## **Emacs support for Perl**

Description	Keystroke	Function	Note	
Perl Editing			_	
See: Perl 5 Syntax	Emacs provides two major modes for Perl: <a href="mailto:perl-mode">perl-mode</a> (Emacs default, simpler mode) and <a href="mailto:operl-mode">operl-mode</a> .  ParaldJoerg/cperl-mode external package has support for new Perl language features.			
<ul> <li>Activate Perl ⇒</li> <li>Select major mode ⇒</li> </ul>		upport with the <b>pel-use-perl</b> user-options. W		
<u> </u>			e, using W HaraldJoerg/cperl-mode by default: it best supports Perl and perltidy. PEL instals the bo (which is what Emacs 30 uses) and the master copy of perl-tidy-ediff.	
• <u>∑ Speedbar</u> . ➡	After using <u>HaraldJ</u>	loerg/cperl-mode if you want to revert to Em	acs' own <u>cperl-mode</u> , remove the cperl-mode.el' and perl-tidy-ediff.el' files from ~/.emacs.d/utils the <b>pel-perl-activates-minor-modes</b> user-option.	
•   Indentation control		s on, speedbar support for Perl is activated.	the per-perr-activates-minor-modes user-option.	
<u>= 114511411011</u> 00111101		oth <b>perl-mode</b> and <b>cperl-mode</b> is controlled	by the following user-options: indent-level and cperl-indent-level as well as tab-width.	
	The use of hard tabs is c	ontrolled by:		
PEL Perl support		-tabs: it defaults to nil, forcing use of spaces.	It is applied to <b>indent-tabs-mode</b> .  Set <b>pel-cperl-show-trailing-whitespace-normally</b> user-option to <b>t</b> to use the trailing-whitespace face	
improvements	instead; by default this	s is a red background whitespace.		
		upport for cperl-mode when pel-use-iedit is or n find Perl files in Perl directories. It supports t		
			mode perl-tidy-ediff with improved command interface (2 commands do everything instead of 3).	
		• pel-perl-critic executes Perl Critic over Perl code and provides navigation between compilation-mode error message and code.  perl-live-coding external package supported when pel-use-pel-live-coding user-option is set.		
Open this PDF file.	<f11> SPC P <f1></f1></f11>	(pel-help-pdf &optional OPEN-WEB-	Open the \$\subseteq \textbf{L} - \textbf{Perl} \text{ local PDF. With prefix argument (like \$C-u\$ or \$M)} opens the remote GitHub hosted	
See also: <u>Nelp/Info</u>	<f12> <f1></f1></f12>	PAGE)	raw PDF instead. If the <b>pel-flip-help-pdf-arg</b> user-option is set it's the other way around.	
Open Perl 5 PDF	<f11> p per15</f11>	(pel-help-pdf-select &optional OPEN-	Open the Perl 5 local PDF. With prefix argument (like C-u or M) opens the remote GitHub hosted raw	
TO Contamina DEL Dad comment		GITHUB-PAGE-P)	PDF instead. If the <b>pel-flip-help-pdf-arg</b> user-option is set it's the other way around.	
∑ Customize PEL Perl support	<f11> SPC P <f2></f2></f11>	(pel-customize-pel &optional OTHER-WINDOW)	Customize PEL Perl support.  • If OTHER-WINDOW is non-nil (use <b>C-u</b> ), display in another window.	
T Cuotomina F D. I	<f12> <f2></f2></f12>	(not quotomine library 0 1 OTUES	Customize Emace Parl supports and speed electricity and and the	
∑ 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, perl-live.  • If OTHER-WINDOW is non-nil (use <b>C</b> - <b>u</b> ), display in another window.	
Show need made at at	<f12> <f3></f3></f12>	(not now observe etature 0 11- 1 ADDES ID)	Chow ourset buffer (appl mode) status is applicated to the order to the	
Show perl-mode status	<f12> <f4> ?</f4></f12>	(pel-perl-show-status &optional APPEND)	Show current buffer 'cperl-mode' status in specialized *pel-perl-info* buffer.  • Clear previous buffer content (and move point to top of buffer) unless optional APPEND argument is	
none :	0 8055	0 1/0 1	non-nil,in which case it appends to the previous report and move point to the end of buffer.	
PCRE support			Perl Compatible regular expression search and operations.	
Perl Doc			provides access to the Perl documentation available on your system.  man perlintro provides the same information as given by the perldoc perlintro command.	
The Perl Documentation web	Overview	Operators	• History	
page provides the complete information on-line:	Tutorials     Reference Manual	<ul><li><u>Functions</u> <u>Utilities</u></li><li><u>Variables</u></li></ul>	<ul> <li>Internals and C Language Interface</li> <li>Language-specific</li> <li>Miscellaneous</li> <li>Platform-specific</li> </ul>	
Show peridoc info switches	• C-c C-h F	(cperi-peridoc WORD)	Prompt and show documentation about Perl item: run perldoc on WORD.	
<ul> <li>-f: info on a specific built-in function: -f split</li> </ul>	• C-c C-h f • C-c C-h p		<ul> <li>You can specify period options if needed (see in title column).</li> <li>Specify any module, as in Pod::Simple, or documents, as in: period, period, period, period</li> </ul>	
• -1 (ell): print file location, as	• <f12> h</f12>			
in: -1 Pod::Simple - m:to see the raw source, as	C-c C-h F	(cperl-info-on-command COMMAND)	Show documentation for Perl command COMMAND in other window. Obsolete since Emacs 30.1	
in: -m Pod::Simple -q switch to get FAQ info on a			<ul> <li>If perl-info buffer shown in some frame, uses this frame.</li> <li>Customized by setting variables 'cperl-shrink-wrap-info-frame', 'cperl-max-help-size'.</li> </ul>	
topic: as in -q random	C-c C-h f	(cperl-info-on-current-command)	Show documentation for Perl command at point in other window.  Obsolete since Emacs 30.1	
	C-c C-h p	(cperl-peridoc WORD &optional SECTION)	Prompt for for (default to word at point). Show information about the selected word with 'perldoc'.	
peridoc at point		(cperl-perldoc-at-point)	Obsolete since Emacs 30.1	
peridoc at point	• C-c C-h P • <f12> <f12></f12></f12>	(cperi-peridoc-at-point)	Run a 'perldoc' on the word around point to show information about that Perl word.	
Help on symbol at point	C-c C-h v	(cperl-get-help)	Get one-line docs on the symbol at the point.	
	T. ( ) .		The data for these docs is a little bit obsolete and may be in fact longer than a line.	
Open file at point (for Perl)	syntax which uses either	:: or ' as path delimiter.	oint (the cursor location). It supports extracting Perl package file names from the Perl package name	
∑ File mngt  ∑ Tramp aware 등			ray and the directories identified by <b>pel-perl-extra-project-root-directories</b> user-option.  struct Ido to use a file name at point as the basis for the file name to open. This Ido behaviour is	
<u>z. mamp</u> aware	1 9		ou can control it globally or locally with <f11> f M</f11>	
Show searched directory trees	<f12> <f4> .</f4></f12>	(pel-perl-show-source-directories)	Display the list of source directories searched by pel-open-at-point. The list is controlled by Perl's	
Onen file en web neme where		(not seen at point 9 optional NI)	@INC array and the extra list provided by pel-perl-source-directories user-option.	
Open file or web-page whose name is at point	• M- <f6> • <f11> f .</f11></f6>	(pel-open-at-point &optional N)	Open the file, library or the URL, named at point, with potential line & column #s.  Supports glob characters, partial directory path. When multiple files are found it prompts using the	
★★ Command is also specialized for:	• <u>6</u> y		method selected by <b>pel-prompt-read-method</b> user-option.	
• MreStructuredText • Bl - C, Bl - C++	This access	novicelly /fex a	The <u>6v</u> key-chord is available if <b>pel-use-key-chord</b> is non-nil. See <u>E <b>Key-Chords</b>.</u>	
	The command extracts t	he file or directory name, and possibly line and	nd is specialized for Perl buffers: it finds Perl files in directories trees identified by Perl's @INC array.  d column numbers, from text at point and tries to open the file or directory.	
• 野江 - Erlang • 野江 - UNIX Shell		raction works by identifying the beginning & en	nd of the file/directory/library/URL name string by delimiter characters, one of: tab, newline and: "; `'	
Generic Delimiting			mpts using the method selected by <b>pel-prompt-read-method</b> user-option.	
characters	-		can select a more powerful ivy prompting instead.	
			t and Ivy mode will be installed automatically when you restart Emacs.  arch method, it does not only use the first one found.	
		etect potential duplication in package and mo		
Select target window	The command opens the Select target window		ogic controlled by presence or absence of typed numerical prefix arguments:	
Select target window <b>F</b>	Without argument:		that window and to the line column coordinates if specified following the file name at point.	
	If no window hold	ds that file, select the target window according	g to the number of editable windows in frame: if 1, split that window and use the new window, if 2: use	
	With prefix numeric			
N>20 : open the directory		new window and use that. n open the <b>directory</b> instead of the file. Interp	oret the window position from the N value adjusted: N-20 (or N+20 if N is negative)	
	• N = 0: use the 'or	ther' (the next) window.	indow based on the number of editable windows in frame:	
	• if 1 window:	split that window and use the new w		
		use the other window, indows: use the current window.		
See function docstring for more info.		own, 4:left, 5:current, 6:right.  ening the file in the OS associated applicat	ion (with N=29 or N=-29, open the file's directory with the OS associated application (eg. macOS Finder,	
	Windows Explorer). If this is a URL, open it in the OS default web browser.  • Selecting Minibuffer, inexistent or dedicated window is not allowed.			
Comments	Perl comments start with #. See <u>S Comments</u> for the generic commands that manage and control comments			
Toggle display of comments in	<f11> ; (hide/show-comments-toggle &amp;optional Toggle hiding/showing of comments in the active region or whole buffer.</f11>			
buffer or active region		START END)	If the region is active then toggle in the region. Otherwise, in the whole buffer.	
	This requires the hide	e-comnt.el package (see <u>I Comments</u> ). 🛃 l	PEL activates it when the <b>pel-use-hide-comnt</b> user option is <b>t</b> .	

Description	<u>Keystroke</u>	Function	<u>Note</u>
Navigation Commands	Some navigation commands have special behaviour for Perl; they are shown below. They are available in <b>perl-mode</b> and <b>cperl-mode</b> .  • There's also several generic navigation commands that work in Perl buffer too. See <b>E Navigation</b> for those.		
Move to beginning of function	• C-M-a • <f12> <up></up></f12>	(perl-beginning-of-function &optional ARG)	Move backward to next beginning-of-function, or as far as possible.  With argument, repeat that many times; negative args move forward.
To end of function	• C-M-e	(perl-end-of-function &optional ARG)	Move forward to next end-of-function.
	• <f12> <down></down></f12>		<ul> <li>The end of a function is found by moving forward from the beginning of one.</li> <li>With argument, repeat that many times; negative args move backward.</li> </ul>
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
			<ul> <li>(default to point and end of buffer).</li> <li>SKIP may be a number, then it behaves as list of numbers up to SKIP; this semantic may be used as a numeric argument.</li> </ul>
			a hunteric 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.
Marking Commands	The following marking co	ommands are specialized for Perl. See <b>E Mar</b>	Note that skipped RExen are not performance hits.  rking for the generic ones that can also be used in Perl buffers.
Mark function	C-M-h	(perl-mark-function)	Put mark at end of Perl function, point at beginning
Indentation Control	_	·	See <u>S Indentation</u> for the generic ones that can also be used in Perl.  erl-mode and cperl-mode customization user-options. Use <f12> <f3> to open customization.</f3></f12>
Show currently used indentation style	<f12> <f4> s</f4></f12>	(pel-perl-show-style)	Show the name of the currently used indentation style.
Select new/restore old	<f12> <f4> <tab></tab></f4></f12>	(pel-perl-set-style)	Set Perl indentation style to named style. Prompt for indentation style name and apply it.
indentation style	<tab></tab>	(perl-indent-command &optional ARG)	⚠ This change does <b>not</b> persist. Manually access the customized buffer and save it.  Indent Perl code in the active region or current line.
• perl-mode ➡	- Cab	(port interior community aspiror area)	In Transient Mark mode, when the region is active, reindent the region.  Otherwise with a prefix argument, reindent the current line unconditionally.
			Otherwise if 'perl-tab-always-indent' is nil and point is not in the indentation area at the beginning of the line, insert a tab.
			<ul> <li>Otherwise, indent the current line. If point was within the indentation area, it is moved to the end of the indentation area. If the line was already indented properly and point was not within the indentation area, and if 'perl-tab-to-comment' is non-nil (the default), then do the first possible action from the</li> </ul>
			following list:  1) delete an empty comment
			2) move forward to start of comment, indenting if necessary 3) move forward to end of line
			4) create an empty comment 5) move backward to start of comment, indenting if necessary.
• cperl-mode ➡		(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 that the line is the properties of the control of the con
			starting after point so that this line becomes properly indented. The relative indentation among the lines of the expression are preserved.
Indent continued expression	C-M-q	(perl-indent-exp)	Indent each line of the Perl grouping following point.
• cperl-mode ➡		(cperl-indent-exp)	Simple variant of indentation of continued-sexp.  • Won't 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 region	C-M-\	(cperl-indent-region START END)	Indents all the lines whose first character is between START and END inclusive.  • Won't indent comment if it starts at 'comment-indent' or looks like continuation of the comment on the provided line.
			the previous line.  • If 'cperl-indent-region-fix-constructs', will improve spacing on conditional/loop constructs.
Newline and indent • cperl-mode ➡	C-j	(newline-and-indent)	Insert a newline at point, then indent the newly created line. Use it to split a line.  Indentation is done using the value of 'indent-line-function' which is set to cperl-indent-line.
Insert Perl new line	C-c C-j	(cperl-linefeed)	Go to end of line, open a new line and indent appropriately. If in POD, insert appropriate lines.  next line with proper indentation, or if you type it inside the inline block of control construct, like
		es) {print; print}	lext line with proper indentation, or if you type it inside the filline block of control constitute, like
	and you are on a bounda	ary of a statement inside braces, it will transfo	orm the construct into a multiline and will place you into an appropriately indented blank line.
Insert matching parens	<ul><li>Use C-j for usual 'ne</li><li>(</li></ul>	wline-and-indent' behavior. See 'cperl-electr (cperl-electric-paren ARG)	Insert an opening parenthesis or a matching pair of parentheses.
toggle with C-c C-e	• <	(open ciccure parent the)	Controlled by 'cperl-electric-parens' and 'cperl-hairy' user-options.
	• {	4.00	
	• )	(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 'cperi-auto-newline', will insert newline before the place (even in empty line), but not first life the """ insert outo powline before gold if insert outon.
			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.
cperl-mode	1	ode implementations: Emacs' <u>cperl-mode</u> armands toggle some of its electric behaviour	nd paraldJoerg/cperl-mode (more complete) activated by the pel-use-perl user-option.
toggle Perl auto-help	C-c C-h a	(cperl-toggle-autohelp)	Toggle the state of Auto-Help on Perl constructs (put in the message area).
			<ul> <li>Delay of auto-help controlled by 'cperl-lazy-help-time'.          A by default it is nil, which (like null) prevents activation of the auto-help. To activate it, set cperl-lazy-help-time to an integer value.</li> </ul>
Toggle auto-newline	C-c C-a	(cperl-toggle-auto-newline)	Toggle the state of 'cperl-auto-newline'.  Toggle the state of parentheses doubling in CPerl mode. When typing an opening parens character the
Toggle electric mode	C-c C-e	(cperl-toggle-electric)	Toggle the state of parentheses doubling in CPerl mode. When typing an opening parens character the closing one is automatically entered.
Toggle auto-fill mode	C-c C-f  • <f11> t f a</f11>	(auto-fill-mode &optional ARG)	Toggle automatic line breaking (Auto Fill mode).  • With a prefix argument, enable Auto Fill mode if the prefix argument is positive, disable it otherwise.
	• <f11> t f a • <f11> RET</f11></f11>		When Auto Fill mode is enabled, inserting a space at a column beyond 'current-fill-column' automatically breaks the line at a previous space.
Toggle keyword expansion	C-c C-k	(cperl-toggle-abbrev) (cperl-toggle-construct-fix)	Toggle the state of automatic keyword expansion in CPerl mode.  Toggle whether 'indent-region'/'indent-seyn' fix whitespace tog
Toggle space fix  here-doc support	C-c C-w The following cperl-mod	(cperi-toggle-construct-fix)  le commands operate on Perl here document	Toggle whether 'indent-region'/'indent-sexp' fix whitespace too.  nts.
Narrows to here-doc	C-c C-n	(cperl-narrow-to-here-doc &optional POS)	Narrows editing region to the HERE-DOC at POS. POS defaults to the point.
		1 00)	

Description	Reystroke	FullCuoli	Note	
Spell-check here-docs	C-c C-d	(cperl-here-doc-spell)	Spell-check HERE-documents in the Perl buffer.  • If a region is highlighted, restricts to the region.	
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.	
Verify & refactor Perl code	The following commands provide Perl verification and refactoring facilities.			
• peritidy  • currently requires a iperitidy to be present on local host event	The following 2 commands run pertidy between areas of the Perl code in the current buffer and the tidied version of that code. All work is done inside Emacs buffers, no file is affected. After generating the tidied code the functions open an ediff session to compare your code and the tidied code, allowing you to decide what to use.  Requires HaraldJoerg/cperl-mode activated by the pel-use-perl user-option.			
when processing aremote file.	The perl-tidy-ediff commands execute the perltidy identified by perl-tidy-command user-option with options identified by the perl-tidy-ediff-args user-option.  See Perl::Tidy@meta::cpan for the perltidy list of options, also Online PerlTidy, which provides help on the various options categorized by feature set.			
Run peritidy on <b>current buffer or region</b> . Ediff changes.	<f12> T</f12>	(pel-perl-tidy-ediff)	Run peritidy on current buffer, than start an ediff session, comparing the original source with peritidy output. Error messages are saved in the "peri-tidy-errors" buffer.  • If an area is marked, run peritidy on the marked area only.	
Run peritidy on current subroutine. Ediff changes.  See  Narrowing	<f12> t</f12>	(perl-tidy-ediff-sub)	Run the peritidy program on the subroutine that stats before point and start en ediff session to compare the original code with the tidied version.  • Error messages are saved in the *peri-tidy-errors* buffer.	
occ <u>a Narrowing</u>			<ul> <li>The buffer is automatically narrowed to the current function.</li> <li>When quitting the ediff session it remains narrowed. Use C-x n w to widen the buffer back.</li> </ul>	
• perlcritic	Perform static code anal	ysis with <b>perlcritic</b> (which must be installed s		
Check code with pericritic	<f12> c</f12>	(pel-perl-critic &optional VERBOSE)	Validate the Perl file visited in current buffer with perlcritic. Report error if it's not installed.	
Tramp-aware: run remote host's perioritic on remote file.			<ul> <li>With optional VERBOSE prefix argument, print extra information:</li> <li>Full name of the Policy module that created the violation</li> <li>Full diagnostic discussion of each Perl Best Practice (PBP) violation.</li> <li>Show errors in compilation-mode buffer in a format that allows navigation.</li> </ul>	
Other refactoring				
Find/fix missing whitespace code	C-c C-b	(cperl-find-bad-style)	Find places in the buffer where insertion of a whitespace may help.  • Prompts user for insertion of spaces. Currently it is tuned to C and Perl syntax.	
Refactor: if (A) {B}'	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.	
Lining up Perl Code : <u>∑ Align</u>	It's often best to line up Perl code vertically, arranging elements as tables, to help reader understand the code intent visually.  • This technique is also promoted in <a href="Damian Conway's Perl Best Practice book">Damian Conway's Perl Best Practice book</a> , Vertical Alignment section of chapter 2. See <a href="pel-align-words-vertically">pel-align-words-vertically</a> in <a href="Ealign-words-vertically">Ealign</a> .			
Lineup	• C-M-  • <f12>  </f12>	(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.	
Testing Perl code	The following command provides a way to test Perl code locally. See Perl 5 Syntax for web-sites that provide a Perl interpreter.			
Start Perl REPL	<f11> z r P</f11>	(perl-repl)	Run a Perl REPL in a *Perl-REPL* buffer.	
See: Start Shells/REPLs	<f12> z</f12>		<ul> <li>Requires the <u>perI-repl</u> external package data activated by <u>perI-use-perI-repl</u> user-option.</li> <li>The <u>perI-repl-file-path</u> user option specifies the name of the Perl REPL program, which may optionally specify the explicit file path.</li> <li>PEL provides the <u>perI-repl</u> shell script which uses the Perl command line.</li> </ul>	
Perl Live Coding ★★	perl-live-coding external package supported when pel-use-pel-live-coding user-option is set. The *perl-live* buffer provides a much more powerful Perl interpreter.			
Run perl code in *perl-live*	<f12> 1</f12>	(pel-perl-live-run)	Start or open an existing perl-live session buffer. Invokes perl-live-run and open the *perl-live* buffer	
The *perl-live* buffer operates in comint-mode which provides a set of commands to navigate			automatically, a comint mode buffer. The <f12> 1 key binding is always bound in a perl-mode buffer. This is not the case for the following key bindings that become accessible once perl-live-run was first executed (via this command or via M-x perl-live-run)</f12>	
across lines and history, as well as other. Type <f1> m inside the *perl-live* buffer to see these commands.</f1>	C-c C-1	(perl-live-run)	Run perl-live <u>comint</u> session. Once this is done you can also use the *perl live* buffer as a Perl interpreter which runs in <u>comint</u> -mode.	
Stop	С-с С-р	(perl-live-stop)	Stop perl-live session. The *perl-live* buffer gets disconnected from the Perl process.  • It can be restarted (without closing the buffer) with a new execution of <b>perl-live-run</b> .	
Evaluate Perl code line/region	C-c C-c	(perl-live-eval-region-or-line)	Evaluate a line or region of Perl code.  • When evaluating a single line, point moves to the next line.	

## Emacs & Perl - References

Evaluate Perl code between braces

Evaluate Perl code in block

С-М-х

(perl-live-eval-sexp)

Emacs & Peri — References			
Document	Notes		
Perl @ Wikipedia			
<u>perl.org</u>			
Learn Perl @ perl.org Perl Style Guide	<ul> <li>Perl Tutorial - a gentle introduction to Perl with several examples over a browsable set of pages.</li> <li>Perl Intro - a quick introduction to Perl</li> <li>Online Perl books</li> <li>Beginning Perl</li> </ul>		
Perl Reference Manuals	<ul> <li>Perl Keywords,</li> <li>Perl Operators. Also see the Perl ABC Operator page: organizes the information in sections (but has some markup typos).</li> <li>Perl Functions</li> </ul>		
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 is making a comeback: 5 reasons why it's worth learning. Posted January 6, 2023 by Lucas Rees. Why Perl Didn't Win on outspeaking.com, updated December 21, 2020		
Perl and Secure Coding Practice and Tools	Security Issues in Perl Scripts - by Jordan Dimov - Discussion of misused and overlooked features of Perl from the security point of view.  SEI CERT Perl Coding Standard @ Carnegie Mellon University The CERT Perl Secure Coding Standard, by David Svoboda, June 25, 2012  perlsec describes Perl security.  Tools: The perlcritic script uses Perl::Critic to scan Perl code and provides some listing advices. On some Linux distros you can install it with: sudo dnf install perl-Perl-Critic The perltidy application reformats Perl code to the promoted format. The zam static analyzer, hosted on Github, is another static analyzer for Perl. (Quite immature as of Oct. 2024).		

Document	Notes		
Perl File name extensions	<ul> <li>.pl</li> <li>.pm</li> <li>.pm</li> <li>.plx</li> <li>.pls</li> <li>.xs</li> <li>.t</li> <li>.po</li> <li>.ps</li> <li>.ps</li> <li>.ps</li> <li>.ps</li> <li>.ps</li> <li>.ps</li> <li>.ps</li> <li>.ps</li> <li>.xs</li> <li>.t</li> <li>.pod</li> <li>.ps</li> </ul>		
Perl programs	Perl command line options		
• perl	Perl language interpreter		
perlbug / perlthanks	Describes how to submit bug report on Perl		
• peridoc	Print Perl Documentation, looking it up in the .pod format embedded in perl installation. Support following options: f: built-in functionsq: FAQ keyword searchv: variablea perl API		
• perlivp	Perl Installation Verification Procedure : checks Perl installation. Part of perl-level package.		
• perttidy	PerlTidy @ Wikipedia , PerlTidy Home Pages: @SourceForge @GitHub. Perl::Tidy GitHub repo, Perl::Tidy @meta::cpan     Online PerlTidy , which provides help on the various options categorized by feature set.		
perlsec - Perl security			
Perl Community	Perl has a long history and is quite vast.  Here's a collection of links to various web sites that can provide information about it. It is far from complete and collected without much background on what happened in lots of cases and no opinion yet taken on most of this.  • strictures vs Schmorp common::sense, Marc A.Lehman common::sense package.		