

PERL UNPACK FUNCTION

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

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Description

This function unpacks the binary string `STRING` using the format specified in `TEMPLATE`. Basically reverses the operation of `pack`, returning the list of packed values according to the supplied format.

You can also prefix any format field with a `%<number>` to indicate that you want a 16-bit checksum of the value of `STRING`, instead of the value.

Syntax

Following is the simple syntax for this function –

```
unpack TEMPLATE, STRING
```

Return Value

This function returns the list of unpacked values.

Here is the table which gives values to be used in `TEMPLATE`.

Character	Description
a	ASCII character string padded with null characters
A	ASCII character string padded with spaces
b	String of bits, lowest first
B	String of bits, highest first
c	A signed character <i>rangeusually – 128to127</i>
C	An unsigned character <i>usually8bits</i>
d	A double-precision floating-point number
f	A single-precision floating-point number
h	Hexadecimal string, lowest digit first
H	Hexadecimal string, highest digit first
i	A signed integer
I	An unsigned integer
l	A signed long integer
L	An unsigned long integer
n	A short integer in network order
N	A long integer in network order
p	A pointer to a string
s	A signed short integer
S	An unsigned short integer

u	Convert to uuencode format
v	A short integer in VAX <i>little-endian</i> order
V	A long integer in VAX order
x	A null byte
X	Indicates "go back one byte"
@	Fill with nulls <i>ASCII0</i>

Example

Following is the example code showing its basic usage –

```
#!/usr/bin/perl -w

$bits = pack("c", 65);
# prints A, which is ASCII 65.
print "bits are $bits\n";
$bits = pack( "x" );
# $bits is now a null chracter.
print "bits are $bits\n";
$bits = pack( "sai", 255, "T", 30 );
# creates a seven charcter string on most computers'
print "bits are $bits\n";

@array = unpack( "sai", "$bits" );

#Array now contains three elements: 255, A and 47.
print "Array $array[0]\n";
print "Array $array[1]\n";
print "Array $array[2]\n";
```

When above code is executed, it produces the following result –

```
bits are A
bits are
bits are  T
Array 255
Array T
Array 30
```

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