NAME

perl - The Perl 5 language interpreter

SYNOPSIS

For more information on these options, you can run perldoc perlrun.

GETTING HELP

The *perldoc* program gives you access to all the documentation that comes with Perl. You can get more documentation, tutorials and community support online at https://www.perl.org/>.

If you're new to Perl, you should start by running perldoc perlintro, which is a general intro for beginners and provides some background to help you navigate the rest of Perl's extensive documentation. Run perldoc perldoc to learn more things you can do with *perldoc*.

For ease of access, the Perl manual has been split up into several sections.

Overview

perl	Perl overview (this section)
perlintro	Perl introduction for beginners
perlrun	Perl execution and options
perltoc	Perl documentation table of contents

Tutorials

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                   Perl references short introduction
perlreftut
perldsc
                   Perl data structures intro
perllol
                   Perl data structures: arrays of arrays
perlrequick
                    Perl regular expressions quick start
perlretut
                    Perl regular expressions tutorial
                   Perl 00 tutorial for beginners
perlootut
perlperf
                    Perl Performance and Optimization Techniques
                    Perl style quide
perlstyle
perlcheat
                    Perl cheat sheet
perltrap
                    Perl traps for the unwary
perldebtut
                    Perl debugging tutorial
perlfaq
                   Perl frequently asked questions
                    General Questions About Perl
  perlfaql
  perlfaq2
                    Obtaining and Learning about Perl
  perlfaq3
                   Programming Tools
  perlfaq4
                   Data Manipulation
                   Files and Formats
  perlfaq5
```

Reference Manual

perlfaq6

perlfaq7

perlfaq8 perlfaq9 Perl Language Issues System Interaction

Regexes

Networking

perlsyn Perl syntax perldata Perl data structures perlop Perl operators and precedence Perl subroutines perlsub perlfunc Perl built-in functions Perl open() tutorial
Perl pack() and unpack() tutorial perlopentut perlpacktut perlpod Perl plain old documentation Perl plain old documentation format specification perlpodspec perldocstyle Perl style guide for core docs peridocstyle Perl POD style guide perldiag Perl diagnostic messages perldeprecation perllexwarn Perl deprecations Perl warnings and their control perldebug Perl debugging perlvar Perl predefined variables perlre Perl regular expressions, the rest of the story perlrebackslash Perl regular expression backslash sequences
perlrecharclass Perl regular expression character classes perlreref Perl regular expressions quick reference perlref Perl references, the rest of the story perlform Perl formats perlobj Perl objects Perl objects hidden behind simple variables perltie perldbmfilter Perl DBM filters perlipc Perl interprocess communication perlfork Perl fork() information perlnumber Perl number semantics Perl threads tutorial perlthrtut Perl portability guide perlport perllocale Perl locale support perluniintro Perl Unicode introduction perlunicode Perl Unicode support perlunicook Perl Unicode cookbook Perl Unicode FAQ Index of Unicode prop Perl Unicode tutorial perlunifaq periuniprops Index of Unicode properties in Perl perlunitut perlebcdic Considerations for running Perl on EBCDIC platforms Perl security perlsec perlsecpolicy Perl security report handling policy perlmod Perl modules: how they work perlmodlib Perl modules: how to write and use perlmodstyle Perl modules: how to write modules with style Perl modules: how to write modules with Perl modules: how to install from CPAN

perlpragma Perl modules: writing a user pragma

Perl modules: preparing a new module for distribution

utilities packaged with the Perl distribution perlutil

perlmodinstall

perlnewmod

perlfilter Perl source filters

perldtrace Perl's support for DTrace

perlglossary Perl Glossary

Internals and C Language Interface

perlembed Perl ways to embed perl in your C or C++ application

perldebguts Perl debugging guts and tips
perlxstut Perl XS tutorial
perlxs Perl XS application programming interface

Internal replacements for standard C library functions

Perl XS application programming interface
perlxstypemap Perl XS C/Perl type conversion tools
perlclib Internal replacements for standard C library funct:
perlguts Perl internal functions for those doing extensions
perlcall Perl calling conventions from C
perlmroapi Perl method resolution plugin interface
perlreapi Perl regular expression plugin interface Perl regular expression plugin interface Perl regular expression engine internals perlreguts

Perl API listing (autogenerated) perlapi

perlintern Perl internal functions (autogenerated)

C API for Perl's implementation of IO in Layers

Perl internal IO abstraction interface perlapio

perlhack Perl hackers guide

perlhack Perl hackers guide
perlsource Guide to the Perl source tree
perlinterp Overview of the Perl interpreter source and how it works
perlhacktut Walk through the creation of a simple C code patch
perlhacktips perlpolicy Perl development policies perlpolicy perlgov Perl Rules of Governance

perlgit Using git with the Perl repository

History

perlhist Perl history records
perldelta Perl changes since previous ver
perl5321delta Perl changes in version 5.32.1
perl5320delta Perl changes in version 5.32.0
perl5303delta Perl changes in version 5.30.3 perlhist Perl history records Perl changes since previous version per15302delta
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per1 changes in version 5.8.8
per1580delta
per1 changes in version 5.8.9
per1580delta
per1 changes in version 5.8.0
per1580delta
per1 changes in version 5.8.0
per1580delta
per16anges in version 5.8.0
per1
                     per15223delta
                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                              Perl changes in version 5.22.3
```

Miscellaneous

```
perlbook Perl book information
perlcommunity Perl community information
perldoc Look up Perl documentation in Pod format
```

perlexperiment A listing of experimental features in Perl

perlartistic Perl Artistic License perlgpl GNU General Public License

Language-Specific

```
perlcn Perl for Simplified Chinese (in UTF-8)
perljp Perl for Japanese (in EUC-JP)
perlko Perl for Korean (in EUC-KR)
perltw Perl for Traditional Chinese (in Big5)
```

Platform-Specific

```
perlaix Perl notes for AIX
perlamiga Perl notes for AmigaOS
perlandroid Perl notes for Android
perlbs2000 Perl notes for POSIX-BC BS2000
perlcygwin Perl notes for Cygwin
perldos Perl notes for DOS
perlfreebsd Perl notes for FreeBSD
perlhaiku Perl notes for Haiku
perlhpux Perl notes for HP-UX
perlhurd Perl notes for Hurd
perlirix Perl notes for Irix
perllinux Perl notes for Linux
perlmacos Perl notes for Mac OS (Classic)
perlmacosx Perl notes for Mac OS X
perlnetware Perl notes for NetWare
perlopenbsd Perl notes for OpenBSD
perlos2 Perl notes for OS/2
perlos390 Perl notes for OS/390
perlos400 Perl notes for OS/400
perlplan9 Perl notes for RISC OS
perlsolaris Perl notes for Solaris
perlsynology Perl notes for Synology
perltru64 Perl notes for Tru64
perlvos Perl notes for Stratus VOS
perlwin32 Perl notes for Stratus VOS
```

Stubs for Deleted Documents

```
perlboot
perlbot
perlrepository
perltodo
perltooc
perltoot
```

On Debian systems, you need to install the **perl-doc** package which contains the majority of the standard Perl documentation and the *perldoc* program.

Extensive additional documentation for Perl modules is available, both those distributed with Perl and third-party modules which are packaged or locally installed.

You should be able to view Perl's documentation with your **man** (1) program or **perldoc** (1).

Some documentation is not available as man pages, so if a cross-reference is not found by man, try it with perldoc. Perldoc can also take you directly to documentation for functions (with the **-f** switch). See perldoc --help(or perldoc perldoc or man perldoc) for other helpful options perldoc has to offer.

In general, if something strange has gone wrong with your program and you're not sure where you should look for help, try making your code comply with **use strict** and **use warnings**. These will often point out

exactly where the trouble is.

DESCRIPTION

Perl officially stands for Practical Extraction and Report Language, except when it doesn't.

Perl was originally a language optimized for scanning arbitrary text files, extracting information from those text files, and printing reports based on that information. It quickly became a good language for many system management tasks. Over the years, Perl has grown into a general-purpose programming language. It's widely used for everything from quick "one-liners" to full-scale application development.

The language is intended to be practical (easy to use, efficient, complete) rather than beautiful (tiny, elegant, minimal). It combines (in the author's opinion, anyway) some of the best features of **sed**, **awk**, and **sh**, making it familiar and easy to use for Unix users to whip up quick solutions to annoying problems. Its general-purpose programming facilities support procedural, functional, and object-oriented programming paradigms, making Perl a comfortable language for the long haul on major projects, whatever your bent.

Perl's roots in text processing haven't been forgotten over the years. It still boasts some of the most powerful regular expressions to be found anywhere, and its support for Unicode text is world-class. It handles all kinds of structured text, too, through an extensive collection of extensions. Those libraries, collected in the CPAN, provide ready-made solutions to an astounding array of problems. When they haven't set the standard themselves, they steal from the best — just like Perl itself.

AVAILABILITY

Perl is available for most operating systems, including virtually all Unix-like platforms. See "Supported Platforms" in perlport for a listing.

ENVIRONMENT

See "ENVIRONMENT" in perlrun.

AUTHOR

Larry Wall arry Wall arry @wall.org, with the help of oodles of other folks.

If your Perl success stories and testimonials may be of help to others who wish to advocate the use of Perl in their applications, or if you wish to simply express your gratitude to Larry and the Perl developers, please write to perl-thanks@perl.org .

FILES

```
"@INC" locations of perl libraries
```

"@INC" above is a reference to the built-in variable of the same name; see perlvar for more information.

SEE ALSO

```
https://www.perl.org/ the Perl homepage
https://www.perl.com/ Perl articles
https://www.cpan.org/ the Comprehensive Perl Archive
https://www.pm.org/ the Perl Mongers
```

DIAGNOSTICS

Using the use strict pragma ensures that all variables are properly declared and prevents other misuses of legacy Perl features.

The use warnings pragma produces some lovely diagnostics. One can also use the $-\mathbf{w}$ flag, but its use is normally discouraged, because it gets applied to all executed Perl code, including that not under your control.

See perldiag for explanations of all Perl's diagnostics. The use diagnostics pragma automatically turns Perl's normally terse warnings and errors into these longer forms.

Compilation errors will tell you the line number of the error, with an indication of the next token or token type that was to be examined. (In a script passed to Perl via-e switches, each -e is counted as one line.)

Setuid scripts have additional constraints that can produce error messages such as "Insecure dependency". See perlsec.

Did we mention that you should definitely consider using the **use warnings** pragma?

BUGS

The behavior implied by the use warnings pragma is not mandatory.

Perl is at the mercy of your machine's definitions of various operations such as type casting, **atof**(), and floating-point output with **sprintf**().

If your stdio requires a seek or eof between reads and writes on a particular stream, so does Perl. (This doesn't apply to **sysread()** and **syswrite()**.)

While none of the built-in data types have any arbitrary size limits (apart from memory size), there are still a few arbitrary limits: a given variable name may not be longer than 251 characters. Line numbers displayed by diagnostics are internally stored as short integers, so they are limited to a maximum of 65535 (higher numbers usually being affected by wraparound).

You may submit your bug reports (be sure to include full configuration information as output by the myconfig program in the perl source tree, or by perl -V) to https://github.com/Perl/perl5/issues>.

Perl actually stands for Pathologically Eclectic Rubbish Lister, but don't tell anyone I said that.

NOTES

The Perl motto is "There's more than one way to do it." Divining how many more is left as an exercise to the reader.

The three principal virtues of a programmer are Laziness, Impatience, and Hubris. See the Camel Book for why.