

PERL - FUNCTIONS

chomp	removes trailing newlines and returns the number of characters removed
chop	removes and returns the last character from a string
chr	converts ASCII or Unicode values into their equivalent characters
crypt	allows you to store passwords or other sensitive data using ASCII characters as encrypted strings
defined	allows you to check-up whether a function or a variable is defined or not
delete	removes a key-value pair from a hash; you can delete an individual element of a hash or a hash slice.
each	returns a two-element list that contains a (key, value) pair from a hash or a (index, value) pair from an array
exists	it checks whether a particular hash/array element or a subroutine exists
grep	is used to filter a list and to return only those elements that match a certain criteria
hex	converts a hex string into the numerical corresponding value
index	returns the position of the first occurrence of a substring in a string
join	is used to concatenate the elements of an array or a list into a string, using a separator given by a scalar variable
keys	use this function to get the indices of an array or the keys of a hash
lc	converts all the characters of a string in lowercases and returns the new string
lcfirst	converts the first character of a string in lowercase and returns the new string
length	returns the number of characters in a string
map	takes a list and evaluates an expression or block on each

	element of the list; it returns a list with the results
<u>oct</u>	converts an octal string into the numerical corresponding value
<u>ord</u>	converts a character to its ASCII or Unicode numeric value
<u>pack</u>	converts a list of values into a template string, enabling you to write data in a format that would be compatible with other program languages such as C; practically, it packs the list of values into a binary structure that will be returned as a string
<u>pop</u>	removes and returns the last element of an array; the size of the array decreases by 1
<u>push</u>	is used to append a list onto the end of an array
<u>q/STRING/</u>	singly quote a string
<u>qq/STRING/</u>	doubly quote a string
<u>qw/STRING/</u>	uses whitespace separator to split an expression passed to it into a list of elements and returns that list
<u>reverse</u>	in a scalar context, it concatenates the elements of a list in a string and returns the string with all the characters in an opposite order; in a list context, it returns the list in the reversed order
<u>rindex</u>	returns the position of the last occurrence of a substring in a string
<u>scalar</u>	enables you to evaluate an expression in a scalar context and returns the value of that expression
<u>shift</u>	removes and returns the first element of an array, shortening the dimension of the array with 1
<u>sort</u>	sorts a LIST by an alphabetical or numerical order and returns the sorted list value
<u>splICE</u>	is used to remove, replace or add elements from or to an array
<u>split</u>	allows you to break up a string into an array or a list, by using a specific pattern

sprintf	returns a string formatted by the usual printf conventions of the C library function sprintf
substr	extracts a substring from a string and returns it
tr///	transliterates a string
uc	converts all the characters of a string in uppercases and returns the new string
ucfirst	converts the first character of a string in uppercase and returns the new string
undef	returns an undefined value, freeing up the memory used by the variable arguments passed to it
unpack	it expands a binary string into a list of values by using a template format
unshift	inserts a list at the beginning of an array and returns the total number of elements of the array
values	use this function to get the values of an array or a hash

www.profmariajoseph.com