

# Network Programming with Perl

Perl Help	
Install Package	\$ sudo apt-get install perl-doc
perldoc perldoc	Look up Perl documentation in Pod format
perldoc perltoc	Perl documentation Table of Contents (ToC)
perldoc perl	Basics language interpreter
perldoc perlfunc	List of built-in Perl functions
perldoc -f <function_name>	Help with a specific function
perldoc perlop	List of Perl operators and precedence
perldoc perlmodlib	For constructing perl modules and finding existing ones
perldoc perlocal	Locally installed modules list (if any)
perldoc <module_name>	Documentation for specific module

Comparison operators		
	Arithmetic	Strings
Less than	<	<b>lt</b>
Greater than	>	<b>gt</b>
Less than or equal	<=	<b>le</b>
Greater than or equal	>=	<b>ge</b>
Equality	==	<b>eq</b>
Inequality	!=	<b>ne</b>

Boolean operators		
Description		Example
C-style Logical <b>AND</b> operator	<b>&amp;&amp;</b>	(\$a && \$b) is false
Logical <b>AND</b> operator	<b>and</b>	(\$a and \$b) is false
C-style Logical <b>OR</b> operator	<b>  </b>	(\$a    \$b) is true
Logical <b>OR</b> operator	<b>or</b>	(\$a or \$b) is true
C-style Logical <b>NOT</b> operator	<b>!</b>	!( \$a ) is false
Logical <b>NOT</b> operator	<b>not</b>	not( \$a ) is false

Quotes (\$foo = 5;)		
Single-quotes - Literal data enclosing	\$bar = 'it is worth \$foo';	it is worth \$foo
Double-quotes - Interpolated data enclosing	\$bar = "it is worth \$foo";	it is worth 5
Escape characters	\$bar = "it is \"worth\" \$foo"; \$bar = 'it is \'worth\' \$foo';	it is "worth" 5 it is 'worth' \$foo
Without quotes	\$bar = q(it is 'worth' \$foo); \$bar = qq(it is "worth" \$foo);	it is 'worth' \$foo it is "worth" 5

Assoc	Operators	Description
left	terms and list operators	See below.
left	->	Infix dereference operator
	==++	Auto-increment (magical on strings).
	--	Auto-decrement.
right	**	Exponentiation.
right	\	Reference to an object (unary).
right	! ~	Unary negation, bitwise complement.
right	+ -	Unary plus, minus.
left	= ~	Binds a scalar expression to a pattern match.
left	! ~	Same, but negates the result.
left	* / % x	Multiplication, division, modulo, repetition.
left	+ - .	Addition, subtraction, concatenation
left	>> <<	Bitwise shift right, bitwise shift left.
	<b>named unary operators</b>	E.g. sin, chdir, -f, -M.
	< > <= >= <b>lt gt le ge</b>	Numerical relational operators. String relational operators.
	== != <=> <b>eq ne cmp</b>	Numerical equal, not equal, compare. Stringwise equal, not equal, compare. Compare operators return -1 (less), 0 (equal) or 1 (greater).
left	&	Bitwise AND.
left	^	Bitwise OR, exclusive OR.
left	<b>&amp;&amp;</b>	Logical AND.
left	<b>  </b>	Logical OR.
	..	In scalar context, range operator. In array context, enumeration.
right	? :	Conditional (if ? then : else) operator.
right	= += -= *= etc.	Assignment operators.
left	,	Comma operator, also list element separator.
left	=>	Same, enforces the left operand to be a string.
	<b>list operators (rightward)</b>	See below.
right	<b>not</b>	Low precedence logical NOT.
left	<b>and</b>	Low precedence logical AND.
left	<b>or xor</b>	Low precedence logical OR, exclusive OR.

Command-line Arguments	
-0[octal/hexadecimal]	Specifies the input record separator (\$/) as an octal or hexadecimal number
-a	Turns on autosplit mode when used with a -n or -p
-c	Causes Perl to check the syntax of the program and then exit without executing it
-C [number/list]	The -C flag controls some of the Perl Unicode features.
-d, -dt	Runs the program under the Perl debugger
-Dletters, -Dnumber	Sets debugging flags (only if your perl binary has been built with debugging enabled)
-e commandline	May be used to enter one line of program
-E commandline	Like -e, except it implicitly enables all optional features (in the main compilation unit)
-f	Disable executing \$Config{sitelib}/sitecustomize.pl at startup
-F pattern	Specifies the pattern to split on for -a (regex //, "", or "")
-h	Prints summary if the options
-m	-mmodule executes use module (); before executing your program
-M	-Mmodule executes use module ; before executing your program
-n	Input loop in the script without line printing
-p	Input loop in the script with line printing
-S	Makes Perl use the PATH environment variable to search for the program
-T	Turns on taint so you can test
-v	Prints the version and patchlevel of your perl executable
-V	Prints summary of the major perl configuration values and the current values of @INC
-w	Prints warnings about dubious constructs
-xdirectory	Tells Perl that the program is embedded in a larger chunk of unrelated text

Special Variables	
\$	Default variable
\$/	The input record separator, newline by default
\$\	The output record separator for the print operator
\$(	The real GID (Group ID) of this process
\$)	The effective GID (Group ID) of this process
\$_	The string matched by the last successful pattern match
`	The string preceding whatever was matched by the last successful pattern match
'	The string following whatever was matched by the last successful pattern match
\$ARGV	Contains the name of the current file when reading from <>
@ARGV	The array @ARGV contains the command-line arguments intended for the script
%ENV	The hash %ENV contains your current environment
@_	Within a subroutine the array @_ contains the parameters passed to that subroutine
@INC	Contains the list of places that the do EXPR, require, or use constructs look for their library files
\$~	The name of the current report format for the currently selected output channel
^	The name of the current top-of-page format for the currently selected output channel
^A	The current value of the write() accumulator for format() lines
^L	What formats output as a form feed. The default is \f
^T	The time at which the program began running, in seconds since the epoch (beginning of 1970)
^X	The name used to execute the current copy of Perl
!	Each element of %! has a true value only if \$! is set to that value - %ERRNO
@	The Perl error from the last eval operator, i.e. the last exception that was caught
?	The status returned by the last pipe close, backtick (``) command, successful call to wait() or waitpid(), or from the system() operator
.	Current line number for the last filehandle accessed.
%	The current page number of the currently selected output channel
=	The current page length (printable lines) of the currently selected output channel. The default is 60
-	The number of lines left on the page of the currently selected output channel
	If set to nonzero, forces a flush right away and after every write or print on the currently selected output channel
\$0	Contains the name of the program being executed
+	The text matched by the highest used capture group of the last successful search pattern

Run mode options	
-e	Single line of script
-w	Warnings
-c	Checks syntax
-n	Input loop without printing
-p	Printing an input loop
-a	Automatic split
-M	Load a module
-U	Unsafe operations mode
-v	Version and patch level of script

References	
\	reference
[ ]	arrayref
{ }	hashref
\( )	List of refs

Variables	
\$var	Default variable
\$var[20]	21st element of array @var
\$p = \@var	Now \$p is a reference to @var
\$\$p[20]	21st element of array referenced by \$p
\$var[-1]	Last element of array @var
\$var[\$x][\$y]	\$y-th element of \$x-th element of array @var
\$var{'JAN'}	A value from 'hash' %var
\$p = \%var	Now \$p is a reference to hash %var
\$\$p{'JAN'}	A value from hash referenced by \$p
\$#var	Last index of array @var
@var	The entire array
@var[5,6,7]	A slice of array @var
@var{'X','Y'}	A slice of %var; same as (\$var{'X'},\$var{'Y'})
%var	The entire hash;
\$var{'a',1,...}	Emulates a multidimensional array;

Socket Programming	
Server-side Method	
socket() call- socket( SOCKET, DOMAIN, TYPE, PROTOCOL );	
bind() call -bind( SOCKET, ADDRESS );	
listen() call- listen( SOCKET, QUEUESIZE );	
accept() call - accept( NEW_SOCKET, SOCKET );	
Server-side Socket Script Example	
#!/usr/bin/perl -w # Filename : serversocket.pl	
use strict; use Socket;	
# use port 7999 my \$port = shift    7999; my \$proto = getprotobyname('tcp'); my \$server = "localhost"; # Host IP running the server	
# create a socket socket(SOCKET, PF_INET, SOCK_STREAM, \$proto) or die "cannot open socket \$!\n"; setsockopt(SOCKET, SOL_SOCKET, SO_REUSEADDR, 1) or die "cannot make reusable \$!\n";	
# bind to a port followed by listne bind( SOCKET, pack_sockaddr_in(\$port, inet_aton(\$server))) or die "cannot bind to port \$port! \n";	
listen(SOCKET, 5) or die "listen: \$!"; print "SERVER socket started on port \$port\n";	
# accept a connection my \$client_addr; while (\$client_addr = accept(NEW_SOCKET, SOCKET)) { # send message to close connection my \$name = gethostbyaddr(\$client_addr, AF_INET ); print NEW_SOCKET "new socket welcome"; print "Connection established \$name\n"; close NEW_SOCKET; }	
Client-side Method	
connect() call -connect( SOCKET, ADDRESS );	
Client-side Socket Script Example	
#!/usr/bin/perl -w # Filename : clientsocket.pl	
use strict; use Socket;	
# start host and port my \$host = shift    'localhost'; my \$port = shift    7999; my \$server = "localhost"; # Host IP address of the server	
# create the socket and connect to the port socket(SOCKET,PF_INET,SOCK_STREAM,(getprotobyname('tcp'))[2]) or die "Cannot create a socket \$!\n"; connect( SOCKET, pack_sockaddr_in(\$port, inet_aton(\$server))) or die "Cannot connect to port \$port! \n";	
my \$line; while (\$line = <SOCKET>) { print "\$line\n"; } close SOCKET or die "close: \$!";	

Arrays	
@arr = (1..3);	Array initialization
\$i = @arr;	Number of elements in the array
@arr = split(/-/, \$text);	Split the string into \$text
push(@arr, \$s);	Append \$s to @arr
\$arr = pop(@arr);	Removes the last element in the array
chop(@arr);	Removes the last character in the array
<b>Special variables</b>	@ARGV array which stores all the command line arguments @ENV hash of program's environment

Relevant Perl Functions	
<b>abs</b>	Absolute value
<b>accept</b>	Accept an incoming socket connection
<b>bind</b>	Binds an address to a socket
<b>binmode</b>	Prepare binary files for input/output
<b>chdir</b>	Change current working directory
<b>chmod</b>	Changes the permissions on a file/list of files
<b>chop</b>	Remove the last character from a string
<b>chown</b>	Change the ownership of the file
<b>close</b>	Close file
<b>closedir</b>	Close directory
<b>connect</b>	Connect to a remote socket
<b>crypt</b>	One-way encryption
<b>delete</b>	Deletes a value from a hash
<b>die</b>	Raise an exception
<b>dump</b>	Create a core dump immediately
<b>eof</b>	End of file
<b>eval</b>	Compile and run code
<b>exit</b>	Terminate running s program
<b>exp</b>	Exponential
<b>fork</b>	Create a new process just like the existing one
<b>gethostbyaddr</b>	Get host record IP address
<b>gethostbyname</b>	Get host record given name
<b>getlogin</b>	Return who is logged in at this TTY
<b>getnetbyname</b>	Get networks record given name
<b>getnetent</b>	Get next networks record
<b>getpeername</b>	Find the other end of a socket connection
<b>getprotobyname</b>	Get protocol record given name
<b>getprotobynumber</b>	Get protocol record numeric protocol
<b>getprotoent</b>	Get next protocols record
<b>getpwent</b>	Get next passwd record
<b>getpwnam</b>	Get passwd record given user login name
<b>getpwuid</b>	Get passwd record given user ID
<b>getservbyname</b>	Get services record given its name
<b>getservbyport</b>	Get services record given numeric port
<b>getservent</b>	Get next services record
<b>getsockname</b>	Retrieve the sockaddr for a given socket
<b>getsockopt</b>	Get socket options on a given socket
<b>hex</b>	Convert a string to a hexadecimal number
<b>join</b>	Join a list into a string using a separator
<b>kill</b>	Send a signal to a process or process group
<b>length</b>	Return the number of bytes in a string
<b>listen</b>	Register your socket as a server
<b>m</b>	Match a string with a regular expression pattern
<b>mkdir</b>	Create a directory
<b>msgrcv</b>	Receive a SysV IPC message from a message queue
<b>msgsnd</b>	Send a SysV IPC message to a message queue
<b>my</b>	Declare and assign a local variable (lexical scoping)
<b>package</b>	Declare a separate global namespace
<b>print</b>	Output a list to a filehandle
<b>printf</b>	Output redirect to a filehandle
<b>push</b>	Append one or more elements to an array
<b>q</b>	Singly quote a string
<b>qq</b>	Doubly quote a string
<b>qr</b>	Compile pattern
<b>quotemeta</b>	Quote regular expression magic characters
<b>qw</b>	Quote a list of words
<b>qx</b>	Backquote quote a string
<b>rand</b>	Retrieve the next pseudorandom number
<b>read</b>	Fixed-length buffered input from a filehandle
<b>readdir</b>	Get a directory from a directory handle
<b>readline</b>	Fetch a record from a file
<b>readpipe</b>	Run a system command and collect standard output
<b>recv</b>	Receive a message via a Socket
<b>rename</b>	Change a filename
<b>return</b>	Exit function early
<b>rmdir</b>	Remove a directory
<b>send</b>	Send a message via a socket
<b>shift</b>	Remove the first element of an array
<b>shutdown</b>	Terminate half of the socket connection
<b>socket</b>	Create a socket
<b>sort</b>	Sort a list of values
<b>sqrt</b>	Square root function
<b>syscall</b>	Execute an arbitrary system call