

**NAME**

Number::Range – Perl extension defining ranges of numbers and testing if a number is found in the range. You can also add and delete from this range.

**SYNOPSIS**

```
use Number::Range;

my $range = Number::Range->new("-10..10,12,100..120");
if ($range->inrange("13")) {
    print "In range\n";
} else {
    print "Not in range\n";
}
$range->addrange("200..300");
$range->delrange("250..255");
my $format = $range->range;
# $format will be '-10..10,12,100..120,200..249,256..300'
```

**DESCRIPTION**

Number::Range will take a description of a range, and then allow you to test on if a number falls within the range. You can also add and delete from the range.

**RANGE FORMAT**

The format used for range is pretty straight forward. To separate sections of ranges it uses a `,` or whitespace. To create the range, it uses `..` to do this, much like Perl's own binary `..` range operator in list context.

**METHODS****new**

```
$range = Number::Range->new("10..20", "25..30", "100");
```

Creates the range object. It will accept any number of ranges as its input.

**addrange**

```
$range->addrange("22");
```

This will also take any number of ranges as input and add them to the existing range.

**delrange**

```
$range->delrange("10");
```

This will also take any number of ranges as input and delete them from the existing range.

**inrange**

```
$range->inrange("26"); my @results = $range->inrange("27", "200");
```

This will take one or more numbers and check if each of them exists in the range. If passed a list, and in array context, it will return a list of 0's or 1's, depending if that one was true or false in the list position. If in scalar context, it will return a single 1 if all are true, or a single 0 if one of them failed.

**range**

```
$format = $range->range; @numbers = $range->range;
```

Depending on context this will return either an array of all the numbers found in the range, for list context. For scalar context it will return a range string.

**size**

```
$size = $range->size;
```

This will return the total number of entries in the range.

rangeList

```
@rangeList = $range->rangeList;
```

Returns the range as an array list where each element in the list is an array representing the start and stop points of a range. Single element ranges are returned as single element arrays with only one index.

```
[  
  [10,20],  
  [25,30],  
  [100] ]
```

**EXPORT**

None by default.

**SEE ALSO**

Number::Tolerant, Tie::RangeHash, and Array::IntSpan for similar modules.

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