

**NAME**

AptPkg::Config – APT configuration interface

**SYNOPSIS**

```
use AptPkg::Config;
```

**DESCRIPTION**

The AptPkg::Config module provides an interface to **APT**'s configuration mechanism.

Provides a configuration file and command line parser for a tree-oriented configuration environment.

**AptPkg::Config**

The AptPkg::Config package implements the **APT** Configuration class.

A global instance of the libapt-pkg \_config instance is provided as `$AptPkg::Config::_config`, and may be imported.

The following methods are implemented:

`get(KEY, [DEFAULT])`

Fetch the value of *KEY* from the configuration object, returning undef if not found (or *DEFAULT* if given).

If the key ends in ::, an array of values is returned in an array context, or a string containing the values separated by spaces in a scalar context.

A trailing /f, /d, /b or /i causes file, directory, boolean or integer interpretation (the underlying XS call is FindAny).

`get_file(KEY, [DEFAULT]), get_dir(KEY, [DEFAULT])`

Variants of get which prepend the directory value from the parent key. The get\_dir method additionally appends a '/'.

For example, given the configuration file:

```
foo "/some/dir/" { bar "value"; }
```

then:

```
$conf->get("foo::bar")           # "value"
$conf->get_file("foo::bar")       # "/some/dir/value"
$conf->get_dir("foo::bar")        # "/some/dir/value/"
```

`get_bool(KEY, [DEFAULT])`

Another get variant, which returns true (1) if the value contains any of:

```
1 yes true with on enable
```

otherwise false ("").

`set(KEY, VALUE)`

Set configuration entry *KEY* to *VALUE*. Returns *VALUE*. Note that empty parent entries may be created for *KEY*s containing ::.

`exists(KEY)`

Test if *KEY* exists in the configuration.

`dump`

Principally for debugging, output the contents of the configuration object to stderr.

`read_file(FILE, [AS_SECTIONAL, [DEPTH]])`

Load the contents of *FILE* into the object. The format of the file is described in **apt.conf**(5).

If the *AS\_SECTIONAL* argument is true, then the file is parsed as a BIND-style config. That is:

```
foo "bar" { baz "quux"; }
```

is interpreted as if it were:

```
foo::bar { baz "quux"; }
```

The *DEPTH* argument may be used to restrict the number of nested include directives processed.

`read_dir(DIR, [AS_SECTIONAL, [DEPTH]])`

Load configuration from all files in *DIR*.

**init** Initialise the configuration object with some default values for the libapt-pkg library and reads the default configuration file `/etc/apt/apt.conf` (or as given by the environment variable `APT_CONFIG`) if it exists.

**system**

Return the AptPkg::System object appropriate for this system.

`parse_cmdline(DEFS, [ARG, ...])`

Parse the arguments given by *ARGs* based on the contents of *DEFS* and returns the list of remaining arguments.

Note, the function does not return if there are errors processing the args. Use `eval` to trap such errors.

*DEFS* is a reference to an array containing a set argument definition arrays. The elements of each definition define: the short argument character, the long argument string, the configuration key and the optional argument type (defaults to Boolean).

Valid argument types are defined by the strings:

HasArg	takes an argument value ( <code>-f foo</code> )
IntLevel	defines an integer value ( <code>-q -q, -qq, -q2, -q=2</code> )
Boolean	true/false ( <code>-d, -d=true, -d=yes, --no-d, -d=false, etc</code> )
InvBoolean	same as Boolean but false with no specified sense ( <code>-d</code> )
ConfigFile	load the specified configuration file
ArbItem	arbitrary configuration string of the form <code>key=value</code>

The configuration key in the last two cases is ignored, and for the rest gives the key into which the value is placed.

Single case equivalents also work (`has_arg == HasArg`).

Example:

```
@files = $conf->parse_cmdline([
    [ 'h', 'help', 'help' ],
    [ 'v', 'version', 'version' ],
    [ 'c', 'config-file', '', ConfigFile ],
    [ 'o', 'option', '', ArbItem ],
], @ARGV);
```

The module uses AptPkg::hash to provide a hash-like access to the object, so that `$conf->{key}` is equivalent to using the `get/set` methods.

Additionally inherits the constructor (`new`) and `keys` methods from that module.

Methods of the internal XS object (AptPkg::\_config) such as `Find` may also be used. See AptPkg.

### AptPkg::Config::Iter

Iterator object for AptPkg::Config which is returned by the `keys` method.

`new(XS_OBJ, [ROOT])`

Constructor, which is invoked by the `keys` method. *ROOT*, if given determines the subset of the tree to walk (may be given as an argument to `keys`).

**next**

Returns the current key and advances to the next.

**SEE ALSO**

**AptPkg::System** (3pm), **AptPkg** (3pm), **AptPkg::hash** (3pm).

**AUTHOR**

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