

To be covered today

- Introduction to Perl
- Introduction to subject
- Outline of topics
- ▶ what's examinable
- Simple Perl programs
 - ▶ and how to run them

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What Perl is

(Almost) everything to (almost) everybody

- Fairly simple
- easy tasks have easy solutions
- Typically practical
- · commonest tasks are supported in language
- Relatively portable
 - ▶ available for Unix, MS Windows, Mac, ...
- Generally robust
- difficult to crash or exploit security
- Completely free

Why use Perl?

When to take advantage of Perl's power

- For problems that are
- ▶ too small to write in C
- ▶ too complex for shell commands
- write-once, throw-away
- ▶ in continuous development
- ▶ for wide distribution

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Why not use Perl?

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When to use (gasp!) something else

- For code clarity
 - ▶ Perl is often difficult to read - an evolved language
- For speed

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- ▶ Perl is fast, but C is faster
- For very large-scale projects
- ▶ Perl is better suited to smaller tasks
- Because you have to
- ▶ Perl may not be loved by your boss

How to get Perl

Version 5.6.0

- /usr/bin/perl
- ▶ most Unix systems have it already

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- ► Comprehensive Perl Archive Network
- http://www.perl.com/CPAN
- Source code
- ▶ compilable on Unix and MS-DOS/Windows
- Precompiled binaries
- ► MS-DOS/Windows/Mac



🛁 Llama2 page xxii, 2; Camel3 page xxiii; Camel2 page xvii

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Subject overview Assessment details Lectures • twelve lectures, one per week Labs • four labs, one every three weeks • start in week one of semester • two hours long • total 20% of final mark • lab questions available on subject web page Practical exam • held in computer laboratory • open book • three hours long

▶ 80% of final mark

For Level 3 students only

Not examinable for second-year students

Some material only examinable for CSE3395 students
marked in left margin of slides
CSE2395 students welcome to participate

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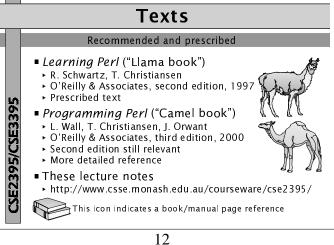
For your information Relevant material outside the subject's scope Some material not directly examinable marked in left margin of slides may be obliquely related to examinable material, so could still be on exam in some form!

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Getting help How to get assistance with Perl ■ From the lecturer Clayton campus - Deborah Pickett - debbiep@csse.monash.edu.au - http://www.csse.monash.edu.au/~debbiep/ - room 125(26) - phone (990) 55885 Malaysia campus - Gordon Stegink gordon.stegink@busit.monash.edu.my ■From your demonstrator ▶ ask in your lab ■ From each other ▶ but no plagiarism 10

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Reading the manual Manual pages (manpages) man perl perl doc CPAN http://www.perl.com/CPAN Online manual pages and many FAQ lists Subject web page http://www.csse.monash.edu.au/courseware/cse2395/ these lecture notes lab sheets sample exam questions and past exams Camel 3 pages xxv-xxviii; perltoc manpage



Topics covered Scalar values and variables numbers and strings List values and variables how Perl implements arrays Perl's control structures if, while, for, etc. Hash tables (Hashes) aka associative arrays Regular expressions matching and substituting strings

Topics covered

Continued

Functions
File and directory manipulation
input/output and directory listing
Formats and reporting
getting Perl to output according to a template
References
Perl's answer to pointers
how Perl does nested data structures

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Continued Libraries and packages using software packages written by others CGI (Common Gateway Interface) interactive World Wide Web documents Quick hacks getting the job done with the least effort System administration getting your hands dirty

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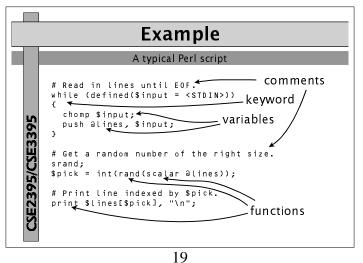
Object-oriented programming
Perl's approach to the favourite paradigm of the last 15 years

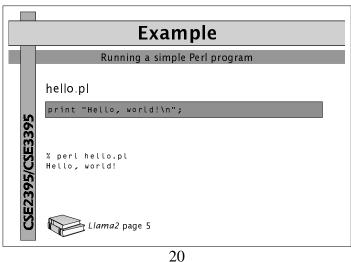
15 16

Perl conventions Similarities with C Blocks of code grouped with { braces } but braces are required with if or while constructs Statements end with; White space is usually optional but some situations require exact spacing All words are case sensitive STDIN and stdin are different words

Perl conventions Differences from C Comments start with # symbol • until end of line Parentheses on function calls are optional • sometimes needed to remove ambiguity Variables do not need to be declared • an undefined variable produces a resonable "empty" value if it is used Variables start with a symbol • \$, a or % No main function • Code is executed as it is met in the program

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#!/usr/bin/perl -w
print "Hello, world!\n";

" chmod +x hello.pl Make script executable Hello, world!

Converted to /usr/bin/perl -w hello.pl

Not supported on MS-DOS/Windows

Llama2 page 3; Camel3 pages 18-20; Camel2 page 10

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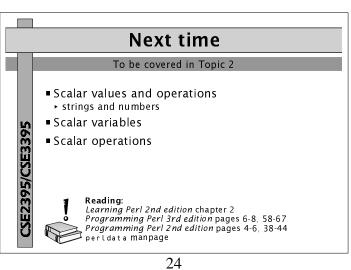
Going further

More things related to today's topic

CPAN

• the place to start any Perl quest
• http://www.perl.com/CPAN

Command-line switches
• writing dirty one-liner programs
• Camel3 pages 486-505; Camel2 pages 327-337



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