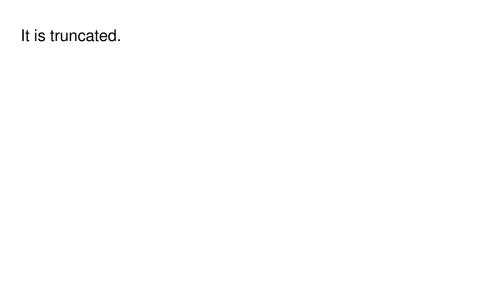
Scalars.

... their identifiers are in separate namespaces. There can be an array with the same name as a scalar.



Strings and arrays can be any size. Contrast with Java arrays which are of limited size.

If you exceed by assignment, the array is automatically expended. Any "empty slots" that need to be created are filled with undef.

If you exceed at the by lookup, undef is returned.

\$#ident

As in Python, they index the set starting from the end.

The range operator (...) placed between two numbers. The numbers are truncated.

qw(no quotes necessary whitespace delimited)
Any punctuation can be used in place of the parens.

- You can't put comments inside.
- If you want to use the delimiter as an element of the list you
- must backslash escape.

(\$id1, ..., \$idN) = (val1, ..., valN)The RHS need not be a list *literal*.

If there are too many values they will be ignored. If there are too many variables the extra variables will get their default values. The resulting list will be flattened, containing the elements of any "nested list" along with any scalar values in the literal.

Copies the whole array.

It's slow.

mutating the first

pop which mutates the array and returns the last element (or undef)
push which takes an array and a scalar or two arrays,

shift is like popping from the beginning. unshift is like pushing to the beginning (cons).

They are printed with the elements with spaces interposed.

The same as it was before the loop (*i.e.*, quite possibly undefined).

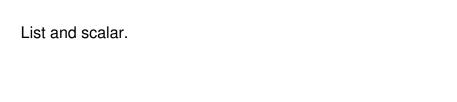
You can leave off the control variable. The default $\mbox{\ensuremath{\$}}\mbox{\ensuremath{}}\mbox{\ensuremath{$}\mbox{\ensuremath{}}\$

They use \$_ instead.

It returns a new array with the argument reversed. The

original argument is not mutated.

Returns a sorted array, using ascii order. Does not mutate the argument.



undef **will result**.

A qualifier.

Context, the location in the program text where the expression occurs.

Bare list variables evaluate to lists only in list context. They evaluate to the size of the list in scalar context.

An expression that would be more surprising if it were used in scalar context than if it was used in list context.

List context. That's a list of length one, not a scalar with extraneous parens.

List.

The scalar will be wrapped into a singleton list.

Use the scalar operator.

In scalar context, the next line of input. In list context, all

remaining lines.

It chomps each element, in place.

```
chomp(@lines = <FILEHANDLE>)
```