

Learning and Understanding Perl

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Introduction

You DO not need to learn Perl to use NMIS, Perl is however a powerful, elegant and thoughtful language for solving real problems. You can do low level things like C with the ease of scripts like BASH, and everything in between. BUT the real power of Perl is [CPAN](#), the Comprehensive Perl Archive Network, someone somewhere has probably already solved your problem and published something on CPAN.

Perl Online References

Some great web pages to learn about Perl

- [Perl Tutorial for Beginners: Learn in 1 Day](#)
- [Learn Perl in about 2 hours 30 minutes](#)
- [Introduction to Perl](#)
- [Perl Tutorial Videos - Online Training](#)
- [Perl 5 Tutorials | Essential Training](#)
- [Beginning Perl \(free book\) - www.perl.org](#)

Please comment if you know some more good ones.

Perl Basics

Perl Data Types

- Scalar -> `$variable`
- Array -> `@array`
- Associative Array (hash) -> `%hash`
- Combinations to make complex types easily (looks confusing but very powerful)
- Array of hashes `$array[$i]->{$key}`
- Hash of hashes `$hash{$key}{$svar}`
- Multi-dimensional `$var->{$key}->[0]->{$thing}`

Use it!

```
use strict;
```

Perl if statement

```

use strict;
my $string = "this is a string";
if ( $string eq "string" ) {
    print "$string is the same as \"string\"\n";
}
elsif ( $string =~ /string/ ) {
    print "regex match $string has \"string\" in it\n";
}
elsif ( $string == 100 ) {
    print "$string is the number 100\n";
}
else {
    print "Else Nothing\n";
}

```

Perl Loops -> While

```

while (condition) {
    # do something
}

```

Perl Loops -> for

```

use strict;
my @array = (1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6);
for ( my $i = 0; $i <= $#array; ++$i ) {
    print "i=$array[$i]\n";
}

```

Perl Loops -> foreach

```

use strict;
my @array = (1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6);
foreach my $i ( @array ) {
    print "i=$i\n";
}

```

Open a file and loop through

```

use strict;
my $match = "blah";
my $file = "textfile.txt";
my $lines = 0;
open (DATA, $file) or die "ERROR with $file. $!";
while (<DATA>) {
    chomp; # not necessary but gets rid of trailing spaces and newlines.
    if ( $_ =~ /$match/ ) {
        print "$lines: $_\n";
    }
    ++$lines;
}

```