

Description	<u>Keystroke</u>	Function	<u>Note</u>		
Perl Editing	Emacs provides two major modes for Perl: perl-mode (Emacs default, simpler mode) and cperl-mode.				
Activate Perl	The HaraldJoerg/cperl-mode external package has support for new Perl language features.				
 Select major 	PEL activates Perl support with the pel-use-perl user-options. When turned on: • PEL provides supports all of them; pel-perl-mode selects the mode using Pel-perl-mode by default because it has the best support for Perl				
mode ► • PEL prefix key	 PEL provides supports all of them: pel-perl-mode selects the mode, using HaraldJoerg/cperl-mode by default because it has the best support for Perl. After using HaraldJoerg/cperl-mode if you want to revert to Emacs' own cperl-mode, remove the cperl-mode. * files from ~/.emacs.d/utils 				
• <u>∑ Speedbar</u>	• The <f11> SPC P prefix is made available. In a perl buffer using either major-modes for Perl these commands are accessible via the <f12> key.</f12></f11>				
• ∑ Indentation	 It activates the ability to activate minor modes for the perl major mode through the PEL pel-perl-activates-minor-modes user-option. If pel-use-speedbar is on, speedbar support for Perl is activated. 				
control •	Perl indentation is controlled by the following user-options:				
	 perl-indent-level sets the number of columns used for indentation. It defaults to 4. PEL sets tab-width with the same value in Perl buffers so that manual indentation commands use the same number of columns to indent. pel-perl-use-tabs controls whether hard tabs are used for indentation (nil by default). PEL sets indent-tabs-mode with the value of pel-perl-use-tabs in perl buffers. 				
Open this PDF file. See also: <u>∑ Help/</u> Info	<f11> SPC P <f1><f12> <f1></f1></f12></f1></f11>	(pel-help-pdf &optional OPEN-WEB- PAGE)	Open the <u>\$\Pi\left(- Perl\)</u> local PDF. If the prefix argument (like C-u or M) is used, then it opens the remote GitHub hosted raw PDF instead. If the pel-flip-help-pdf-arg user-option is set it's the other way around.		
<u>Customize</u> PEL Perl support	<f11> SPC P <f2><f12> <f2></f2></f12></f2></f11>	(pel-customize-pel &optional OTHER-WINDOW)	Customize PEL Perl support. • If OTHER-WINDOW is non-nil (use C-u), display in another window.		
∑ Customize Emacs Perl support	<f11> SPC P <f3></f3></f11>	(pel-customize-library &optional OTHER-WINDOW)	Customize Emacs Perl support: perl, cperl, electricity, perl-repl. • If OTHER-WINDOW is non-nil (use C-u), display in another window.		
Perl Doc	With Perl info and man files installed, Emacs Frequency man support provides access to the Perl documentation available on your system.				
	Inside Emacs you can use man instead of peridoc: for example, man perlintro provides the same information as given by the peridoc perlintro command. The Peri Documentation web page provides the complete information on-line:				
	Overview	Operators	• History		
	Tutorials Reference Manual	• Functions Utilities • Variables	Internals and C Language Interface Language-specific Platform-specific Platform-specific		
Commonto		t the beginning of the line.	Language-specific Flatform-specific		
Comments Toggle display of		(hide/show-comments-toggle	Toggle hiding/showing of comments in the active region or whole buffer.		
comments in buffer or active region	<f11> ; ;</f11>	&optional START END)	 If the region is active then toggle in the region. Otherwise, in the whole buffer. This requires the 		

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Spell-check POD documentation	С-с С-р	(cperl-pod-spell &optional DO-HERES)	Spell-check POD documentation. If invoked with prefix argument, will do HERE-DOCs instead. If a region is highlighted, restricts to the region.
Refactor: if (A) {B}' ↔ 'B if A;'	C-c C-t	(cperl-invert-if-unless)	Change 'if (A) {B}' into 'B if A;' etc (or visa versa) if possible. • If the cursor is not on the leading keyword of the BLOCK flavor of construct, will assume it is the STATEMENT flavor, so will try to find the appropriate statement modifier.
Move to next interpolated	C-c C-v	(cperl-next-interpolated-REx &optional SKIP BEG LIMIT)	 Move point to next REx which has interpolated parts. SKIP is a list of possible types to skip, BEG and LIMIT are the starting point and the limit of search (default to point and end of buffer). SKIP may be a number, then it behaves as list of numbers up to SKIP; this semantic may be used as a numeric argument. Types are 0 for / \$rex /o (interpolated once), 1 for /\$rex/ (if \$rex is a result of qr//, this is not a performance hit), t for the rest
	C-c C-x	(cperl-next-interpolated-REx-0)	Move point to next REx which has interpolated parts without //o.
	С-с С-у	(cperl-next-interpolated-REx-1)	Move point to next REx which has interpolated parts without //o. • Skips RExes consisting of one interpolated variable. • Note that skipped RExen are not performance hits.
Insert matching parens (toggle with C-c	• (• < • [(cperl-electric-paren ARG)	Insert an opening parenthesis or a matching pair of parentheses. • Controlled by 'cperl-electric-parens' and 'cperl-hairy' user-options.
C-e)	•)	(cperl-electric-rparen ARG)	Insert a matching pair of parentheses if marking is active. If not, or if we are not at the end of marking range, would self-insert. Controlled by 'cperl-electric-parens' and 'cperl-hairy' user-options.
Insert : and indent	:	(cperl-electric-terminator ARG)	Insert character and correct line's indentation.
Insert; and indent	;	(cperl-electric-semi ARG)	Insert character and correct line's indentation.
Insert { and indent	{	(cperl-electric-lbrace ARG &optional END)	Insert character, correct line's indentation, correct quoting by space.
Insert } and indent	}	(cperl-electric-brace ARG &optional ONLY-BEFORE)	Insert character and correct line's indentation. If ONLY-BEFORE and 'cperl-auto-newline', will insert newline before the place (even in empty line), but not after. If after ")" and the inserted char is "{", insert extra newline before only if 'cperl-extra-newline-before-brace'.
Deleted and possibly untabify	DEL	(cperl-electric-backspace ARG)	Backspace, or remove whitespace around the point inserted by an electric key. • Will untabify if 'cperl-electric-backspace-untabify' is non-nil.
Indent Perl code	TAB	(cperl-indent-command &optional WHOLE-EXP)	Indent current line as Perl code, or in some cases insert a tab character. If 'cperl-tab-always-indent' is non-nil (the default), always indent current line. Otherwise, indent the current line only if point is at the left margin or in the line's indentation; otherwise insert a tab. A numeric argument, regardless of its value, means indent rigidly all the lines of the expression starting after point so that this line becomes properly indented. The relative indentation among the lines of the expression are preserved.
Newline and indent	С-ј	(newline-and-indent)	Insert a newline, then indent according to major mode. Indentation is done using the value of 'indent-line-function'. In programming language modes, this is the same as TAB.
Indent	С-М-q	(cperl-indent-exp)	Simple variant of indentation of continued-sexp. Will not indent comment if it starts at 'comment-indent' or looks like continuation of the comment on the previous line. If 'cperl-indent-region-fix-constructs', will improve spacing on conditional/loop constructs.
Indent	C-M-\	(cperl-indent-region START END)	Simple variant of indentation of region in CPerl mode. Should be slow. Will not indent comment if it starts at 'comment-indent' or looks like continuation of the comment on the previous line. Indents all the lines whose first character is between START and END inclusive. If 'cperl-indent-region-fix-constructs', will improve spacing on conditional/loop constructs.
Lineup	C-M-	(cperl-lineup BEG END &optional STEP MINSHIFT)	Lineup construction in a region. Beginning of region should be at the start of a construction. All first occurrences of this construction in the lines that are partially contained in the region are lined up at the same column. MINSHIFT is the minimal amount of space to insert before the construction. STEP is the tabwidth to position constructions. If STEP is nil, 'cperl-lineup-step' will be used (or 'cperl-indent-level', if 'cperl-lineup-step' is nil). Will not move the position at the start to the left.
Start Perl REPL	<f11> z r P</f11>	(perl-repl)	Run a Perl REPL in a *Perl-REPL* buffer. Requires the perl-repl external package activated by perl-use-perl-repl user-option.
See: <u>▼ start Shells/</u> <u>REPLs</u>	<f12> z</f12>		 The perl-repl-file-path user option specifies the name of the Perl REPL program, which may optionally specify the explicit file path. PEL provides the perl-repl shell script which uses the Perl command line.

Emacs & Perl — References

Document	Notes
Perl @ Wikipedia	
perl.org	
Learn Perl @ perl.org	Perl Intro - a quick introduction to Perl Online Perl books Beginning Perl
Is Perl still relevant? Most probably.	What makes Perl relevant in 2022? @ Stackoverflow blog. Perl is dying quick. Could be extinct by 2023. The HFT Guy, 2019. (which includes several invalid points). My point is that Perl was popular, there's a lot of Perl code still being used and it's worth knowing and being able to write and edit Perl code (which was certainly not the first programming language as state by the article). But anyway, the post represents a point of view (and has many people commenting on it).
Perl File name extensions	.plx, .pls, .pl, .pm, .xs, .t, .pod, .cgi, .psgi
Perl programs	Perl command line options
• peri	Perl language interpreter
perlbug / perlthanks	Describes how to submit bug report on Perl
• <u>peridoc</u>	Print Perl Documentation, looking it up in the .pod format embedded in perl installation. Support following options: f: built-in functions q: FAQ keyword search v: variable a perl API
• perlivp	Perl Installation Verification Procedure : checks Perl installation. Part of perl-level package.