

NAME

HTTP::Headers::Util – Header value parsing utility functions

VERSION

version 6.36

SYNOPSIS

```
use HTTP::Headers::Util qw(split_header_words);
@values = split_header_words($h->header("Content-Type"));
```

DESCRIPTION

This module provides a few functions that helps parsing and construction of valid HTTP header values. None of the functions are exported by default.

The following functions are available:

`split_header_words(@header_values)`

This function will parse the header values given as argument into a list of anonymous arrays containing key/value pairs. The function knows how to deal with “,”, “;” and “=” as well as quoted values after “=”. A list of space separated tokens are parsed as if they were separated by “;”.

If the `@header_values` passed as argument contains multiple values, then they are treated as if they were a single value separated by comma “,”.

This means that this function is useful for parsing header fields that follow this syntax (BNF as from the HTTP/1.1 specification, but we relax the requirement for tokens).

```
headers          = #header
header           = (token | parameter) *( [";"] (token | parameter))

token            = 1*<any CHAR except CTLs or separators>
separators       = " ( " | ") " | "<" | ">" | "@"
                  | ", " | "; " | ":" | "\" | "<">
                  | "/" | "[" | "]" | "?" | "="
                  | "{" | "}" | SP | HT

quoted-string    = ( "<"> *(qdtext | quoted-pair ) "<"> )
qdtext           = <any TEXT except "<">>
quoted-pair      = "\" CHAR

parameter        = attribute "=" value
attribute        = token
value            = token | quoted-string
```

Each *header* is represented by an anonymous array of key/value pairs. The keys will be all be forced to lower case. The value for a simple token (not part of a parameter) is `undef`. Syntactically incorrect headers will not necessarily be parsed as you would want.

This is easier to describe with some examples:

```
split_header_words('foo="bar"; port="80,81"; DISCARD, BAR=baz');
split_header_words('text/html; charset="iso-8859-1"');
split_header_words('Basic realm="\\"foo\\"\\bar\\""');
```

will return

```
[foo=>'bar', port=>'80,81', discard=> undef], [bar=>'baz' ]
['text/html' => undef, charset => 'iso-8859-1']
[basic => undef, realm => "\"foo\\bar\""]
```

If you don't want the function to convert tokens and attribute keys to lower case you can call it as `_split_header_words` instead (with a leading underscore).

`join_header_words(@arrays)`

This will do the opposite of the conversion done by **`split_header_words()`**. It takes a list of anonymous arrays as arguments (or a list of key/value pairs) and produces a single header value. Attribute values are quoted if needed.

Example:

```
join_header_words([ "text/plain" => undef, charset => "iso-8859/1" ] );
join_header_words( "text/plain" => undef, charset => "iso-8859/1" );
```

will both return the string:

```
text/plain; charset="iso-8859/1"
```

AUTHOR

Gisle Aas <gisle@activestate.com>

COPYRIGHT AND LICENSE

This software is copyright (c) 1994 by Gisle Aas.

This is free software; you can redistribute it and/or modify it under the same terms as the Perl 5 programming language system itself.