

NAME

File::Spec::Win32 - methods for Win32 file specs

SYNOPSIS

```
require File::Spec::Win32; # Done internally by File::Spec if needed
```

DESCRIPTION

See [File::Spec::Unix](#) for a documentation of the methods provided there. This package overrides the implementation of these methods, not the semantics.

devnull

Returns a string representation of the null device.

tmpdir

Returns a string representation of the first existing directory from the following list:

```
$ENV{TMPDIR}
$ENV{TEMP}
$ENV{TMP}
SYS:/temp
C:\system\temp
C:/temp
/tmp
/
```

The SYS:/temp is preferred in Novell NetWare and the C:systemtemp for Symbian (the [File::Spec::Win32](#) is used also for those platforms).

If running under taint mode, and if the environment variables are tainted, they are not used.

case_tolerant

MSWin32 case-tolerance depends on *GetVolumeInformation()* `$ouFsFlags == FS_CASE_SENSITIVE`, indicating the case significance when comparing file specifications. Since XP FS_CASE_SENSITIVE is effectively disabled for the NT subsystem. See <http://cygwin.com/ml/cygwin/2007-07/msg00891.html> Default: 1

file_name_is_absolute

As of right now, this returns 2 if the path is absolute with a volume, 1 if it's absolute with no volume, 0 otherwise.

catfile

Concatenate one or more directory names and a filename to form a complete path ending with a filename

canonpath

No physical check on the filesystem, but a logical cleanup of a path. On UNIX eliminated successive slashes and successive `"/.`. On Win32 makes

```
dir1\dir2\dir3\..\..\dir4 -> \dir\dir4 and even
dir1\dir2\dir3\...\dir4 -> \dir\dir4
```

splitpath

```
($volume,$directories,$file) = File::Spec->splitpath( $path );
($volume,$directories,$file) = File::Spec->splitpath( $path,
$no_file );
```

Splits a path into volume, directory, and filename portions. Assumes that the last file is a path unless the path ends in `"', '.', '..'` or `$no_file` is true. On Win32 this means that `$no_file` true makes this return (`$volume, $path, ""`).

Separators accepted are `and /.`

Volumes can be drive letters or UNC sharenames (servershare).

The results can be passed to “catpath” to get back a path equivalent to (usually identical to) the original path.

splitdir

The opposite of *catdir()*.

```
@dirs = File::Spec->splitdir( $directories );
```

\$directories must be only the directory portion of the path on systems that have the concept of a volume or that have path syntax that differentiates files from directories.

Unlike just splitting the directories on the separator, leading empty and trailing directory entries can be returned, because these are significant on some OSs. So,

```
File::Spec->splitdir( "/a/b/c" );
```

Yields:

```
( '', 'a', 'b', '', 'c', '' )
```

catpath

Takes volume, directory and file portions and returns an entire path. Under Unix, *\$volume* is ignored, and this is just like *catfile()*. On other OSs, the *\$volume* become significant.

Note For File::Spec::Win32 Maintainers

[File::Spec::Win32](#) Maintainers Novell NetWare inherits its [File::Spec](#) behaviour from [File::Spec::Win32](#).

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SEE ALSO

See [File::Spec](#) and [File::Spec::Unix](#). This package overrides the implementation of these methods, not the semantics.