COMP284 Scripting Languages

Lecture 7: Perl (Part 6)

Handouts (8 on 1)

Ullrich Hustadt

Department of Computer Science
School of Electrical Engineering, Electronics, and Computer Science
University of Liverpool

I/O Connections

Example:

```
open INPUT, "<", "oldtext.txt" or die "Cannot open file";
open OUTPUT, ">", "newtext.txt";
while (<INPUT>) {
   s!(\d+) degrees Fahrenheit!
     sprintf("%d",(($1-32)*5/9)+0.5)." degrees Celsius"!e;
   print OUTPUT;
}
close(INPUT);
close(OUTPUT);
```

oldtext.txt:

```
105 degrees Fahrenheit is quite warm
```

newtext.txt:

```
41 degrees Celcius is quite warm
```


Contents

Opening a filehandle

```
open filehandle, expr
open filehandle, mode, expr
```

- Opens an I/O connection specified by *mode* and *expr* and associates it with *filehandle*
- *expr* specifies a file or command
- *mode* is one of the following

Mode	Operation	Create	Truncate
<	read file		
>	write file	yes	yes
>>	append file	yes	
+<	read/write file		
+>	read/write file	yes	yes
+>>	read/append file	yes	
		yes	
		yes	

I/O Connections

- Perl programs interact with their environment via I/O connections
- A filehandle is the name in a Perl program for such an I/O connection, given by a Perl identifier
  Beware: Despite the terminology, no files might be involved
- There are six pre-defined filehandles

STDIN	Standard Input, for user input, typically the keyboard
STDOUT	Standard Output, for user output, typically the terminal
STDERR	Standard Error, for error output, typically defaults to the terminal
DATA	Input from data stored after __END__ at the end of a Perl program
ARGV	Iterates over command-line filenames in @ARGV
ARGVOUT	Points to the currently open output file when doing edit-in-place processing with -i perl -pi -e 's/cat/dog/' file

Closing a filehandle

```
clo
clo
```

- F ction associated with *filehandle*
- Returns true if those operations succeed
- Closes the currently selected filehandle if the argument is omitted

I/O Connections

Except for the six predefined I/O connections, all other I/O connections

- need to be opened before they can be used
  `open filehandle, mode, expr`
- should be closed once no longer needed
  `close filehandle`
- can be used to read from
  `<filehandle>`
- can be used to write to
  `print filehandle list`
  `printf filehandle list`
- can be selected as default output
  `select filehandle`

Reading

<*filehandle*>

- In a scalar context, returns a string consisting of all characters from *filehandle* up to the next occurrence of $/
  (the input record separator)
- In a list context, returns a list of strings representing the whole content of *filehandle* separated into string using $/ as a separator
  (Default value of $/: newline \n)

```
1 open INPUT, "<", "oldtext.txt" or die "Cannot open file";
2 $first_line = <INPUT>;
3 while ($other_line = <INPUT>) { ... }
4 close INPUT;
5
6 open LS, "-|", "ls -1";
7 @files = <LS>;
8 close LS;
9 foreach $file (@files) { ... }
```

Selecting a filehandle as default output

`select`
`select` *filehandle*

- If *filehandle* is supplied, sets the new current default filehandle for output
  ⇝ `write` or `print` without a filehandle default to *filehandle*
  ⇝ References to variables related to output will refer to *filehandle*
- Returns the currently selected filehandle

Printing

`print` *filehandle list*
`print` *filehandle*
`print` *list*
`print`

- Print a string or a list of strings to *filehandle*
- If *filehandle* is omitted, prints to the last selected filehandle
- If *list* is omitted, prints `$_`
- The current value of `$,` (if any) is printed between each *list* item (Default: `undef`)
- The current value of `$\` (if any) is printed after the entire *list* has been printed
  (Default: `undef`)

Printing: Formatting

`sprintf(`*format*`,` *list*`)`

- Returns a string formatted by the usual printf conventions of the C library function sprintf (but does not by itself print anything)

```
sprintf "(%10.3f)" 1234.5678
```

format a floating-point number with minimum width 10 and precision 3 and put the result in parentheses:

```
(   1234.568)
```

See `http://perldoc.perl.org/functions/sprintf.html` for further details

Printing: Formatting

`printf` *filehandle format*`,` *list*
`printf` *format*`,` *list*

- Equivalent to
  `print` *filehandle* `sprintf(`*format*`,` *list*`)`
  except that `$\` (the output record separator) is not appended

Printing: Formatting

Format strings can be stored in variables and can be constructed on-the-fly:

```
@list = qw(wilma dino pebbles);
$format = "The␣items␣are:\n". ("%10s\n" x @list);
printf $format, @list;
```

Output:

```
The items are:
     wilma
      dino
   pebbles
```

(The code above uses the 'quote word' function `qw()` to generate a list of words.
See `http://perlmeme.org/howtos/perlfunc/qw_function.html` for details)

Here documents

- A here document is a way of specifying multi-line strings in a scripting or programming language
- The basic syntax is

```
<<identifier
here document
identifier
```

  - *identifier* declares the terminating string that will indicate where the here document ends
  - *identifier* might optionally be surrounded by double-quotes, single-quotes or backticks
    An unquoted identifier works like a double-quoted one
  - The here document starts on the following line
  - The terminating string *identifier* must appear by itself (unquoted and ter the last line of the here document

Here documents: Double-quotes

```
$titl    "
print <<
Conte

<!DOCTYPE html>
<HTML>
<HEADER><TITLE>$title</TITLE></HEADER>
<BODY>
  <H1>$title</H1>
  Lots of HTML markup here
</BODY>
</HTML>
END
Content-type: text/html

<!DOCTYPE html>
<HTML>
<HEADER><TITLE>My HTML document</TITLE></HEADER>
<BODY>
  <H1>My HTML document</H1>
  Lots of HTML markup here
</BODY>
</HTML>
```

The double-quotes in "END" indicate that everything between the opening "END" and the closing END should be treated like a double-quoted string

Here documents: Single-quotes

```
$title = "My␣HTML␣document"
print <<'END';
Content-type: text/html

<!DOCTYPE html>
<HTML><HEADER><TITLE>$title</TITLE></HEADER>
<BODY></BODY></HTML>
END
```

The single-quotes in 'END' indicate that everything between 'END' and END should be treated like a single-quoted string
⇝ no variable interpolation is applied
⇝ $title will not be expanded

```
Content-type: text/html

<!DOCTYPE html>
<HTML><HEADER><TITLE>$title</TITLE></HEADER>
<BODY></BODY></HTML>
END
```

Here documents: Backticks

```
$command = "ls";
print <<‘END‘;
$command -1
END
```

The backticks in ‘END‘ tell Perl to run the here document as a shell script (with the here document treated like a double-quoted string)

```
handouts.aux
handouts.log
handouts.pdf
handouts.tex
```


Here documents: Variables

Here documents can be assigned to variables and manipulated using string operations

```
$header = <<"HEADER";
Content-type: text/html

<!DOCTYPE html>
<HTML><HEADER><TITLE>$title</TITLE></HEADER>
HEADER

$body = <<"BODY";
<BODY>
  <H1>$title</H1>
  Lots of HTML markup here
</BODY>
</HTML>
BODY

$html = $header.$body;
print $html;
```


Invocation Arguments

- Another way to provide input to a Perl program are invocation arguments (command-line arguments)

```
./perl_program arg1 arg2 arg3
```

- The invocation arguments given to a Perl program are stored in the special array `@ARGV`

perl_program1:

```
print "Number␣of␣arguments:␣",$#ARGV+1,"\n";
for ($index=0; $index <= $#ARGV; $index++) {
  print "Argument␣$index:␣$ARGV[$index],"\n";
}
```

```
./perl_program1 ada 'bob' 2
```

Output:

```
Number of arguments: 3
Argument 0: ada
Argument 1: bob
Argument 2: 2
```


Options

- There are various Perl modules that make it easier to process command-line options
  –scale=5 –debug –file='image.png'
- One such module is `Getopt::Long`:
  `http://perldoc.perl.org/Getopt/Long.html`
- The module provides the `GetOptions` function
- `GetOptions` parses the command line arguments that are present in `@ARGV` according to an option specification
- Arguments that do not fit to the option specification remain in `@ARGV`
- `GetOptions` returns true if `@ARGV` can be processed successfully

Options: Example

perl_program2:

```
use Getopt::Long;
my $file  = "photo.jpg";
my $scale = 2;
my $debug = 0;

$result = GetOptions ("debug"   => \$debug,  # flag
                      "scale=i" => \$scale,  # numeric
                      "file=s"  => \$file);  # string

print "Debug:␣$debug;␣Scale:␣$scale;␣File:␣$file\n";
print "Number␣of␣arguments:␣",$#ARGV+1,"\n";
print "Arguments:␣",join(",",@ARGV), "\n";
```

```
./perl_program2 --scale=5 --file='image.png' arg1 arg2
```

```
Debug: 0; Scale: 5; File: image.png
Number of arguments: 2
Arguments: arg1, arg2
```


Revision

Read

- Chapter 5: Input and Output

of

R. L. Schwartz, brian d foy, T. Phoenix:
Learning Perl.
O'Reilly, 2011.

- `http://perldoc.perl.org/perlop.html#I%2f0-Operators`
- `http://perldoc.perl.org/perlop.html#Quote-Like-Operators`
  `http://perldoc.perl.org/Getopt/Long.html`