

PERL - DIRECTORIES

http://www.tutorialspoint.com/perl/perl_directories.htm

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Following are the standard functions used to play with directories.

```
opendir DIRHANDLE, EXPR    # To open a directory
readdir DIRHANDLE           # To read a directory
rewinddir DIRHANDLE         # Positioning pointer to the begining
telldir DIRHANDLE           # Returns current position of the dir
seekdir DIRHANDLE, POS      # Pointing pointer to POS inside dir
closedir DIRHANDLE          # Closing a directory.
```

Display all the Files

There are various ways to list down all the files available in a particular directory. First let's use the simple way to get and list down all the files using the **glob** operator –

```
#!/usr/bin/perl

# Display all the files in /tmp directory.
$dir = "/tmp/*";
my @files = glob( $dir );

foreach (@files){
    print $_ . "\n";
}

# Display all the C source files in /tmp directory.
$dir = "/tmp/*.c";
@files = glob( $dir );

foreach (@files){
    print $_ . "\n";
}

# Display all the hidden files.
$dir = "/tmp/.*";
@files = glob( $dir );
foreach (@files){
    print $_ . "\n";
}

# Display all the files from /tmp and /home directories.
$dir = "/tmp/* /home/*";
@files = glob( $dir );

foreach (@files){
    print $_ . "\n";
}
```

Here is another example, which opens a directory and list out all the files available inside this directory.

```
#!/usr/bin/perl

opendir (DIR, '.') or die "Couldn't open directory, $!";
while ($file = readdir DIR) {
    print "$file\n";
}
closedir DIR;
```

One more example to print the list of C source files you might use is –

```
#!/usr/bin/perl
```

```
opendir(DIR, '.') or die "Couldn't open directory, $!";
foreach (sort grep(/^.*\.c$/, readdir(DIR))){
    print "$_\n";
}
closedir DIR;
```

Create new Directory

You can use **mkdir** function to create a new directory. You will need to have the required permission to create a directory.

```
#!/usr/bin/perl

$dir = "/tmp/perl";

# This creates perl directory in /tmp directory.
mkdir( $dir ) or die "Couldn't create $dir directory, $!";
print "Directory created successfully\n";
```

Remove a directory

You can use **rmdir** function to remove a directory. You will need to have the required permission to remove. A directory additionally this directory should be empty before you try to remove it.

```
#!/usr/bin/perl

$dir = "/tmp/perl";

# This removes perl directory from /tmp directory.
rmdir( $dir ) or die "Couldn't remove $dir directory, $!";
print "Directory removed successfully\n";
```

Change a Directory

You can use **chdir** function to change a directory and go to a new location. You will need to have the required permission to change a directory and go inside the new directory.

```
#!/usr/bin/perl

$dir = "/home";

# This changes perl directory and moves you inside /home directory.
chdir( $dir ) or die "Couldn't go inside $dir directory, $!";
print "Your new location is $dir\n";
```