

## NAME

common::sense - save a tree AND a kitten, use common::sense!

## SYNOPSIS

```
use common::sense;

# Supposed to be mostly the same, with much lower memory usage, as:

# use utf8;
# use strict qw(vars subs);
# use feature qw(say state switch);
# use feature qw(unicode_strings unicode_eval current_sub fc evalbytes);
# no feature qw(array_base);
# no warnings;
# use warnings qw(FATAL closed_threads internal_debugging pack
# portable_prototype inplace_io pipe_unpack malloc
# glob_digit printf_layer_reserved_taint_closure
# semicolon);
# no warnings qw(exec_newline_unopened);
```

## DESCRIPTION

Nothing is more fairly distributed than common sense: no one thinks he needs more of it than he already has.

### Ren Descartes

This module implements some sane defaults for Perl programs, as defined by two typical (or not so typical - use your common sense) specimens of Perl coders. In fact, after working out details on which warnings and strict modes to enable and make fatal, we found that we (and our code written so far, and others) fully agree on every option, even though we never used warnings before, so it seems this module indeed reflects a “common” sense among some long-time Perl coders.

The basic philosophy behind the choices made in [common::sense](#) can be summarised as: “enforcing strict policies to catch as many bugs as possible, while at the same time, not limiting the expressive power available to the programmer”.

Two typical examples of how this philosophy is applied in practise is the handling of uninitialised and malloc warnings:

#### *uninitialised*

`undef` is a well-defined feature of perl, and enabling warnings for using it rarely catches any bugs, but considerably limits you in what you can do, so uninitialised warnings are disabled.

#### *malloc*

Freeing something twice on the C level is a serious bug, usually causing memory corruption. It often leads to side effects much later in the program and there are no advantages to not reporting this, so malloc warnings are fatal by default.

Unfortunately, there is no fine-grained warning control in perl, so often whole groups of useful warnings had to be excluded because of a single useless warning (for example, perl puts an arbitrary limit on the length of text you can match with some regexes before emitting a warning, making the whole `regex` category useless).

What follows is a more thorough discussion of what this module does, and why it does it, and what the advantages (and disadvantages) of this approach are.

## RATIONALE



Most prominently, the warnings related to `undef`. There is nothing wrong with `undef`: it has well-defined semantics, it is useful, and spitting out warnings you never asked for is just evil.

The result was that every one of our modules did **no warnings** in the past, to avoid somebody accidentally using and forcing his bad standards on our code. Of course, this switched off all warnings, even the useful ones. Not a good situation. Really, the `-w` switch should only enable warnings for the main program only.

Funnily enough, `perllexwarn(1)` explicitly mentions `-w` (and not in a favourable way, calling it outright “wrong”), but standard utilities, such as `prove`, or `MakeMaker` when running `make test`, still enable them blindly.

For version 2 of `common::sense`, we finally sat down a few hours and went through *every single warning message*, identifying - according to common sense - all the useful ones.

This resulted in the rather impressive list in the SYNOPSIS. When we weren't sure, we didn't include the warning, so the list might grow in the future (we might have made a mistake, too, so the list might shrink as well).

Note the presence of `FATAL` in the list: we do not think that the conditions caught by these warnings are worthy of a warning, we *insist* that they are worthy of *stopping* your program, *instantly*. They are *bugs*!

Therefore we consider `common::sense` to be much stricter than `use warnings`, which is good if you are into strict things (we are not, actually, but these things tend to be subjective).

After deciding on the list, we ran the module against all of our code that uses `common::sense` (that is almost all of our code), and found only one occurrence where one of them caused a problem: one of `elmex`'s (unreleased) modules contained:

```
$fmt = s/([\s\[]*)\[( [\]]* )\]/\x0$1\x1$2\x0/xgo;
```

We quickly agreed that indeed the code should be changed, even though it happened to do the right thing when the warning was switched off.

much reduced typing

Especially with version 2.0 of `common::sense`, the amount of boilerplate code you need to add to get *this* policy is daunting. Nobody would write this out in throwaway scripts, commandline hacks or in quick internal-use scripts.

By using `common::sense` you get a defined set of policies (ours, but maybe yours, too, if you accept them), and they are easy to apply to your scripts: typing `use common::sense;` is even shorter than `use warnings; use strict; use feature ....`

And you can immediately use the features of your installed perl, which is more difficult in code you release, but not usually an issue for internal-use code (downgrades of your production perl should be rare, right?).

mucho reduced memory usage

Just using all those pragmas mentioned in the SYNOPSIS together wastes **<blink>776 kilobytes</blink>** of precious memory in my perl, for *every single perl process using our code*, which on our machines, is a lot. In comparison, this module only uses **four** kilobytes (I even had to write it out so it looks like more) of memory on the same platform.

The money/time/effort/electricity invested in these gigabytes (probably petabytes globally!) of wasted memory could easily save 42 trees, and a kitten!

Unfortunately, until everybody applies more common sense, there will still often be modules that pull in the monster pragmas. But one can hope...

## **THERE IS NO 'no common::sense'!!!! !!!! !!**

This module doesn't offer an `unimport`. First of all, it wastes even more memory, second, and more importantly, who with even a bit of common sense would want no common sense?

## STABILITY AND FUTURE VERSIONS

Future versions might change just about everything in this module. We might test our modules and upload new ones working with newer versions of this module, and leave you standing in the rain because we didn't tell you. In fact, we did so when switching from 1.0 to 2.0, which enabled gobs of warnings, and made them FATAL on top.

Maybe we will load some nifty modules that try to emulate `say` or so with perls older than 5.10 (this module, of course, should work with older perl versions - supporting 5.8 for example is just common sense at this time. Maybe not in the future, but of course you can trust our common sense to be consistent with, uhm, our opinion).

## WHAT OTHER PEOPLE HAD TO SAY ABOUT THIS MODULE

apeiron

```
"... wow"
"I hope common::sense is a joke."
```

crab

```
"i wonder how it would be if joerg schilling wrote perl modules."
```

Adam Kennedy

```
"Very interesting, efficient, and potentially something I'd use all the time."
[...]
```

```
"So no common::sense for me, alas."
```

H.Merijn Brand

```
"Just one more reason to drop JSON::XS from my distribution list"
```

Pista Palo

```
"Something in short supply these days..."
```

Steffen Schwigon

```
"This module is quite for sure *not* just a repetition of all the other
'use strict, use warnings'-approaches, and it's also not the opposite.
[...] And for its chosen middle-way it's also not the worst name ever.
And everything is documented."
```

BKB

```
"[Deleted - thanks to Steffen Schwigon for pointing out this review was
in error.]"
```

Somni

```
"the arrogance of the guy"
"I swear he tacked somenoe else's name onto the module
just so he could use the royal 'we' in the documentation"
```

Anonymous Monk

```
"You just gotta love this thing, its got META.json!!!"
```

dngor

```
"Heh. '<elmex at ta-sa.org>' The quotes are semantic
distancing from that e-mail address."
```

Jerad Pierce

```
"Awful name (not a proper pragma), and the SYNOPSIS doesn't tell you
anything either. Nor is it clear what features have to do with "common
sense" or discipline."
```

acme



enforcing policy, while at the same time not limiting the expressive power of perl.

This module is considerably *more* strict than the canonical `use strict; use warnings`, as it makes all its warnings fatal in nature, so you can not get away with as many things as with the canonical approach.

This was not implemented in version 1.0 because of the daunting number of warning categories and the difficulty in getting exactly the set of warnings you wish (i.e. look at the SYNOPSIS in how complicated it is to get a specific set of warnings - it is not reasonable to put this into every module, the maintenance effort would be enormous).

But many modules `use strict` or `use warnings`, so the memory savings do not apply?  
I suddenly feel sad...

But yes, that's true. Fortunately `common::sense` still uses only a miniscule amount of RAM.

But it adds another dependency to your modules!

It's a fact, yeah. But it's trivial to install, most popular modules have many more dependencies. And we consider dependencies a good thing - it leads to better APIs, more thought about interworking of modules and so on.

Why do you use JSON and not YAML for your META.yml?

This is not true - YAML supports a large subset of JSON, and this subset is what META.yml is written in, so it would be correct to say "the META.yml is written in a common subset of YAML and JSON".

The META.yml follows the YAML, JSON and META.yml specifications, and is correctly parsed by CPAN, so if you have trouble with it, the problem is likely on your side.

But! But!

Yeah, we know.

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