that the *setruid()* routine is available to change the real uid of the current program.

d_setrgid

From *d_setrgid.U*:

This variable conditionally defines the `HAS_SETRGID` symbol, which indicates to the C program that the *setrgid()* routine is available to change the real gid of the current program.

d_setruid

From *d_setruid.U*:

This variable conditionally defines the `HAS_SETSERVENT` symbol, which indicates to the C program that the *setservernt_r()* routine is available.

d_setservent_r

From *d_setservent_r.U*:

This variable conditionally defines the `HAS_SETSERVENT_R` symbol, which indicates to the C program that the *setservernt_r()* routine is available.

d_setsid

From *d_setsid.U*:

This variable conditionally defines `HAS_SETSID` if *setsid()* is available to set the process group ID.

d_setvbuf

From *d_setvbuf.U*:

This variable conditionally defines the `HAS_SETVBUF` symbol, which indicates to the C program that the *setvbuf()* routine is available to change buffering on an open stdio stream.

d_shm

From *d_shm.U*:

This variable conditionally defines the `HAS_SHM` symbol, which indicates that the entire `shm*(2)` library is present.

d_shmat

From *d_shmat.U*:

This variable conditionally defines the `HAS_SHMAT` symbol, which indicates to the C program that the *shmat()* routine is available.

d_shmatprototype

From *d_shmat.U*:

This variable conditionally defines the `HAS_SHMAT_PROTOTYPE` symbol, which indicates that *sys/shm.h* has a prototype for *shmat*.

d_shmctl

From *d_shmctl.U*:

This variable conditionally defines the `HAS_SHMCTL` symbol, which indicates to the C program that the *shmctl()* routine is available.

d_shmdbl

From *d_shmdbl.U*:

This variable conditionally defines the `HAS_SHMDBL` symbol, which indicates to the C program that the *shmdbl()* routine is available.

d_shmget

From *d_shmget.U*:

This variable conditionally defines the `HAS_SHMGET` symbol, which indicates to the C program that the *shmget()* routine is available.

d_sigaction

From *d_sigaction.U*:

This variable conditionally defines the `HAS_SIGACTION` symbol, which indicates that the `Vr4` *sigaction()* routine is available.

d_signbit

From *d_signbit.U*:

This variable conditionally defines the `HAS_SIGNBIT` symbol, which indicates to the C program that the *signbit()* routine is available and safe to use with perl's intern NV type.

d_sigprocmask

From *d_sigprocmask.U*:

This variable conditionally defines `HAS_SIGPROCMASK` if *sigprocmask()* is available to examine or change the signal mask of the calling process.

d_sigsetjmp

From *d_sigsetjmp.U*:

This variable conditionally defines the `HAS_SIGSETJMP` symbol, which indicates that the *sigsetjmp()* routine is available to call *setjmp()* and optionally save the process's signal mask.

d_sin6_scope_id

From *d_socket.U*:

This variable conditionally defines the `HAS_SIN6_SCOPE_ID` symbol, which indicates that a struct `sockaddr_in6` structure has the `sin6_scope_id` member.

d_sitearch

From *sitearch.U*:

This variable conditionally defines `SITEARCH` to hold the pathname of architecture-dependent library files for `$package`. If `$$sitearch` is the same as `$archlib`, then this is set to `undef`.

d_snprintf

From *d_snprintf.U*:

This variable conditionally defines the `HAS_SNPRINTF` symbol, which indicates to the C program that the `snprintf()` library function is available.

d_sockaddr_in6

From *d_socket.U*:

This variable conditionally defines the `HAS_SOCKADDR_IN6` symbol, which indicates the availability of a struct `sockaddr_in6`.

d_sockaddr_sa_len

From *d_socket.U*:

This variable conditionally defines the `HAS_SOCKADDR_SA_LEN` symbol, which indicates that a struct `sockaddr` structure has the `sa_len` member.

d_socketmark

From *d_socketmark.U*:

This variable conditionally defines the `HAS_SOCKETMARK` symbol, which indicates to the C program that the `socketmark()` routine is available.

d_socketmarkproto

From *d_socketmarkproto.U*:

This variable conditionally defines the `HAS_SOCKETMARK_PROTO` symbol, which indicates to the C program that the system provides a prototype for the `socketmark()` function. Otherwise, it is up to the program to supply one.

d_socket

From *d_socket.U*:

This variable conditionally defines `HAS_SOCKET`, which indicates that the BSD socket interface is supported.

d_socklen_t

From *d_socklen_t.U*:

This symbol will be defined if the C compiler supports `socklen_t`.

d_socketpair

From *d_socket.U*:

This variable conditionally defines the `HAS_SOCKETPAIR` symbol, which indicates that the BSD `socketpair()` is supported.

d_socks5_init

From *d_socks5_init.U*:

This variable conditionally defines the `HAS_SOCKS5_INIT` symbol, which indicates to the C program that the `socks5_init()` routine is available.

d_sprintf_returns_strlen

From *d_sprintf_len.U*:

This variable defines whether `sprintf` returns the length of the string (as per the ANSI spec). Some C libraries retain compatibility with pre-ANSI C and return a pointer to the passed in buffer; for these this variable will be undef.

d_sqrtl

From *d_sqrtl.U*:

This variable conditionally defines the `HAS_SQRTL` symbol, which indicates to the C program that the `sqrtl()` routine is available.

d_srand48_r

From *d_srand48_r.U*:

This variable conditionally defines the `HAS_SRAND48_R` symbol, which indicates to the C program that the `srand48_r()` routine is available.

d_srandom_r

From *d_srandom_r.U*:

This variable conditionally defines the `HAS_SRANDOM_R` symbol, which indicates to the C program that the `srandom_r()` routine is available.

d_sresgproto

From *d_sresgproto.U*:

This variable conditionally defines the `HAS_SETRESGID_PROTO` symbol, which indicates to the C program that the system provides a prototype for the `setresgid()` function. Otherwise, it is up to the program to supply one.

d_sresuproto

From *d_sresuproto.U*:

This variable conditionally defines the `HAS_SETRESUID_PROTO` symbol, which indicates to the C program that the system provides a prototype for the `setresuid()` function. Otherwise, it is up to the program to supply one.

d_statblks

From *d_statblks.U*:

This variable conditionally defines `USE_STAT_BLOCKS` if this system has a `stat` structure declaring `st_blksize` and `st_blocks`.

d_statfs_f_flags

From *d_statfs_f_flags.U*:

This variable conditionally defines the `HAS_STRUCT_STATFS_F_FLAGS` symbol, which indicates to `struct statfs` from has `f_flags` member. This kind of `struct statfs` is coming from *sys/mount.h* (BSD), not from *sys/statfs.h* (SYSV).

d_statfs_s

From *d_statfs_s.U*:

This variable conditionally defines the `HAS_STRUCT_STATFS` symbol, which indicates that the `struct statfs` is supported.

d_static_inline

From *d_static_inline.U*:

This variable conditionally defines the `HAS_STATIC_INLINE` symbol, which indicates that the C compiler supports C99-style static inline. That is, the function can't be called from another translation unit.

d_statvfs

From *d_statvfs.U*:

This variable conditionally defines the `HAS_STATVFS` symbol, which indicates to the C program that the *statvfs()* routine is available.

d_stdio_cnt_lval

From *d_stdstdio.U*:

This variable conditionally defines `STDIO_CNT_LVALUE` if the `FILE_cnt` macro can be used as an lvalue.

d_stdio_ptr_lval

From *d_stdstdio.U*:

This variable conditionally defines `STDIO_PTR_LVALUE` if the `FILE_ptr` macro can be used as an lvalue.

d_stdio_ptr_lval_nochange_cnt

From *d_stdstdio.U*:

This symbol is defined if using the `FILE_ptr` macro as an lvalue to increase the pointer by `n` leaves `File_cnt(fp)` unchanged.

d_stdio_ptr_lval_sets_cnt

From *d_stdstdio.U*:

This symbol is defined if using the `FILE_ptr` macro as an lvalue to increase the pointer by `n` has the side effect of decreasing the value of `File_cnt(fp)` by `n`.

d_stdio_stream_array

From *stdio_streams.U*:

This variable tells whether there is an array holding the stdio streams.

d_stdiobase

From *d_stdstdio.U*:

This variable conditionally defines `USE_STDIO_BASE` if this system has a `FILE` structure declaring a usable `_base` field (or equivalent) in *stdio.h*.

d_stdstdio

From *d_stdstdio.U*:

This variable conditionally defines `USE_STDIO_PTR` if this system has a `FILE` structure declaring usable `_ptr` and `_cnt` fields (or equivalent) in *stdio.h*.

d_strchr

From *d_strchr.U*:

This variable conditionally defines `HAS_STRCHR` if *strchr()* and *strrchr()* are available for string searching.

d_strcoll

From *d_strcoll.U*:

This variable conditionally defines `HAS_STRCOLL` if *strcoll()* is available to compare strings using collating information.

d_structcpy

From *d_structcpy.U*:

This variable conditionally defines the `USE_STRUCT_COPY` symbol, which indicates to the C program that this C compiler knows how to copy structures.

d_strerrorm

From *d_strerror.U*:

This variable holds what `Strerror` is defined as to translate an error code condition into an error message string. It could be `strerror` or a more complex macro emulating `strerror` with `sys_errlist[]`, or the `unknown` string when both `strerror` and `sys_errlist` are missing.

d_strerror

From *d_strerror.U*:

This variable conditionally defines `HAS_STRERROR` if `strerror()` is available to translate error numbers to strings.

d_strerror_r

From *d_strerror_r.U*:

This variable conditionally defines the `HAS_STRERROR_R` symbol, which indicates to the C program that the `strerror_r()` routine is available.

d_strftime

From *d_strftime.U*:

This variable conditionally defines the `HAS_STRFTIME` symbol, which indicates to the C program that the `strftime()` routine is available.

d_strlcat

From *d_strlcat.U*:

This variable conditionally defines the `HAS_STRLCAT` symbol, which indicates to the C program that the `strlcat()` routine is available.

d_strlcpy

From *d_strlcpy.U*:

This variable conditionally defines the `HAS_STRLCPY` symbol, which indicates to the C program that the `strlcpy()` routine is available.

d_strtod

From *d_strtod.U*:

This variable conditionally defines the `HAS_STRTOD` symbol, which indicates to the C program that the `strtod()` routine is available to provide better numeric string conversion than `atof()`.

d_strtol

From *d_strtol.U*:

This variable conditionally defines the `HAS_STRTOL` symbol, which indicates to the C program that the `strtol()` routine is available to provide better numeric string conversion than `atoi()` and friends.

d_strtold

From *d_strtold.U*:

This variable conditionally defines the `HAS_STRTOLD` symbol, which indicates to the C program that the `strtold()` routine is available.

d_strtoll

From *d_strtoll.U*:

This variable conditionally defines the `HAS_STRTOLL` symbol, which indicates to the C program that the `strtoll()` routine is available.

d_strtoq

From *d_strtoq.U*:

This variable conditionally defines the `HAS_STRTOQ` symbol, which indicates to the C program

that the *strtoq()* routine is available.

`d_strtoul`

From *d_strtoul.U*:

This variable conditionally defines the `HAS_STRTOUL` symbol, which indicates to the C program that the *strtoul()* routine is available to provide conversion of strings to unsigned long.

`d_strtoull`

From *d_strtoull.U*:

This variable conditionally defines the `HAS_STRTOULL` symbol, which indicates to the C program that the *strtoull()* routine is available.

`d_strtouq`

From *d_strtouq.U*:

This variable conditionally defines the `HAS_STRTOUQ` symbol, which indicates to the C program that the *strtouq()* routine is available.

`d_strxfrm`

From *d_strxfrm.U*:

This variable conditionally defines `HAS_STRXFRM` if *strxfrm()* is available to transform strings.

`d_suidsafe`

From *d_dosuid.U*:

This variable conditionally defines `SETUID_SCRIPTS_ARE_SECURE_NOW` if setuid scripts can be secure. This test looks in */dev/fd/*.

`d_symlink`

From *d_symlink.U*:

This variable conditionally defines the `HAS_SYMLINK` symbol, which indicates to the C program that the *symlink()* routine is available to create symbolic links.

`d_syscall`

From *d_syscall.U*:

This variable conditionally defines `HAS_SYSCALL` if *syscall()* is available call arbitrary system calls.

`d_syscallproto`

From *d_syscallproto.U*:

This variable conditionally defines the `HAS_SYSCALL_PROTO` symbol, which indicates to the C program that the system provides a prototype for the *syscall()* function. Otherwise, it is up to the program to supply one.

`d_sysconf`

From *d_sysconf.U*:

This variable conditionally defines the `HAS_SYSCONF` symbol, which indicates to the C program that the *sysconf()* routine is available to determine system related limits and options.

`d_syserrlst`

From *d_strerror.U*:

This variable conditionally defines `HAS_SYS_ERRNOLIST` if `sys_errnolist[]` is available to translate error numbers to the symbolic name.

d_syserrlst

From *d_strerror.U*:

This variable conditionally defines `HAS_SYS_ERRLIST` if `sys_errlist[]` is available to translate error numbers to strings.

d_system

From *d_system.U*:

This variable conditionally defines `HAS_SYSTEM` if `system()` is available to issue a shell command.

d_tcgetpgrp

From *d_tcgetpgrp.U*:

This variable conditionally defines the `HAS_TCGETPGRP` symbol, which indicates to the C program that the `tcgetpgrp()` routine is available. to get foreground process groupID.

d_tcsetpgrp

From *d_tcsetpgrp.U*:

This variable conditionally defines the `HAS_TCSETPGRP` symbol, which indicates to the C program that the `tcsetpgrp()` routine is available to set foreground process group ID.

d_telldir

From *d_readdir.U*:

This variable conditionally defines `HAS_TELLDIR` if `telldir()` is available.

d_telldirproto

From *d_telldirproto.U*:

This variable conditionally defines the `HAS_TELLDIR_PROTO` symbol, which indicates to the C program that the system provides a prototype for the `telldir()` function. Otherwise, it is up to the program to supply one.

d_time

From *d_time.U*:

This variable conditionally defines the `HAS_TIME` symbol, which indicates that the `time()` routine exists. The `time()` routine is normally provided on UNIX systems.

d_timegm

From *d_timegm.U*:

This variable conditionally defines the `HAS_TIMEGM` symbol, which indicates to the C program that the `timegm()` routine is available.

d_times

From *d_times.U*:

This variable conditionally defines the `HAS_TIMES` symbol, which indicates that the `times()` routine exists. The `times()` routine is normally provided on UNIX systems. You may have to include `<sys/times.h>`.

d_tm_tm_gmtoff

From *i_time.U*:

This variable conditionally defines `HAS_TM_TM_GMTOFF`, which indicates indicates to the C program that the struct `tm` has the `tm_gmtoff` field.

d_tm_tm_zone

From *i_time.U*:

This variable conditionally defines `HAS_TM_TM_ZONE`, which indicates indicates to the C program that the struct `tm` has the `tm_zone` field.

d_tmpnam_r

From *d_tmpnam_r.U*:

This variable conditionally defines the `HAS_TMPNAM_R` symbol, which indicates to the C program that the *tmpnam_r()* routine is available.

d_truncate

From *d_truncate.U*:

This variable conditionally defines `HAS_TRUNCATE` if *truncate()* is available to truncate files.

d_ttyname_r

From *d_ttyname_r.U*:

This variable conditionally defines the `HAS_TTYNAME_R` symbol, which indicates to the C program that the *ttyname_r()* routine is available.

d_tzname

From *d_tzname.U*:

This variable conditionally defines `HAS_TZNAME` if `tzname[]` is available to access timezone names.

d_u32align

From *d_u32align.U*:

This variable tells whether you must access character data through U32-aligned pointers.

d_ualarm

From *d_ualarm.U*:

This variable conditionally defines the `HAS_UALARM` symbol, which indicates to the C program that the *ualarm()* routine is available.

d_umask

From *d_umask.U*:

This variable conditionally defines the `HAS_UMASK` symbol, which indicates to the C program that the *umask()* routine is available. to set and get the value of the file creation mask.

d_uname

From *d_gethname.U*:

This variable conditionally defines the `HAS_UNAME` symbol, which indicates to the C program that the *uname()* routine may be used to derive the host name.

d_union_semun

From *d_union_semun.U*:

This variable conditionally defines `HAS_UNION_SEMUN` if the union `semun` is defined by including `<sys/sem.h>`.

d_unordered

From *d_unordered.U*:

This variable conditionally defines the `HAS_UNORDERED` symbol, which indicates to the C program that the *unordered()* routine is available.

d_unsetenv

From *d_unsetenv.U*:

This variable conditionally defines the `HAS_UNSETENV` symbol, which indicates to the C program that the *unsetenv()* routine is available.

d_usleep

From *d_usleep.U*:

This variable conditionally defines `HAS_USLEEP` if `usleep()` is available to do high granularity sleeps.

`d_usleepproto`

From `d_usleepproto.U`:

This variable conditionally defines the `HAS_USLEEP_PROTO` symbol, which indicates to the C program that the system provides a prototype for the `usleep()` function. Otherwise, it is up to the program to supply one.

`d_ustat`

From `d_ustat.U`:

This variable conditionally defines `HAS_USTAT` if `ustat()` is available to query file system statistics by `dev_t`.

`d_vendorarch`

From `vendorarch.U`:

This variable conditionally defined `PERL_VENDORARCH`.

`d_vendorbin`

From `vendorbin.U`:

This variable conditionally defines `PERL_VENDORBIN`.

`d_vendorlib`

From `vendorlib.U`:

This variable conditionally defines `PERL_VENDORLIB`.

`d_vendorscript`

From `vendorscript.U`:

This variable conditionally defines `PERL_VENDORSRIPT`.

`d_vfork`

From `d_vfork.U`:

This variable conditionally defines the `HAS_VFORK` symbol, which indicates the `vfork()` routine is available.

`d_void_closedir`

From `d_closedir.U`:

This variable conditionally defines `VOID_CLOSEDIR` if `closedir()` does not return a value.

`d_voidsig`

From `d_voidsig.U`:

This variable conditionally defines `VOIDSIG` if this system declares “`void (*signal(...))()`” in `signal.h`. The old way was to declare it as “`int (*signal(...))()`”.

`d_voidtty`

From `i_sysioctl.U`:

This variable conditionally defines `USE_IOCTLNOTTY` to indicate that the `ioctl()` call with `TIOCNOTTY` should be used to void tty association. Otherwise (on USG probably), it is enough to close the standard file descriptors and do a `setpgrp()`.

`d_volatile`

From `d_volatile.U`:

This variable conditionally defines the `HASVOLATILE` symbol, which indicates to the C program that this C compiler knows about the volatile declaration.

d_vprintf

From *d_vprintf.U*:

This variable conditionally defines the `HAS_VPRINTF` symbol, which indicates to the C program that the *vprintf()* routine is available to printf with a pointer to an argument list.

d_vsnprintf

From *d_snprintf.U*:

This variable conditionally defines the `HAS_VSNPRINTF` symbol, which indicates to the C program that the *vsnprintf()* library function is available.

d_wait4

From *d_wait4.U*:

This variable conditionally defines the `HAS_WAIT4` symbol, which indicates the *wait4()* routine is available.

d_waitpid

From *d_waitpid.U*:

This variable conditionally defines `HAS_WAITPID` if *waitpid()* is available to wait for child process.

d_wcstombs

From *d_wcstombs.U*:

This variable conditionally defines the `HAS_WCSTOMBS` symbol, which indicates to the C program that the *wcstombs()* routine is available to convert wide character strings to multibyte strings.

d_wctomb

From *d_wctomb.U*:

This variable conditionally defines the `HAS_WCTOMB` symbol, which indicates to the C program that the *wctomb()* routine is available to convert a wide character to a multibyte.

d_writev

From *d_writev.U*:

This variable conditionally defines the `HAS_WRITEV` symbol, which indicates to the C program that the *writev()* routine is available.

d_xenix

From *Guess.U*:

This variable conditionally defines the symbol `XENIX`, which alerts the C program that it runs under Xenix.

date

From *Loc.U*:

This variable is used internally by Configure to determine the full pathname (if any) of the date program. After Configure runs, the value is reset to a plain `date` and is not useful.

db_hashtype

From *i_db.U*:

This variable contains the type of the hash structure element in the `<db.h>` header file. In older versions of DB, it was `int`, while in newer ones it is `u_int32_t`.

db_prefixtype

From *i_db.U*:

This variable contains the type of the prefix structure element in the `<db.h>` header file. In older versions of DB, it was `int`, while in newer ones it is `size_t`.

db_version_major

From *i_db.U*:

This variable contains the major version number of Berkeley DB found in the <db.h> header file.

db_version_minor

From *i_db.U*:

This variable contains the minor version number of Berkeley DB found in the <db.h> header file. For DB version 1 this is always 0.

db_version_patch

From *i_db.U*:

This variable contains the patch version number of Berkeley DB found in the <db.h> header file. For DB version 1 this is always 0.

direntrytype

From *i_dirent.U*:

This symbol is set to `struct direct` or `struct dirent` depending on whether `dirent` is available or not. You should use this pseudo type to portably declare your directory entries.

dlext

From *dlext.U*:

This variable contains the extension that is to be used for the dynamically loaded modules that perl generates.

dlsrc

From *dlsrc.U*:

This variable contains the name of the dynamic loading file that will be used with the package.

doublesize

From *doublesize.U*:

This variable contains the value of the `DOUBLESIZE` symbol, which indicates to the C program how many bytes there are in a double.

drand01

From *randfunc.U*:

Indicates the macro to be used to generate normalized random numbers. Uses `randfunc`, often divided by `(double) (((unsigned long) 1 << randbits))` in order to normalize the result. In C programs, the macro `Drand01` is mapped to `drand01`.

drand48_r_proto

From *d_drand48_r.U*:

This variable encodes the prototype of `drand48_r`. It is zero if `d_drand48_r` is undef, and one of the `REENTRANT_PROTO_T_ABC` macros of *reentr.h* if `d_drand48_r` is defined.

dtrace

From *usedtrace.U*:

This variable holds the location of the `dtrace` executable.

dynamic_ext

From *Extensions.U*:

This variable holds a list of XS extension files we want to link dynamically into the package. It is used by Makefile.

e

eagain

From *nblock_io.U*:

This variable bears the symbolic `errno` code set by `read()` when no data is present on the file and non-blocking I/O was enabled (otherwise, `read()` blocks naturally).

ebcdic

From *ebcdic.U*:

This variable conditionally defines `EBCDIC` if this system uses `EBCDIC` encoding.

echo

From *Loc.U*:

This variable is used internally by `Configure` to determine the full pathname (if any) of the `echo` program. After `Configure` runs, the value is reset to a plain `echo` and is not useful.

egrep

From *Loc.U*:

This variable is used internally by `Configure` to determine the full pathname (if any) of the `egrep` program. After `Configure` runs, the value is reset to a plain `egrep` and is not useful.

emacs

From *Loc.U*:

This variable is defined but not used by `Configure`. The value is the empty string and is not useful.

endgrent_r_proto

From *d_endgrent_r.U*:

This variable encodes the prototype of `endgrent_r`. It is zero if `d_endgrent_r` is undef, and one of the `REENTRANT_PROTO_T_ABC` macros of *reentr.h* if `d_endgrent_r` is defined.

endhostent_r_proto

From *d_endhostent_r.U*:

This variable encodes the prototype of `endhostent_r`. It is zero if `d_endhostent_r` is undef, and one of the `REENTRANT_PROTO_T_ABC` macros of *reentr.h* if `d_endhostent_r` is defined.

endnetent_r_proto

From *d_endnetent_r.U*:

This variable encodes the prototype of `endnetent_r`. It is zero if `d_endnetent_r` is undef, and one of the `REENTRANT_PROTO_T_ABC` macros of *reentr.h* if `d_endnetent_r` is defined.

endprotoent_r_proto

From *d_endprotoent_r.U*:

This variable encodes the prototype of `endprotoent_r`. It is zero if `d_endprotoent_r` is undef, and one of the `REENTRANT_PROTO_T_ABC` macros of *reentr.h* if `d_endprotoent_r` is defined.

endpwent_r_proto

From *d_endpwent_r.U*:

This variable encodes the prototype of `endpwent_r`. It is zero if `d_endpwent_r` is undef, and one of the `REENTRANT_PROTO_T_ABC` macros of *reentr.h* if `d_endpwent_r` is defined.

endservent_r_proto

From *d_endservent_r.U*:

This variable encodes the prototype of `endservent_r`. It is zero if `d_endservent_r` is undef, and one of the `REENTRANT_PROTO_T_ABC` macros of *reentr.h* if `d_endservent_r` is defined.

eunicefix

From *Init.U*:

When running under Eunice this variable contains a command which will convert a shell script to the proper form of text file for it to be executable by the shell. On other systems it is a no-op.

exe_ext

From *Unix.U*:

This is an old synonym for `_exe`.

expr

From *Loc.U*:

This variable is used internally by Configure to determine the full pathname (if any) of the expr program. After Configure runs, the value is reset to a plain `expr` and is not useful.

extensions

From *Extensions.U*:

This variable holds a list of all extension files (both XS and non-xs) installed with the package. It is propagated to *Config.pm* and is typically used to test whether a particular extension is available.

extern_C

From *Csym.U*:

ANSI C requires `extern` where C++ requires `'extern C'`. This variable can be used in Configure to do the right thing.

extras

From *Extras.U*:

This variable holds a list of extra modules to install.

f**fflushall**

From *fflushall.U*:

This symbol, if defined, tells that to flush all pending stdio output one must loop through all the stdio file handles stored in an array and fflush them. Note that if `fflushNULL` is defined, `fflushall` will not even be probed for and will be left undefined.

fflushNULL

From *fflushall.U*:

This symbol, if defined, tells that `fflush(NULL)` correctly flushes all pending stdio output without side effects. In particular, on some platforms calling `fflush(NULL)` **still** corrupts STDIN if it is a pipe.

find

From *Loc.U*:

This variable is defined but not used by Configure. The value is the empty string and is not useful.

firstmakefile

From *Unix.U*:

This variable defines the first file searched by make. On unix, it is `makefile` (then `Makefile`). On case-insensitive systems, it might be something else. This is only used to deal with convoluted make depend tricks.

flex

From *Loc.U*:

This variable is defined but not used by Configure. The value is the empty string and is not useful.

fposize

From *fposize.U*:

This variable contains the size of a *fpostype* in bytes.

fpostype

From *fpostype.U*:

This variable defines *Fpos_t* to be something like *fpos_t*, *long*, *uint*, or whatever type is used to declare file positions in *libc*.

freetype

From *mallocsrc.U*:

This variable contains the return type of *free()*. It is usually *void*, but occasionally *int*.

from

From *Cross.U*:

This variable contains the command used by Configure to copy files from the target host. Useful and available only during Perl build. The string `:` if not cross-compiling.

full_ar

From *Loc_ar.U*:

This variable contains the full pathname to *ar*, whether or not the user has specified *portability*. This is only used in the *Makefile.SH*.

full_csh

From *d_csh.U*:

This variable contains the full pathname to *csh*, whether or not the user has specified *portability*. This is only used in the compiled C program, and we assume that all systems which can share this executable will have the same full pathname to *csh*.

full_sed

From *Loc_sed.U*:

This variable contains the full pathname to *sed*, whether or not the user has specified *portability*. This is only used in the compiled C program, and we assume that all systems which can share this executable will have the same full pathname to *sed*.

g**gccansipedantic**

From *gccvers.U*:

If GNU *cc* (*gcc*) is used, this variable will enable (if set) the *-ansi* and *-pedantic* *cflags* for building core files (through *cflags* script). (See *Porting/pumpkin.pod* for full description).

gccosandvers

From *gccvers.U*:

If GNU *cc* (*gcc*) is used, this variable holds the operating system and version used to compile *gcc*. It is set to `''` if not *gcc*, or if nothing useful can be parsed as the *os* version.

gccversion

From *gccvers.U*:

If GNU *cc* (*gcc*) is used, this variable holds 1 or 2 to indicate whether the compiler is version 1 or 2. This is used in setting some of the default *cflags*. It is set to `''` if not *gcc*.

getgrent_r_proto

From *d_getgrent_r.U*:

This variable encodes the prototype of `getgrent_r`. It is zero if `d_getgrent_r` is undef, and one of the `REENTRANT_PROTO_T_ABC` macros of *reentr.h* if `d_getgrent_r` is defined.

getgrgid_r_proto

From *d_getgrgid_r.U*:

This variable encodes the prototype of `getgrgid_r`. It is zero if `d_getgrgid_r` is undef, and one of the `REENTRANT_PROTO_T_ABC` macros of *reentr.h* if `d_getgrgid_r` is defined.

getgrnam_r_proto

From *d_getgrnam_r.U*:

This variable encodes the prototype of `getgrnam_r`. It is zero if `d_getgrnam_r` is undef, and one of the `REENTRANT_PROTO_T_ABC` macros of *reentr.h* if `d_getgrnam_r` is defined.

gethostbyaddr_r_proto

From *d_gethostbyaddr_r.U*:

This variable encodes the prototype of `gethostbyaddr_r`. It is zero if `d_gethostbyaddr_r` is undef, and one of the `REENTRANT_PROTO_T_ABC` macros of *reentr.h* if `d_gethostbyaddr_r` is defined.

gethostbyname_r_proto

From *d_gethostbyname_r.U*:

This variable encodes the prototype of `gethostbyname_r`. It is zero if `d_gethostbyname_r` is undef, and one of the `REENTRANT_PROTO_T_ABC` macros of *reentr.h* if `d_gethostbyname_r` is defined.

gethostent_r_proto

From *d_gethostent_r.U*:

This variable encodes the prototype of `gethostent_r`. It is zero if `d_gethostent_r` is undef, and one of the `REENTRANT_PROTO_T_ABC` macros of *reentr.h* if `d_gethostent_r` is defined.

getlogin_r_proto

From *d_getlogin_r.U*:

This variable encodes the prototype of `getlogin_r`. It is zero if `d_getlogin_r` is undef, and one of the `REENTRANT_PROTO_T_ABC` macros of *reentr.h* if `d_getlogin_r` is defined.

getnetbyaddr_r_proto

From *d_getnetbyaddr_r.U*:

This variable encodes the prototype of `getnetbyaddr_r`. It is zero if `d_getnetbyaddr_r` is undef, and one of the `REENTRANT_PROTO_T_ABC` macros of *reentr.h* if `d_getnetbyaddr_r` is defined.

getnetbyname_r_proto

From *d_getnetbyname_r.U*:

This variable encodes the prototype of `getnetbyname_r`. It is zero if `d_getnetbyname_r` is undef, and one of the `REENTRANT_PROTO_T_ABC` macros of *reentr.h* if `d_getnetbyname_r` is defined.

getnetent_r_proto

From *d_getnetent_r.U*:

This variable encodes the prototype of `getnetent_r`. It is zero if `d_getnetent_r` is undef, and one of the `REENTRANT_PROTO_T_ABC` macros of *reentr.h* if `d_getnetent_r` is defined.

getprotobyname_r_proto

From *d_getprotobyname_r.U*:

This variable encodes the prototype of `getprotobyname_r`. It is zero if `d_getprotobyname_r` is undef, and one of the `REENTRANT_PROTO_T_ABC` macros of *reentr.h* if `d_getprotobyname_r` is defined.

getprotobynumber_r_proto

From *d_getprotobynumber_r.U*:

This variable encodes the prototype of `getprotobynumber_r`. It is zero if `d_getprotobynumber_r` is undef, and one of the `REENTRANT_PROTO_T_ABC` macros of *reentr.h* if `d_getprotobynumber_r` is defined.

getprotoent_r_proto

From *d_getprotoent_r.U*:

This variable encodes the prototype of `getprotoent_r`. It is zero if `d_getprotoent_r` is undef, and one of the `REENTRANT_PROTO_T_ABC` macros of *reentr.h* if `d_getprotoent_r` is defined.

getpwent_r_proto

From *d_getpwent_r.U*:

This variable encodes the prototype of `getpwent_r`. It is zero if `d_getpwent_r` is undef, and one of the `REENTRANT_PROTO_T_ABC` macros of *reentr.h* if `d_getpwent_r` is defined.

getpwnam_r_proto

From *d_getpwnam_r.U*:

This variable encodes the prototype of `getpwnam_r`. It is zero if `d_getpwnam_r` is undef, and one of the `REENTRANT_PROTO_T_ABC` macros of *reentr.h* if `d_getpwnam_r` is defined.

getpwuid_r_proto

From *d_getpwuid_r.U*:

This variable encodes the prototype of `getpwuid_r`. It is zero if `d_getpwuid_r` is undef, and one of the `REENTRANT_PROTO_T_ABC` macros of *reentr.h* if `d_getpwuid_r` is defined.

getservbyname_r_proto

From *d_getservbyname_r.U*:

This variable encodes the prototype of `getservbyname_r`. It is zero if `d_getservbyname_r` is undef, and one of the `REENTRANT_PROTO_T_ABC` macros of *reentr.h* if `d_getservbyname_r` is defined.

getservbyport_r_proto

From *d_getservbyport_r.U*:

This variable encodes the prototype of `getservbyport_r`. It is zero if `d_getservbyport_r` is undef, and one of the `REENTRANT_PROTO_T_ABC` macros of *reentr.h* if `d_getservbyport_r` is defined.

getservent_r_proto

From *d_getservent_r.U*:

This variable encodes the prototype of `getservent_r`. It is zero if `d_getservent_r` is undef, and one of the `REENTRANT_PROTO_T_ABC` macros of *reentr.h* if `d_getservent_r` is defined.

getspnam_r_proto

From *d_getspnam_r.U*:

This variable encodes the prototype of `getspnam_r`. It is zero if `d_getspnam_r` is undef, and one of the `REENTRANT_PROTO_T_ABC` macros of *reentr.h* if `d_getspnam_r` is defined.

gidformat

From *gidf.U*:

This variable contains the format string used for printing a `Gid_t`.

gidsign

From *gidsign.U*:

This variable contains the signedness of a `gidtype`. 1 for unsigned, -1 for signed.

gidsize

From *gidsize.U*:

This variable contains the size of a `gidtype` in bytes.

gidtype

From *gidtype.U*:

This variable defines `Gid_t` to be something like `gid_t`, `int`, `ushort`, or whatever type is used to declare the return type of *getgid()*. Typically, it is the type of group ids in the kernel.

glibpth

From *libpth.U*:

This variable holds the general path (space-separated) used to find libraries. It may contain directories that do not exist on this platform, `libpth` is the cleaned-up version.

gmake

From *Loc.U*:

This variable is used internally by `Configure` to determine the full pathname (if any) of the `gmake` program. After `Configure` runs, the value is reset to a plain `gmake` and is not useful.

gmtime_r_proto

From *d_gmtime_r.U*:

This variable encodes the prototype of `gmtime_r`. It is zero if `d_gmtime_r` is undef, and one of the `REENTRANT_PROTO_T_ABC` macros of *reentr.h* if `d_gmtime_r` is defined.

gnulibc_version

From *d_gnulibc.U*:

This variable contains the version number of the GNU C library. It is usually something like `2.2.5`. It is a plain `''` if this is not the GNU C library, or if the version is unknown.

grep

From *Loc.U*:

This variable is used internally by `Configure` to determine the full pathname (if any) of the `grep` program. After `Configure` runs, the value is reset to a plain `grep` and is not useful.

groupcat

From *nis.U*:

This variable contains a command that produces the text of the `/etc/group` file. This is normally `cat /etc/group`, but can be `ypcat group` when NIS is used. On some systems, such as `os390`, there may be no equivalent command, in which case this variable is unset.

groupstype

From *groupstype.U*:

This variable defines `Groups_t` to be something like `gid_t`, `int`, `ushort`, or whatever type is used for the second argument to *getgroups()* and *setgroups()*. Usually, this is the same as `gidtype` (`gid_t`), but sometimes it isn't.

gzip

From *Loc.U*:

This variable is used internally by Configure to determine the full pathname (if any) of the gzip program. After Configure runs, the value is reset to a plain `gzip` and is not useful.

h**h_fcntl**

From *h_fcntl.U*:

This variable gets set in various places to tell `i_fcntl` that `<fcntl.h>` should be included.

h_sysfile

From *h_sysfile.U*:

This variable gets set in various places to tell `i_sys_file` that `<sys/file.h>` should be included.

hint

From *Oldconfig.U*:

Gives the type of hints used for previous answers. May be one of `default`, `recommended` or `previous`.

hostperl

From *Cross.U*:

This variable contains the path to a miniperl binary that can be run on the host OS when cross-compiling. Useful and available only during Perl build. Empty string "" if not cross-compiling.

hostgenerate

From *Cross.U*:

This variable contains the path to a `generate_uudmap` binary that can be run on the host OS when cross-compiling. Useful and available only during Perl build. Empty string "" if not cross-compiling.

hostosname

From *Cross.U*:

This variable contains the original value of `$0` for `hostperl` when cross-compiling. This is useful to pick the proper tools when running build code in the host. Empty string "" if not cross-compiling.

hostcat

From *nis.U*:

This variable contains a command that produces the text of the `/etc/hosts` file. This is normally `cat /etc/hosts`, but can be `ypcat hosts` when NIS is used. On some systems, such as `os390`, there may be no equivalent command, in which case this variable is unset.

html1dir

From *html1dir.U*:

This variable contains the name of the directory in which html source pages are to be put. This directory is for pages that describe whole programs, not libraries or modules. It is intended to correspond roughly to section 1 of the Unix manuals.

html1direxp

From *html1dir.U*:

This variable is the same as the `html1dir` variable, but is filename expanded at configuration time, for convenient use in makefiles.

html3dir

From *html3dir.U*:

This variable contains the name of the directory in which html source pages are to be put. This directory is for pages that describe libraries or modules. It is intended to correspond roughly to section 3 of the Unix manuals.

html3direxp

From *html3dir.U*:

This variable is the same as the `html3dir` variable, but is filename expanded at configuration time, for convenient use in makefiles.

i**i16size**

From *perl.v.U*:

This variable is the size of an I16 in bytes.

i16type

From *perl.v.U*:

This variable contains the C type used for Perl's I16.

i32size

From *perl.v.U*:

This variable is the size of an I32 in bytes.

i32type

From *perl.v.U*:

This variable contains the C type used for Perl's I32.

i64size

From *perl.v.U*:

This variable is the size of an I64 in bytes.

i64type

From *perl.v.U*:

This variable contains the C type used for Perl's I64.

i8size

From *perl.v.U*:

This variable is the size of an I8 in bytes.

i8type

From *perl.v.U*:

This variable contains the C type used for Perl's I8.

i_arpainet

From *i_arpainet.U*:

This variable conditionally defines the `I_ARPA_INET` symbol, and indicates whether a C program should include `<arpa/inet.h>`.

i_assert

From *i_assert.U*:

This variable conditionally defines the `I_ASSERT` symbol, which indicates to the C program that `<assert.h>` exists and could be included.

i_bsdioctl

From *i_sysioctl.U*:

This variable conditionally defines the `I_SYS_BSDIOCTL` symbol, which indicates to the C program that `<sys/bsdioctl.h>` exists and should be included.

i_crypt

From *i_crypt.U*:

This variable conditionally defines the `I_CRYPT` symbol, and indicates whether a C program should include `<crypt.h>`.

i_db

From *i_db.U*:

This variable conditionally defines the `I_DB` symbol, and indicates whether a C program may include Berkeley's DB include file `<db.h>`.

i_dbm

From *i_dbm.U*:

This variable conditionally defines the `I_DBM` symbol, which indicates to the C program that `<dbm.h>` exists and should be included.

i_dirent

From *i_dirent.U*:

This variable conditionally defines `I_DIRENT`, which indicates to the C program that it should include `<dirent.h>`.

i_dlfcn

From *i_dlfcn.U*:

This variable conditionally defines the `I_DLFCN` symbol, which indicates to the C program that `<dlfcn.h>` exists and should be included.

i_fcntl

From *i_fcntl.U*:

This variable controls the value of `I_FCNTL` (which tells the C program to include `<fcntl.h>`).

i_float

From *i_float.U*:

This variable conditionally defines the `I_FLOAT` symbol, and indicates whether a C program may include `<float.h>` to get symbols like `DBL_MAX` or `DBL_MIN`, *i.e.* machine dependent floating point values.

i_fp

From *i_fp.U*:

This variable conditionally defines the `I_FP` symbol, and indicates whether a C program should include `<fp.h>`.

i_fp_class

From *i_fp_class.U*:

This variable conditionally defines the `I_FP_CLASS` symbol, and indicates whether a C program should include `<fp_class.h>`.

i_gdbm

From *i_gdbm.U*:

This variable conditionally defines the `I_GDBM` symbol, which indicates to the C program that `<gdbm.h>` exists and should be included.

i_gdbm_ndbm

From *i_ndbm.U*:

This variable conditionally defines the `I_GDBM_NDBM` symbol, which indicates to the C program that `<gdbm-ndbm.h>` exists and should be included. This is the location of the `ndbm.h` compatibility file in Debian 4.0.

i_gdbmndbm

From *i_ndbm.U*:

This variable conditionally defines the `I_GDBMNDBM` symbol, which indicates to the C program that `<gdbm/ndbm.h>` exists and should be included. This was the location of the `ndbm.h` compatibility file in RedHat 7.1.

i_grp

From *i_grp.U*:

This variable conditionally defines the `I_GRP` symbol, and indicates whether a C program should include `<grp.h>`.

i_ieeefp

From *i_ieeefp.U*:

This variable conditionally defines the `I_IEEEFP` symbol, and indicates whether a C program should include `<ieeefp.h>`.

i_inttypes

From *i_inttypes.U*:

This variable conditionally defines the `I_INTTYPES` symbol, and indicates whether a C program should include `<inttypes.h>`.

i_langinfo

From *i_langinfo.U*:

This variable conditionally defines the `I_LANGINFO` symbol, and indicates whether a C program should include `<langinfo.h>`.

i_libutil

From *i_libutil.U*:

This variable conditionally defines the `I_LIBUTIL` symbol, and indicates whether a C program should include `<libutil.h>`.

i_limits

From *i_limits.U*:

This variable conditionally defines the `I_LIMITS` symbol, and indicates whether a C program may include `<limits.h>` to get symbols like `WORD_BIT` and friends.

i_locale

From *i_locale.U*:

This variable conditionally defines the `I_LOCALE` symbol, and indicates whether a C program should include `<locale.h>`.

i_machcthr

From *i_machcthr.U*:

This variable conditionally defines the `I_MACH_CTHREADS` symbol, and indicates whether a C program should include `<mach/cthread.h>`.

i_malloc

From *i_malloc.U*:

This variable conditionally defines the `I_MALLOC` symbol, and indicates whether a C program

should include `<malloc.h>`.

`i_mallocmalloc`

From *i_mallocmalloc.U*:

This variable conditionally defines the `I_MALLOCMALLOCC` symbol, and indicates whether a C program should include `<malloc/malloc.h>`.

`i_math`

From *i_math.U*:

This variable conditionally defines the `I_MATH` symbol, and indicates whether a C program may include `<math.h>`.

`i_memory`

From *i_memory.U*:

This variable conditionally defines the `I_MEMORY` symbol, and indicates whether a C program should include `<memory.h>`.

`i_mntent`

From *i_mntent.U*:

This variable conditionally defines the `I_MNTENT` symbol, and indicates whether a C program should include `<mntent.h>`.

`i_ndbm`

From *i_ndbm.U*:

This variable conditionally defines the `I_NDBM` symbol, which indicates to the C program that `<ndbm.h>` exists and should be included.

`i_netdb`

From *i_netdb.U*:

This variable conditionally defines the `I_NETDB` symbol, and indicates whether a C program should include `<netdb.h>`.

`i_neterrno`

From *i_neterrno.U*:

This variable conditionally defines the `I_NET_ERRNO` symbol, which indicates to the C program that `<net/errno.h>` exists and should be included.

`i_netinettcp`

From *i_netinettcp.U*:

This variable conditionally defines the `I_NETINET_TCP` symbol, and indicates whether a C program should include `<netinet/tcp.h>`.

`i_niin`

From *i_niin.U*:

This variable conditionally defines `I_NETINET_IN`, which indicates to the C program that it should include `<netinet/in.h>`. Otherwise, you may try `<sys/in.h>`.

`i_poll`

From *i_poll.U*:

This variable conditionally defines the `I_POLL` symbol, and indicates whether a C program should include `<poll.h>`.

`i_prot`

From *i_prot.U*:

This variable conditionally defines the `I_PROT` symbol, and indicates whether a C program should include `<prot.h>`.

i_pthread

From *i_pthread.U*:

This variable conditionally defines the `I_PTHREAD` symbol, and indicates whether a C program should include `<pthread.h>`.

i_pwd

From *i_pwd.U*:

This variable conditionally defines `I_PWD`, which indicates to the C program that it should include `<pwd.h>`.

i_rpcsvcdm

From *i_dbm.U*:

This variable conditionally defines the `I_RPC SVC_DBM` symbol, which indicates to the C program that `<rpcsvc/dbm.h>` exists and should be included. Some System V systems might need this instead of `<dbm.h>`.

i_sgtty

From *i_termio.U*:

This variable conditionally defines the `I_SGTTY` symbol, which indicates to the C program that it should include `<sgtty.h>` rather than `<termio.h>`.

i_shadow

From *i_shadow.U*:

This variable conditionally defines the `I_SHADOW` symbol, and indicates whether a C program should include `<shadow.h>`.

i_socks

From *i_socks.U*:

This variable conditionally defines the `I_SOCKS` symbol, and indicates whether a C program should include `<socks.h>`.

i_stdarg

From *i_varhdr.U*:

This variable conditionally defines the `I_STDARG` symbol, which indicates to the C program that `<stdarg.h>` exists and should be included.

i_stdbool

From *i_stdbool.U*:

This variable conditionally defines the `I_STDBOOL` symbol, which indicates to the C program that `<stdbool.h>` exists and should be included.

i_stddef

From *i_stddef.U*:

This variable conditionally defines the `I_STDDEF` symbol, which indicates to the C program that `<stddef.h>` exists and should be included.

i_stdlib

From *i_stdlib.U*:

This variable conditionally defines the `I_STDLIB` symbol, which indicates to the C program that `<stdlib.h>` exists and should be included.

i_string

From *i_string.U*:

This variable conditionally defines the `I_STRING` symbol, which indicates that `<string.h>` should be included rather than `<strings.h>`.

i_sunmath

From *i_sunmath.U*:

This variable conditionally defines the `I_SUNMATH` symbol, and indicates whether a C program should include `<sunmath.h>`.

i_sysaccess

From *i_sysaccess.U*:

This variable conditionally defines the `I_SYS_ACCESS` symbol, and indicates whether a C program should include `<sys/access.h>`.

i_sysdir

From *i_sysdir.U*:

This variable conditionally defines the `I_SYS_DIR` symbol, and indicates whether a C program should include `<sys/dir.h>`.

i_sysfile

From *i_sysfile.U*:

This variable conditionally defines the `I_SYS_FILE` symbol, and indicates whether a C program should include `<sys/file.h>` to get `R_OK` and friends.

i_sysfilio

From *i_sysioctl.U*:

This variable conditionally defines the `I_SYS_FILIO` symbol, which indicates to the C program that `<sys/filio.h>` exists and should be included in preference to `<sys/ioctl.h>`.

i_sysin

From *i_niin.U*:

This variable conditionally defines `I_SYS_IN`, which indicates to the C program that it should include `<sys/in.h>` instead of `<netinet/in.h>`.

i_sysioctl

From *i_sysioctl.U*:

This variable conditionally defines the `I_SYS_IOCTL` symbol, which indicates to the C program that `<sys/ioctl.h>` exists and should be included.

i_syslog

From *i_syslog.U*:

This variable conditionally defines the `I_SYSLOG` symbol, and indicates whether a C program should include `<syslog.h>`.

i_sysmman

From *i_sysmman.U*:

This variable conditionally defines the `I_SYS_MMAN` symbol, and indicates whether a C program should include `<sys/mman.h>`.

i_sysmode

From *i_sysmode.U*:

This variable conditionally defines the `I_SYSMODE` symbol, and indicates whether a C program should include `<sys/mode.h>`.

i_sysmount

From *i_sysmount.U*:

This variable conditionally defines the `I_SYSMOUNT` symbol, and indicates whether a C program should include `<sys/mount.h>`.

i_sysndir

From *i_sysndir.U*:

This variable conditionally defines the `I_SYS_NDIR` symbol, and indicates whether a C program should include `<sys/ndir.h>`.

i_sysparam

From *i_sysparam.U*:

This variable conditionally defines the `I_SYS_PARAM` symbol, and indicates whether a C program should include `<sys/param.h>`.

i_syspoll

From *i_syspoll.U*:

This variable conditionally defines the `I_SYS_POLL` symbol, which indicates to the C program that it should include `<sys/poll.h>`.

i_sysresrc

From *i_sysresrc.U*:

This variable conditionally defines the `I_SYS_RESOURCE` symbol, and indicates whether a C program should include `<sys/resource.h>`.

i_sysseclt

From *i_sysseclt.U*:

This variable conditionally defines the `I_SYS_SECURITY` symbol, and indicates whether a C program should include `<sys/security.h>`.

i_sysselect

From *i_sysselect.U*:

This variable conditionally defines `I_SYS_SELECT`, which indicates to the C program that it should include `<sys/select.h>` in order to get the definition of struct timeval.

i_syssockio

From *i_sysioctl.U*:

This variable conditionally defines `I_SYS_SOCKIO` to indicate to the C program that socket ioctl codes may be found in `<sys/sockio.h>` instead of `<sys/ioctl.h>`.

i_sysstat

From *i_sysstat.U*:

This variable conditionally defines the `I_SYS_STAT` symbol, and indicates whether a C program should include `<sys/stat.h>`.

i_sysstatfs

From *i_sysstatfs.U*:

This variable conditionally defines the `I_SYSSTATFS` symbol, and indicates whether a C program should include `<sys/statfs.h>`.

i_sysstatvfs

From *i_sysstatvfs.U*:

This variable conditionally defines the `I_SYSSTATVFS` symbol, and indicates whether a C program should include `<sys/statvfs.h>`.

i_systime

From *i_time.U*:

This variable conditionally defines `I_SYS_TIME`, which indicates to the C program that it should include `<sys/time.h>`.

i_systimek

From *i_time.U*:

This variable conditionally defines `I_SYS_TIME_KERNEL`, which indicates to the C program that it should include `<sys/time.h>` with `KERNEL` defined.

i_systimes

From *i_systimes.U*:

This variable conditionally defines the `I_SYS_TIMES` symbol, and indicates whether a C program should include `<sys/times.h>`.

i_systypes

From *i_systypes.U*:

This variable conditionally defines the `I_SYS_TYPES` symbol, and indicates whether a C program should include `<sys/types.h>`.

i_sysuio

From *i_sysuio.U*:

This variable conditionally defines the `I_SYSUIO` symbol, and indicates whether a C program should include `<sys/uio.h>`.

i_sysun

From *i_sysun.U*:

This variable conditionally defines `I_SYS_UN`, which indicates to the C program that it should include `<sys/un.h>` to get UNIX domain socket definitions.

i_sysutsname

From *i_sysutsname.U*:

This variable conditionally defines the `I_SYSUTSNAME` symbol, and indicates whether a C program should include `<sys/utsname.h>`.

i_sysvfs

From *i_sysvfs.U*:

This variable conditionally defines the `I_SYSVFS` symbol, and indicates whether a C program should include `<sys/vfs.h>`.

i_syswait

From *i_syswait.U*:

This variable conditionally defines `I_SYS_WAIT`, which indicates to the C program that it should include `<sys/wait.h>`.

i_termio

From *i_termio.U*:

This variable conditionally defines the `I_TERMIO` symbol, which indicates to the C program that it should include `<termio.h>` rather than `<sgtty.h>`.

i_termios

From *i_termio.U*:

This variable conditionally defines the `I_TERMIOS` symbol, which indicates to the C program that the POSIX `<termios.h>` file is to be included.

i_time

From *i_time.U*:

This variable conditionally defines `I_TIME`, which indicates to the C program that it should include `<time.h>`.

i_unistd

From *i_unistd.U*:

This variable conditionally defines the I_UNISTD symbol, and indicates whether a C program should include <unistd.h>.

i_ustat

From *i_ustat.U*:

This variable conditionally defines the I_USTAT symbol, and indicates whether a C program should include <ustat.h>.

i_utime

From *i_utime.U*:

This variable conditionally defines the I_UTIME symbol, and indicates whether a C program should include <utime.h>.

i_values

From *i_values.U*:

This variable conditionally defines the I_VALUES symbol, and indicates whether a C program may include <values.h> to get symbols like MAXLONG and friends.

i_varargs

From *i_varhdr.U*:

This variable conditionally defines I_VARARGS, which indicates to the C program that it should include <varargs.h>.

i_varhdr

From *i_varhdr.U*:

Contains the name of the header to be included to get va_del definition. Typically one of *varargs.h* or *stdarg.h*.

i_vfork

From *i_vfork.U*:

This variable conditionally defines the I_VFORK symbol, and indicates whether a C program should include *vfork.h*.

ignore_versioned_solibs

From *libs.U*:

This variable should be non-empty if non-versioned shared libraries (*libfoo.so.x.y*) are to be ignored (because they cannot be linked against).

inc_version_list

From *inc_version_list.U*:

This variable specifies the list of subdirectories in over which *perl.c:incpush()* and *lib/lib.pm* will automatically search when adding directories to @INC. The elements in the list are separated by spaces. This is only useful if you have a perl library directory tree structured like the default one. See INSTALL for how this works. The versioned site_perl directory was introduced in 5.005, so that is the lowest possible value.

This list includes architecture-dependent directories back to version \$api_versionstring (e.g. 5.5.640) and architecture-independent directories all the way back to 5.005.

inc_version_list_init

From *inc_version_list.U*:

This variable holds the same list as inc_version_list, but each item is enclosed in double quotes and separated by commas, suitable for use in the PERL_INC_VERSION_LIST

initialization.

incpath

From *usrinc.U*:

This variable must precede the normal include path to get the right one, as in *incpath/usr/include* or *incpath/usr/lib*. Value can be or */bsd43* on mips.

incpth

From *libpth.U*:

This variable must precede the normal include path to get the right one, as in *incpath/usr/include* or *incpath/usr/lib*. Value can be or */bsd43* on mips.

inews

From *Loc.U*:

This variable is defined but not used by Configure. The value is the empty string and is not useful.

initialinstalllocation

From *bin.U*:

When *userelocatableinc* is true, this variable holds the location that make install should copy the perl binary to, with all the run-time relocatable paths calculated from this at install time. When used, it is initialized to the original value of *binexp*, and then *binexp* is set to *.../*, as the other binaries are found relative to the perl binary.

installarchlib

From *archlib.U*:

This variable is really the same as *archlibexp* but may differ on those systems using AFS. For extra portability, only this variable should be used in makefiles.

installbin

From *bin.U*:

This variable is the same as *binexp* unless AFS is running in which case the user is explicitly prompted for it. This variable should always be used in your makefiles for maximum portability.

installhtml1dir

From *html1dir.U*:

This variable is really the same as *html1direxp*, unless you are using a different *installprefix*. For extra portability, you should only use this variable within your makefiles.

installhtml3dir

From *html3dir.U*:

This variable is really the same as *html3direxp*, unless you are using a different *installprefix*. For extra portability, you should only use this variable within your makefiles.

installman1dir

From *man1dir.U*:

This variable is really the same as *man1direxp*, unless you are using AFS in which case it points to the read/write location whereas *man1direxp* only points to the read-only access location. For extra portability, you should only use this variable within your makefiles.

installman3dir

From *man3dir.U*:

This variable is really the same as *man3direxp*, unless you are using AFS in which case it points to the read/write location whereas *man3direxp* only points to the read-only access

location. For extra portability, you should only use this variable within your makefiles.

installprefix

From *installprefix.U*:

This variable holds the name of the directory below which “make install” will install the package. For most users, this is the same as `prefix`. However, it is useful for installing the software into a different (usually temporary) location after which it can be bundled up and moved somehow to the final location specified by `prefix`.

installprefixexp

From *installprefix.U*:

This variable holds the full absolute path of `installprefix` with all `~`-expansion done.

installprivlib

From *privlib.U*:

This variable is really the same as `privlibexp` but may differ on those systems using AFS. For extra portability, only this variable should be used in makefiles.

installscript

From *scriptdir.U*:

This variable is usually the same as `scriptdirexp`, unless you are on a system running AFS, in which case they may differ slightly. You should always use this variable within your makefiles for portability.

installsitearch

From *sitearch.U*:

This variable is really the same as `sitearchexp` but may differ on those systems using AFS. For extra portability, only this variable should be used in makefiles.

installsitebin

From *sitebin.U*:

This variable is usually the same as `sitebinexp`, unless you are on a system running AFS, in which case they may differ slightly. You should always use this variable within your makefiles for portability.

installsitehtml1dir

From *sitehtml1dir.U*:

This variable is really the same as `sitehtml1direxp`, unless you are using AFS in which case it points to the read/write location whereas `html1direxp` only points to the read-only access location. For extra portability, you should only use this variable within your makefiles.

installsitehtml3dir

From *sitehtml3dir.U*:

This variable is really the same as `sitehtml3direxp`, unless you are using AFS in which case it points to the read/write location whereas `html3direxp` only points to the read-only access location. For extra portability, you should only use this variable within your makefiles.

installsitelib

From *sitelib.U*:

This variable is really the same as `sitelibexp` but may differ on those systems using AFS. For extra portability, only this variable should be used in makefiles.

installsiteman1dir

From *siteman1dir.U*:

This variable is really the same as `siteman1direxp`, unless you are using AFS in which case it

points to the read/write location whereas `man1direxp` only points to the read-only access location. For extra portability, you should only use this variable within your makefiles.

`installsiteman3dir`

From *siteman3dir.U*:

This variable is really the same as `siteman3direxp`, unless you are using AFS in which case it points to the read/write location whereas `man3direxp` only points to the read-only access location. For extra portability, you should only use this variable within your makefiles.

`installsitescript`

From *sitescript.U*:

This variable is usually the same as `sitescriptexp`, unless you are on a system running AFS, in which case they may differ slightly. You should always use this variable within your makefiles for portability.

`installstyle`

From *installstyle.U*:

This variable describes the `style` of the perl installation. This is intended to be useful for tools that need to manipulate entire perl distributions. Perl itself doesn't use this to find its libraries — the library directories are stored directly in *Config.pm*. Currently, there are only two styles: `lib` and `lib/perl5`. The default library locations (e.g. `privlib`, `sitelib`) are either `prefix/lib` or `prefix/lib/perl5`. The former is useful if `$prefix` is a directory dedicated to perl (e.g. `/opt/perl`), while the latter is useful if `$prefix` is shared by many packages, e.g. if `$prefix=/usr/local`.

Unfortunately, while this `style` variable is used to set defaults for all three directory hierarchies (core, vendor, and site), there is no guarantee that the same style is actually appropriate for all those directories. For example, `$prefix` might be `/opt/perl`, but `$siteprefix` might be `/usr/local`. (Perhaps, in retrospect, the `lib` style should never have been supported, but it did seem like a nice idea at the time.)

The situation is even less clear for tools such as MakeMaker that can be used to install additional modules into non-standard places. For example, if a user intends to install a module into a private directory (perhaps by setting `PREFIX` on the *Makefile.PL* command line), then there is no reason to assume that the Configure-time `$installstyle` setting will be relevant for that `PREFIX`.

This may later be extended to include other information, so be careful with pattern-matching on the results.

For compatibility with *perl5.005* and earlier, the default setting is based on whether or not `$prefix` contains the string `perl`.

`installusrbinperl`

From *instubperl.U*:

This variable tells whether Perl should be installed also as `/usr/bin/perl` in addition to `installbin/perl`

`installvendorarch`

From *vendorarch.U*:

This variable is really the same as `vendorarchexp` but may differ on those systems using AFS. For extra portability, only this variable should be used in makefiles.

`installvendorbin`

From *vendorbin.U*:

This variable is really the same as `vendorbinexp` but may differ on those systems using AFS. For extra portability, only this variable should be used in makefiles.

installvendorhtml1dir

From *vendorhtml1dir.U*:

This variable is really the same as `vendorhtml1direxp` but may differ on those systems using AFS. For extra portability, only this variable should be used in makefiles.

installvendorhtml3dir

From *vendorhtml3dir.U*:

This variable is really the same as `vendorhtml3direxp` but may differ on those systems using AFS. For extra portability, only this variable should be used in makefiles.

installvendorlib

From *vendorlib.U*:

This variable is really the same as `vendorlibexp` but may differ on those systems using AFS. For extra portability, only this variable should be used in makefiles.

installvendorman1dir

From *vendorman1dir.U*:

This variable is really the same as `vendorman1direxp` but may differ on those systems using AFS. For extra portability, only this variable should be used in makefiles.

installvendorman3dir

From *vendorman3dir.U*:

This variable is really the same as `vendorman3direxp` but may differ on those systems using AFS. For extra portability, only this variable should be used in makefiles.

installvendorscript

From *vendorscript.U*:

This variable is really the same as `vendorscriptexp` but may differ on those systems using AFS. For extra portability, only this variable should be used in makefiles.

intsize

From *intsize.U*:

This variable contains the value of the `INTSIZE` symbol, which indicates to the C program how many bytes there are in an int.

issymlink

From *issymlink.U*:

This variable holds the test command to test for a symbolic link (if they are supported). Typical values include `test -h` and `test -L`.

ivdformat

From *perlxvf.U*:

This variable contains the format string used for printing a Perl IV as a signed decimal integer.

ivsize

From *perlxv.U*:

This variable is the size of an IV in bytes.

ivtype

From *perlxv.U*:

This variable contains the C type used for Perl's IV.

k

known_extensions

From *Extensions.U*:

This variable holds a list of all extensions (both XS and non-xs) included in the package source distribution. This information is only really of use during the Perl build, as the list makes no distinction between extensions which were build and installed, and those which where not. See **extensions** for the list of extensions actually built and available.

ksh

From *Loc.U*:

This variable is defined but not used by Configure. The value is the empty string and is not useful.

ld

ld From *dlsrc.U*:

This variable indicates the program to be used to link libraries for dynamic loading. On some systems, it is **ld**. On ELF systems, it should be **\$cc**. Mostly , we'll try to respect the hint file setting.

ld_can_script

From *dlsrc.U*:

This variable shows if the loader accepts scripts in the form of **-Wl,--version-script=ld.script**. This is currently only supported for GNU ld on ELF in dynamic loading builds.

lddlflags

From *dlsrc.U*:

This variable contains any special flags that might need to be passed to **\$ld** to create a shared library suitable for dynamic loading. It is up to the makefile to use it. For hpux, it should be **-b**. For sunos 4.1, it is empty.

ldflags

From *ccflags.U*:

This variable contains any additional C loader flags desired by the user. It is up to the Makefile to use this.

ldflags_uselargefiles

From *uselfs.U*:

This variable contains the loader flags needed by large file builds and added to **ldflags** by hints files.

ldlibpthname

From *libperl.U*:

This variable holds the name of the shared library search path, often **LD_LIBRARY_PATH**. To get an empty string, the hints file must set this to **none**.

less

From *Loc.U*:

This variable is used internally by Configure to determine the full pathname (if any) of the **less** program. After Configure runs, the value is reset to a plain **less** and is not useful.

lib_ext

From *Unix.U*:

This is an old synonym for **_a**.

libc

From *libc.U*:

This variable contains the location of the C library.

libperl

From *libperl.U*:

The perl executable is obtained by linking *perlmain.c* with libperl, any static extensions (usually just DynaLoader), and any other libraries needed on this system. libperl is usually *libperl.a*, but can also be *libperl.so.xxx* if the user wishes to build a perl executable with a shared library.

libpth

From *libpth.U*:

This variable holds the general path (space-separated) used to find libraries. It is intended to be used by other units.

libs

From *libs.U*:

This variable holds the additional libraries we want to use. It is up to the Makefile to deal with it. The list can be empty.

libsdirs

From *libs.U*:

This variable holds the directory names aka dirnames of the libraries we found and accepted, duplicates are removed.

libsfiles

From *libs.U*:

This variable holds the filenames aka basenames of the libraries we found and accepted.

libsfound

From *libs.U*:

This variable holds the full pathnames of the libraries we found and accepted.

libspath

From *libs.U*:

This variable holds the directory names probed for libraries.

libswanted

From *Myinit.U*:

This variable holds a list of all the libraries we want to search. The order is chosen to pick up the c library ahead of ucb or bsd libraries for SVR4.

libswanted_uselargefiles

From *uselfs.U*:

This variable contains the libraries needed by large file builds and added to ldflags by hints files. It is a space separated list of the library names without the lib prefix or any suffix, just like *libswanted..*

line

From *Loc.U*:

This variable is defined but not used by Configure. The value is the empty string and is not useful.

lint

From *Loc.U*:

This variable is defined but not used by Configure. The value is the empty string and is not useful.

lkflags

From *ccflags.U*:

This variable contains any additional C partial linker flags desired by the user. It is up to the Makefile to use this.

ln From *Loc.U*:

This variable is used internally by Configure to determine the full pathname (if any) of the `ln` program. After Configure runs, the value is reset to a plain `ln` and is not useful.

lns

From *lns.U*:

This variable holds the name of the command to make symbolic links (if they are supported). It can be used in the Makefile. It is either `ln -s` or `ln`.

localtime_r_proto

From *d_localtime_r.U*:

This variable encodes the prototype of `localtime_r`. It is zero if `d_localtime_r` is undef, and one of the `REENTRANT_PROTO_T_ABC` macros of *reentr.h* if `d_localtime_r` is defined.

locincpth

From *ccflags.U*:

This variable contains a list of additional directories to be searched by the compiler. The appropriate `-I` directives will be added to `ccflags`. This is intended to simplify setting local directories from the Configure command line. It's not much, but it parallels the `loclibpth` stuff in *libpth.U*.

loclibpth

From *libpth.U*:

This variable holds the paths (space-separated) used to find local libraries. It is prepended to `libpth`, and is intended to be easily set from the command line.

longdblsize

From *d_longdbl.U*:

This variable contains the value of the `LONG_DOUBLESIZE` symbol, which indicates to the C program how many bytes there are in a long double, if this system supports long doubles.

longlongsize

From *d_longlong.U*:

This variable contains the value of the `LONGLONGSIZE` symbol, which indicates to the C program how many bytes there are in a long long, if this system supports long long.

longsize

From *intsize.U*:

This variable contains the value of the `LONGSIZE` symbol, which indicates to the C program how many bytes there are in a long.

lp From *Loc.U*:

This variable is defined but not used by Configure. The value is the empty string and is not useful.

lpr

From *Loc.U*:

This variable is defined but not used by Configure. The value is the empty string and is not useful.

ls From *Loc.U*:

This variable is used internally by Configure to determine the full pathname (if any) of the `ls` program. After Configure runs, the value is reset to a plain `ls` and is not useful.

lseeksize

From *lseektype.U*:

This variable defines `lseektype` to be something like `off_t`, `long`, or whatever type is used to declare `lseek` offset's type in the kernel (which also appears to be `lseek`'s return type).

lseektype

From *lseektype.U*:

This variable defines `lseektype` to be something like `off_t`, `long`, or whatever type is used to declare `lseek` offset's type in the kernel (which also appears to be `lseek`'s return type).

m**mad**

From *mad.U*:

This variable indicates that the Misc Attribute Definition code is to be compiled.

madlyh

From *mad.U*:

If the Misc Attribute Decoration is to be compiled, this variable is set to the name of the extra header files to be used, else it is ""

madlyobj

From *mad.U*:

If the Misc Attribute Decoration is to be compiled, this variable is set to the name of the extra object files to be used, else it is ""

madlysrc

From *mad.U*:

If the Misc Attribute Decoration is to be compiled, this variable is set to the name of the extra C source files to be used, else it is ""

mail

From *Loc.U*:

This variable is defined but not used by Configure. The value is the empty string and is not useful.

mailx

From *Loc.U*:

This variable is defined but not used by Configure. The value is the empty string and is not useful.

make

From *Loc.U*:

This variable is used internally by Configure to determine the full pathname (if any) of the `make` program. After Configure runs, the value is reset to a plain `make` and is not useful.

make_set_make

From *make.U*:

Some versions of **make** set the variable **MAKE**. Others do not. This variable contains the string to be included in *Makefile.SH* so that **MAKE** is set if needed, and not if not needed. Possible values are:

```
make_set_make=# # If your make program handles this for you,
```

```
make_set_make=MAKE=$make # if it doesn't.
```

This uses a comment character so that we can distinguish a **set** value (from a previous *config.sh* or **Configure -D** option) from an uncomputed value.

mallocobj

From *mallosrc.U*:

This variable contains the name of the *malloc.o* that this package generates, if that *malloc.o* is preferred over the system **malloc**. Otherwise the value is null. This variable is intended for generating Makefiles. See *mallosrc*.

mallosrc

From *mallosrc.U*:

This variable contains the name of the *malloc.c* that comes with the package, if that *malloc.c* is preferred over the system **malloc**. Otherwise the value is null. This variable is intended for generating Makefiles.

malloctype

From *mallosrc.U*:

This variable contains the kind of ptr returned by **malloc** and **realloc**.

man1dir

From *man1dir.U*:

This variable contains the name of the directory in which manual source pages are to be put. It is the responsibility of the *Makefile.SH* to get the value of this into the proper command. You must be prepared to do the *~name* expansion yourself.

man1direxp

From *man1dir.U*:

This variable is the same as the *man1dir* variable, but is filename expanded at configuration time, for convenient use in makefiles.

man1ext

From *man1dir.U*:

This variable contains the extension that the manual page should have: one of **n**, **1**, or **1**. The Makefile must supply the **..**. See *man1dir*.

man3dir

From *man3dir.U*:

This variable contains the name of the directory in which manual source pages are to be put. It is the responsibility of the *Makefile.SH* to get the value of this into the proper command. You must be prepared to do the *~name* expansion yourself.

man3direxp

From *man3dir.U*:

This variable is the same as the *man3dir* variable, but is filename expanded at configuration time, for convenient use in makefiles.

man3ext

From *man3dir.U*:

This variable contains the extension that the manual page should have: one of `n`, `1`, or `3`. The Makefile must supply the `..`. See `man3dir`.

mips_type

From *usrinc.U*:

This variable holds the environment type for the mips system. Possible values are “BSD 4.3” and “System V”.

mistrustnm

From *Csym.U*:

This variable can be used to establish a fallback for the cases where `nm` fails to find a symbol. If `usenm` is false or `usenm` is true and `mistrustnm` is false, this variable has no effect. If `usenm` is true and `mistrustnm` is `compile`, a test program will be compiled to try to find any symbol that can't be located via `nm` lookup. If `mistrustnm` is `run`, the test program will be run as well as being compiled.

mkdir

From *Loc.U*:

This variable is used internally by `Configure` to determine the full pathname (if any) of the `mkdir` program. After `Configure` runs, the value is reset to a plain `mkdir` and is not useful.

mmatype

From *d_mmap.U*:

This symbol contains the type of pointer returned by `mmap()` (and simultaneously the type of the first argument). It can be `void *` or `caddr_t`.

modetype

From *modetype.U*:

This variable defines `modetype` to be something like `mode_t`, `int`, `unsigned short`, or whatever type is used to declare file modes for system calls.

more

From *Loc.U*:

This variable is used internally by `Configure` to determine the full pathname (if any) of the `more` program. After `Configure` runs, the value is reset to a plain `more` and is not useful.

multiarch

From *multiarch.U*:

This variable conditionally defines the `MULTIARCH` symbol which signifies the presence of multiplatform files. This is normally set by hints files.

mv From *Loc.U*:

This variable is defined but not used by `Configure`. The value is the empty string and is not useful.

myarchname

From *archname.U*:

This variable holds the architecture name computed by `Configure` in a previous run. It is not intended to be perused by any user and should never be set in a hint file.

mydomain

From *myhostname.U*:

This variable contains the eventual value of the `MYDOMAIN` symbol, which is the domain of the

host the program is going to run on. The domain must be appended to myhostname to form a complete host name. The dot comes with mydomain, and need not be supplied by the program.

myhostname

From *myhostname.U*:

This variable contains the eventual value of the MYHOSTNAME symbol, which is the name of the host the program is going to run on. The domain is not kept with hostname, but must be gotten from mydomain. The dot comes with mydomain, and need not be supplied by the program.

myuname

From *Oldconfig.U*:

The output of `uname -a` if available, otherwise the hostname. The whole thing is then lower-cased and slashes and single quotes are removed.

n

n

From *n.U*:

This variable contains the `-n` flag if that is what causes the echo command to suppress newline. Otherwise it is null. Correct usage is `$echo $n` “prompt for a question: `$c`”.

need_va_copy

From *need_va_copy.U*:

This symbol, if defined, indicates that the system stores the variable argument list datatype, `va_list`, in a format that cannot be copied by simple assignment, so that some other means must be used when copying is required. As such systems vary in their provision (or non-provision) of copying mechanisms, *handy.h* defines a platform-independent macro, `Perl_va_copy(src, dst)`, to do the job.

netdb_hlen_type

From *netdbtype.U*:

This variable holds the type used for the 2nd argument to *gethostbyaddr()*. Usually, this is `int` or `size_t` or `unsigned`. This is only useful if you have *gethostbyaddr()*, naturally.

netdb_host_type

From *netdbtype.U*:

This variable holds the type used for the 1st argument to *gethostbyaddr()*. Usually, this is `char *` or `void *`, possibly with or without a `const` prefix. This is only useful if you have *gethostbyaddr()*, naturally.

netdb_name_type

From *netdbtype.U*:

This variable holds the type used for the argument to *gethostbyname()*. Usually, this is `char *` or `const char *`. This is only useful if you have *gethostbyname()*, naturally.

netdb_net_type

From *netdbtype.U*:

This variable holds the type used for the 1st argument to *getnetbyaddr()*. Usually, this is `int` or `long`. This is only useful if you have *getnetbyaddr()*, naturally.

nm

From *Loc.U*:

This variable is used internally by Configure to determine the full pathname (if any) of the `nm` program. After Configure runs, the value is reset to a plain `nm` and is not useful.

nm_opt

From *usenm.U*:

This variable holds the options that may be necessary for nm.

nm_so_opt

From *usenm.U*:

This variable holds the options that may be necessary for nm to work on a shared library but that can not be used on an archive library. Currently, this is only used by Linux, where nm --dynamic is **required** to get symbols from an ELF library which has been stripped, but nm --dynamic is **fatal** on an archive library. Maybe Linux should just always set `usenm=false`.

nonxs_ext

From *Extensions.U*:

This variable holds a list of all non-xs extensions built and installed by the package. By default, all non-xs extensions distributed will be built, with the exception of platform-specific extensions (currently only one VMS specific extension).

nroff

From *Loc.U*:

This variable is used internally by Configure to determine the full pathname (if any) of the nroff program. After Configure runs, the value is reset to a plain `nroff` and is not useful.

nv_overflows_integers_at

From *perl.v.U*:

This variable gives the largest integer value that NVs can hold as a constant floating point expression. If it could not be determined, it holds the value 0.

nv_preserves_uv_bits

From *perl.v.U*:

This variable indicates how many of bits type `uvtype` a variable `nvtype` can preserve.

nveformat

From *perl.vf.U*:

This variable contains the format string used for printing a Perl NV using `%e`-ish floating point format.

nvEUformat

From *perl.vf.U*:

This variable contains the format string used for printing a Perl NV using `%E`-ish floating point format.

nvfformat

From *perl.vf.U*:

This variable contains the format string used for printing a Perl NV using `%f`-ish floating point format.

nvFUformat

From *perl.vf.U*:

This variable contains the format string used for printing a Perl NV using `%F`-ish floating point format.

nvgformat

From *perl.vf.U*:

This variable contains the format string used for printing a Perl NV using `%g`-ish floating point format.

nvGUformat

From *perlxf.U*:

This variable contains the format string used for printing a Perl NV using %G-ish floating point format.

nvsize

From *perlxv.U*:

This variable is the size of an NV in bytes.

nvtype

From *perlxv.U*:

This variable contains the C type used for Perl's NV.

o**o_nonblock**

From *nblock_io.U*:

This variable bears the symbol value to be used during *open()* or *fcntl()* to turn on non-blocking I/O for a file descriptor. If you wish to switch between blocking and non-blocking, you may try *ioctl(FIOSNBIO)* instead, but that is only supported by some devices.

obj_ext

From *Unix.U*:

This is an old synonym for *_o*.

old_pthread_create_joinable

From *d_pthratrj.U*:

This variable defines the constant to use for creating joinable (aka undetached) pthreads. Unused if *pthread.h* defines *PTHREAD_CREATE_JOINABLE*. If used, possible values are *PTHREAD_CREATE_UNDETACHED* and *__UNDETACHED*.

optimize

From *ccflags.U*:

This variable contains any *optimizer/debugger* flag that should be used. It is up to the Makefile to use it.

orderlib

From *orderlib.U*:

This variable is **true** if the components of libraries must be ordered (with 'lorder \$* | tsort') before placing them in an archive. Set to **false** if ranlib or ar can generate random libraries.

osname

From *Oldconfig.U*:

This variable contains the operating system name (e.g. sunos, solaris, hpux, etc.). It can be useful later on for setting defaults. Any spaces are replaced with underscores. It is set to a null string if we can't figure it out.

osvers

From *Oldconfig.U*:

This variable contains the operating system version (e.g. 4.1.3, 5.2, etc.). It is primarily used for helping select an appropriate hints file, but might be useful elsewhere for setting defaults. It is set to "" if we can't figure it out. We try to be flexible about how much of the version number to keep, e.g. if 4.1.1, 4.1.2, and 4.1.3 are essentially the same for this package, hints files might just be *os_4.0* or *os_4.1*, etc., not keeping separate files for each little release.

otherlibdirs

From *otherlibdirs.U*:

This variable contains a colon-separated set of paths for the perl binary to search for additional library files or modules. These directories will be tacked to the end of @INC. Perl will automatically search below each path for version- and architecture-specific directories. See `inc_version_list` for more details. A value of `none` means `none` and is used to preserve this value for the next run through Configure.

P**package**

From *package.U*:

This variable contains the name of the package being constructed. It is primarily intended for the use of later Configure units.

pager

From *pager.U*:

This variable contains the name of the preferred pager on the system. Usual values are (the full pathnames of) `more`, `less`, `pg`, or `cat`.

passcat

From *nis.U*:

This variable contains a command that produces the text of the */etc/passwd* file. This is normally `cat /etc/passwd`, but can be `ypcat passwd` when NIS is used. On some systems, such as os390, there may be no equivalent command, in which case this variable is unset.

patchlevel

From *patchlevel.U*:

The patchlevel level of this package. The value of `patchlevel` comes from the *patchlevel.h* file. In a version number such as 5.6.1, this is the 6. In *patchlevel.h*, this is referred to as `PERL_VERSION`.

path_sep

From *Unix.U*:

This is an old synonym for `p_` in *Head.U*, the character used to separate elements in the command shell search `PATH`.

perl

From *Loc.U*:

This variable is used internally by Configure to determine the full pathname (if any) of the perl program. After Configure runs, the value is reset to a plain `perl` and is not useful.

perl5

From *perl5.U*:

This variable contains the full path (if any) to a previously installed *perl5.005* or later suitable for running the script to determine `inc_version_list`.

P**PERL_API_REVISION**

From *patchlevel.h*:

This number describes the earliest compatible `PERL_REVISION` of Perl (compatibility here being defined as sufficient *binary/API* compatibility to run XS code built with the older version). Normally this does not change across maintenance releases. Please read the comment in *patchlevel.h*.

PERL_API_SUBVERSION

From *patchlevel.h*:

This number describes the earliest compatible PERL_SUBVERSION of Perl (*compatibility* here being defined as sufficient *binary/API* compatibility to run XS code built with the older version). Normally this does not change across maintenance releases. Please read the comment in *patchlevel.h*.

PERL_API_VERSION

From *patchlevel.h*:

This number describes the earliest compatible PERL_VERSION of Perl (*compatibility* here being defined as sufficient *binary/API* compatibility to run XS code built with the older version). Normally this does not change across maintenance releases. Please read the comment in *patchlevel.h*.

PERL_CONFIG_SH

From *Oldsyms.U*:

This is set to **true** in *config.sh* so that a shell script sourcing *config.sh* can tell if it has been sourced already.

PERL_PATCHLEVEL

From *Oldsyms.U*:

This symbol reflects the patchlevel, if available. Will usually come from the *.patch* file, which is available when the perl source tree was fetched with rsync.

perl_patchlevel

From *patchlevel.U*:

This is the Perl patch level, a numeric change identifier, as defined by whichever source code maintenance system is used to maintain the patches; currently Perforce. It does not correlate with the Perl version numbers or the maintenance versus development dichotomy except by also being increasing.

PERL_REVISION

From *Oldsyms.U*:

In a Perl version number such as 5.6.2, this is the 5. This value is manually set in *patchlevel.h*

perl_static_inline

From *d_static_inline.U*:

This variable defines the PERL_STATIC_INLINE symbol to the best-guess incantation to use for static inline functions. Possibilities include static inline (c99) static `__inline__` (gcc -ansi) static `__inline` (MSVC) static `_inline` (older MSVC) static (c89 compilers)

PERL_SUBVERSION

From *Oldsyms.U*:

In a Perl version number such as 5.6.2, this is the 2. Values greater than 50 represent potentially unstable development subversions. This value is manually set in *patchlevel.h*

PERL_VERSION

From *Oldsyms.U*:

In a Perl version number such as 5.6.2, this is the 6. This value is manually set in *patchlevel.h*

perladmin

From *perladmin.U*:

Electronic mail address of the [perl5\(1\)](#) administrator.

perllibs

From *End.U*:

The list of libraries needed by Perl only (any libraries needed by extensions only will be dropped, if using dynamic loading).

perlpath

From *perlpath.U*:

This variable contains the eventual value of the PERLPATH symbol, which contains the name of the perl interpreter to be used in shell scripts and in the eval `exec` idiom. This variable is not necessarily the pathname of the file containing the perl interpreter; you must append the executable extension (`_exe`) if it is not already present. Note that Perl code that runs during the Perl build process cannot reference this variable, as Perl may not have been installed, or even if installed, may be a different version of Perl.

pg From *Loc.U*:

This variable is used internally by Configure to determine the full pathname (if any) of the pg program. After Configure runs, the value is reset to a plain `pg` and is not useful.

phostname

From *myhostname.U*:

This variable contains the eventual value of the PHOSTNAME symbol, which is a command that can be fed to `popen()` to get the host name. The program should probably not presume that the domain is or isn't there already.

pidtype

From *pidtype.U*:

This variable defines PIDTYPE to be something like `pid_t`, `int`, `ushort`, or whatever type is used to declare process ids in the kernel.

plibpth

From *libpth.U*:

Holds the private path used by Configure to find out the libraries. Its value is prepended to `libpth`. This variable takes care of special machines, like the mips. Usually, it should be empty.

pmake

From *Loc.U*:

This variable is defined but not used by Configure. The value is the empty string and is not useful.

pr From *Loc.U*:

This variable is defined but not used by Configure. The value is the empty string and is not useful.

prefix

From *prefix.U*:

This variable holds the name of the directory below which the user will install the package. Usually, this is `/usr/local`, and executables go in `/usr/local/bin`, library stuff in `/usr/local/lib`, man pages in `/usr/local/man`, etc. It is only used to set defaults for things in *bin.U*, *mansrc.U*, *privlib.U*, or *scriptdir.U*.

prefixexp

From *prefix.U*:

This variable holds the full absolute path of the directory below which the user will install the package. Derived from `prefix`.

privlib

From *privlib.U*:

This variable contains the eventual value of the PRIVLIB symbol, which is the name of the private library for this package. It may have a `~` on the front. It is up to the makefile to eventually create this directory while performing installation (with `~` substitution).

privlibexp

From *privlib.U*:

This variable is the `~name` expanded version of `privlib`, so that you may use it directly in Makefiles or shell scripts.

procseluxe

From *d_procseluxe.U*:

If `d_procseluxe` is defined, `$procseluxe` is the filename of the symbolic link pointing to the absolute pathname of the executing program.

prototype

From *prototype.U*:

This variable holds the eventual value of CAN_PROTOTYPE, which indicates the C compiler can handle function prototypes.

ptrsize

From *ptrsize.U*:

This variable contains the value of the PTRSIZE symbol, which indicates to the C program how many bytes there are in a pointer.

q**quadkind**

From *quadtype.U*:

This variable, if defined, encodes the type of a quad: 1 = int, 2 = long, 3 = long long, 4 = int64_t.

quadtype

From *quadtype.U*:

This variable defines `Quad_t` to be something like long, int, long long, int64_t, or whatever type is used for 64-bit integers.

r**randbits**

From *randfunc.U*:

Indicates how many bits are produced by the function used to generate normalized random numbers.

randfunc

From *randfunc.U*:

Indicates the name of the random number function to use. Values include `drand48`, `random`, and `rand`. In C programs, the `Drand01` macro is defined to generate uniformly distributed random numbers over the range `[0., 1.]` (see `drand01` and `nrand`).

random_r_proto

From *d_random_r.U*:

This variable encodes the prototype of `random_r`. It is zero if `d_random_r` is undef, and one of the `REENTRANT_PROTO_T_ABC` macros of *reentr.h* if `d_random_r` is defined.

randseedtype

From *randfunc.U*:

Indicates the type of the argument of the seedfunc.

ranlib

From *orderlib.U*:

This variable is set to the pathname of the ranlib program, if it is needed to generate random libraries. Set to `:` if ar can generate random libraries or if random libraries are not supported

rd_nodata

From *nblock_io.U*:

This variable holds the return code from *read()* when no data is present. It should be -1, but some systems return 0 when `O_NDELAY` is used, which is a shame because you cannot make the difference between no data and an *EOF*.. Sigh!

readdir64_r_proto

From *d_readdir64_r.U*:

This variable encodes the prototype of *readdir64_r*. It is zero if *d_readdir64_r* is undef, and one of the `REENTRANT_PROTO_T_ABC` macros of *reentr.h* if *d_readdir64_r* is defined.

readdir_r_proto

From *d_readdir_r.U*:

This variable encodes the prototype of *readdir_r*. It is zero if *d_readdir_r* is undef, and one of the `REENTRANT_PROTO_T_ABC` macros of *reentr.h* if *d_readdir_r* is defined.

revision

From *patchlevel.U*:

The value of revision comes from the *patchlevel.h* file. In a version number such as 5.6.1, this is the 5. In *patchlevel.h*, this is referred to as `PERL_REVISION`.

rm From *Loc.U*:

This variable is used internally by Configure to determine the full pathname (if any) of the *rm* program. After Configure runs, the value is reset to a plain *rm* and is not useful.

rm_try

From *Unix.U*:

This is a cleanup variable for try test programs. Internal Configure use only.

rmail

From *Loc.U*:

This variable is defined but not used by Configure. The value is the empty string and is not useful.

run

From *Cross.U*:

This variable contains the command used by Configure to copy and execute a cross-compiled executable in the target host. Useful and available only during Perl build. Empty string "" if not cross-compiling.

runnm

From *usenm.U*:

This variable contains `true` or `false` depending whether the nm extraction should be performed or not, according to the value of *usenm* and the flags on the Configure command line.

s

sched_yield

From *d_pthread_y.U*:

This variable defines the way to yield the execution of the current thread.

scriptdir

From *scriptdir.U*:

This variable holds the name of the directory in which the user wants to put publicly scripts for the package in question. It is either the same directory as for binaries, or a special one that can be mounted across different architectures, like */usr/share*. Programs must be prepared to deal with *~name* expansion.

scriptdirexp

From *scriptdir.U*:

This variable is the same as *scriptdir*, but is filename expanded at configuration time, for programs not wanting to bother with it.

sed

From *Loc.U*:

This variable is used internally by Configure to determine the full pathname (if any) of the sed program. After Configure runs, the value is reset to a plain **sed** and is not useful.

seedfunc

From *randfunc.U*:

Indicates the random number generating seed function. Values include *srand48*, *random*, and *srand*.

selectminbits

From *selectminbits.U*:

This variable holds the minimum number of bits operated by *select*. That is, if you do *select(n, ...)*, how many bits at least will be cleared in the masks if some activity is detected. Usually this is either *n* or $32 * \text{ceil}(n/32)$, especially many little-endians do the latter. This is only useful if you have *select()*, naturally.

selecttype

From *selecttype.U*:

This variable holds the type used for the 2nd, 3rd, and 4th arguments to *select*. Usually, this is **fd_set ***, if **HAS_FD_SET** is defined, and **int *** otherwise. This is only useful if you have *select()*, naturally.

sendmail

From *Loc.U*:

This variable is defined but not used by Configure. The value is the empty string and is not useful.

setgrent_r_proto

From *d_setgrent_r.U*:

This variable encodes the prototype of *setgrent_r*. It is zero if *d_setgrent_r* is undef, and one of the **REENTRANT_PROTO_T_ABC** macros of *reentr.h* if *d_setgrent_r* is defined.

sethostent_r_proto

From *d_sethostent_r.U*:

This variable encodes the prototype of *sethostent_r*. It is zero if *d_sethostent_r* is undef, and one of the **REENTRANT_PROTO_T_ABC** macros of *reentr.h* if *d_sethostent_r* is defined.

setlocale_r_proto

From *d_setlocale_r.U*:

This variable encodes the prototype of `setlocale_r`. It is zero if `d_setlocale_r` is undef, and one of the `REENTRANT_PROTO_T_ABC` macros of *reentr.h* if `d_setlocale_r` is defined.

setnetent_r_proto

From *d_setnetent_r.U*:

This variable encodes the prototype of `setnetent_r`. It is zero if `d_setnetent_r` is undef, and one of the `REENTRANT_PROTO_T_ABC` macros of *reentr.h* if `d_setnetent_r` is defined.

setprotoent_r_proto

From *d_setprotoent_r.U*:

This variable encodes the prototype of `setprotoent_r`. It is zero if `d_setprotoent_r` is undef, and one of the `REENTRANT_PROTO_T_ABC` macros of *reentr.h* if `d_setprotoent_r` is defined.

setpwent_r_proto

From *d_setpwent_r.U*:

This variable encodes the prototype of `setpwent_r`. It is zero if `d_setpwent_r` is undef, and one of the `REENTRANT_PROTO_T_ABC` macros of *reentr.h* if `d_setpwent_r` is defined.

setservent_r_proto

From *d_setservent_r.U*:

This variable encodes the prototype of `setservent_r`. It is zero if `d_setservent_r` is undef, and one of the `REENTRANT_PROTO_T_ABC` macros of *reentr.h* if `d_setservent_r` is defined.

SGMTIME_max

From *time_size.U*:

This variable defines the maximum value of the `time_t` offset that the system function `gmtime()` accepts

SGMTIME_min

From *time_size.U*:

This variable defines the minimum value of the `time_t` offset that the system function `gmtime()` accepts

sh From *sh.U*:

This variable contains the full pathname of the shell used on this system to execute Bourne shell scripts. Usually, this will be `/bin/sh`, though it's possible that some systems will have `/bin/ksh`, `/bin/pdksh`, `/bin/ash`, `/bin/bash`, or even something such as `D:/bin/sh.exe`. This unit comes before *Options.U*, so you can't set `sh` with a `-D` option, though you can override this (and `startsh`) with `-O -Dsh=/bin/whatever -Dstartsh=whatever`

shar

From *Loc.U*:

This variable is defined but not used by `Configure`. The value is the empty string and is not useful.

sharpbang

From *spitshell.U*:

This variable contains the string `#!` if this system supports that construct.

shmattype

From *d_shmat.U*:

This symbol contains the type of pointer returned by `shmat()`. It can be `void *` or `char *`.

shortsize

From *intsize.U*:

This variable contains the value of the `SHORTSIZE` symbol which indicates to the C program how many bytes there are in a short.

shrpenv

From *libperl.U*:

If the user builds a shared *libperl.so*, then we need to tell the `perl` executable where it will be able to find the installed *libperl.so*. One way to do this on some systems is to set the environment variable `LD_RUN_PATH` to the directory that will be the final location of the shared *libperl.so*. The makefile can use this with something like `$(CC) -o perl perlmain.o $libperl $libs` Typical values are `shrpenv=env LD_RUN_PATH=archlibexp/CORE` or `shrpenv=""` See the main perl *Makefile.SH* for actual working usage. Alternatively, we might be able to use a command line option such as `-R archlibexp/CORE` (Solaris) or `-Wl,-rpath archlibexp/CORE` (Linux).

shsharp

From *spitshell.U*:

This variable tells further Configure units whether your `sh` can handle `#` comments.

sig_count

From *sig_name.U*:

This variable holds a number larger than the largest valid signal number. This is usually the same as the `NSIG` macro.

sig_name

From *sig_name.U*:

This variable holds the signal names, space separated. The leading `SIG` in signal name is removed. A `ZERO` is prepended to the list. This is currently not used, `sig_name_init` is used instead.

sig_name_init

From *sig_name.U*:

This variable holds the signal names, enclosed in double quotes and separated by commas, suitable for use in the `SIG_NAME` definition below. A `ZERO` is prepended to the list, and the list is terminated with a plain `0`. The leading `SIG` in signal names is removed. See `sig_num`.

sig_num

From *sig_name.U*:

This variable holds the signal numbers, space separated. A `ZERO` is prepended to the list (corresponding to the fake `SIGZERO`). Those numbers correspond to the value of the signal listed in the same place within the `sig_name` list. This is currently not used, `sig_num_init` is used instead.

sig_num_init

From *sig_name.U*:

This variable holds the signal numbers, enclosed in double quotes and separated by commas, suitable for use in the `SIG_NUM` definition below. A `ZERO` is prepended to the list, and the list is terminated with a plain `0`.

sig_size

From *sig_name.U*:

This variable contains the number of elements of the `sig_name` and `sig_num` arrays.

signal_t

From *d_voidsig.U*:

This variable holds the type of the signal handler (void or int).

sitearch

From *sitearch.U*:

This variable contains the eventual value of the **SITEARCH** symbol, which is the name of the private library for this package. It may have a `~` on the front. It is up to the makefile to eventually create this directory while performing installation (with `~` substitution). The standard distribution will put nothing in this directory. After perl has been installed, users may install their own local architecture-dependent modules in this directory with MakeMaker *Makefile.PL* or equivalent. See **INSTALL** for details.

sitearchexp

From *sitearch.U*:

This variable is the `~name` expanded version of `sitearch`, so that you may use it directly in Makefiles or shell scripts.

sitebin

From *sitebin.U*:

This variable holds the name of the directory in which the user wants to put add-on publicly executable files for the package in question. It is most often a local directory such as */usr/local/bin*. Programs using this variable must be prepared to deal with `~name` substitution. The standard distribution will put nothing in this directory. After perl has been installed, users may install their own local executables in this directory with MakeMaker *Makefile.PL* or equivalent. See **INSTALL** for details.

sitebinexp

From *sitebin.U*:

This is the same as the `sitebin` variable, but is filename expanded at configuration time, for use in your makefiles.

sitehtml1dir

From *sitehtml1dir.U*:

This variable contains the name of the directory in which site-specific html source pages are to be put. It is the responsibility of the *Makefile.SH* to get the value of this into the proper command. You must be prepared to do the `~name` expansion yourself. The standard distribution will put nothing in this directory. After perl has been installed, users may install their own local html pages in this directory with MakeMaker *Makefile.PL* or equivalent. See **INSTALL** for details.

sitehtml1direxp

From *sitehtml1dir.U*:

This variable is the same as the `sitehtml1dir` variable, but is filename expanded at configuration time, for convenient use in makefiles.

sitehtml3dir

From *sitehtml3dir.U*:

This variable contains the name of the directory in which site-specific library html source pages are to be put. It is the responsibility of the *Makefile.SH* to get the value of this into the proper command. You must be prepared to do the `~name` expansion yourself. The standard distribution will put nothing in this directory. After perl has been installed, users may install their own local library html pages in this directory with MakeMaker *Makefile.PL* or equivalent. See **INSTALL** for details.

sitehtml3direxp

From *sitehtml3dir.U*:

This variable is the same as the `sitehtml3dir` variable, but is filename expanded at configuration time, for convenient use in makefiles.

sitelib

From *sitelib.U*:

This variable contains the eventual value of the `SITELIB` symbol, which is the name of the private library for this package. It may have a `~` on the front. It is up to the makefile to eventually create this directory while performing installation (with `~` substitution). The standard distribution will put nothing in this directory. After perl has been installed, users may install their own local architecture-independent modules in this directory with MakeMaker *Makefile.PL* or equivalent. See `INSTALL` for details.

sitelib_stem

From *sitelib.U*:

This variable is `$sitelibexp` with any trailing version-specific component removed. The elements in `inc_version_list` (*inc_version_list.U*) can be tacked onto this variable to generate a list of directories to search.

sitelibexp

From *sitelib.U*:

This variable is the `~name` expanded version of `sitelib`, so that you may use it directly in Makefiles or shell scripts.

siteman1dir

From *siteman1dir.U*:

This variable contains the name of the directory in which site-specific manual source pages are to be put. It is the responsibility of the *Makefile.SH* to get the value of this into the proper command. You must be prepared to do the `~name` expansion yourself. The standard distribution will put nothing in this directory. After perl has been installed, users may install their own local man1 pages in this directory with MakeMaker *Makefile.PL* or equivalent. See `INSTALL` for details.

siteman1direxp

From *siteman1dir.U*:

This variable is the same as the `siteman1dir` variable, but is filename expanded at configuration time, for convenient use in makefiles.

siteman3dir

From *siteman3dir.U*:

This variable contains the name of the directory in which site-specific library man source pages are to be put. It is the responsibility of the *Makefile.SH* to get the value of this into the proper command. You must be prepared to do the `~name` expansion yourself. The standard distribution will put nothing in this directory. After perl has been installed, users may install their own local man3 pages in this directory with MakeMaker *Makefile.PL* or equivalent. See `INSTALL` for details.

siteman3direxp

From *siteman3dir.U*:

This variable is the same as the `siteman3dir` variable, but is filename expanded at configuration time, for convenient use in makefiles.

siteprefix

From *siteprefix.U*:

This variable holds the full absolute path of the directory below which the user will install add-on packages. See `INSTALL` for usage and examples.

siteprefixexp

From *siteprefix.U*:

This variable holds the full absolute path of the directory below which the user will install add-on packages. Derived from `siteprefix`.

sitescript

From *sitescript.U*:

This variable holds the name of the directory in which the user wants to put add-on publicly executable files for the package in question. It is most often a local directory such as `/usr/local/bin`. Programs using this variable must be prepared to deal with `~name` substitution. The standard distribution will put nothing in this directory. After perl has been installed, users may install their own local scripts in this directory with `MakeMaker Makefile.PL` or equivalent. See `INSTALL` for details.

sitescriptexp

From *sitescript.U*:

This is the same as the `sitescript` variable, but is filename expanded at configuration time, for use in your makefiles.

sizetype

From *sizetype.U*:

This variable contains the size of a `sizetype` in bytes.

size

From *size.U*:

This variable defines `size` to be something like `size_t`, unsigned long, or whatever type is used to declare length parameters for string functions.

sleep

From *Loc.U*:

This variable is defined but not used by `Configure`. The value is the empty string and is not useful.

sLOCALTIME_max

From *time_size.U*:

This variable defines the maximum value of the `time_t` offset that the system function `localtime()` accepts

sLOCALTIME_min

From *time_size.U*:

This variable defines the minimum value of the `time_t` offset that the system function `localtime()` accepts

smail

From *Loc.U*:

This variable is defined but not used by `Configure`. The value is the empty string and is not useful.

so

From *so.U*:

This variable holds the extension used to identify shared libraries (also known as `shared`

objects) on the system. Usually set to `so`.

sockethdr

From *d_socket.U*:

This variable has any `cpp -I` flags needed for socket support.

socketlib

From *d_socket.U*:

This variable has the names of any libraries needed for socket support.

socksizetype

From *socksizetype.U*:

This variable holds the type used for the size argument for various socket calls like `accept`. Usual values include `socklen_t`, `size_t`, and `int`.

sort

From *Loc.U*:

This variable is used internally by `Configure` to determine the full pathname (if any) of the `sort` program. After `Configure` runs, the value is reset to a plain `sort` and is not useful.

spackage

From *package.U*:

This variable contains the name of the package being constructed, with the first letter uppercased, *i.e.* suitable for starting sentences.

spitshell

From *spitshell.U*:

This variable contains the command necessary to spit out a runnable shell on this system. It is either `cat` or a `grep -v` for `#` comments.

sPRId64

From *quadfio.U*:

This variable, if defined, contains the string used by `stdio` to format 64-bit decimal numbers (format `d`) for output.

sPRIeldbl

From *longdblfiio.U*:

This variable, if defined, contains the string used by `stdio` to format long doubles (format `e`) for output.

sPRIEUldbl

From *longdblfiio.U*:

This variable, if defined, contains the string used by `stdio` to format long doubles (format `E`) for output. The `U` in the name is to separate this from `sPRIeldbl` so that even case-blind systems can see the difference.

sPRIfldbl

From *longdblfiio.U*:

This variable, if defined, contains the string used by `stdio` to format long doubles (format `f`) for output.

sPRIFUldbl

From *longdblfiio.U*:

This variable, if defined, contains the string used by `stdio` to format long doubles (format `F`) for output. The `U` in the name is to separate this from `sPRIfldbl` so that even case-blind systems can see the difference.

sPRIGldbl

From *longdblfi.U*:

This variable, if defined, contains the string used by `stdio` to format long doubles (format `g`) for output.

sPRIGUldbl

From *longdblfi.U*:

This variable, if defined, contains the string used by `stdio` to format long doubles (format `G`) for output. The `U` in the name is to separate this from `sPRIGldbl` so that even case-blind systems can see the difference.

sPRIi64

From *quadfi.U*:

This variable, if defined, contains the string used by `stdio` to format 64-bit decimal numbers (format `i`) for output.

sPRIo64

From *quadfi.U*:

This variable, if defined, contains the string used by `stdio` to format 64-bit octal numbers (format `o`) for output.

sPRIu64

From *quadfi.U*:

This variable, if defined, contains the string used by `stdio` to format 64-bit unsigned decimal numbers (format `u`) for output.

sPRIx64

From *quadfi.U*:

This variable, if defined, contains the string used by `stdio` to format 64-bit hexadecimal numbers (format `x`) for output.

sPRIXU64

From *quadfi.U*:

This variable, if defined, contains the string used by `stdio` to format 64-bit hexadecimal numbers (format `X`) for output. The `U` in the name is to separate this from `sPRIx64` so that even case-blind systems can see the difference.

srand48_r_proto

From *d_srand48_r.U*:

This variable encodes the prototype of `srand48_r`. It is zero if `d_srand48_r` is undef, and one of the `REENTRANT_PROTO_T_ABC` macros of *reentr.h* if `d_srand48_r` is defined.

srandom_r_proto

From *d_srandom_r.U*:

This variable encodes the prototype of `srandom_r`. It is zero if `d_srandom_r` is undef, and one of the `REENTRANT_PROTO_T_ABC` macros of *reentr.h* if `d_srandom_r` is defined.

src

From *src.U*:

This variable holds the (possibly relative) path of the package source. It is up to the Makefile to use this variable and set `VPATH` accordingly to find the sources remotely. Use `$pkgsrc` to have an absolute path.

sSCNfldbl

From *longdblfile.U*:

This variable, if defined, contains the string used by `stdio` to format long doubles (format `f`) for input.

ssize_t

From *ssize_t.U*:

This variable defines `ssize_t` to be something like `ssize_t`, `long` or `int`. It is used by functions that return a count of bytes or an error condition. It must be a signed type. We will pick a type such that `sizeof(SSize_t) == sizeof(Size_t)`.

st_ino_sign

From *st_ino_def.U*:

This variable contains the signedness of struct `stat`'s `st_ino`. 1 for unsigned, -1 for signed.

st_ino_size

From *st_ino_def.U*:

This variable contains the size of struct `stat`'s `st_ino` in bytes.

startperl

From *startperl.U*:

This variable contains the string to put on the front of a perl script to make sure (hopefully) that it runs with perl and not some shell. Of course, that leading line must be followed by the classical perl idiom: `eval `exec perl -S $0 ${1+$@}`` if `$running_under_some_shell`; to guarantee perl startup should the shell execute the script. Note that this magic incantation is not understood by `csh`.

startsh

From *startsh.U*:

This variable contains the string to put on the front of a shell script to make sure (hopefully) that it runs with `sh` and not some other shell.

static_ext

From *Extensions.U*:

This variable holds a list of XS extension files we want to link statically into the package. It is used by `Makefile`.

stdchar

From *stdchar.U*:

This variable conditionally defines `STDCHAR` to be the type of `char` used in *stdio.h*. It has the values "unsigned char" or `char`.

stdio_base

From *d_stdstdio.U*:

This variable defines how, given a `FILE` pointer, `fp`, to access the `_base` field (or equivalent) of *stdio.h*'s `FILE` structure. This will be used to define the macro `FILE_base(fp)`.

stdio_bufsiz

From *d_stdstdio.U*:

This variable defines how, given a `FILE` pointer, `fp`, to determine the number of bytes store in the I/O buffer pointer to by the `_base` field (or equivalent) of *stdio.h*'s `FILE` structure. This will be used to define the macro `FILE_bufsiz(fp)`.

stdio_cnt

From *d_stdstdio.U*:

This variable defines how, given a FILE pointer, fp, to access the `_cnt` field (or equivalent) of *stdio.h*'s FILE structure. This will be used to define the macro `FILE_cnt(fp)`.

stdio_filbuf

From *d_stdstdio.U*:

This variable defines how, given a FILE pointer, fp, to tell stdio to refill its internal buffers (?). This will be used to define the macro `FILE_filbuf(fp)`.

stdio_ptr

From *d_stdstdio.U*:

This variable defines how, given a FILE pointer, fp, to access the `_ptr` field (or equivalent) of *stdio.h*'s FILE structure. This will be used to define the macro `FILE_ptr(fp)`.

stdio_stream_array

From *stdio_streams.U*:

This variable tells the name of the array holding the stdio streams. Usual values include `_iob`, `__iob`, and `__sF`.

strerror_r_proto

From *d_strerror_r.U*:

This variable encodes the prototype of `strerror_r`. It is zero if `d_strerror_r` is undef, and one of the `REENTRANT_PROTO_T_ABC` macros of *reentr.h* if `d_strerror_r` is defined.

strings

From *i_string.U*:

This variable holds the full path of the string header that will be used. Typically */usr/include/string.h* or */usr/include/strings.h*.

submit

From *Loc.U*:

This variable is defined but not used by Configure. The value is the empty string and is not useful.

subversion

From *patchlevel.U*:

The subversion level of this package. The value of subversion comes from the *patchlevel.h* file. In a version number such as 5.6.1, this is the 1. In *patchlevel.h*, this is referred to as `PERL_SUBVERSION`. This is unique to perl.

sysman

From *sysman.U*:

This variable holds the place where the manual is located on this system. It is not the place where the user wants to put his manual pages. Rather it is the place where Configure may look to find manual for unix commands (section 1 of the manual usually). See *mansrc*.

sysroot

From *Sysroot.U*:

This variable is empty unless supplied by the Configure user. It can contain a path to an alternative root directory, under which headers and libraries for the compilation target can be found. This is generally used when cross-compiling using a gcc-like compiler.

t**tail**

From *Loc.U*:

This variable is defined but not used by Configure. The value is the empty string and is not useful.

tar

From *Loc.U*:

This variable is defined but not used by Configure. The value is the empty string and is not useful.

targetarch

From *Cross.U*:

If cross-compiling, this variable contains the target architecture. If not, this will be empty.

targetdir

From *Cross.U*:

This variable contains a path that will be created on the target host using `targetmkdir`, and then used to copy the cross-compiled executables to. Defaults to `/tmp` if not set.

targetenv

From *Cross.U*:

If cross-compiling, this variable can be used to modify the environment on the target system. However, how and where it's used, and even if it's used at all, is entirely dependent on both the transport mechanism (`targetrun`) and what the target system is. Unless the relevant documentation says otherwise, it is generally not useful.

targethost

From *Cross.U*:

This variable contains the name of a separate host machine that can be used to run compiled test programs and perl tests on. Set to empty string if not in use.

targetmkdir

From *Cross.U*:

This variable contains the command used by Configure to create a new directory on the target host.

targetport

From *Cross.U*:

This variable contains the number of a network port to be used to connect to the host in `targethost`, if unset defaults to 22 for ssh.

targetsh

From *Cross.U*:

If cross-compiling, this variable contains the location of sh on the target system. If not, this will be the same as `$sh`.

tbl

From *Loc.U*:

This variable is defined but not used by Configure. The value is the empty string and is not useful.

tee

From *Loc.U*:

This variable is defined but not used by Configure. The value is the empty string and is not

useful.

test

From *Loc.U*:

This variable is used internally by Configure to determine the full pathname (if any) of the test program. After Configure runs, the value is reset to a plain `test` and is not useful.

timeincl

From *i_time.U*:

This variable holds the full path of the included time header(s).

timetype

From *d_time.U*:

This variable holds the type returned by *time()*. It can be long, or `time_t` on BSD sites (in which case `<sys/types.h>` should be included). Anyway, the type `Time_t` should be used.

tmpnam_r_proto

From *d_tmpnam_r.U*:

This variable encodes the prototype of `tmpnam_r`. It is zero if `d_tmpnam_r` is undef, and one of the `REENTRANT_PROTO_T_ABC` macros of *reentr.h* if `d_tmpnam_r` is defined.

to

From *Cross.U*:

This variable contains the command used by Configure to copy to from the target host. Useful and available only during Perl build. The string `:` if not cross-compiling.

touch

From *Loc.U*:

This variable is used internally by Configure to determine the full pathname (if any) of the touch program. After Configure runs, the value is reset to a plain `touch` and is not useful.

tr

From *Loc.U*:

This variable is used internally by Configure to determine the full pathname (if any) of the `tr` program. After Configure runs, the value is reset to a plain `tr` and is not useful.

trnl

From *trnl.U*:

This variable contains the value to be passed to the *tr(1)* command to transliterate a newline. Typical values are `\012` and `\n`. This is needed for EBCDIC systems where newline is not necessarily `\012`.

troff

From *Loc.U*:

This variable is defined but not used by Configure. The value is the empty string and is not useful.

ttyname_r_proto

From *d_ttyname_r.U*:

This variable encodes the prototype of `ttyname_r`. It is zero if `d_ttyname_r` is undef, and one of the `REENTRANT_PROTO_T_ABC` macros of *reentr.h* if `d_ttyname_r` is defined.

u

u16size

From *perlsv.U*:

This variable is the size of an U16 in bytes.

u16type

From *perl.v.U*:

This variable contains the C type used for Perl's U16.

u32size

From *perl.v.U*:

This variable is the size of an U32 in bytes.

u32type

From *perl.v.U*:

This variable contains the C type used for Perl's U32.

u64size

From *perl.v.U*:

This variable is the size of an U64 in bytes.

u64type

From *perl.v.U*:

This variable contains the C type used for Perl's U64.

u8size

From *perl.v.U*:

This variable is the size of an U8 in bytes.

u8type

From *perl.v.U*:

This variable contains the C type used for Perl's U8.

uidformat

From *uid.f.U*:

This variable contains the format string used for printing a `Uid_t`.

uidsign

From *uidsign.U*:

This variable contains the signedness of a `uidtype`. 1 for unsigned, -1 for signed.

uidsize

From *uidsize.U*:

This variable contains the size of a `uidtype` in bytes.

uidtype

From *uidtype.U*:

This variable defines `Uid_t` to be something like `uid_t`, `int`, `ushort`, or whatever type is used to declare user ids in the kernel.

uname

From *Loc.U*:

This variable is used internally by `Configure` to determine the full pathname (if any) of the `uname` program. After `Configure` runs, the value is reset to a plain `uname` and is not useful.

uniq

From *Loc.U*:

This variable is used internally by `Configure` to determine the full pathname (if any) of the `uniq` program. After `Configure` runs, the value is reset to a plain `uniq` and is not useful.

uquadtype

From *quadtype.U*:

This variable defines `Uquad_t` to be something like unsigned long, unsigned int, unsigned long long, `uint64_t`, or whatever type is used for 64-bit integers.

use5005threads

From *sethreads.U*:

This variable conditionally defines the `USE_5005THREADS` symbol, and indicates that Perl should be built to use the 5.005-based threading implementation. Only valid up to 5.8.x.

use64bitall

From *use64bits.U*:

This variable conditionally defines the `USE_64_BIT_ALL` symbol, and indicates that 64-bit integer types should be used when available. The maximal possible 64-bitness is employed: LP64 or ILP64, meaning that you will be able to use more than 2 gigabytes of memory. This mode is even more binary incompatible than `USE_64_BIT_INT`. You may not be able to run the resulting executable in a 32-bit CPU at all or you may need at least to reboot your OS to 64-bit mode.

use64bitint

From *use64bits.U*:

This variable conditionally defines the `USE_64_BIT_INT` symbol, and indicates that 64-bit integer types should be used when available. The minimal possible 64-bitness is employed, just enough to get 64-bit integers into Perl. This may mean using for example “long longs”, while your memory may still be limited to 2 gigabytes.

usecrosscompile

From *Cross.U*:

This variable conditionally defines the `USE_CROSS_COMPILE` symbol, and indicates that Perl has been cross-compiled.

usedevel

From *Devel.U*:

This variable indicates that Perl was configured with development features enabled. This should not be done for production builds.

usedl

From *dlsrc.U*:

This variable indicates if the system supports dynamic loading of some sort. See also `dlsrc` and `dlobj`.

usedtrace

From *usedtrace.U*:

This variable indicates whether we are compiling with `dtrace` support. See also `dtrace`.

usefaststdio

From *usefaststdio.U*:

This variable conditionally defines the `USE_FAST_STDIO` symbol, and indicates that Perl should be built to use `fast stdio`. Defaults to define in Perls 5.8 and earlier, to undef later.

useithreads

From *sethreads.U*:

This variable conditionally defines the `USE_ITHREADS` symbol, and indicates that Perl should be built to use the interpreter-based threading implementation.

usekernprocpathname

From *usekernprocpathname.U*:

This variable, indicates that we can use `sysctl` with `KERN_PROC_PATHNAME` to get a full path for the executable, and hence convert `^X` to an absolute path.

uselargefiles

From *uselfs.U*:

This variable conditionally defines the `USE_LARGE_FILES` symbol, and indicates that large file interfaces should be used when available.

uselongdouble

From *uselongdbl.U*:

This variable conditionally defines the `USE_LONG_DOUBLE` symbol, and indicates that long doubles should be used when available.

usemallocwrap

From *mallosrc.U*:

This variable contains `y` if we are wrapping `malloc` to prevent integer overflow during size calculations.

usemorebits

From *usemorebits.U*:

This variable conditionally defines the `USE_MORE_BITS` symbol, and indicates that explicit 64-bit interfaces and long doubles should be used when available.

usemultiplicity

From *usemultiplicity.U*:

This variable conditionally defines the `MULTIPLICITY` symbol, and indicates that Perl should be built to use multiplicity.

usemymalloc

From *mallosrc.U*:

This variable contains `y` if the `malloc` that comes with this package is desired over the system's version of `malloc`. People often include special versions of `malloc` for efficiency, but such versions are often less portable. See also `mallosrc` and `mallocobj`. If this is `y`, then `-lmalloc` is removed from `$libs`.

usenm

From *usenm.U*:

This variable contains `true` or `false` depending whether the `nm` extraction is wanted or not.

usensgetexecutablepath

From *usensgetexecutablepath.U*:

This symbol, if defined, indicates that we can use `_NSGetExecutablePath` and `realpath` to get a full path for the executable, and hence convert `^X` to an absolute path.

useopcode

From *Extensions.U*:

This variable holds either `true` or `false` to indicate whether the Opcode extension should be used. The sole use for this currently is to allow an easy mechanism for users to skip the Opcode extension from the Configure command line.

useperlio

From *useperlio.U*:

This variable conditionally defines the `USE_PERLIO` symbol, and indicates that the `PerlIO`

abstraction should be used throughout.

useposix

From *Extensions.U*:

This variable holds either **true** or **false** to indicate whether the POSIX extension should be used. The sole use for this currently is to allow an easy mechanism for hints files to indicate that POSIX will not compile on a particular system.

usereentrant

From *uethreads.U*:

This variable conditionally defines the `USE_REENTRANT_API` symbol, which indicates that the thread code may try to use the various `_r` versions of library functions. This is only potentially meaningful if `uethreads` is set and is very experimental, it is not even prompted for.

userelocatableinc

From *bin.U*:

This variable is set to true to indicate that perl should relocate `@INC` entries at runtime based on the path to the perl binary. Any `@INC` paths starting `.../` are relocated relative to the directory containing the perl binary, and a logical cleanup of the path is then made around the join point (removing `dir/./` pairs)

useshrplib

From *libperl.U*:

This variable is set to **true** if the user wishes to build a shared `libperl`, and **false** otherwise.

usesitecustomize

From *d_sitecustomize.U*:

This variable is set to true when the user requires a mechanism that allows the sysadmin to add entries to `@INC` at runtime. This variable being set, makes perl run `site/lib/sitecustomize.pl` at startup.

usesocks

From *usesocks.U*:

This variable conditionally defines the `USE_SOCKS` symbol, and indicates that Perl should be built to use `SOCKS`.

uethreads

From *uethreads.U*:

This variable conditionally defines the `USE_THREADS` symbol, and indicates that Perl should be built to use threads.

usevendorprefix

From *vendorprefix.U*:

This variable tells whether the `vendorprefix` and consequently other `vendor*` paths are in use.

useversionedarchname

From *archname.U*:

This variable indicates whether to include the `$api_versionstring` as a component of the `$archname`.

usevfork

From *d_vfork.U*:

This variable is set to true when the user accepts to use `vfork`. It is set to false when no `vfork` is available or when the user explicitly requests not to use `vfork`.

usrinc

From *usrinc.U*:

This variable holds the path of the include files, which is usually */usr/include*. It is mainly used by other Configure units.

uname

From *Loc.U*:

This variable is defined but not used by Configure. The value is the empty string and is not useful.

uvofformat

From *perlxf.U*:

This variable contains the format string used for printing a Perl UV as an unsigned octal integer.

uvsize

From *perlxf.U*:

This variable is the size of a UV in bytes.

uvtype

From *perlxf.U*:

This variable contains the C type used for Perl's UV.

uvuformat

From *perlxf.U*:

This variable contains the format string used for printing a Perl UV as an unsigned decimal integer.

uvxformat

From *perlxf.U*:

This variable contains the format string used for printing a Perl UV as an unsigned hexadecimal integer in lowercase abcdef.

uvXUformat

From *perlxf.U*:

This variable contains the format string used for printing a Perl UV as an unsigned hexadecimal integer in uppercase ABCDEF.

v**vaproto**

From *vaproto.U*:

This variable conditionally defines `CAN_VAPROTO` on systems supporting prototype declaration of functions with a variable number of arguments. See also `prototype`.

vendorarch

From *vendorarch.U*:

This variable contains the value of the `PERL_VENDORARCH` symbol. It may have a `~` on the front. The standard distribution will put nothing in this directory. Vendors who distribute perl may wish to place their own architecture-dependent modules and extensions in this directory with MakeMaker *Makefile.PL* `INSTALLDIRS=vendor` or equivalent. See `INSTALL` for details.

vendorarchexp

From *vendorarch.U*:

This variable is the `~name` expanded version of `vendorarch`, so that you may use it directly in

Makefiles or shell scripts.

vendorbin

From *vendorbin.U*:

This variable contains the eventual value of the **VENDORBIN** symbol. It may have a `~` on the front. The standard distribution will put nothing in this directory. Vendors who distribute perl may wish to place additional binaries in this directory with MakeMaker *Makefile.PL* **INSTALLDIRS=vendor** or equivalent. See **INSTALL** for details.

vendorbinexp

From *vendorbin.U*:

This variable is the `~name` expanded version of **vendorbin**, so that you may use it directly in Makefiles or shell scripts.

vendorhtml1dir

From *vendorhtml1dir.U*:

This variable contains the name of the directory for html pages. It may have a `~` on the front. The standard distribution will put nothing in this directory. Vendors who distribute perl may wish to place their own html pages in this directory with MakeMaker *Makefile.PL* **INSTALLDIRS=vendor** or equivalent. See **INSTALL** for details.

vendorhtml1direxp

From *vendorhtml1dir.U*:

This variable is the `~name` expanded version of **vendorhtml1dir**, so that you may use it directly in Makefiles or shell scripts.

vendorhtml3dir

From *vendorhtml3dir.U*:

This variable contains the name of the directory for html library pages. It may have a `~` on the front. The standard distribution will put nothing in this directory. Vendors who distribute perl may wish to place their own html pages for modules and extensions in this directory with MakeMaker *Makefile.PL* **INSTALLDIRS=vendor** or equivalent. See **INSTALL** for details.

vendorhtml3direxp

From *vendorhtml3dir.U*:

This variable is the `~name` expanded version of **vendorhtml3dir**, so that you may use it directly in Makefiles or shell scripts.

vendorlib

From *vendorlib.U*:

This variable contains the eventual value of the **VENDORLIB** symbol, which is the name of the private library for this package. The standard distribution will put nothing in this directory. Vendors who distribute perl may wish to place their own modules in this directory with MakeMaker *Makefile.PL* **INSTALLDIRS=vendor** or equivalent. See **INSTALL** for details.

vendorlib_stem

From *vendorlib.U*:

This variable is `$vendorlibexp` with any trailing version-specific component removed. The elements in `inc_version_list` (*inc_version_list.U*) can be tacked onto this variable to generate a list of directories to search.

vendorlibexp

From *vendorlib.U*:

This variable is the `~name` expanded version of **vendorlib**, so that you may use it directly in

Makefiles or shell scripts.

vendorman1dir

From *vendorman1dir.U*:

This variable contains the name of the directory for man1 pages. It may have a `~` on the front. The standard distribution will put nothing in this directory. Vendors who distribute perl may wish to place their own man1 pages in this directory with MakeMaker *Makefile.PL* `INSTALLDIRS=vendor` or equivalent. See `INSTALL` for details.

vendorman1direxp

From *vendorman1dir.U*:

This variable is the `~name` expanded version of `vendorman1dir`, so that you may use it directly in Makefiles or shell scripts.

vendorman3dir

From *vendorman3dir.U*:

This variable contains the name of the directory for man3 pages. It may have a `~` on the front. The standard distribution will put nothing in this directory. Vendors who distribute perl may wish to place their own man3 pages in this directory with MakeMaker *Makefile.PL* `INSTALLDIRS=vendor` or equivalent. See `INSTALL` for details.

vendorman3direxp

From *vendorman3dir.U*:

This variable is the `~name` expanded version of `vendorman3dir`, so that you may use it directly in Makefiles or shell scripts.

vendorprefix

From *vendorprefix.U*:

This variable holds the full absolute path of the directory below which the vendor will install add-on packages. See `INSTALL` for usage and examples.

vendorprefixexp

From *vendorprefix.U*:

This variable holds the full absolute path of the directory below which the vendor will install add-on packages. Derived from `vendorprefix`.

vendorscript

From *vendorscript.U*:

This variable contains the eventual value of the `VENDORSRIPT` symbol. It may have a `~` on the front. The standard distribution will put nothing in this directory. Vendors who distribute perl may wish to place additional executable scripts in this directory with MakeMaker *Makefile.PL* `INSTALLDIRS=vendor` or equivalent. See `INSTALL` for details.

vendorscriptexp

From *vendorscript.U*:

This variable is the `~name` expanded version of `vendorscript`, so that you may use it directly in Makefiles or shell scripts.

version

From *patchlevel.U*:

The full version number of this package, such as 5.6.1 (or 5_6_1). This combines revision, patchlevel, and subversion to get the full version number, including any possible subversions. This is suitable for use as a directory name, and hence is filesystem dependent.

version_patchlevel_string

From *patchlevel.U*:

This is a string combining version, subversion and perl_patchlevel (if perl_patchlevel is non-zero). It is typically something like 'version 7 subversion 1' or 'version 7 subversion 1 patchlevel 11224'. It is computed here to avoid duplication of code in *myconfig.SH* and *lib/Config.pm*.

versiononly

From *versiononly.U*:

If set, this symbol indicates that only the version-specific components of a perl installation should be installed. This may be useful for making a test installation of a new version without disturbing the existing installation. Setting versiononly is equivalent to setting installperl's -v option. In particular, the non-versioned scripts and programs such as a2p, c2ph, h2xs, pod2*, and [perldoc\(1\)](#) are not installed (see `INSTALL` for a more complete list). Nor are the man pages installed. Usually, this is undef.

vi From *Loc.U*:

This variable is defined but not used by Configure. The value is the empty string and is not useful.

x**xlibpth**

From *libpth.U*:

This variable holds extra path (space-separated) used to find libraries on this platform, for example CPU-specific libraries (on multi-CPU platforms) may be listed here.

y**yacc**

From *yacc.U*:

This variable holds the name of the compiler we want to use in the Makefile. It can be yacc, byacc, or bison -y.

yaccflags

From *yacc.U*:

This variable contains any additional yacc flags desired by the user. It is up to the Makefile to use this.

z**zcat**

From *Loc.U*:

This variable is defined but not used by Configure. The value is the empty string and is not useful.

zip

From *Loc.U*:

This variable is used internally by Configure to determine the full pathname (if any) of the zip program. After Configure runs, the value is reset to a plain `zip` and is not useful.

GIT DATA

Information on the git commit from which the current perl binary was compiled can be found in the variable `$Config::Git_Data`. The variable is a structured string that looks something like this:

```
git_commit_id='ea0c2dbd5f5ac6845ecc7ec6696415bf8e27bd52'  
git_describe='GitLive-blead-1076-gea0c2db'  
git_branch='smartmatch'  
git_uncommitted_changes=''  
git_commit_id_title='Commit id: '  
git_commit_date='2009-05-09 17:47:31 +0200'
```

Its format is not guaranteed not to change over time.

NOTE

This module contains a good example of how to use tie to implement a cache and an example of how to make a tied variable readonly to those outside of it.