```
@new = ();
push(@new, $+) while $text =~ m{
    "([^\"\\]*(?:\\.[^\"\\]*)",? # groups the phrase inside the quotes
    | ([^,]+),?
    | ,
}gx;
push(@new, undef) if substr($text,-1,1) eq ',';
```

If you want to represent quotation marks inside a quotation-mark-delimited field, escape them with backslashes (eg, "like \"this\"".

Alternatively, the Text::ParseWords module (part of the standard Perl distribution) lets you say:

```
use Text::ParseWords;
@new = quotewords(",", 0, $text);
```

There's also a Text::CSV (Comma-Separated Values) module on CPAN.

20.4.14 How do I strip blank space from the beginning/end of a string?

Although the simplest approach would seem to be

```
string = s/^s(.*?)\s*$/$1/;
```

not only is this unnecessarily slow and destructive, it also fails with embedded newlines. It is much faster to do this operation in two steps:

```
$string =~ s/^\s+//;
$string =~ s/\s+$//;
```

Or more nicely written as:

```
for ($string) {
    s/^\s+//;
    s/\s+$//;
}
```

This idiom takes advantage of the foreach loop's aliasing behavior to factor out common code. You can do this on several strings at once, or arrays, or even the values of a hash if you use a slice:

20.4.15 How do I pad a string with blanks or pad a number with zeroes?

In the following examples, \$pad_len is the length to which you wish to pad the string, \$text or \$num contains the string to be padded, and \$pad_char contains the padding character. You can use a single character string constant instead of the \$pad_char variable if you know what it is in advance. And in the same way you can use an integer in place of \$pad_len if you know the pad length in advance.

The simplest method uses the sprintf function. It can pad on the left or right with blanks and on the left with zeroes and it will not truncate the result. The pack function can only pad strings on the right with blanks and it will truncate the result to a maximum length of pad_len .