

## NAME

Tie::Scalar, Tie::StdScalar - base class definitions for tied scalars

## SYNOPSIS

```
package NewScalar;
require Tie::Scalar;

@ISA = qw(Tie::Scalar);

sub FETCH { ... } # Provide a needed method
sub TIESCALAR { ... } # Overrides inherited method

package NewStdScalar;
require Tie::Scalar;

@ISA = qw(Tie::StdScalar);

# All methods provided by default, so define only what needs be
overridden
sub FETCH { ... }

package main;

tie $new_scalar, 'NewScalar';
tie $new_std_scalar, 'NewStdScalar';
```

## DESCRIPTION

This module provides some skeletal methods for scalar-tying classes. See *pertie* for a list of the functions required in tying a scalar to a package. The basic **Tie::Scalar** package provides a *new* method, as well as methods **TIESCALAR**, **FETCH** and **STORE**. The **Tie::StdScalar** package provides all the methods specified in *pertie*. It inherits from **Tie::Scalar** and causes scalars tied to it to behave exactly like the built-in scalars, allowing for selective overloading of methods. The *new* method is provided as a means of grandfathering, for classes that forget to provide their own **TIESCALAR** method.

For developers wishing to write their own tied-scalar classes, the methods are summarized below. The *pertie* section not only documents these, but has sample code as well:

**TIESCALAR** classname, LIST

The method invoked by the command `tie $scalar, classname`. Associates a new scalar instance with the specified class. **LIST** would represent additional arguments (along the lines of *AnyDBM\_File* and *compatriots*) needed to complete the association.

**FETCH** this

Retrieve the value of the tied scalar referenced by *this*.

**STORE** this, value

Store data *value* in the tied scalar referenced by *this*.

**DESTROY** this

Free the storage associated with the tied scalar referenced by *this*. This is rarely needed, as Perl manages its memory quite well. But the option exists, should a class wish to perform specific actions upon the destruction of an instance.

## Tie::Scalar vs Tie::StdScalar

`Tie::Scalar` provides all the necessary methods, but one should realize they do not do anything useful. Calling `Tie::Scalar::FETCH` or `Tie::Scalar::STORE` results in a (trappable) croak. And if you inherit from `Tie::Scalar`, you *must* provide either a new or a `TIESCALAR` method.

If you are looking for a class that does everything for you you don't define yourself, use the `Tie::StdScalar` class, not the `Tie::Scalar` one.

## MORE INFORMATION

The *perltie* section uses a good example of tying scalars by associating process IDs with priority.