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# Conventions

**fixed** denotes text that you enter literally.  
**THIS** means variable text, i.e. things you must fill in.  
**THIS|** means that THIS will default to $$_ if omitted.  
**word** is a keyword, i.e. a word with a special meaning.  
[RET] denotes pressing a keyboard key.  
[...] denotes an optional part.
1. Command line options

- \(-a\) turns on autosplit mode when used with \(-n\) or \(-p\). Splits to \(@F\).
- \(-c\) checks syntax but does not execute. It does run \texttt{BEGIN} and \texttt{END} blocks.
- \(-d\ [ : \text{DEBUGGER} ]\)
  runs the script under the debugger. Use \(-\text{de } 0\) to start the debugger without a script.
- \(-D\ \text{NUMBER}\)
  sets debugging flags.
- \(-e\ \text{COMMANDLINE}\)
  may be used to enter a single line of script. Multiple \(-e\) commands may be given to build up a multi-line script.
- \(-F\ \text{REGEXP}\)
  specifies a regular expression to split on if \(-a\) is in effect.
- \(-h\)
  prints the Perl usage summary. Does not execute.
- \(-i\ \text{EXT}\)
  files processed by the \(<>\) construct are to be edited in-place.
- \(-I\ \text{DIR}\)
  with \(-P\): tells the C preprocessor where to look for include files. The directory is prepended to \texttt{@INC}.
- \(-l\ [ \text{OCTNUM} ]\)
  enables automatic line ending processing, e.g. \(-1013\).
- \(-m\ \text{MODULE}\)
  imports the \texttt{MODULE} before executing the script. \texttt{MODULE} may be followed by a ‘=’ and a comma-separated list of items.
- \(-M\ \text{MODULE}\)
  Same as \(-m\), but with more trickery.
- \(-n\)
  assumes an input loop around the script. Lines are not printed.
- \(-p\)
  assumes an input loop around the script. Lines are printed.
- \(-P\)
  runs the C preprocessor on the script before compilation by Perl.
- \(-s\)
  interprets ‘\(-xxx\)’ on the command line as a switch and sets the corresponding variable \$xxx in the script.
- \(-S\)
  uses the \texttt{PATH} environment variable to search for the script.
- \(-T\)
  turns on \texttt{taint} checking.
- \(-u\)
  dumps core after compiling the script. To be used with the \texttt{undump} program (where available).
- \(-U\)
  allows Perl to perform unsafe operations.
- \(-v\)
  prints the version and patchlevel of your Perl executable.
- \(-V\ [ : \text{VAR} ]\)
  prints Perl configuration information.
- \(-w\)
  prints warnings about possible spelling errors and other error-prone constructs in the script.
- \(-x\ [ \text{DIR} ]\)
  extracts Perl program from the input stream. If \texttt{DIR} is specified, switches to this directory before running the program.
- \(-0\ [ \text{VAL} ]\)
  (that’s the number zero) designates an initial value for the record separator \$/\. See also \(-l\).

Command line options may be specified on the ‘\#!’ line of the perl script, except for \(-M\), \(-m\) and \(-T\).
2. Syntax

Perl is a free-format programming language. This means that in general it does not matter how the Perl program is written with regard to indentation and lines.
An exception to this rule is when the Perl compiler encounters a ‘sharp’ symbol (#) in the input: it then discards this symbol and everything it follows up to the end of the current input line. This can be used to put comments in Perl programs. Real programmers put lots of useful comments in their programs.
There are places where whitespace does matter: within literal texts, patterns and formats.
If the Perl compiler encounters the special token __END__ it discards this symbol and stops reading input. Anything following this token is ignored by the Perl compiler, but can be read by the program when it is run.

3. Variables

$var a simple scalar variable.
$var[28] 29th element of array @var.
$p = \@var now $p is a reference to array @var.
$$p[28] 29th element of array referenced by $p. Also: $p->[28].
$var[-1] last element of array @var.
$var[$i][$j] $j-th element of $i-th element of array @var.
$var{'Feb'} a value from ‘hash’ (associative array) %var.
$p = \%var now $p is a reference to hash %var.
$$p{'Feb'} a value from hash referenced by $p. Also: $p->{‘Feb’}.
$#var last index of array @var.
@var the entire array;
in a scalar context, the number of elements in the array.
@var[3,4,5] a slice of array @var.
@var{‘a’,’b’} a slice of %var; same as ($var{'a'},$var{'b'}).%var the entire hash;
in a scalar context, true if the hash has elements.
$var{‘a’,1,...} emulates a multi-dimensional array.
{‘a’..’z’}[4,7,9] a slice of an array literal.
PKG::VAR a variable from a package, e.g. $pkg::var, @pkg::ary.
\THINGIE reference to a thingie, e.g. \$var, \%hash.
*NAME refers to all thingies represented by NAME.
‘*n1 = *n2’ makes n1 an alias for n2.
‘*n1 = \$n2’ makes $n1 an alias for $n2.
You can always use a { BLOCK } returning the right type of reference instead of the variable identifier, e.g. @{$...}, &{$...}. $$p is just a shorthand for ${$p}. 
4. Literals

Numeric: 123  1_234  123.4  5E-10  0xff (hex)  0377 (octal).
String: ‘abc’ literal string, no variable interpolation nor escape characters, except \ and \\.
Also: q/abc/.
Almost any pair of delimiters can be used instead of /.../.
"abc" Variables are interpolated and escape sequences are processed.
Also: qq/abc/.
Escape sequences: \t (Tab), \n (Newline), \r (Return), \f (Formfeed), \b (Backspace), \a (Alarm), \e (Escape), \033 (octal), \x1b (hex), \c[ (control).
\l and \u lowercase/upcase the following character;
\L and \U lowercase/upcase until a \E is encountered.
\Q quote regexp characters until a \E is encountered.
\'COMMAND \' evaluates to the output of the COMMAND.
Also: qx/COMMAND/.

Boolean: Perl has no boolean data type. Anything that evaluates to the null string, the number zero or the string "0" is considered false, everything else is true (including strings like "00")!

Array: (1, 2, 3) a three member array. () is an empty array.
(1..4) is the same as (1, 2, 3, 4). Likewise (‘abc’ .. ‘ade’).
qw/foo bar .../ is the same as (‘foo’, ‘bar’, ...).
Array reference: [1, 2, 3].
Hash (associative array): (KEY1, VAL1, KEY2, VAL2, ...).
Also: (KEY1 => VAL1, KEY2 => VAL2, ...).
Hash reference: {KEY1, VAL1, KEY2, VAL2, ...}.
Code reference: sub { STATEMENTS }.

Filehandles: STDIN, STDOUT, STDERR, ARGV, DATA.
User-specified: HANDLE, $VAR.
Globs: <PATTERN> evaluates to all filenames according to the pattern.
Use ‘<$VAR>’ or ‘glob $VAR’ to glob from a variable.

Here-Is: <<IDENTIFIER Shell-style ‘here document’.
Special tokens:
__FILE__ : filename; __PACKAGE__ : package; __LINE__ : line number.
__END__ : end of program; remaining lines can be read using filehandle <DATA>.
Perl operators have the following associativity and precedence, listed from highest precedence to lowest.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Assoc</th>
<th>Operators</th>
<th>Description</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>left</td>
<td>terms and list operators</td>
<td>See below.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>left</td>
<td>- &gt;</td>
<td>Infix dereference operator.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>right</td>
<td>**</td>
<td>Exponentiation.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>right</td>
<td>\</td>
<td>Reference to an object (unary).</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>right</td>
<td>! ~</td>
<td>Unary negation, bitwise complement.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>right</td>
<td>+ -</td>
<td>Unary plus, minus.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>left</td>
<td>= ~</td>
<td>Binds a scalar expression to a pattern match.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>left</td>
<td>! ~</td>
<td>Same, but negates the result.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>left</td>
<td>* / % x</td>
<td>Multiplication, division, modulo, repetition.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>left</td>
<td>&gt;&gt; &lt;&lt;</td>
<td>Bitwise shift right, bitwise shift left.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>named unary operators</td>
<td>E.g. sin, chdir, -f, -M.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>left</td>
<td>&lt; &gt; &lt;= &gt;=</td>
<td>Numerical relational operators.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>left</td>
<td>lt gt le ge</td>
<td>String relational operators.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>left</td>
<td>== != &lt;=&gt;</td>
<td>Numerical equal, not equal, compare.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>left</td>
<td>eq ne cmp</td>
<td>Stringwise equal, not equal, compare.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>left</td>
<td>&amp;</td>
<td>Bitwise AND.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>left</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>left</td>
<td>&amp;&amp;</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>left</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>right</td>
<td>..</td>
<td>In scalar context, range operator.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>right</td>
<td>? :</td>
<td>Conditional (if ? then : else) operator.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>right</td>
<td>= += -= *= etc.</td>
<td>Assignment operators.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>left</td>
<td>,</td>
<td>Comma operator, also list element separator.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>left</td>
<td>=&gt;</td>
<td>Same, enforces the left operand to be a string.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>list operators (rightward)</td>
<td>See below.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>right</td>
<td>not</td>
<td>Low precedence logical NOT.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>left</td>
<td>and</td>
<td>Low precedence logical AND.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>left</td>
<td>or xor</td>
<td>Low precedence logical OR, exclusive OR.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Parentheses can be used to group an expression into a term.

A ‘list’ is a list of expressions, variables or lists, separated by commas. An array variable or an array slice may always be used instead of a list.

All Perl functions can be used as list operators, in which case they have very high or very low precedence, depending on whether you look at the left side of the operator or at the right side of the operator.

Parentheses can be added around the parameter lists to avoid precedence problems.

The logical operators do not evaluate the right operand if the result is already known after evaluation of the left operand.
6. Statements

Every statement is an expression, optionally followed by a modifier, and terminated with a semicolon. The semicolon may be omitted if the statement is the final one in a BLOCK.

Execution of expressions can depend on other expressions using one of the modifiers if, unless, while or until, e.g.:

```perl
EXPR1 if EXPR2 ;
EXPR1 until EXPR2 ;
```

The logical operators ||, &&, or ?: also allow conditional execution, e.g.:

```perl
EXPR1 || EXPR2 ;
EXPR1 ? EXPR2 : EXPR3 ;
```

Statements can be combined to form a BLOCK when enclosed in { }. BLOCKs may be used to control flow:

```perl
if (EXPR) BLOCK [ [ elsif (EXPR) BLOCK ... ] else BLOCK ]
unless (EXPR) BLOCK [ [ else BLOCK ]
[ LABEL:] while (EXPR) BLOCK [ continue BLOCK ]
[ LABEL:] until (EXPR) BLOCK [ continue BLOCK ]
[ LABEL:] for ( [ EXPR ] ; [ EXPR ] ; [ EXPR ] ) BLOCK
[ LABEL:] foreach VAR ( LIST ) BLOCK [ continue BLOCK ]
[ LABEL:] BLOCK [ continue BLOCK ]
```

Program flow can be controlled with:

```perl
goto LABEL
  Finds the statement labeled with LABEL and resumes execution there.
  LABEL may be an expression that evaluates to the name of a label.

last [ LABEL ]
  Immediately exits the loop in question. Skips continue block.

next [ LABEL ]
  Starts the next iteration of the loop.

redo [ LABEL ]
  Restarts the loop block without evaluating the conditional again.
```

Special forms are:

```perl
do BLOCK while EXPR ;
do BLOCK until EXPR ;
```

which are guaranteed to perform BLOCK once before testing EXPR, and

```perl
do BLOCK
```

which effectively turns BLOCK into an expression.

7. Subroutines, packages and modules

```perl
SUBROUTINE [ LIST ]
  Executes a SUBROUTINE declared by a preceding sub declaration, and returns the value of the last expression evaluated in SUBROUTINE.
  SUBROUTINE can be an expression yielding a reference to code. In this case you can use &{$EXPR} ([LIST]) or ${EXPR} -> ([LIST]).

&SUBROUTINE ([ LIST ])
  Executes a SUBROUTINE not neccesarily declared before being used.

bless REF [ , CLASSNAME ]
  Turns the object REF into an object in CLASSNAME. Returns the reference.
```
caller [ EXPR ]
Returns an array ($package,$file,$line,...) for a specific subroutine call.
‘caller’ returns this info for the current subroutine, ‘caller(1)’ for
the caller of this subroutine etc.. Returns false if no caller.

do SUBROUTINE LIST
Depreciated form of &SUBROUTINE .
goto &SUBROUTINE
Substitutes a call to SUBROUTINE for the current subroutine.
import MODULE [ VERSION ] [ LIST ]
Imports the named items from MODULE. Checks the module for the
required VERSION.
no MODULE [ LIST ]
Cancels imported semantics. See use.

package NAME
Designates the remainder of the current block as a package.

prototype NAME
Returns the prototype for this function.

require EXPR
If EXPR is numeric, requires Perl to be at least that version. Otherwise
EXPR must be the name of a file that is included from the Perl library. Does
not include more than once, and yields a fatal error if the file does not
evaluate to a true value.
If EXPR is a bare word, assumes extension ‘.pm’ for the name of the file.
This form of loading of modules does not risk altering your namespace.

return EXPR
Returns from a subroutine with the value specified.

sub NAME [ ( PROTO ) ] { EXPR ; ... }
Designates NAME as a subroutine. Parameters are passed by reference as
array @_. Returns the value of the last expression evaluated.
PROTO can be used to define the required parameters.
Without a BLOCK it is a forward declaration, without the NAME it is an
anonymous subroutine. Functions that have an empty prototype and do
nothing but return a fixed value are inlined.

begin { EXPR ; ... }
Defines a setup BLOCK to be called before execution.

end { EXPR ; ... }
Defines a cleanup BLOCK to be called upon termination.

tie VAR, CLASSNAME, [ LIST ]
Ties a variable to a package class that will handle it. Can be used to bind a
dbm or ndbm file to a hash.

tied VAR
Returns a reference to the object underlying VAR, or the undefined value if
VAR is not tied to a package class.

untie VAR
Breaks the binding between the variable and the package class.

use VERSION
Requires perl version.

use MODULE [ VERSION ] [ LIST ]
Imports semantics from the named module into the current package.
Standard methods

The **UNIVERSAL** package contains the following methods that are inherited by all other classes:

- **isa CLASS**
  - Returns **true** if its object is blessed into a subclass of **CLASS**.

- **can METHOD**
  - Returns a reference to the method if its object has it, **undef** otherwise.

- **VERSION [ NEED ]**
  - Returns the version of the class. Checks the version if **NEED** is supplied.

### 8. Pragmatic modules

Pragmatic modules affect the compilation of your program. Pragmatic modules can be activated (imported) with **use**, and deactivated with **no**. These are locally scoped.

- **autouse MODULE => SUBS**
  - Defers **require** until one of the subs is called.

- **blib [DIR]**
  - Used for testing of uninstalled packages.

- **constant NAME = VALUE**
  - Defines **NAME** to have a constant (compile-time) value.

- **diagnostics**
  - Force verbose warning diagnostics.

- **integer**
  - Compute arithmetic in integer instead of double precision.

- **less**
  - Request less of something from the compiler.

- **lib**
  - Manipulate @INC at compile time.

- **locale**
  - Enable POSIX locales.

- **ops**
  - Restrict unsafe operations when compiling.

- **overload**
  - Package for overloading Perl operators.
    Example: **use overload "+" => \&my_add;**

- **sigtrap**
  - Enable simple signal handling.
    Example: **use sigtrap qw(SEGV TRAP);**

- **strict**
  - Restrict unsafe constructs.
    **use strict "refs"** restricts the use of symbolic references.
    **use strict "vars"** requires all variables to be either local or fully qualified.
    **use strict "subs"** restricts the use of bareword identifiers that are not subroutines.

- **subs**
  - Predeclare subroutine names, allowing you to use them without parentheses even before they are declared.
    Example: **use subs qw(ding dong);**

- **vars**
  - Predeclare variable names, allowing you to use them under “use strict”.
    Example: **use vars qw($foo @bar);**

- **vmsish**
  - Emulate some VMS behaviour.
9. Object oriented programming

Perl rules of object oriented programming:
- An object is simply a reference that happens to know which class it belongs to. Objects are blessed, references are not.
- A class is simply a package that happens to provide methods to deal with object references.
  If a package fails to provide a method, the base classes as listed in @ISA are searched.
- A method is simply a subroutine that expects an object reference (or a package name, for static methods) as the first argument.
  Methods can be applied with:

  ```plaintext
  METHOD OBJREF PARAMETERS       or
  OBJREF->METHOD PARAMETERS
  ```

10. Arithmetic functions

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Function</th>
<th>Description</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>abs EXPR</td>
<td>Returns the absolute value of its operand.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>atan2 Y, X</td>
<td>Returns the arctangent of Y/X in the range -π to π.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>cos EXPR</td>
<td>Returns the cosine of EXPR (expressed in radians).</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>exp EXPR</td>
<td>Returns e to the power of EXPR.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>int EXPR</td>
<td>Returns the integer portion of EXPR.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>log EXPR</td>
<td>Returns natural logarithm (base e) of EXPR.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>rand [ EXPR ]</td>
<td>Returns a random fractional number between 0 and the value of EXPR. If EXPR is omitted, returns a value between 0 and 1.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>sin EXPR</td>
<td>Returns the sine of EXPR (expressed in radians).</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>sqrt EXPR</td>
<td>Returns the square root of EXPR.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>srand [ EXPR ]</td>
<td>Sets the random number seed for the rand operator.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>time</td>
<td>Returns the number of seconds since January 1, 1970. Suitable for feeding to <code>gmtime</code> and <code>localtime</code>.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
11. Conversion functions

chr EXPR
Returns the character represented by the decimal value EXPR.

gmtime EXPR
Converts a time as returned by the time function to a 9-element array
(0: $sec, 1: $min, 2: $hour, 3: $mday, 4: $mon, 5: $year, 6: $wday, 7: $yday,
8: $isdst) with the time localized for the standard Greenwich time zone.
$mon has the range 0..11 and $wday has the range 0..6.

hex EXPR
Returns the decimal value of EXPR interpreted as an hex string.

localtime EXPR
Converts a time as returned by the time function to ctime(3) string. In array
context, returns a 9-element array (see gmtime) with the time localized for
the local time zone.

oct EXPR
Returns the decimal value of EXPR interpreted as an octal string. If EXPR
starts off with 0x, interprets it as a hex string instead.

ord EXPR
Returns the ASCII value of the first character of EXPR.

vec EXPR, OFFSET, BITS
Treats string EXPR as a vector of unsigned integers of BITS bits each, and
yields the decimal value of the element at OFFSET. BITS must be a power
of 2 between 1 and 32. May be assigned to.

12. Structure conversion

pack TEMPLATE, LIST
Packs the values into a binary structure using TEMPLATE.

unpack TEMPLATE, EXPR
Unpacks the structure EXPR into an array, using TEMPLATE.

TEMPLATE is a sequence of characters as follows:

a / A ASCII string, null / space padded
b / B Bit string in ascending / descending order
c / C Native / unsigned char value
f / d Single / double float in native format
h / H Hex string, low / high nybble first.
i / I Signed / unsigned integer value
l / L Signed / unsigned long value
n / N Short / long in network (big endian) byte order
s / S Signed / unsigned short value
u / p Uuencoded string / pointer to a string
P A pointer to a structure (fixed-length string)
v / V Short / long in VAX (little endian) byte order
w / x BER compressed integer / null byte
X / @ Backup a byte / null fill until position

Each character may be followed by a decimal number which will be used as a
repeat count, ‘*’ specifies all remaining arguments.
If the format is preceded with %N, unpack returns an N-bit checksum instead.
Spaces may be included in the template for readability purposes.
13. String functions

chomp LIST
Removes line endings from all elements of the list; returns the (total) number of characters removed.

chop LIST
Chops off the last character on all elements of the list; returns the last chopped character.

crypt PLAINTEXT, SALT
Encrypts a string.

eval EXPR
EXPR is parsed and executed as if it were a Perl program. The value returned is the value of the last expression evaluated. If there is a syntax error or runtime error, undefined is returned by eval, and $@ is set to the error message. See also eval in section ‘Miscellaneous’.

index STR, SUBSTR [ , OFFSET ]
Returns the position of SUBSTR in STR at or after OFFSET. If the substring is not found, returns -1 (but see $ in section ‘Special variables’).

length EXPR
Returns the length in characters of EXPR.

lc EXPR
Returns a lower case version of EXPR.

lcfirst EXPR
Returns EXPR with the first character in lower case.

quotemeta EXPR
Returns EXPR with all regexp meta-characters quoted.

rindex STR, SUBSTR [ , OFFSET ]
Returns the position of the last SUBSTR in STR at or before OFFSET.

substr EXPR, OFFSET [ , LEN ]
Extracts a substring out of EXPR and returns it. If OFFSET is negative, counts from the end of the string. If LEN is negative, leaves that many characters off the end of the string. May be assigned to.

uc EXPR
Returns an upper case version of EXPR.

ucfirst EXPR
Returns EXPR with the first character in upper case.

14. Array and hash functions

delete $HASH{KEY}
Deletes the specified value from the specified hash. Returns the deleted value (unless HASH is tied to a package that does not support this).

each %HASH
Returns a 2-element array consisting of the key and value for the next value of the hash. After all values of the hash have been returned, an empty list is returned. The next call to each after that will start iterating again.

exists EXPR
Checks whether the specified hash key exists in its hash array.
grep EXPR, LIST
grep BLOCK LIST
Evaluates EXPR or BLOCK for each element of the LIST, locally setting \$_ to refer to the element. Modifying \$_ will modify the corresponding element from LIST. Returns the array of elements from LIST for which EXPR returned true.

join EXPR, LIST
Joins the separate strings of LIST into a single string with fields separated by the value of EXPR, and returns the string.

keys %HASH
Returns an array of all the keys of the named hash.

map EXPR, LIST
map BLOCK LIST
Evaluates EXPR or BLOCK for each element of the LIST, locally setting \$_ to refer to the element. Modifying \$_ will modify the corresponding element from LIST. Returns the list of results.

pop [ @ARRAY ]
Pops off and returns the last value of the array. If @ARRAY is omitted, pops @ARGV in main and @_ in subroutines.

push @ARRAY, LIST
Pushes the values of the list onto the end of the array.

reverse LIST
In array context: returns the LIST in reverse order.
In scalar context: returns the first element of LIST with bytes reversed.

scalar @ARRAY
Returns the number of elements in the array.

scalar %HASH
Returns a true value if the hash has elements defined.

shift [ @ARRAY ]
Shifts the first value of the array off and returns it, shortening the array by 1 and moving everything down. If @ARRAY is omitted, shifts @ARGV in main and @_ in subroutines.

sort [ SUBROUTINE ] LIST
Sorts the LIST and returns the sorted array value. If SUBROUTINE is specified, gives the name of a subroutine that returns less than zero, zero, or greater than zero, depending on how the elements of the array, available to the routine as package global variables $a and $b, are to be ordered. SUBROUTINE may be the name of a user-defined routine, or a BLOCK.

splice @ARRAY, OFFSET [, LENGTH [, LIST ]]
Removes the elements of @ARRAY designated by OFFSET and LENGTH, and replaces them with LIST (if specified). Returns the elements removed.

split [ PATTERN [, EXPR] [, LIMIT ]]
Splits a string into an array of strings, and returns it. If LIMIT is specified, splits into at most that number of fields. If PATTERN is omitted, splits on whitespace (after skipping any leading whitespace). If not in array context: returns number of fields and splits to @_.

unshift @ARRAY, LIST
Prepends list to the front of the array, and returns the number of elements in the new array.

values %HASH
Returns a normal array consisting of all the values of the named hash.
15. Regular expressions

Each character matches itself, unless it is one of the special characters
+?.*$(){}\]. The special meaning of these characters can be escaped
using a ‘\’:

. matches an arbitrary character, but not a newline unless the modifier /s is
used.

(…) groups a series of pattern elements to a single element.

^ matches the beginning of the target. In multi-line mode (see m//m) also
matches after every newline character.

$ matches the end of the line. In multi-line mode also matches before every
newline character.

[…] denotes a class of characters to match. [^…] negates the class.

(...|...|...) matches one of the alternatives.

(?! REGEXP ) Zero width negative look-ahead assertion.

(?= REGEXP ) Like (REGEXP) but does not make back-references.

(?# TEXT ) Comment.

(Qualified subpatterns match as many times as possible. When followed with a ‘?’
they match the minimum number of times. These are the quantifiers:

+ matches the preceding pattern element one or more times.

? matches zero or one times.

* matches zero or more times.

{N, M} denotes the minimum N and maximum M match count. {N} means
exactly N times; {N, } means at least N times.

A ‘\’ escapes any special meaning of the following character if non-alphanumeric,
but it turns most alphanumeric characters into something special:

\w matches alphanumeric, including ‘_’. \W matches non-alphanumeric.

\s matches whitespace, \S matches non-whitespace.

\w matches numeric, \D matches non-numeric.

\A matches the beginning of the string, \Z matches the end.

\b matches word boundaries, \b matches non-boundaries.

\G matches where the previous m//g search left off.

\n, \r, \f, \t, etc. have their usual meaning.

\w, \s and \d may be used within character classes, \b denotes a backspace in
this context.

Back-references:

\1...\9 refer to matched sub-expressions, grouped with ( ), inside the match.

\10 and up can also be used if the pattern matches that many sub-expressions.

See also $1...$9, $+, $&, $‘ and $’ in section ‘Special variables’.

With modifier x, whitespace and comments can be used in the patterns for
readability purposes.
16. Search and replace functions

[EXPR =~] [m] /PATTERN/ [cgimosx]

Searches EXPR (default: $_) for a pattern. If you prepend an m you can use almost any pair of delimiters instead of the slashes. If used in array context, an array is returned consisting of the sub-expressions matched by the parentheses in pattern, i.e. ($1, $2, $3, ...).

Optional modifiers: c continues the previous match (use with g); g matches as many times as possible; i searches in a case-insensitive manner; o interpolates variables only once.

mlet ‘ˆ’ and ‘$’ match even at embedded newline characters; s let ‘.’ match even at embedded newline characters; x allows for regular expression extensions.

If PATTERN is empty, the most recent pattern from a previous successful match or replacement is used.

With g the match can be used as an iterator in scalar context. The iterator is reset upon failure, unless c is also supplied.

?PATTERN?

This is just like the /PATTERN/ search, except that it matches only once between calls to the reset operator.

[$VAR =~] s/PATTERN/REPLACEMENT/ [cgimosx]

Searches a string for a pattern, and if found, replaces that pattern with the replacement text. It returns the number of substitutions made, if any, otherwise it returns false.

Optional modifiers: g replaces all occurrences of the pattern; e evaluates the replacement string as a Perl expression; for the other modifiers, see /PATTERN/ matching. Almost any delimiter may replace the slashes; if single quotes are used, no interpolation is done on the strings between the delimiters, otherwise the strings are interpolated as if inside double quotes.

If bracketing delimiters are used, PATTERN and REPLACEMENT may have their own delimiters, e.g. s(foo)[bar].

If PATTERN is empty, the most recent pattern from a previous successful match or replacement is used.

[$VAR =~] tr/SEARCHLIST/REPLACEMENTLIST/ [cds]

Translates all occurrences of the characters found in the search list into the corresponding character in the replacement list. It returns the number of characters replaced. y may be used instead of tr.

Optional modifiers: c complements the SEARCHLIST; d deletes all characters found in SEARCHLIST that do not have a corresponding character in REPLACEMENTLIST; s squeezes all sequences of characters that are translated into the same target character into one occurrence of this character.

pos [SCALAR|]

Returns the position where the last m//g search left off for SCALAR. May be assigned to.

study [SVAR|]

Studies the scalar variable $VAR in anticipation of performing many pattern matches on its contents before the variable is next modified.
17. File test operators

These unary operators take one argument, either a filename or a filehandle, and test the associated file to see if something is true about it. If the argument is omitted, they test \$_ (except for -t, which tests STDIN). If the special argument _ (underscore) is passed, they use the info of the preceding test or stat call.

- \r -w -x    File is readable/writable/executable by effective uid/gid.
- \R -w -x    File is readable/writable/executable by real uid/gid.
- o -O       File is owned by effective/real uid.
- e -z       File exists / has zero size.
- s          File exists and has non-zero size. Returns the size.
- f -d       File is a plain file, a directory.
- l -S -p    File is a symbolic link, a socket, a named pipe (FIFO).
- b -c       File is a block/character special file.
- u -g -k    File has setuid/setgid/sticky bit set.
- t          Tests if filehandle (STDIN by default) is opened to a tty.
- T -B       File is a text/non-text (binary) file. -T and -B return true on a null file, or a file at EOF when testing a filehandle.
- M -A -C    File modification/access/inode-change time. Measured in days. Value returned reflects the file age at the time the script started. See also $\^T in section ‘Special variables’.

18. File operations

Functions operating on a list of files return the number of files successfully operated upon.

\texttt{chmod \texttt{LIST}}

Changes the permissions of a list of files. The first element of the list must be the numerical mode.

\texttt{chown \texttt{LIST}}

Changes the owner and group of a list of files. The first two elements of the list must be the numerical uid and gid.

\texttt{truncate \texttt{FILE, SIZE}}

 truncates \texttt{FILE} to \texttt{SIZE}. \texttt{FILE} may be a filename or a filehandle.

\texttt{link \texttt{OLDFILE, NEWFILE}}

Creates a new filename linked to the old filename.

\texttt{lstat \texttt{FILE}}

Like \texttt{stat}, but does not traverse a final symbolic link.

\texttt{mkdir \texttt{DIR, MODE}}

Creates a directory with given permissions. Sets $! on failure.

\texttt{readlink \texttt{EXPR}}

Returns the value of a symbolic link.

\texttt{rename \texttt{OLDNAME, NEWNAME}}

Changes the name of a file.

\texttt{rmdir \texttt{FILENAME}}

Deletes the directory if it is empty. Sets $! on failure.
stat FILE
Returns a 13-element array (0:$dev, 1:$ino, 2:$mode, 3:$nlink, 4:$uid, 5:$gid, 6:$rdev, 7:$size, 8:$atime, 9:$mtime, 10:$ctime, 11:$blksize, 12:$blocks). FILE can be a filehandle, an expression evaluating to a filename, or _ to refer to the last file test operation or stat call. Returns an empty list if the stat fails.

symlink OLDFILE, NEWFILE
Creates a new filename symbolically linked to the old filename.

unlink LIST
Deletes a list of files.

utime LIST
Changes the access and modification times. The first two elements of the list must be the numerical access and modification times.

19. Input / Output

In input/output operations, FILEHANDLE may be a filehandle as opened by the open operator, a pre-defined filehandle (e.g. STDOUT) or a scalar variable that evaluates to a reference to or the name of a filehandle to be used.

<FILEHANDLE>
In scalar context: reads a single line from the file opened on FILEHANDLE.
In array context: reads the whole file.

<> Reads from the input stream formed by the files specified in @ARGV, or standard input if no arguments were supplied.

binmode FILEHANDLE
Arranges for the file opened on FILEHANDLE to be read or written in binary mode as opposed to text mode (null-operation on UNIX).

close FILEHANDLE
Closes the file or pipe associated with the file handle.

dbmclose %HASH
Deprecated, use untie instead.

dbmopen %HASH, DBMNAME, MODE
Deprecated, use tie instead.

eof FILEHANDLE
Returns true if the next read will return end of file, or if the file is not open.
eof
Returns the eof status for the last file read.
eof() Indicates eof on the pseudo-file formed of the files listed on the command line.

cntlf FILEHANDLE, FUNCTION, $VAR
Performs fcntl(2) on the file. This function has non-standard return values.

fileno FILEHANDLE
Returns the file descriptor for a given (open) file.

flock FILEHANDLE, OP
Calls a system-dependent locking routine on the file. OP is formed by adding 1 (shared), 2 (exclusive), 4 (non-blocking) or 8 (unlock).

getc [ FILEHANDLE ]
Yields the next character from the file, or an empty string on eof.
If FILEHANDLE is omitted, reads from STDIN.

ioctl FILEHANDLE, FUNCTION, $VAR
Performs ioctl(2) on the file. This function has non-standard return values.
open FILEHANDLE [ , FILENAME ]
    Opens a file and associates it with FILEHANDLE. open returns true upon
    success. If FILENAME is omitted, uses the scalar variable of the same name
    as the FILEHANDLE.

    The following filename conventions apply when opening a file.
    "FILE"   open FILE for input. Also "<FILE".
    ">FILE"  open FILE for output, creating it if necessary.
    ">>FILE" open FILE in append mode.
    "+<FILE" open existing FILE with read/write access.
    "+>FILE" create new FILE with read/write access.
    "+>>FILE" read/write access in append mode.
    "| CMD" opens a pipe to command CMD; forks if CMD is ‘-’.
    "CMD |" opens a pipe from command CMD; forks if CMD is ‘-’.

    FILE may be &FILEHND, in which case the new file handle is connected to
    the (previously opened) filehandle FILEHND. If it is &=N, FILE will be
    connected to the given file descriptor.

pipe READHANDLE, WRITEHANDLE
    Returns a pair of connected pipes.

print [ FILEHANDLE ] [ LIST ]
    Prints the elements of LIST, converting them to strings if needed. If
    FILEHANDLE is omitted, prints by default to standard output (or to the last
    selected output channel, see select).

printf [ FILEHANDLE ] [ LIST ]
    Equivalent to print FILEHANDLE sprintf LIST.

read FILEHANDLE, $VAR, LENGTH [ , OFFSET ]
    Reads LENGTH binary bytes from the file into the variable at OFFSET.
    Returns number of bytes actually read.

seek FILEHANDLE, POSITION, WHENCE
    Arbitrarily positions the file. Returns true upon success.

select [ FILEHANDLE ]
    Returns the currently selected filehandle. Sets the current default filehandle
    for output operations if FILEHANDLE is supplied.

select RBITS, WBITS, NBITS, TIMEOUT
    Performs a select(2) system call with the same parameters.

sprintf FORMAT, LIST
    Returns a string formatted in the style of printf(3) conventions.

sysopen FILEHANDLE, PATH, MODE [ , PERMS ]
    Performs an open(2) system call. The possible values and flag bits of MODE
    are system-dependent; they are available via the standard module Fcntl.

sysread FILEHANDLE, $VAR, LENGTH [ , OFFSET ]
    Reads LENGTH bytes into $VAR at OFFSET.

sysseek FILEHANDLE, POSITION, WHENCE
    Performs a seek(2) system call.

syswrite FILEHANDLE, SCALAR, LENGTH [ , OFFSET ]
    Writes LENGTH bytes from SCALAR at OFFSET.

tell [ FILEHANDLE ]
    Returns the current file position for the file. If FILEHANDLE is omitted,
    assumes the file last read.
20. Formats

format LINE, LIST
  Formats LIST according to LINE and accumulates the result into \$^A.

write [ FILEHANDLE ]
  Writes a formatted record to the specified file, using the format associated with that file.

Formats are defined as follows:

\[ \text{format [ NAME ] = FORMLIST} \]

FORMLIST pictures the lines, and contains the arguments which will give values to the fields in the lines. NAME defaults to STDOUT if omitted.

Picture fields are:

- @<<<... left adjusted field, repeat the < to denote the desired width;
- @>>>... right adjusted field;
- @|||... centered field;
- @##.#... numeric format with implied decimal point;
- @* a multi-line field.

Use ^ instead of @ for multi-line block filling.

Use ~ at the beginning of a line to suppress unwanted empty lines.

Use ``` at the beginning of a line to have this format line repeated until all fields are exhausted.

Set $- to zero to force a page break on the next write.

See also $^, $^, $^A, $^F, $- and $= in section ‘Special variables’.

21. Directory reading routines

closedir DIRHANDLE
  Closes a directory opened by opendir.

opendir DIRHANDLE, DIRNAME
  Opens a directory on the handle specified.

readdir DIRHANDLE
  Returns the next entry (or an array of entries) from the directory.

rewinddir DIRHANDLE
  Positions the directory to the beginning.

seekdir DIRHANDLE, POS
  Sets position for readdir on the directory.

telldir DIRHANDLE
  Returns the position in the directory.

22. System interaction

alarm EXPR
  Schedules a SIGALRM to be delivered after EXPR seconds.

chdir [ EXPR ]
  Changes the working directory.
  Uses $ENV{"HOME"} or $ENV{"LOGNAME"} if EXPR is omitted.
chroot FILENAME
Changes the root directory for the process and its children.

die [ LIST ]
Prints the value of LIST to STDERR and exits with the current value of $!
(errno). If $! is 0, exits with the value of ($? >> 8). If ($? >> 8) is 0, exits with 255. LIST defaults to "Died".
Inside an eval, the error message is put into @&; and the eval is terminated with undef; this makes die the way to raise an exception.

exec LIST
Executes the system command in LIST; does not return.

exit [ EXPR ]
Exits immediately with the value of EXPR, which defaults to 0 (zero). Calls END routines and object destructors before exiting.

fork
Does a fork(2) system call. Returns the process ID of the child to the parent process and zero to the child process.

getlogin
Returns the current login name as known by the system. If it returns false, use getpwuid.

getpgid [ PID ]
Returns the process group for process PID (0, or omitted, means the current process).

getppid
Returns the process ID of the parent process.

getpriority WHICH, WHO
Returns the current priority for a process, process group, or user.

glob PAT
Returns a list of filenames that match the shell pattern PAT.

kill LIST
Sends a signal to a list of processes. The first element of the list must be the signal to send (either numeric, or its name as a string). Negative signals kill process groups instead of processes.

setpgid PID, PGRP
Sets the process group for the PID (0 indicates the current process).

setpriority WHICH, WHO, PRIO
Sets the current priority for a process, process group, or a user.

sleep [ EXPR ]
Causes the program to sleep for EXPR seconds, or forever if no EXPR.
Returns the number of seconds actually slept.

syscall LIST
Calls the system call specified in the first element of the list, passing the rest of the list as arguments to the call.

system LIST
Does exactly the same thing as exec LIST except that a fork is done first, and the parent process waits for the child process to complete. Returns the exit status of the child process.

times
Returns a 4-element array (0:$user, 1:$system, 2:$cuser, 3:$csystem) giving the user and system times, in seconds, for this process and the children of this process.
umask [ EXPR ]
Sets the umask for the process and returns the old one. If EXPR is omitted, returns current umask value.

wait
Wait for a child process to terminate and returns the process ID of the deceased process (-1 if none). The status is returned in $?.

waitpid PID, FLAGS
Performs the same function as the corresponding system call.

warn [ LIST ]
Prints the LIST on STDERR like die, but does not exit.
LIST defaults to "Warning: something's wrong".

23. Networking

accept NEWSOCKET, GENERICSOCKET
Accepts a new socket.

bind SOCKET, NAME
Binds the NAME to the SOCKET.

connect SOCKET, NAME
Connects the NAME to the SOCKET.

getpeername SOCKET
Returns the socket address of the other end of the SOCKET.

getsockname SOCKET
Returns the name of the socket.

getsockopt SOCKET, LEVEL, OPTNAME
Returns the socket options.

listen SOCKET, QUEUESIZE
Starts listening on the specified SOCKET.

recv SOCKET, SCALAR, LENGTH, FLAGS
Receives a message on SOCKET.

send SOCKET, MSG, FLAGS [ , TO ]
Sends a message on the SOCKET.

setsockopt SOCKET, LEVEL, OPTNAME, OPTVAL
Sets the requested socket option.

shutdown SOCKET, HOW
Shuts down a SOCKET.

socket SOCKET, DOMAIN, TYPE, PROTOCOL
Creates a SOCKET in DOMAIN with TYPE and PROTOCOL.

socketpair SOCKET1, SOCKET2, DOMAIN, TYPE, PROTOCOL
As socket, but creates a pair of bi-directional sockets.

24. SystemV IPC

Depending on your system configuration, certain system files need to be required
to access the message and semaphore specific facilities.

msgctl ID, CMD, ARGs
Calls msgctl(2). If CMD is IPC_STAT then ARGs must be a single variable.
See the manual for details on the non-standard return values of this function.
msgget  KEY,  FLAGS
   Creates a message queue for  KEY. Returns the message queue identifier.

msgsnd  ID,  MSG,  FLAGS
   Sends  MSG  to  queue  ID.

msgrcv  ID,  $VAR,  SIZE,  TYPE,  FLAGS
   Receives a message from  queue  ID  into  VAR.

semctl  ID,  SEMNUM,  CMD,  ARG
   Calls  semctl(2).
      If  CMD  is  IPC_STAT  or  GETALL  then  ARG  must  be  a  variable.

semget  KEY,  NSEMS,  SIZE,  FLAGS
   Creates a set of semaphores for  KEY. Returns the message semaphore identifier.

semop  KEY, ... 
      Performs semaphore operations.

shmctl  ID,  CMD,  ARG
   Calls  shmctl(2).  If  CMD  is  IPC_STAT  then  ARG  must  be  a  single  variable.

shmget  KEY,  SIZE,  FLAGS
   Creates shared memory. Returns the shared memory segment identifier.

shmread  ID,  $VAR,  POS,  SIZE
   Reads  at  most  SIZE  bytes  of  the  contents  of  shared  memory  segment  ID  starting  at  offset  POS  into  VAR.

shmwrite  ID,  STRING,  POS,  SIZE
   Writes at most  SIZE  bytes  of  STRING  into  the  contents  of  shared  memory  segment  ID  at  offset  POS.

25. Miscellaneous

defined  EXPR
      Tests  whether  the  EXPR  has  an actual value.

do  FILENAME
      Executes  FILENAME  as  a Perl script. See also require in section
         ‘Subroutines, packages and modules’.

dump  [  LABEL  ]
      Immediate core dump. When reincarnated, starts at LABEL.

eval{EXPR; ... }
      Executes  the  code  between  {  and  }. Traps run-time errors as described with
         eval(EXPR),  section  ‘String functions’.

local  VAR
      Creates  a  scope  for  VAR  local to the enclosing block, subroutine or eval.

my  VAR
      Creates  a  scope  for  the  variable lexically local to the enclosing block,
         subroutine or eval.

ref  EXPR
      Returns a true value if  EXPR  is  a  reference. Returns the package name  if
         EXPR  has  been  blessed  into  a  package.

reset  [  EXPR  ]
      Resets ?? searches  so  that  they  work  again.  EXPR  is  a  list  of  single  letters.
         All variables and arrays beginning with one of those letters  are  reset  to  their
         pristine state. Only affects the current package.
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scalar EXPR
Forces evaluation of EXPR in scalar context.

undef [ LVALUE ]
Undefines the LVALUE. Always returns the undefined value.

wantarray
Returns true if the current context expects an list value. undef if the current context does not expect a value at all, false otherwise.

26. Information from system files

See the manual about return values in scalar context.

passwd
Returns ($name, $passwd, $uid, $gid, $quota, $comment, $gcos, $dir, $shell).

endpwent Ends look-up processing.

getpwent Gets next user information.

getpwnam NAME Gets information by name.

getpwuid UID Gets information by user ID.

setpwent Resets look-up processing.

group
Returns ($name, $passwd, $gid, $members).

endgrent Ends look-up processing.

getgrgid GID Gets information by group ID.

getgrnam NAME Gets information by name.

getgrent Gets next group information.

setgrent Resets lookup processing.

hosts
Returns ($name, $aliases, $addrtype, $length, @addrs).

endhostent Ends look-up processing.

gethostbyaddr ADDR, ADDRTYPE Gets information by IP address.

gethostbyname NAME Gets information by host name.

gethostent Gets next host information.

sethostent STAYOPEN Resets look-up processing.

networks
Returns ($name, $aliases, $addrtype, $net).

endnetent Ends look-up processing.

getnetbyaddr ADDR, TYPE Gets information by address and type.

getnetbyname NAME Gets information by network name.

getnetent Gets next network information.

setnetent STAYOPEN Resets look-up processing.

services
Returns ($name, $aliases, $port, $proto).

endservent Ends look-up processing.

getservbyname NAME, PROTO Gets information by service name.

getservbyport PORT, PROTO Gets information by service port.

getservent Gets next service information.
setservent  STAYOPEN  Resets look-up processing.

protocols
Returns ($\text{name}$, $\text{aliases}$, $\text{proto}$).

endprotoent  Ends look-up processing.
getprotobyname NAME  Gets information by protocol name.
getprotobynumber NUMBER  Gets information by protocol number.
getprotoent  Gets next protocol information.
setprotoent  STAYOPEN  Resets look-up processing.

27. Special variables

The following variables are global and should be localized in subroutines:

$_  The default input and pattern-searching space.
$  The current input line number of the last filehandle that was read. Reset only when the filehandle is closed explicitly.
$/  The input record separator, newline by default. May be multi-character.
$,  The output field separator for the print operator.
"  The separator which joins elements of arrays interpolated in strings.
\  The output record separator for the print operator.
#  The output format for printed numbers. Deprecated.
*  Set to 1 to do multiline matching within strings. Deprecated, see the m and s modifiers in section ‘Search and replace functions’.
?  The status returned by the last ‘… ’ command, pipe close or system operator.
]  The Perl version number, e.g. 5.004.
[  The index of the first element in an array, and of the first character in a substring. Default is 0. Deprecated.
;  The subscript separator for multi-dimensional array emulation. Default is \034.
!  If used in a numeric context, yields the current value of errno. If used in a string context, yields the corresponding error string.
@  The Perl error message from the last eval or do EXPR command.
:  The set of characters after which a string may be broken to fill continuation fields (starting with ‘ˆ’) in a format.
0  The name of the file containing the Perl script being executed. May be assigned to.
$  The process ID of the Perl interpreter running this script. Altered (in the child process) by fork.
<  The real user ID of this process.
>  The effective user ID of this process.
(  The real group ID of this process.
)  The effective group ID and groups of this process.
^A  The accumulator for formline and write operations.
^D  The debug flags as passed to Perl using ‘-D’.
^E  Extended error message on some platforms.
^F  The highest system file descriptor, ordinarily 2.
^H  Set of syntax checks enabled by ‘use strict’.
In-place edit extension as passed to Perl using ‘-i’.

Formfeed character used in formats.

Out-of-memory emergency pool.

Internal debugging flag.

The time (as delivered by time) when the program started. This value is used by the file test operators ‘-M’, ‘-A’ and ‘-C’.

The value of the ‘-w’ option as passed to Perl.

The name by which this Perl interpreter was invoked.

The following variables are context dependent and need not be localized:

The current page number of the currently selected output channel.

The page length of the current output channel. Default is 60 lines.

The number of lines remaining on the page.

The name of the current report format.

The name of the current top-of-page format.

If set to nonzero, forces a flush after every write or print on the output channel currently selected. Default is 0.

The name of the current file when reading from < >.

The following variables are always local to the current block:

The string matched by the last successful pattern match.

The string preceding what was matched by the last successful match.

The string following what was matched by the last successful match.

The last bracket matched by the last search pattern.

Contain the subpatterns from the corresponding sets of parentheses in the last pattern successfully matched. $10 and up are only available if the match contained that many subpatterns.

### 28. Special arrays

@ARGV Contains the command line arguments for the script (not including the command name).

@EXPORT Names the methods a package exports by default.

@EXPORT_OK Names the methods a package can export upon explicit request.

@INC Contains the list of places to look for Perl scripts to be evaluated by the do FILENAME, use and require commands.

Do not modify directly, but use the ‘use lib’ pragma or -I command line option instead.

@ISA List of base classes of a package.

@_ Parameter array for subroutines. Also used by split if not in array context.

%ENV Contains the current environment.

%INC List of files that have been included with use, require or do.

%SIG Used to set signal handlers for various signals. `__WARN__` and `__DIE__` are pseudo-signals to attach handlers to Perl warnings and exceptions.
29. Standard modules

AnyDBM_File
   Provides a framework for multiple dbm files.
AutoLoader
   Load functions only on demand.
AutoSplit
   Split a package for autoloading.
Benchmark
   Benchmark running times of code.
CGI
   Web server Common Gateway Interface.
CGI::Apache
   Support for Apache’s Perl module.
CGI::Carp
   Log server errors with helpful context.
CGI::Fast
   Support for FastCGI (persistent server process).
CGI::Push
   Support for server push.
CGI::Switch
   Simple interface for multiple server types.
CPAN
   Interface to Comprehensive Perl Archive Network.
CPAN::FirstTime
   Utility for creating CPAN configuration file.
CPAN::Nox
   Run CPAN while avoiding compiled extensions.
Carp
   Warn of errors.
Class::Struct
   Declare struct-like datatypes as Perl classes.
Config
   Access to Perl configuration information.
Cwd
   Get the pathname of current working directory.
DB_File
   Access to Berkeley DB files.
Devel::SelfStubber
   Generate stubs for a SelfLoading module.
Dirhandle
   Supplies object methods for directory handles.
DynaLoader
   Dynamically loads C libraries into Perl code.
English
   Use long English names for punctuation variables.
Env
   Imports environment variables.
Exporter
   Implements default import method for modules.
ExtUtils::Embed
   Utilities for embedding Perl in C/C++ applications.
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Module</th>
<th>Description</th>
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<tbody>
<tr>
<td>ExtUtils::Install</td>
<td>Install files from here to there.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>ExtUtils::Liblist</td>
<td>Determine libraries to use and how to use them.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>ExtUtils::MakeMaker</td>
<td>Create an extension Makefile.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>ExtUtils::Manifest</td>
<td>Utilities to write and check a MANIFEST file.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>ExtUtils::Miniperl</td>
<td>Write the C code for <code>perlmain.c</code>.</td>
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<tr>
<td>ExtUtils::Mkbootstrap</td>
<td>Make a bootstrap file for use by DynaLoader.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>ExtUtils::Mksymlists</td>
<td>Write linker options files for dynamic extension.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>ExtUtils::MM_OS2</td>
<td>Methods to override Unix behaviour in ExtUtils::MakeMaker.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>ExtUtils::MM_Unix</td>
<td>Methods used by ExtUtils::MakeMaker.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>ExtUtils::MM_VMS</td>
<td>Methods to override Unix behaviour in ExtUtils::MakeMaker.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>ExtUtils::testlib</td>
<td>Adds <code>blib/*</code> directories to <code>@INC</code>.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Fatal</td>
<td>Replaces functions with equivalents which succeed or die.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Fcntl</td>
<td>Loads the C <code>fcntl.h</code> defines.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>File::Basename</td>
<td>Parse file specifications.</td>
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<tr>
<td>FileCache</td>
<td>Keep more files open than the system permits.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>File::CheckTree</td>
<td>Run many filetest checks on a tree.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>File::Copy</td>
<td>Copy files or filehandles.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>File::Find</td>
<td>Traverse a file tree.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>FileHandle</td>
<td>Supplies object methods for filehandles.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>File::Path</td>
<td>Create or remove a series of directories.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>File::stat</td>
<td>By-name interface to Perl’s builtin <code>stat</code>.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>FindBin</td>
<td>Locate the directory of the original Perl script.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>GDBM_File</td>
<td>Access to the gdbm library.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Getopt::Long</td>
<td>Extended handling of command line options. Suits all needs.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Getopt::Std</td>
<td>Process single-character switches with switch clustering.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
I18N::Collate
    Compare 8-bit scalar data according to the current locale.

IO
    Loads various IO modules.

IO::File
    Supplies object methods for filehandles.

IO::Handle
    Supplies object methods for I/O handles.

IO::Pipe
    Supplies object methods for pipes.

IO::Seekable
    Supplies seek based methods for I/O objects.

IO::Select
    Object interface to the select system call.

IO::Socket
    Object interface to socket communications.

IPC::Open2
    Open a pipe to a process for both reading and writing.

IPC::Open3
    Open a pipe to a process for reading, writing, and error handling.

Math::BigFloat
    Arbitrary length float math package.

Math::BigInt
    Arbitrary size integer math package.

Math::Complex
    Complex numbers and associated mathematical functions.

Math::Trig
    Trigonometric functions.

NDBM_File
    Tied access to ndbm files.

Net::hostent
    By-name interface to Perl’s builtin gethost functions.

Net::netent
    By-name interface to Perl’s builtin getnet functions.

Net::Ping
    Check a host for upness.

Net::protoent
    By-name interface to Perl’s builtin getproto functions.

Net::servent
    By-name interface to Perl’s builtin getserv functions.

Opcode
    Disable named opcodes when compiling Perl code.

Pod::Text
    Convert POD data to formatted ASCII text.

POSIX
    Interface to IEEE Std 1003.1.

Safe
    Compile and execute code in restricted compartments.

SDBM_File
    Tied access to sdbm files.
Search::Dict
  Search for key in dictionary file.
SelectSaver
  Save and restore a selected file handle.
SelfLoader
  Load functions only on demand.
Shell
  Run shell commands transparently within Perl.
Socket
  Load the C `socket.h` defines and structure manipulators.
Symbol
  Manipulate Perl symbols and their names.
Sys::Hostname
  Try every conceivable way to get the name of this system.
Sys::Syslog
  Interface to the Unix `syslog(3)` calls.
Term::Cap
  Perl interface to Unix `termcap(3)`.
Term::Complete
  Word completion module.
Term::ReadLine
  Interface to various readline packages.
Test::Harness
  Run Perl standard test scripts with statistics.
Text::Abbrev
  Create an abbreviation table from a list.
Text::ParseWords
  Parse text into an array of tokens.
Text::Soundex
  Implementation of the Soundex Algorithm as described by Donald Knuth.
Text::Tabs
  Expand and unexpand tabs.
Text::Wrap
  Line wrapping to form simple paragraphs.
Tie::Hash
  Base class definitions for tied hashes.
Tie::RefHash
  Base class for tied hashes with references as keys.
Tie::StdHash
  Basic methods for tied hashes.
Tie::Scalar
  Base class definitions for tied scalars.
Tie::StdScalar
  Basic methods for tied scalars.
Tie::SubstrHash
  Fixed table-size, fixed key-length hashing.
Time::gmtime
  By-name interface to Perl’s builtin `gmtime`.
Time::Local
  Efficiently compute time from local and GMT time.
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Time::localtime
By-name interface to Perl’s builtin localtime.

Time::tm
Internal object for Time::gmtime and Time::localtime.

UNIVERSAL
Base class for all classes (blessed references).

User::grent
By-name interface to Perl’s builtin getgroup functions.

User::pwent
By-name interface to Perl’s builtin getpasswd functions.

30. Environment variables

Perl uses the following environment variables.

**HOME**  Used if chdir has no argument.

**LOGDIR**  Used if chdir has no argument and HOME is not set.

**PATH**  Used in executing subprocesses, and in finding the Perl script if ‘-S’ is used.

**PERL5LIB**  A colon-separated list of directories to look in for Perl library files before looking in the standard library and the current directory.

**PERL5DB**  The command to get the debugger code.
Defaults to BEGIN { require ‘perl5db.pl’ }.

**PERLLIB**  Used instead of PERL5LIB if the latter is not defined.

**PERL5OPT**  Used to set initial (command line) options for perl.

31. The perl debugger

The Perl symbolic debugger is invoked with ‘perl -d’.

**h**  Prints out a long help message.

**h CMD**  Prints out help for the command CMD.

**h h**  Prints out a concise help message.

**T**  Prints a stack trace.

**s [ EXPR ]**  Single steps.

**n [ EXPR ]**  Single steps around subroutine call.

[**RET**]  Repeats last ‘s’ or ‘n’.

**r**  Returns from the current subroutine.

**c [ LINE ]**  Continues (until LINE, or another breakpoint, or exit).

**p EXPR**  Prints EXPR.

**l [ RANGE ]**  Lists a range of lines. RANGE may be a number, start–end, start+amount, or a subroutine name. If RANGE is omitted, lists next window.

**w [ LINE ]**  Lists window around the specified line.
- Lists previous window.
. Returns to the executed line.
\f FILE Switches to FILE and starts listing it.
\l SUB Lists the named subroutine.
\s [ !]PATTERN Lists the names of all subroutines [not] matching the pattern.
/PATTERN/ Searches forwards for PATTERN.
?PATTERN? Searches backwards for PATTERN.
\b [ LINE [ CONDITION ]] Sets breakpoint at LINE, default is the current line.
\b SUB [ CONDITION ] Sets breakpoint at the named subroutine.
\d [ LINE ] Deletes breakpoint at the given line.
\D Deletes all breakpoints.
\L Lists lines that have breakpoints or actions.
\a [ LINE ] COMMAND Sets an action for line.
\A Deletes all line actions.
< COMMAND Sets an action to be executed before every debugger prompt.
> COMMAND Sets an action to be executed after every debugger prompt.
\v [ PACKAGE [ PATTERN ]] Lists variables matching PATTERN in a package. Default package is main.
\x [ PATTERN ] Like ‘\v’, but assumes the current package.
! [ [-]NUMBER ] Re-executes a command. Default is the previous command.
! [ PATTERN ] Re-executes the last command that started with PATTERN.
!!! [ COMMAND ] Runs COMMAND in a sub-process.
\H [ -NUMBER ] Displays the last -NUMBER commands.
| CMD Runs debugger command CMD through the current pager.
|| CMD Same, temporarily selects \DB: :\OUT as well.
\t Toggles trace mode.
\t EXPR Traces through execution of EXPR.
\x EXPR Evals EXPR in list context, dumps the result.
\o [ OPT [=VAL] ] Sets or queries values of debugger options.
\= [ ALIAS VALUE ] Sets alias, or lists current aliases.
\r Restarts the debugger.
\q Quits. You may also use your EOF character.
COMMAND Executes COMMAND as a Perl statement.