



# Perl Cheat Sheet

Perl was originally developed for text manipulation, and now used for tasks including system administration, web development, network programming, GUI development, and more.

## Basics

Include libraries with the **use** keyword.

```
use strict;  
use warning;  
use utf8;
```

Perl modules are available from <http://cpan.org>

## Variables

```
my $var=2;  
my $var="foo";  
my $var=3.1415;
```

A **scalar** is a single item.

```
my @var=("foo", "bar", 2, 3.1415);
```

An **array** is a list of items.

```
my %var=(  
"apple" => "red",  
"lime" => "green",  
);
```

A **hash** is a collection of key and value pairs.

```
print $var[0];
```

Use **scalar** notation to reference a scalar, even when it's contained in an array or hash.

## Functions (subroutines)

```
my $temp=celsius(70);  
print "$temp\n";  
  
sub celsius {  
    my $f=shift;  
    my $cel=($f - 32)*(5/9);  
    return($cel);  
}
```

Create a subroutine with the keyword **sub**, and place code between braces.

A **return** statement is optional.

Parse parameters with **shift**.

## Comparison

<code>==</code>	equal / not equal	<code>eq</code>	string equal / not equal	<code>=~</code>	string contains / does not contain [ <i>pattern</i> ]
<code>!=</code>		<code>ne</code>		<code>!~</code>	
<code>&gt;</code>	greater / less than	<code>gt</code>	stringwise greater / less	<code>&lt;=&gt;</code>	returns -1, 0, or 1 for less, equal, or greater
<code>&lt;</code>		<code>lt</code>		<code>cmp</code>	
<code>&gt;=</code>	greater / less than or equal	<code>ge</code>	stringwise greater/less than or equal	<code>//=</code>	pair bitwise operators with = when setting variables conditionally
<code>&lt;=</code>		<code>le</code>		<code>  =</code>	

## If statement

```
if ( condition ) {
    # code here
} elsif ( other condition ) {
    # code here
} else {
    # code here
}
```

```
print "True" if 1 == 1;
```

## If (negated)

```
unless ( condition ) {
    # code here
}
```

If statements can be used inline

## While statement

```
while ( condition ) {
    # code here
}
```

```
print "Infinite" while 1;
```

## While (negated)

```
until ( condition ) {
    # code here
}
```

While statements can be used inline

## For each item in array

```
foreach (@array) {
    print "Item is $_\n";
}
```

## For each item in hash

```
foreach my $key (keys %hash) {
    print "Value is $hash{$key}\n";
}
```