

1 Apache::Filter -- A Perl API for Apache 2.0 Filtering

1.1 Synopsis

```
use Apache::Filter;
```

1.2 Description

`Apache::Filter` provides the Perl API for Apache 2.0 filtering framework

1.3 Common Filter API

The following methods can be called from any filter handler:

1.3.1 *c*

Inside a connection or a request filter the current connection object can be retrieved with:

```
my $c = $f->c;
```

1.3.2 *ctx*

A filter context is created before the filter is called for the first time and it's destroyed at the end of the request. The context is preserved between filter invocations of the same request. So if a filter needs to store some data between invocations it should use the filter context for that. The filter context is initialized with the `undef` value.

The `ctx` method accepts a single `SCALAR` argument. Therefore if you want to store any other perl data-structure you should use a reference to it.

For example you can store a hash reference:

```
$f->ctx({ foo => 'bar' });
```

and then access it:

```
$foo = $f->ctx->{foo};
```

if you access the context more than once it's more efficient to copy it's value before using it:

```
my $ctx = $f->ctx;  
$foo = $ctx->{foo};
```

to avoid redundant method calls. As of this writing `$ctx` is not a tied variable, so if you modify it need to store it at the end:

```
$f->ctx($ctx);
```

META: later we might make it a TIEd-variable interface, so it'll be stored automatically.

This method is useful when it's acting as a flag which ensures that something happens only once. For example:

```
unless ($f->ctx) {
    do_something_once();
    $f->ctx(1);
}
```

1.3.3 *frec*

```
my $fr = $f->frec([$frec]);
```

Get/set the `Apache::FilterRec` (filter record) object.

1.3.4 *next*

```
$f->next;
```

Returns the `Apache::Filter` object of the next filter in chain.

Since Apache inserts several core filters at the end of each chain, normally this method always returns an object. However if it's not a `mod_perl` filter handler, you can call only the following methods on it: `get_brigade`, `pass_brigade`, `c`, `r`, `frec` and `next`. If you call other methods the behavior is undefined.

META: I doubt anybody will ever need to mess with other filters, from within a `mod_perl` filter. but if the need arises it's easy to tell a `mod_perl` filter from non-`mod_perl` one by calling `$f->frec->name` (it'll return one of the following four names: `modperl_request_output`, `modperl_request_input`, `modperl_connection_output` or `modperl_connection_input`).

1.3.5 *r*

Inside an HTTP request filter the current request object can be retrieved with:

```
my $r = $f->r;
```

1.3.6 *remove*

```
$f->remove;
```

Remove the current filter from the filter chain (for the current request).

Notice that you should either complete the current filter invocation normally (by calling `get_brigade` or `pass_brigade` depending on the filter kind) or if nothing was done, return `Apache::DECLINED` and `mod_perl` will take care of passing the current bucket brigade through unmodified to the next filter in chain.

note: calling `remove()` on the very top connection filter doesn't affect the filter chain due to a bug in Apache 2.0.46 and lower (may be fixed in 2.0.47). So don't use it with connection filters, till it gets fixed in Apache and then make sure to require the minimum Apache version if you rely on it.

1.4 Bucket Brigade Filter API

The following methods can be called from any filter, directly manipulating bucket brigades:

1.4.1 ***fflush***

```
$f->fflush($bb);
```

Flush the `$bb` brigade down the filter stack.

1.4.2 ***get_brigade***

```
sub filter {
    my($f, $bb, $mode, $block, $readbytes) = @_;

    my $rv = $f->next->get_brigade($bb, $mode, $block, $readbytes);
    return $rv unless $rv == APR::SUCCESS;

    # ... process $bb

    return Apache::OK;
}
```

This is a method to use in bucket brigade input filters. It acquires a bucket brigade from the upstream input filter.

Normally arguments `$mode`, `$block`, `$readbytes` are the same as passed to the filter itself.

It returns `APR::SUCCESS` on success, otherwise a failure code, in which case it should be returned to the caller.

1.4.3 ***pass_brigade***

```
sub filter {
    my($f, $bb) = @_;

    # ... process $bb

    my $rv = $f->next->pass_brigade($bb);
    return $rv unless $rv == APR::SUCCESS;

    # process $bb
    return Apache::OK;
}
```

This is a method to use in bucket brigade output filters. It passes the current bucket brigade to the downstream output filter.

It returns `APR::SUCCESS` on success, otherwise a failure code, in which case it should be returned to the caller.

1.5 Streaming Filter API

The following methods can be called from any filter, which uses the simplified streaming functionality:

1.5.1 *seen_eos*

```
$f->seen_eos;
```

This method returns a true value when the EOS bucket is seen by the `read` method. This only works in streaming filters which exhaustively `$f->read` all the incoming data in a while loop, like so:

```
while ($f->read(my $buffer, $read_len)) {
    # do something with $buffer
}
if ($f->seen_eos) {
    # do something
}
```

This method is useful when a streaming filter wants to append something to the very end of data, or do something at the end of the last filter invocation. After the EOS bucket is read, the filter should expect not to be invoked again.

If an input streaming filter doesn't consume all data in the bucket brigade (or even in several bucket brigades), it has to generate the EOS event by itself. So when the filter is done it has to set the EOS flag:

```
$f->seen_eos(1);
```

when the filter handler returns, internally `mod_perl` will take care of creating and sending the EOS bucket to the upstream input filter.

A similar logic may apply for output filters.

In most other cases you shouldn't set this flag. When this flag is prematurely set (before the real EOS bucket has arrived) in the current filter invocation, instead of invoking the filter again, `mod_perl` will create and send the EOS bucket to the next filter, ignoring any other bucket brigades that may have left to consume. As mentioned earlier this special behavior is useful in writing special tests that test abnormal situations.

1.5.2 read

```
$f->read(my $buffer, $read_len);
```

Reads at most `$read_len` characters into `$buffer`. It returns a true value as long as it had something to read, and a false value otherwise.

This is a streaming filter method, which acquires the bucket brigade behind the scenes and reads data from all buckets. If the EOS bucket is read, the `seen_eos` method will return a true value.

1.5.3 print

```
$f->print($buffer);
```

Sends the contents of `$buffer` to the next filter in chain (via internal buffer).

This method should be used only in streaming filters.

1.6 Other Filter-related API

Other methods which affect filters, but called on `non-Apache::Filter` objects:

1.6.1 add_input_filter

```
$r->add_input_filter(\&callback);
```

Adds `&callback` filter handler to input request filter chain.

```
$c->add_input_filter(\&callback);
```

Adds `&callback` filter handler to input connection filter chain.

1.6.2 add_output_filter

```
$r->add_output_filter(\&callback);
```

Adds `&callback` filter handler to output request filter chain.

```
$c->add_output_filter(\&callback);
```

Adds `&callback` filter handler to output connection filter chain.

1.7 Filter Handler Attributes

Packages using filter attributes have to subclass `Apache::Filter`:

```
package MyApache::FilterCool;
use base qw(Apache::Filter);
```

Attributes are parsed during the code compilation, by the function `MODIFY_CODE_ATTRIBUTES`, inherited from the `Apache::Filter` package.

1.7.1 FilterRequestHandler

The `FilterRequestHandler` attribute tells `mod_perl` to insert the filter into an HTTP request filter chain.

For example, to configure an output request filter handler, use the `FilterRequestHandler` attribute in the handler subroutine's declaration:

```
package MyApache::FilterOutputReq;
sub handler : FilterRequestHandler { ... }
```

and add the configuration entry:

```
PerlOutputFilterHandler MyApache::FilterOutputReq
```

This is the default mode. So if you are writing an HTTP request filter, you don't have to specify this attribute.

The section [HTTP Request vs. Connection Filters](#) delves into more details.

1.7.2 FilterConnectionHandler

The `FilterConnectionHandler` attribute tells `mod_perl` to insert this filter into a connection filter chain.

For example, to configure an output connection filter handler, use the `FilterConnectionHandler` attribute in the handler subroutine's declaration:

```
package MyApache::FilterOutputCon;
sub handler : FilterConnectionHandler { ... }
```

and add the configuration entry:

```
PerlOutputFilterHandler MyApache::FilterOutputCon
```

The section [HTTP Request vs. Connection Filters](#) delves into more details.

1.7.3 FilterInitHandler

The attribute `FilterInitHandler` marks the function suitable to be used as a filter initialization callback, which is called immediately after a filter is inserted to the filter chain and before it's actually called.

1.8 Configuration

```
sub init : FilterInitHandler {  
    my $f = shift;  
    #...  
    return Apache::OK;  
}
```

In order to hook this filter callback, the real filter has to assign this callback using the `FilterHasInitHandler` which accepts a reference to the callback function.

For further discussion and examples refer to the Filter Initialization Phase tutorial section.

1.7.4 FilterHasInitHandler

If a filter wants to run an initialization callback it can register such using the `FilterHasInitHandler` attribute. Similar to `push_handlers` the callback reference is expected, rather than a callback name. The used callback function has to have the `FilterInitHandler` attribute. For example:

```
package MyApache::FilterBar;  
use base qw(Apache::Filter);  
sub init : FilterInitHandler { ... }  
sub filter : FilterRequestHandler FilterHasInitHandler(\&init) {  
    my ($f, $bb) = @_;  
    # ...  
    return Apache::OK;  
}
```

For further discussion and examples refer to the Filter Initialization Phase tutorial section.

1.8 Configuration

`mod_perl 2.0` filters configuration is explained in the filter handlers tutorial.

1.8.1 PerlInputFilterHandler

See `PerlInputFilterHandler`.

1.8.2 PerlOutputFilterHandler

See `PerlOutputFilterHandler`.

1.8.3 PerlSetInputFilter

See `PerlSetInputFilter`.

1.8.4 PerlSetOutputFilter

See PerlSetInputFilter.

1.9 See Also

The filter handlers tutorial and the `Apache::FilterRec` manpage.

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