

Inline  
or  
Pathologically Polluting Perl

Andy Adler

*Nonsense in the intellect promotes  
corruption in the will  
-C.S.Lewis*

# Outline

- Ways to link Perl to Other Stuff
- History of Inline
- Using Inline::C, Inline::Java
- Writing your own Inline::

# Why Inline?

- Isn't Perl Perfect?
- No. "Perl" != "Perfect"
- However, "Perl" =~ /Per([fect]\*)/  
which is more than we can say for C,  
Java, Python, etc..

# Linking Perl to Stuff: XS

## Good:

- Powerful

## Bad:

- Requires learning a new language
- Requires knowing about PerlGuts, even for simple stuff
- need to create many accessory files

# Linking Perl to Stuff: SWIG

## Good:

- Automates much of the build process

## Bad:

- Requires learning a new language
- Not part of Perl distribution
- Versioning issues (May be solved now)
- Creates extra files

# Philosophical Aside

**Assertion:** Creating lots of files is bad

- Many languages (notably Java) force you to create files
- However, the *raison d'être* of files is to organize information for the **user**. Any programming language with interferes with this is **evil, evil, evil**

**Now,** back to your regularly scheduled talk.

# Linking Perl to Stuff: **Inline**

## **Good:**

- Very DWIM (Takes care of details for you)
- Almost no unnecessary syntax
- Easy to learn
- Can write *One liners* with Inline

## **Bad:**

- Not as powerful as XS
- Can't distribute modules without XS  
(to be removed in ver 0.50)

# Using Inline::C

## CODE:

```
use Inline C => <<'END_C';  
void greet(char *greetee) {  
    printf("Hello, %s\n", greetee);  
}  
END_C  
greet("world");
```

## OUTPUT:

```
Hello, world
```



# Using Inline::C

## CODE:

```
use Inline C;
print JAxH('Perl `');
__END__
__C__
SV* JAxH(char* x) {
    return newSVpvf(
        "Just Another %s Hacker\n", x);
}
```

## OUTPUT:

```
Just Another Perl Hacker
```

# Inline Use: (Win2K ActivePerl)

```
$ TIMEFORMAT="Time= %R"
```

```
$ time C:/perl/bin/perl ex2.pl
```

```
Just Another Perl Hacker
```

```
Time= 6.743
```

```
$ time C:/perl/bin/perl ex2.pl
```

```
Just Another Perl Hacker
```

```
Time= 0.239
```

# Inline Directories

```
$ ls -lR .
drwxr-xr-x          0 Nov  4 20:42  _Inline
-rw-r--r--       135 Nov  4 20:39  ex2.pl
./_Inline:
drwxr-xr-x          0 Nov  4 20:42  build
-rw-r--r--       221 Nov  4 20:42  config
drwxr-xr-x          0 Nov  4 20:42  lib
./_Inline/build:
./_Inline/lib:
drwxr-xr-x          0 Nov  4 20:42  auto
./_Inline/lib/auto:
drwxr-xr-x          0 Nov  4 20:42  ex2_pl_1031
./_Inline/lib/auto/ex2_pl_1031:
-r--r--r--          0 Nov  4 20:42  ex2_pl_1031.bs
-r-xr-xr-x      20480 Nov  4 20:42  ex2_pl_1031.dll
-r--r--r--         832 Nov  4 20:42  ex2_pl_1031.exp
-rw-r--r--         594 Nov  4 20:42  ex2_pl_1031.inl
-r--r--r--      2234 Nov  4 20:42  ex2_pl_1031.lib
```

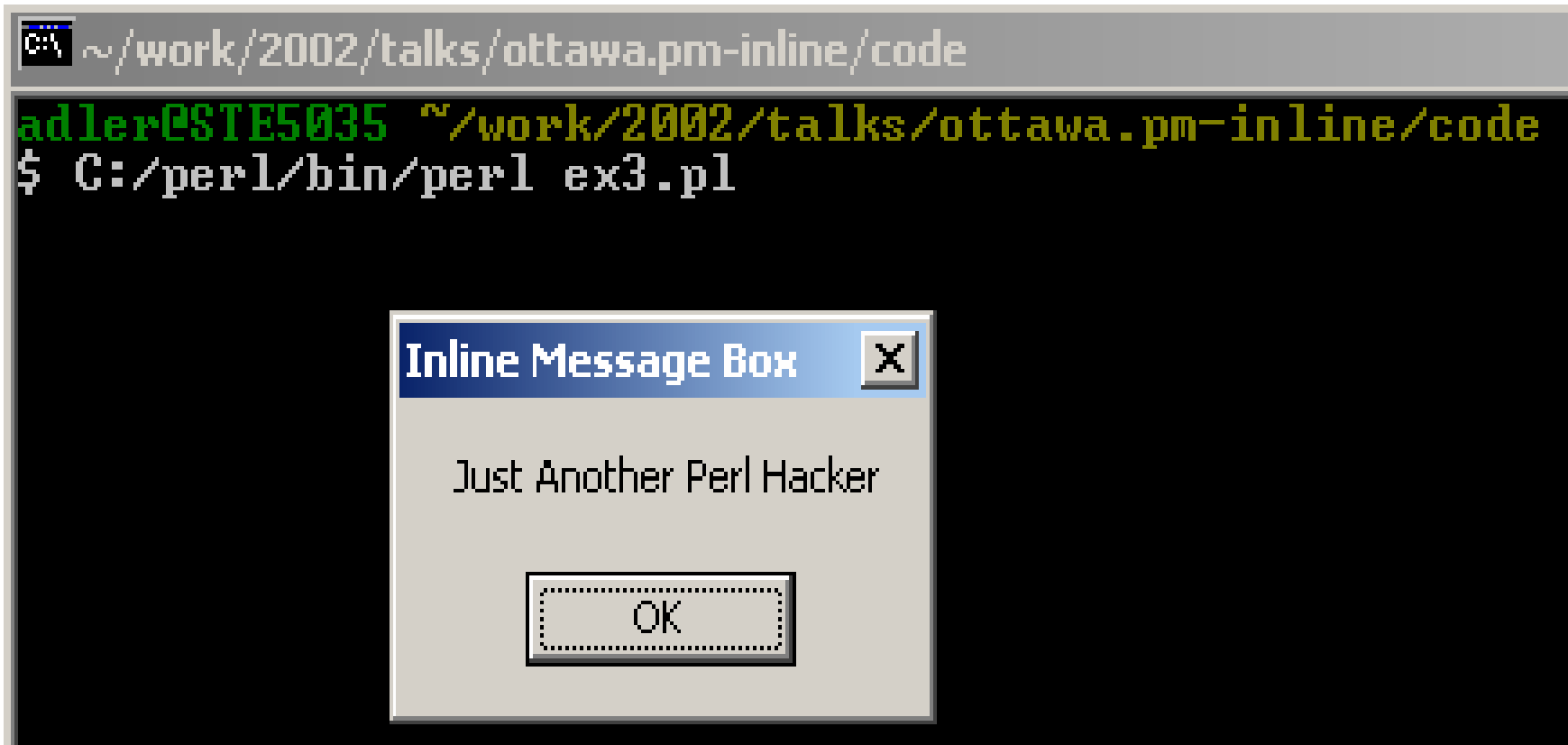
# Warning

- The next slide contains windows specific code.
- Viewer discretion is advised

# External Libraries

```
use Inline C => DATA => LIBS => '-
  luser32', PREFIX => 'my_';
MessageBoxA('Inline Message Box',
  'Just Another Perl Hacker');
__END__
__C__
#include <windows.h>
int my_MessageBoxA(char* C, char* T) {
  return MessageBoxA(0, T, C, 0); }
```

# External Libraries



The image shows a terminal window with a dark background. The title bar of the terminal window is grey and contains the text `~ /work/2002/talks/ottawa.pm-inline/code`. The terminal content shows a prompt `adler@STE5035` followed by the directory `~/work/2002/talks/ottawa.pm-inline/code` and a command `$ C:/perl/bin/perl ex3.pl`. Overlaid on the terminal is a standard Windows-style dialog box titled "Inline Message Box" with a close button (X) in the top right corner. The dialog box has a light grey background and contains the text "Just Another Perl Hacker" centered. Below the text is a single button labeled "OK".

```
~ /work/2002/talks/ottawa.pm-inline/code  
adler@STE5035 ~/work/2002/talks/ottawa.pm-inline/code  
$ C:/perl/bin/perl ex3.pl
```

Inline Message Box X

Just Another Perl Hacker

OK

# See Perl Run. Run Perl, Run!

Inline::CPR -> Create C interpreter

```
#!/usr/bin/cpr
int main(void) {
    printf("Hello, world\n");
}
```

# Inline ILSMs

**ILSM** = Inline Language Support Module

Inline::CPP

Acme::Inline::PERL

Inline::Java

Inline::Guile

Inline::C

Inline::Befunge

Inline::BC

Inline::TT

Inline::WebChat

Inline::Ruby

Inline::Tcl

Inline::Python

Inline::Pdlpp

Inline::Octave

Inline::Basic

Inline::Filters

Inline::Awk

Inline::ASM

Inline::Struct



# Creating an Inline Module

## Techniques to link to Perl

- Compile to a dynamic library (\*.so,\*.dll) and link to Perl at run time (::C, ::CPP, ::Java::API)
- Open a socket connection between Perl and the other interpreter (::Python, ::Java)
- Pipe stdout,stderr between Perl and other interpreter (::Octave). (using IPC::Open3)

# How to create Inline Module

Look at `Inline::PERL`

Inline::PERL gives you the power of the PERL programming language from within your Perl programs. ...

PERL is a programming language for writing CGI applications. It's main strength is that it doesn't have any unnecessary warnings or strictures.

# Create Inline Module

- Create the following methods
  - Register
  - Build
  - Load
  - Validate
- Object variables contains all the code and administrative information

# Example of a “build” method

```
sub load {  
    my $o = shift;  
    my $obj = $o->{API}{location};  
    open PERL_OBJ, "< $obj" or croak  
        "Can't open $obj for output\n$!";  
    my $code = join ' ', <PERL_OBJ>;  
    close \*PERL_OBJ;  
    eval  
        "package $o->{API}{pkg}; \n$code";  
    croak "$obj:\n$@" if $@;  
}
```

# Current Status of Inline

- Stayed at Version 0.43 for a long time.
- Version 0.44 has just been released
  - New, cleaner build
  - Bug fixes
- Version 0.50 promises:
  - Distribute modules without Inline
  - Cleaner features