

NAME

FindBin – Locate directory of original perl script

SYNOPSIS

```
use FindBin;
use lib "$FindBin::Bin/../../lib";
```

or

```
use FindBin qw($Bin);
use lib "$Bin/../../lib";
```

DESCRIPTION

Locates the full path to the script bin directory to allow the use of paths relative to the bin directory.

This allows a user to setup a directory tree for some software with directories <root>/bin and <root>/lib, and then the above example will allow the use of modules in the lib directory without knowing where the software tree is installed.

If perl is invoked using the `-e` option or the perl script is read from STDIN then FindBin sets both `$Bin` and `$RealBin` to the current directory.

EXPORTABLE VARIABLES

| | |
|---------------------------|---|
| <code>\$Bin</code> | - path to bin directory from where script was invoked |
| <code>\$Script</code> | - basename of script from which perl was invoked |
| <code>\$RealBin</code> | - <code>\$Bin</code> with all links resolved |
| <code>\$RealScript</code> | - <code>\$Script</code> with all links resolved |

KNOWN ISSUES

If there are two modules using FindBin from different directories under the same interpreter, this won't work. Since FindBin uses a BEGIN block, it'll be executed only once, and only the first caller will get it right. This is a problem under mod_perl and other persistent Perl environments, where you shouldn't use this module. Which also means that you should avoid using FindBin in modules that you plan to put on CPAN. To make sure that FindBin will work is to call the `again` function:

```
use FindBin;
FindBin::again(); # or FindBin->again;
```

In former versions of FindBin there was no `again` function. The workaround was to force the BEGIN block to be executed again:

```
delete $INC{'FindBin.pm'};
require FindBin;
```

AUTHORS

FindBin is supported as part of the core perl distribution. Please send bug reports to <perlbug@perl.org> using the [perlbug\(1\)](#) program included with perl.

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