

NAME

File::stat - by-name interface to Perl's built-in `stat()` functions

SYNOPSIS

```

use File::stat;
$st = stat($file) or die "No $file: $!";
if ( ($st->mode & 0111) && $st->nlink > 1 ) {
    print "$file is executable with lotsa links\n";
}

if ( -x $st ) {
    print "$file is executable\n";
}

use Fcntl "S_IRUSR";
if ( $st->cando(S_IRUSR, 1) ) {
    print "My effective uid can read $file\n";
}

use File::stat qw(:FIELDS);
stat($file) or die "No $file: $!";
if ( ($st_mode & 0111) && ($st_nlink > 1) ) {
    print "$file is executable with lotsa links\n";
}

```

DESCRIPTION

This module's default exports override the core `stat()` and `lstat()` functions, replacing them with versions that return “`File::stat`” objects. This object has methods that return the similarly named structure field name from the `stat(2)` function; namely, `dev`, `ino`, `mode`, `nlink`, `uid`, `gid`, `rdev`, `size`, `atime`, `mtime`, `ctime`, `blksize`, and `blocks`.

As of version 1.02 (provided with perl 5.12) the object provides “-X” overloading, so you can call filetest operators (`-f`, `-x`, and so on) on it. It also provides a `->cando` method, called like

```
$st->cando( ACCESS, EFFECTIVE )
```

where `ACCESS` is one of `S_IRUSR`, `S_IWUSR` or `S_IXUSR` from the `Fcntl` module, and `EFFECTIVE` indicates whether to use effective (true) or real (false) ids. The method interprets the `mode`, `uid` and `gid` fields, and returns whether or not the current process would be allowed the specified access.

If you don't want to use the objects, you may import the `->cando` method into your namespace as a regular function called `stat_cando`. This takes an arrayref containing the return values of `stat` or `lstat` as its first argument, and interprets it for you.

You may also import all the structure fields directly into your namespace as regular variables using the `:FIELDS` import tag. (Note that this still overrides your `stat()` and `lstat()` functions.) Access these fields as variables named with a preceding `st_` in front their method names. Thus, `$st_obj->dev()` corresponds to `$st_dev` if you import the fields.

To access this functionality without the core overrides, pass the `use` an empty import list, and then access function functions with their full qualified names. On the other hand, the built-ins are still available via the `CORE::` pseudo-package.

BUGS

As of Perl 5.8.0 after using this module you cannot use the implicit `$_` or the special filehandle `_` with `stat()` or `lstat()`, trying to do so leads into strange errors. The workaround is for `$_` to be explicit

```
my $st_obj = stat $_;
```

and for `_` to explicitly populate the object using the unexported and undocumented `populate()` function with `CORE::stat()`:

```
my $stat_obj = File::stat::populate(CORE::stat(_));
```

ERRORS

`-%s` is not implemented on a

`File::stat` object 4 The filetest operators `-t`, `-T` and `-B` are not implemented, as they require more information than just a stat buffer.

WARNINGS

These can all be disabled with

```
no warnings "File::stat";
```

`File::stat` ignores use filetest 'access'

You have tried to use one of the `-rwxRWX` filetests with use filetest 'access' in effect. `File::stat` will ignore the pragma, and just use the information in the mode member as usual.

`File::stat` ignores VMS ACLs

VMS systems have a permissions structure that cannot be completely represented in a stat buffer, and unlike on other systems the builtin filetest operators respect this. The `File::stat` overloads, however, do not, since the information required is not available.

NOTE

While this class is currently implemented using the `Class::Struct` module to build a struct-like class, you shouldn't rely upon this.

AUTHOR

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